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## Kata Pengantar

### Assalamualaikum Warohmatullohiwabarokatuh

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**Editor In Chief**

**Yusuf Adam Hilman, S.IP, M.Si**

**Livelihood Transformation through the Existence of Mining and Tourism Industries: Case of North Halmahera District, North Maluku, Indonesia**



**Transformasi Penghidupan melalui Industri Pariwisata dan Pertambangan: Studi Kasus di Kabupaten Halmahera Utara, Provinsi Maluku Utara, Indonesia**


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ARTICLE INFORMATION	
<p><b>Keywords</b>  <i>Livelihood;</i>  <i>Tourism;</i>  <i>Mining;</i>  <i>North Halmahera;</i>  <i>Indonesia;</i></p>	<p><b>ABSTRACT</b>  <i>Development has changed indigenous people's cultural structure and function, which is identical to a traditional lifestyle to the modern one, encouraging livelihood diversification or transformation. The development approach is vulnerable to socio-cultural, economic, and environmental changes, including in the mining and tourism sector. This article aims to describe the development process that has caused changes in the structure and function of indigenous culture and rural livelihoods in Northern Maluku, Indonesia. This study was done qualitatively using a case study approach to describe the livelihood strategies of indigenous people to cope with the existence of the mining and tourism industry's activity in the North Halmahera Regency. The key informants involved in this research are traditional leaders, community leaders, and youth. Data collection is adjusted to the context of the research location, both around tourist destinations and mining areas. Data processing uses a triangulation approach. These findings indicate that the traditional community of Hibualamo had cultural structures and functions that mobilised access to social and natural capital. Furthermore, The challenges of globalisation cause a livelihood transformation and influence the capability of local communities to access financial capital, human capital, and physical capital.</i></p>
<p><b>Kata Kunci</b>  <i>Penghidupan;</i>  <i>Pariwisata;</i>  <i>Pertambangan;</i>  <i>Halmahera Utara;</i>  <i>Indonesia;</i></p>	<p><b>ABSTRAK</b>  <i>Pembangunan telah mengubah struktur dan fungsi budaya masyarakat adat yang identik dengan gaya hidup tradisional menjadi modern, kemudian mendorong diversifikasi atau transformasi mata pencaharian. Artikel ini bertujuan untuk menguraikan proses pembangunan yang menyebabkan perubahan struktur dan fungsi budaya asli serta mata pencaharian pedesaan di Maluku Utara, Indonesia. Metode penelitian yang digunakan ialah metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus untuk mendeskripsikan strategi penghidupan masyarakat adat dalam menghadapi keberadaan aktivitas industri pertambangan dan pariwisata di Kabupaten Halmahera Utara. Informan yang kunci yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini ialah tokoh adat, tokoh masyarakat, dan pemuda. Pengambilan data disesuaikan dengan konteks lokasi penelitian baik di sekitar destinasi wisata maupun kawasan pertambangan. Pengolahan data menggunakan pendekatan triangulasi. Temuan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa masyarakat adat Hibualamo telah memiliki struktur dan fungsi budaya yang memobilisasi akses terhadap modal sosial dan alam. Disisi lain, tantangan globalisasi menyebabkan transformasi mata pencaharian dan mempengaruhi kemampuan masyarakat lokal untuk mengakses modal keuangan, modal manusia, dan modal fisik.</i></p>
<p><b>Article History</b>                  Send 30<sup>th</sup> December 2021                  Review 31<sup>th</sup> March 2022                  Accepted 22<sup>th</sup> April 2022</p>	<p>Copyright ©2022 <a href="#">Jurnal Aristo (Social, Politic, Humaniora)</a>                  This is an open access article under the <a href="#">CC-BY-NC-SA</a> license.                  Akses artikel terbuka dengan model <a href="#">CC-BY-NC-SA</a> sebagai lisensinya.</p> 

## **Introduction**

Research on the transformation of livelihoods in developing countries needs to be reviewed based on the socio-cultural context and the development sector that drives changes in the structure of people's livelihoods (Zhan, 2019). There are few studies on people's livelihoods in Indonesia that examine the livelihood transformation stimulus carried out by the mining and tourism sectors. Several studies on the transformation of people's livelihoods are still partial, either due to the encouragement of the tourism sector (Chen, Xu, & Lew, 2020), the encouragement of the agricultural industry (Nguyen et al., 2019), the encouragement of the fisheries sector (Wanyonyi, Wamukota, Mwakha Alati, & Osuka, 2021), to the impetus of the mining sector (Buss & Rutherford, 2020). The development of only sustainable livelihood studies does not discuss based on the economic sector that is the stimulus for livelihood transformation and empirical findings in households and rural areas (Huang, Yang, Tuyền, Colmekcioglu, & Liu, 2022). It shows that the development of studies on sustainable livelihoods frameworks needs to be discussed comprehensively and contextually. Therefore, this study offers an idea to describe the transformation of indigenous peoples' livelihoods stimulated by the mining and tourism industries.

Indonesia has natural resources potential that can be developed as a regional and national income source. Mining investment in Indonesian exchange income for the country through increased employment and poverty alleviation (Sulaksono, 2015). However, mining companies' performance on the entreats of environmental damage hinders sustainable development (Tristianasari & Fachrurrozie, 2014). One of the programs to achieve sustainable development is developing the tourism sector, which has become one of the strategies to increase foreign exchange done by minimising the environmental and accommodation field in the tourism sector and synergises with environmentally friendly programs to achieve sustainability (Supriadi & Roedjinandari, 2016). It shows the mining and tourism industries in Indonesia are able to increase the foreign exchange from the economic aspects but is vulnerable to causing environmental damage. Further, it has become a stimulus for social segregation and stratification in Indonesia.

From the perspective of policies and institutions, decentralisation in regional autonomy gives flexibility to each provincial government to optimise the potential of natural resources and build supporting infrastructure and facilities in accordance and integrated with the society's needs. The decentralisation in Indonesia influences the economic aspect of growth and price stability at the province level. However, the challenges faced are ace development gaps due to differences in the potential of natural resources of each area (Sasana, 2016). Besides, the

flexibility in managing these natural resources is a stimulus for stakeholders to propose an enormous Regions. The decentralisation promotes development in areas at the province and regency level as an extension of the central government. At the same time opens opportunities for specific individual interests on a political authority basis, resulting in economic gaps and poverty, social segregation and stratification, and environmental damages due to the development that does not pay attention to the sustainability principles (Djati, 2015; Suharyanto, 2014). In the development context, the decentralisation strengthens the regional authority to make both the mining and tourism industry a priority.

In the context of the mining industry in Indonesia, the activities done in regions impact changes in rural communities' social and economic structure. The difference factors pronounced in their livelihoods, which were homogenous as farmers and then turned into other livelihoods (Suma & Hariyanto, 2018). The mining industry for the rural community tended to cause social conflicts in the Kao and the Malifut conflict in 1999-2000. It was started when there were land acquisitions by the companies, but it slowly weakened the local community's social and cultural values (Mutiara, 2018). The mining activities influence community behaviour due to the fusion of indigenous culture with the culture from outside (Mbawo, 2014). Besides, the conversion of agricultural land by the mining companies makes it difficult to access clean water (Rahmadian & Dharmawan, 2015). It shows that the mining industry context in Indonesia is more focused on the economic, social and cultural aspects.

Tourism development plays an essential role in the economic sector by creating employment opportunities and increasing the regional income from trade, hotels, and restaurant sectors. The obstacle in the development of the tourism sector also includes the condition of infrastructure and human resource management of the tourist objects that can provide a sense of security and comfort for the tourists. The tourism industry does not always offer benefits but also causes commodification of culture (Irianto, 2016). Commercialised shows degradation ion of authentic values which h, which has the culture itself (Kurniawan, 2015). On the other hand, Indonesia's tourism development emphasises sustainable development – focusing on environmental sustainability through the ecotourism development concept. It shows that the tourism development in Indonesia seems to be more profitable in the ecological aspect than in the socio-cultural part.

The mining and tourism industry in Indonesia are able to increase employment opportunities as a strategy to alleviate poverty. Unfortunately, qualified human resources in the sectors are due to varying quantity and education quality. The lack of quantity and quality of skilled human resources in the mining context causes the local workers to be unemployed (low

labour absorption). It has led to a policy of recruiting foreign workers to maintain the sustainability of the company's operations. In the tourism context, the labour absorption is contextual, depending on the local government policy to prioritize the tourism sector in the development. However, this sector can have higher local labour absorption in accommodation and tourist destination management fields and involves other entrepreneurs supporting tourism economic activities (Punarbawa, 2016). It shows that the development of the mining and tourism industry benefits from an increase in foreign exchange. Both drives also influence the social and environmental conditions of the household economy in terms of local community livelihoods.

Previous research has shown several compelling cases in Indonesia that link the mining and tourism industries. In Bangka Regency, they found directions and strategies to develop tin mining areas as tourism destinations (Meyana, Sudadi, & Tjahjono, 2015). In Banjarbaru City, the local government established local regulations related to designation changes of the former mining areas to residential areas and tourism destinations (Tyas, 2016). In Sawahlunto City, there were shifts in the policies of a mining city to a mining city of culture in the community's socio-economic life (Syafri & Fernandes, 2018). The Public's Perception of post-mining reclamation as a tourist attraction was positive, which indicated that the transition from mining to the tourism industry offered more benefits to the sustainability of social and cultural values and the environment (Habibah, Agustina, & Yulia, 2019). Thus, the community would prefer environmentally friendly development and the distribution of economic benefits that directly impact their livelihood sustainability (Abdillah & Hamid, 2016). Further, this underlies that the existence of the tourism industry is considered more beneficial for the community livelihood sustainability from socio-cultural, economic and environmental aspects (Wahyuningsih, Citra, & Christiawan, 2017). For these reasons, the transformation of community livelihood through the mining and tourism industry is contextual, where each region shows different responses. Therefore, this present study aims to describe the change in the community livelihood in the North Halmahera Regency since the mining and tourism industry exists in the area. The North Halmahera Regency is the research location because this area has a history of inter-ethnic and religious conflicts due to mining issues and political instability from 1999-to 2000. In the dynamics of regional development in the North Halmahera Regency, the development of the tourism industry also encourages changes in people's livelihood patterns. Thus, the location of this research becomes very relevant to the formulation of this research problem.

This study offers insight into the contribution to sustainable livelihood in Indonesia. Consider the lack of comprehensive explanation of rural and urban community livelihood transformation, especially in the island's coastal and inland areas. Most of the contexts of study in Indonesia are still descriptive, explaining coping and survival strategies of local communities (Mardiyaningsih, Dharmawan, Kolopaking, Firdaus, & Nielsen, 2018; Tridakusumah, Elfina, Mardiyaningsih, Pioke, & Bumulo, 2015; Yulian, Dharmawan, Soetarto, & Pacheco, 2017). This article will discuss the transformation of rural and urban community livelihood based on the characteristics of the island, coastal, and inland areas.

## **Method**

This research adopts a qualitative method through a case study approach in Kao Village, Talaga Paca Village, Meti Village, Kupa-Kupa Village and Pitu Village in North Halmahera Regency, North Maluku Province, Indonesia. Specifically, the residential area in the Kao area is an area that is relevant to the context of the livelihoods of the people around the mining area. Meanwhile, the Talaga Paca, Meti, Kupa-Kupa, and Pitu areas are relevant to the livelihoods of the people around the tourist destination area. By conducting research in the designated area, The transformation of local people's livelihoods due to the mining and tourism sectors in North Halmahera Regency can be discussed in-depth. This study describes various local community livelihood transformation cases in each village affected by mining and tourism industry activities. The data was analysed using the sustainable livelihood approach. The Sustainable Livelihood Approach is a framework that describes the accumulation of capital (human, social, financial, physical, natural) and the context of vulnerability (seasonal, trends, shocks) that determine the livelihood mechanisms of people in developing countries. This framework is very relevant to discuss the context of the research location related to the influence of the mining and tourism industry on changes in people's livelihood patterns in the North Halmahera Regency. The data was collected through in-depth interview techniques, observation and document study.

The key informants involved were community leaders and youth in each region, traditional stakeholders (*Hoana Towiliko*, *Hoana Boeng*, and *Hoana Lina*), village and regional governments at the sub-district and district levels, and stakeholders in the mining and the tourism industry. The documents studied in this study were the Regional Tourism Development Master Plan of North Halmahera Regency, Tourism Site Development Master Plan, Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2014 concerning Preservation and Institutionalization of Customs in North Halmahera Regency; Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014 concerning Protection of

Indigenous Rights in Mining Areas; Regent Regulation No. 37 of 2016 concerning the Organizational Structure of the Main Duty and Function of the Tourism Office; Data from the Central Statistics Agency of North Halmahera Regency in Figures in 2014-2019.

The results of in-depth interviews with key informants are matched with field observations and document studies as a triangulation technique. The results of in-depth interviews were written in the form of transcripts and then coded based on themes under the sustainable livelihood framework. Interview transcripts were made to facilitate the identification and analysis of facts regarding changes in people's livelihood patterns in line with the development of the tourism and mining industry in North Halmahera. Creswell (2018) explains that using interview transcripts will make it easier for researchers to sort out personal opinions with factual statements that align with research objectives and use them to build valid research arguments.

## **Results and Discussion**

The dynamics of community livelihoods in rural and urban areas were inseparable from vulnerability, which caused a transformation of local community livelihoods. This study illustrates the context of community livelihoods in the North Halmahera Regency since the mining and tourism industry's existence.

### **Community Livelihoods in North Halmahera Regency due to the Existence of Mining and Tourism Industry**

Based on the results of previous research, North Halmahera Regency had a history of social conflict that peaked in 1999-2000 (Safi, 2017). The battle occurred because of the existence of the gold mining land in the customary area of Hoana Modole, Hoana Pagu, Hoana Towiliko (Kao Lake, West Kao, Kao Staad), which led to a war between tribes. The conflict continued to unclear administrative boundaries in West Halmahera Regency and North Halmahera Regency. In its development, strengthening cultural values became a conflict resolution in North Halmahera District (Djurubasa, 2018). After social conditions began conducive, mining companies started operating. Mining companies took a persuasive approach to the local community to improve the company's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) performance (Gumuru, 2014). However, the community began to realize the danger of mercury and cyanide in the area around the mine, which was part of the residential area (Sulitijo et al., 2018). The community has begun to be critical of the performance of mining companies that were considered to be not optimal in carrying out their CSR function to disadvantage the

indigenous communities around the mining area (Goleo, Matheosz, & Mawara, 2019; Laike, 2018, 2019).

The existence of the mining industry in the North Halmahera Regency had led to changes in the community livelihood that was initially dominant in the management of forest resources, plantations and horticultural crops (Simanjuntak, Zuhud, & Hikmat, 2016). Strengthening the community cultural values in North Halmahera Regency did not only serve as a social glue (conflict resolution) mobilizing the reconciliation among the community but also became an attraction for cultural tourism. Since 2011, the tourism sector has been strategic in providing alternative livelihoods for local communities. Through the Regional Tourism Development Master Plan and Tourism Object Development Master Plan in North Halmahera Regency, the regional government developed cultural and natural potential as a tourist attraction aimed to be the livelihoods of the community in North Halmahera (Yerik Afrianto Singgalen, 2020a, 2020b, 2020c, 2021, Yerik Afrianto Singgalen, Sasongko, & Wiloso, 2019c, 2019d; Yerik Afrianto Singgalen, Kusumawicitra, & Brito, 2021; Yerik Afrianto Singgalen, Sasongko, & Wiloso, 2018, 2019a, 2019b, 2017; Yerik Afrianto Singgalen & Simange, 2018; Yerik Afrianto Singgalen & Timisela, 2021; Yerik Afrianto Singgalen, Wiloso, & Sasongko, 2017). It indicates that the tourism sector provided employment opportunities that added to the people's preferences in choosing types of work (alternative livelihoods) besides the mining industry.

*"In 1999-2000, the conflict in the Kao area began with the issue of customary land. One of the tribes defends the customary rights of indigenous peoples, causing debates that lead to physical violence and uncontrolled horizontal conflicts. After the conflict, we found out that the conflict occurred because of gold mines potential in the customary area of the Pagu tribe. Communities around mining areas depend not only on fishing, agriculture, and plantation products but also on mining products. The community's livelihoods underwent a significant change after the potential of the mining area was legally managed by the company. The existence of mining companies in the Kao area has absorbed local workers and implemented Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs to improve community welfare through education, health, and the economy. Nevertheless, environmental issues have become the main focus of the community due to mining activities that have taken place until now (Indigenous Leaders)."*

The complexity of community livelihood in rural and urban areas was fascinating to study scientifically from the perspective of sustainable livelihoods. In the context of the North Halmahera Regency, the existence of the mining and tourism industry has changed the socio-

cultural and economic conditions and the environment. Concerning the view by Robert John Haylock Chambers and Richard Gordon Conway on the sustainable livelihood approach. The changes in the community livelihoods in North Halmahera District had a relationship with the availability of resources in the form of capital, the capability of access to capital, and institutional and policy aspects that influenced the family's livelihood strategy in sustaining their livelihood. In addition, the context of community livelihoods in the North Halmahera Regency could be classified based on regional characteristics, including islands and coastal and inland areas. There were also similarities in the livelihood characteristics in several research locations, such as the dominance of agriculture and processing of coconut plantation products (copra) and the processing of traditional fishery products. It showed that the community livelihoods in North Halmahera Regency were primarily farmers, cultivators of plantation land and substantive fishers.

All administrative regions in North Halmahera had cultural groups known as *Hibualamo* (big houses for all tribes). Still, each tribe, including *Hoana Pagu*, *Hoana Modole*, *Hoana Towiliko*, *Hoana Boeng*, *Hoana Lina*, *Hoana Huboto*, *Hoana Gura*, *Hoana Mumulati*, *Hoana Morodai*, *Hoana Morodina* had different customary territories. This study provided boundaries for the context of traditional environments in *Hoana Towiliko* for Kao Village, *Hoana Lina* for Talaga Paca Village and Meti Village, and *Hoana Huboto* for Kupa-Kupa and Pitu Villages. In the context of community livelihoods in Kao Village, the main livelihoods of the local communities were farming and processing of coconut (copra) products and traditional fishery product processing businesses. It indicated that the availability of natural resources around the residential area managed to support sustainable livelihoods. Furthermore, the community in Kao Village had the capability of access and ownership of land resources (natural capital) because it was supported by the traditions and norms of each tribe (*Hoana*).

The land ownership in the context of local culture was based on the ability of each family (*Soa*) to work on the land intended for plantation purposes or settlement expansion in the locations that other families had not initiated in the same ethnic group tribal area. Culturally, the ownership of the land planted for plantation purposes or settlement was recognized by the customary leaders and community in the same ethnic group. In addition, the head of the family had a vital role in inheriting the land from their sons. He could also verbally give the land to other people (free), and local customs also recognize the landowner. A strong sense of kinship strengthened brotherhood between individuals and family groups. It formed a collective behaviour in every farming and fishing activity to survive. Meanwhile, the livelihood context

of the Kao Village community focused on the customary area of *Hoana Towiliko*, which bordered the traditional regions of *Hoana Pagu*, *Hoana Modole* and *Hoana Boeng*.

The Kao Village community settlement location was in a very strategic coastal area, enabling the community to support their livelihood as fishermen and farmers. In addition, there was also a mangrove forest and a customary place for the *Tagi Jere* ritual – a sacred tomb of Syeh Mansyur. The Kao village community's livelihood began to experience a shift since the gold mine existed. The community started mining the gold, resulting in a social conflict of tribal wars between indigenous people (*Kao*) and migrants (*Makeang*) in 1999-2000. The fights were also influenced by ethnicity, religion, race and intergroup relation issues due to political instability in Indonesia. After conciliation, cultural values became the conflict resolution that strengthened social ties. PT Nusa Halmahera Mineral professionally handled the public mining area and provided opportunities for people around the mining area to get a job.

However, qualified human resources which were in line with the company's standards were still limited. The company decides to employ professionals from outside the region as a strategy to maintain the mining industry's sustainability. This policy limited the members of the Kao Village community to work in the mining company. The mining activities were causing a debate among the community as they had the potential to damage the forest and pollute the water. Through the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program, the company's Social Performance department assisted in constructing infrastructure and human resources for the community living around the mining area. It showed the community's capability to access human capital was still limited, but the collective values of local culture supported the access to social capital. On the other hand, people working in mining companies accumulated financial capital to increase human capital and strengthen social capital. The mining company's CSR program could facilitate the local community to access physical capital.

However, qualified human resources which were in line with the company's standards were still limited. The company decides to employ professionals from outside the region as a strategy to maintain the mining industry's sustainability. This policy limited the members of the Kao Village community to work in the mining company. The mining activities were causing a debate among the community as they had the potential to damage the forest and pollute the water. Nevertheless, the company's CSR program assisted in constructing infrastructure and human resources for the community living around the mining area. It showed the community's capability to access human capital was still limited, but the collective values of local culture supported the access to social capital. On the other hand, people working in mining companies accumulated financial capital to increase human capital and strengthen social capital. The

mining company's CSR program could facilitate the local community to access physical capital.

The potential of coastal natural resources, such as the Kupa-Kupa Bay area, had been developed as a tourist attraction based on cross-sectoral coordination and collaboration involving the tourism agency, village government, village youth, churches, and Kupa-Kupa Beach Cottage and Bar entrepreneurs. Cross-sectoral cooperation encouraged the acceleration of facilities and infrastructure development to support tourism activities. It showed that the Kupa-Kupa Village community could access natural and social capital based on the local cultural values that we're able to strengthen the fraternal relationship between individuals and the community. The existence of the coconut processing industry also encouraged the livelihoods that mobilized access to financial and human capital. Meanwhile, the collaborative development facilitated access to physical capital.

In the context of the Meti Village community, their main livelihoods were an agricultural business, processing of coconut plantations (copra), and traditional fishery products. Culturally, the capability of community access to land resources for plantations or settlements was supported by the traditions and cultural values of Hibualamo. The community's land ownership trajectory in Meti Village was not much different from the process in other areas. The community lives in the archipelago with resources of plantation land on the mainland of Halmahera Island to survive. During World War II (WWII), the Meti island became a military base and a runway fighter aircraft owned by the allies. The tourist can find various historical world war relics such as cannons, tanks, and wreckage. In the context of culture, the Meti Village community was part of *Hana Lina*, initially occupied the inland area and then moved to coastal areas and small islands. Some people who lived on Meti Island also had agricultural land and coconut plantations on the mainland of Halmahera. Meti Island had the potential for optimised fisheries and marine natural resources as a tourist attraction. However, the village government set priorities for developing fisheries potential compared to tourism.

In its development, the Meti Cottage entrepreneur invested in Meti Island to develop tourism potential. The community members who met the accommodation services qualifications were employed and given the training to increase their capacity in tourism. The local and village governments collaborated with various stakeholders to accelerate development programs in rural areas, especially the archipelago. Hence, the supporting infrastructures establish to support the development of village potential. It showed that the Meti Village community had access to natural and social capital based on the *Hibualamo* cultural

values. The existence of the tourism industry was able to mobilize the people's access to financial and human capital. At the same time, the entrance to physical capital was determined by the collaboration of various stakeholders in the development of Meti Village.

In the context of the Talaga Paca Village community, their main livelihoods were an agricultural business, processing of coconut plantations (copra), processing of forest resources, and freshwater fish farming to show differences in livelihood patterns with communities in coastal and island areas. Culturally, the capability of community access to land resources for plantations or settlements is supported by the traditions and cultural values of *Hibualamo*, so the trajectory of the community's land ownership in Talaga Paca Village was not much different from the process in other villages. The livelihoods of some families in Talaga Paca Village still depended on hunting and forest resources. Some families living in Talaga Paca village still used the Tobelo language and could not speak Indonesian. Through the Tourism Agency, the Regional Government collaborated with the Village Government and Ta'aga Paca Resort entrepreneurs to optimize the potential of local tourism by building tourism supporting facilities and infrastructure.

Nevertheless, the community participation in the tourism development was still not optimal, so the village government continued to organize programs to increase the capacity of human resources to manage the Talaga Paca attractions to increase the income of rural communities. Diversifying agricultural businesses led to changes in the processing of coconut plantation (copra) products, forest resource processing businesses, and freshwater fish farming were strategies to maintain their community livelihoods. The development of tourism and the existence of Ta'aga Paca Resort had become a stimulus for community participation in the tourism sector. It shows that the capability of community access to natural and social capital had been supported by local culture. Still, the tourism industry mobilized the ability of access to human and financial capital. Meanwhile, access to physical capital was supported by policies and institutions related to the development of disadvantaged areas.

*"Tourism helps the livelihoods of the people around Talaga Paca village. The government's facilities can be used by tourists when visiting our village. The people who live are very enthusiastic and feel helped by the government, academics, and entrepreneurs who have invested in developing our tourism potential. Our community still needs to be trained to take advantage of economic opportunities to improve their welfare. In addition to farming activities, trading around the tourist area also increases the residents' income so that the community is delighted with the tourism development in this village (Village Head)."*

In the context of the Pitu Village community, their main livelihoods were an agricultural business, processing of coconut (copra) and traditional fishery products. When entrepreneurship developed, there were intensification, extensification and diversification of livelihoods in trade and tourism. Culturally, the capability of community access to land resources for plantations or settlements was also supported by the traditions and cultural values of *Hibualamo*. The trajectory of the community's land ownership in Pitu Village was not much different from the process in other villages. The easy access of Pitu Village to Tobelo City in terms of distance and travel time positively supported entrepreneurship development. The village government proposed the development of the tourism sector in Pitu Village through the Village Owned Enterprises (*Badan Usaha Milik Desa* (BUMDes)) by utilizing the land on the coast of Pitu Village that was integrated with the development of the sea channel.

Through a program to develop the tourism potential, the village government provided land around the tourism attractions to the community to be involved as traders of groceries and food. The policy needs to achieve economic independence, alleviate poverty, and overcome the problems of social inequality. The community participated actively in the development of Pitu Beach tourism objects. They sold groceries and food to receive additional income for family members' education and health costs. It showed that cultural values supported community access to natural and social capital. At the same time, the development of attractions through Village-Owned Enterprises mobilized the access capabilities to the financial and human capital. Meanwhile, the Village Government's program in the village economic development program was able to muster the capacity of community access to physical capital.

The mining and tourism industry in North Halmahera Regency had become a stimulus for transforming local community livelihood based on sustainable livelihood. Each rural context showed different dynamics under its vulnerable context. In addition, the policies and institutions in each region also influenced the dynamics of the transformation of rural livelihood affected by the mining and tourism industry activities.

### **Livelihood Transformation Through the Existence of Mining and Tourism Industries**

S A sustainable livelihood approach is developed based on the international development agencies such as the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) and the Department of International Development (DFID) to solve global development problems. The development agents construct social, economic and environmental aspects related to the context of vulnerability, resources, policies, and institutions to overcome various development problems

in developing countries. The approach is expected to solve poverty problems by implementing a sustainable livelihood. The following Figure 1 presents the sustainable livelihood approach:

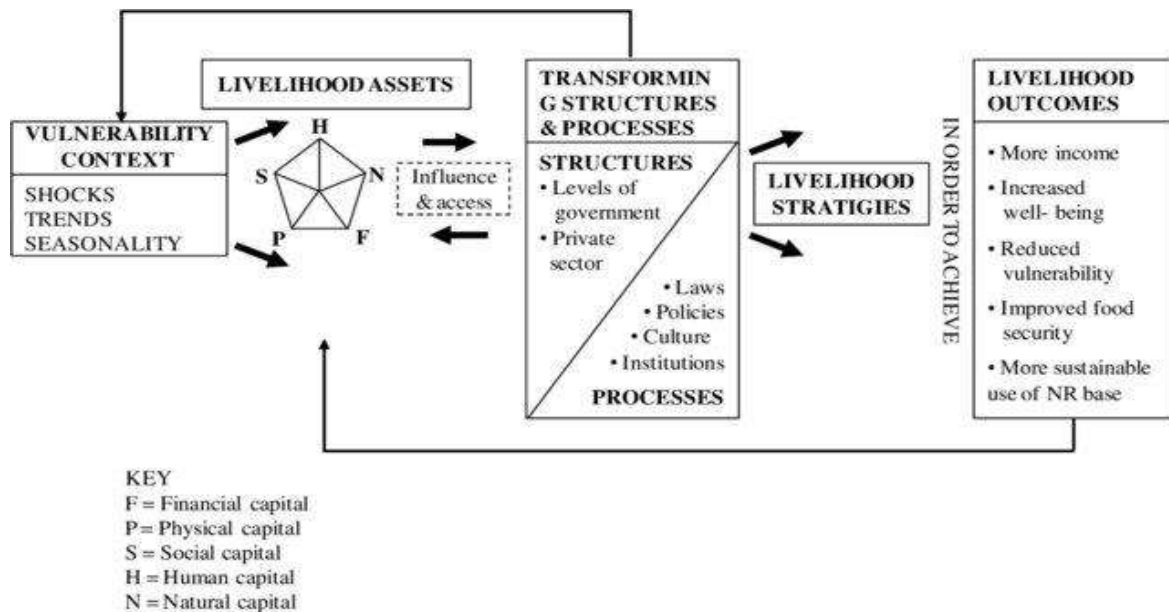


Figure 1. Sustainable Livelihood Approach (Source: Department of International Development)

Figure 1 shows that the community livelihood in developing countries is highly dependent on the capability of access to resources known as assets or capital (human, social, natural, physical and financial capital). It is influenced by positive contexts (vulnerability aspects) such as shocks, trends, and seasonality. Meanwhile, the vulnerability aspects can also be affected by structure (government level, tourism sector) and process (policy, culture, institution, law). Therefore, strategies to maintain a sustainable livelihood are done by increasing income, welfare and food security, reducing vulnerability, and utilising sustainable natural resources. It shows that the international development agencies strive to encourage the achievement of sustainable development in developing countries on the economic, social, and environmental aspects.

Robert John Haylock Chambers and Richard Gordon Conway reconstructed the sustainable livelihood approach through research in developing countries, specifically on the livelihood of farmer communities in rural areas. The emphasis of the idea of sustainable livelihoods lies in three essential aspects, including capability, equity, and sustainability. The community's livelihood sustainability depends on the community's ability to access resources. The efforts to manage the resources become such a capital to maintain the livelihood. This framework can be seen in Figure 2.

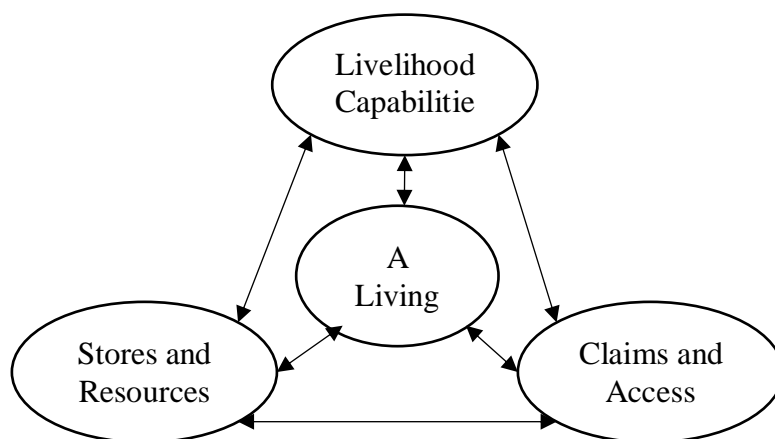


Figure 2. Components and Flow of Livelihood (Source: Chambers & Conway)

Figure 2 shows that livelihood (a living) is a significant component in the flow of livelihoods. People must have the capability to survive (livelihood capabilities) by utilizing (activities) resources (assets) to obtain a decent and sustainable livelihood (claims and access) or to achieve the expected goals (gains or outputs). Livelihood sustainability can be classified into economic, social, and environmental categories. Meanwhile, to achieve sustainability, the capital management process shows intensification, extensification, diversification, and transformation of livelihood. The livelihood stimulus can be in the form of vulnerability aspects divided into two parts based on institutions and policies and the environment. It shows that the construction of ideas by Robert John Haylock Chambers and Richard Gordon Conway and the sustainable livelihood approach by ODI and RFID are in line. Thus, views by Robert John Haylock Chambers and Richard Gordon Conway are contextually based on specific social, economic, and environmental conditions.

Previous researchers have different emphases. A view by Caroline Ashley and Diana Carney emphasized people and their livelihoods. Meanwhile, Ian Scoones emphasized the sustainable livelihood approach focusing on the role of institutions and policies in determining the capability of access to assets or resources in rural areas. On the other hand, Frank Ellis also emphasized family or household strategies to maintain livelihood sustainability. I show differences in previous researchers' views on rural development contexts in developing countries with different vulnerability and policy aspects, showing different patterns. Therefore, one of the experts' views which has consistently used the conceptual framework of livelihood sustainability, can be used to identify problems in developing countries.

In Indonesia, livelihood sustainability has been a popular topic to identify the achievement of sustainable development programs' goals in developing countries (Hidayat, Glasbergen, & Offermans, 2015). The sustainable livelihood approach developed by

researchers aims to identify the livelihood of farmers and fishers to maintain their livelihoods and achieve a better living standard. The livelihood strategy includes several aspects such as lifestyle, goals and values, and the activities are influenced by political, economic, social, cultural and psychological conditions. The sustainable livelihood approach constructed by ODI and DFID uses to identify the dynamics of community livelihood in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the view by Robert John Haylock Chambers and Richard Gordon Conway has been so popular and used by many experts in social and economic fields to describe the rural community livelihood in developing countries such as Indonesia. For these reasons, the view by Robert John Haylock Chambers and Richard Gordon Conway will be used as the basis of the research framework of this present study.

The mining industry was proven to improve the community's economy, but it damaged the environment. The existence of mining companies also affected the community's livelihood as traders and home rental service providers (Risal, Paranoan, & Djaja, 2017). It implied that the mining industry benefited the economic aspect but harmed the environment. On the other hand, the tourism industry also affects society's social and economic conditions and the environment (Abdillah & Hamid, 2016; Kurniawan, 2015). In specific contexts, the existence of the tourism industry could bring a negative impact on the social, economic and environmental conditions (Canavan, 2014). Therefore, optimizing natural resources through the mining and tourism sectors was a matter of development orientation from sustainable development. The local government should provide certainty in restrictions as a form of control over policy. The development orientation should improve the economy without damaging the environment and even increase North Halmahera Regency's social problems.

This research shows that the transformation of community livelihood in North Halmahera Regency, mobilized by the mining and tourism sectors, showed that it had not been able to increase and develop the rural community's economy equally, especially in alleviating poverty and social inequality. The mining sector added environmental damage, conflict, segregation, and social stratification issues. The policymakers were in a dilemma because of contradictory policies in favour of the economic growth (pro-growth), the environment (pro-environment) or the poor (pro-poor). The community livelihood might fail to be sustainable due to limited community access capabilities and the influence of a vulnerability context that was not supported by policies and institutions equally.

**Table 1. Capability of Access to Capital and Vulnerability Context**

Community Livelihood	Capability of Access to Capital					Vulnerable Context		
	1	2	3	4	5	Trend	Shock	Seasonality
Kao Village	Natural Capital	Social Capital	Financial Capital	Human Capital	Physical Capital	v	v	
Kupa-Kupa Village	Natural Capital	Social Capital	Financial Capital	Human Capital	Physical Capital	v		v
Talaga Paca Village	Natural Capital	Social Capital	Physical Capital	Financial Capital	Human Capital	v		
Meti Village	Natural Capital	Social Capital	Financial Capital	Human Capital	Physical Capital	v		v
Pitu Village	Natural Capital	Social Capital	Financial Capital	Human Capital	Physical Capital	v		v

Source: Field Report 2021

Table 1. is a matrix of community livelihood in Kao Village, Kupa-Kupa Village, Meti Village and Pitu Village on their capability of access to capital and the influence of vulnerability context. In the context of community livelihood in the North Halmahera District, vulnerability influenced the ability of access to capital (Y A Singgalen, Sasongko, & Wiloso, 2019). It showed that the capital accumulation for the livelihood sustainability in each residential area was contextual (Tridakusumah et al., 2015). In the context of community livelihoods in North Halmahera Regency, especially in the research location, it showed that access to natural capital was supported by local traditions or culture known as *Hibualamo* (Handoko & Mujabuddawat, 2017). The collective values shared by the *Hibualamo* indigenous people influenced collective behaviour, thereby strengthening the social capital. By utilizing their local culture's natural and social capital, the community maintained their livelihood by working in agricultural business, processing coconut plantation (copra) and forest resources, freshwater fish farming, and processing traditional fishery products.

The mining and tourism industry is supported institutionally and by policy by regional policymakers. It has increased the community's ability to access various forms of capital and transformed the livelihoods to maintain community livelihoods. However, there was the potential for livelihood unsustainability due to the context of vulnerability. The sustainable livelihood approach could not be used as a benchmark to identify barriers to livelihood sustainability in rural areas with the geographical context of coastal, inland and the island area. It was due to the diverse availability of resources as a form of capital in each region. As a result, this study found that the accumulation of natural and social capital did not always increase the capability of access to financial capital but also physical and human capital. The utilization of natural and social capital could be used as a coping and survival strategy. The transformation also increases the capability of access to financial, human and physical capital. It showed

factual differences with previous researchers' views on the context of livelihoods in other countries. Therefore, this paradigm was limited to being used as a context comparison. Still, it could not be used as a benchmark for formulating the context of community livelihood in rural areas, especially in Indonesia.

In the research context in North Halmahera, aspects of vulnerability in the form of shocks, trends and seasonality tended to influence the sustainability of the mining and tourism industry. Therefore, the community's livelihood as workers in the mining and tourism industry was potentially unsustainable. The mining and tourism industry management had the authority to apply to continue or terminate employment (Garaga, 2017). It was caused by the vulnerability context that affected the mining industry's sustainability related to the availability of resource reserves and stock investment trends (Supadi & Sudana, 2018), while the sustainability of the tourism industry was highly dependent on the climatic conditions trend of tourist visits. In the context of this study, the mining industry was vulnerable to shocks caused by changes in the natural landscape around the mining area. The tourism industry was influenced by the trend of tourist visits and seasonality associated with climate change. The policies and institutions could help sustain the community's livelihood while the mining and tourism industry was threatened by unsustainability. Therefore, the role of policymakers (The local government) in determining the development orientation was crucial. In addition, there were significant differences in the existence of the mining and tourism industry for the community in the North Halmahera Regency. The tourism industry was still considered positive for environmental sustainability. However, the economic income obtained tended to be slow compared to the mining industry, deemed limited to the shareholders and might damage the environment. Therefore, the local government need to take policies that favour the community and environment.

## **Conclusion**

This study indicated that the community livelihood mobilised by the mining and tourism industry also had the potential for not being sustainable. When the policy and institutional support in the development orientation could not muster the capability of community access to forms of capital, it also threatened the community's livelihood. On the other hand, the influence of the vulnerability context to access capabilities may lead to economic, social and environmental problems. In the context of community livelihood in the North Halmahera Regency, the ability of access to natural and social capital had been supported by the *Hibualamo* culture. The mining and tourism industry mobilises the local community's

livelihood transformation. Utilising the natural, social, financial, physical and human capital, the local community could face the vulnerability context as a coping and survival strategy. However, achieving a sustainable livelihood required firm direction of policies and institutions that were contextually oriented towards the sustainability of community livelihood in coastal, inland and island areas in North Halmahera Regency. These findings indicate that the traditional community of *Hibualamo* had cultural structures and functions that mobilised access to social and natural capital. Furthermore, the challenges of globalisation cause a livelihood transformation and influence the capability of local communities to access financial capital, human capital, and physical capital.

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**Threats To Food Security in The Food and Energi Barn Area: Agricultural Land Function Change in Bojonegoro Regency**



**Ancaman Ketahanan Pangan di Lumbung Pangan dan Energi: Alih Fungsi Lahan Pertanian di Kabupaten Bojonegoro**

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<p><b>Keywords</b>  <i>Food Security;</i>  <i>Conversion of Agricultural Land;</i>  <i>Bojonegoro;</i></p>	<p><b>ABSTRACT</b>  <i>This study aims to analyze how the threat of food security is due to the conversion of agricultural land in Bojonegoro Regency, which is used as an oil and gas industry. As we know, the slogan of Bojonegoro Regency is the Food and Energy Barn. However, this slogan also raises the question of whether the two aspects of food and energy can be balanced or if they will only harm one another. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method supported by data to strengthen the author's argument. The results of this study state that the slogan of the Bojonegoro Regency with Food and Energy Barns is a questionable thing in reality. Districts with abundant natural wealth of oil and gas pose a threat to food security due to the many shifts in the function of agricultural land. The impact of the conversion of agricultural land in several villages also causes various economic and environmental impacts. The Bojonegoro Regency Government needs to review and think about strategies to manage and make the Bojonegoro Regency slogans real and have an impact on the surrounding community. Researchers provide policy recommendations with balanced management between the oil and gas and food sectors for the sake of realizing it as a District of Food and Energy Barns.</i></p>
<p><b>Kata Kunci</b>                      Ketahanan Pangan;                      Alih Fungsi Lahan Pertanian;                      Bojonegoro;</p>	<p><b>ABSTRAK</b>  <i>Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis bagaimana ancaman ketahanan pangan akibat alih fungsi lahan pertanian di Kabupaten Bojonegoro yang dijadikan industri migas. Seperti yang kita ketahui slogan Kabupaten Bojonegoro adalah Lumbung Pangan dan Energi, namun slogan ini juga menimbulkan pertanyaan apakah kedua aspek antara pangan dan energi dapat seimbang ataukah hanya akan merugikan satu dengan yang lainnya. Hasil dari penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa slogan Kabupaten Bojonegoro dengan Lumbung Pangan dan Energi menjadi hal yang dipertanyakan di realitasnya. Kabupaten dengan melimpahnya kekayaan alam migas menimbulkan ancaman bagi ketahanan pangan akibat banyaknya peralihan fungsi lahan pertanian. Dampak alih fungsi lahan pertanian di beberapa desa juga menimbulkan berbagai dampak ekonomi dan lingkungan. Pemerintah Kabupaten Bojonegoro perlu meninjau dan memikirkan strategi untuk mengelola dan menjadikan slogan Kabupaten Bojonegoro menjadi nyata dan berdampak bagi masyarakat sekitar. Penulis memberikan rekomendasi kebijakan dengan pengelolaan seimbang antara sektor migas dan pangan demi terwujudnya sebagai Kabupaten Lumbung Pangan dan Energi.</i></p>
<p><b>Article History</b>                      Send 20<sup>th</sup> March 2022                      Review 18<sup>th</sup> April 2022                      Accepted 19<sup>th</sup> May 2022</p>	<p>Copyright ©2022 <a href="#">Jurnal Aristo (Social, Politic, Humaniora)</a>                      This is an open access article under the <a href="#">CC-BY-NC-SA</a> license.                      Akses artikel terbuka dengan model <a href="#">CC-BY-NC-SA</a> sebagai lisensinya.</p> 

## Introduction

Bojonegoro is a district known as the Food and Energy Barn (Agustono, 2011). Given its vast territory, this slogan is quite reasonable. Bojonegoro has an area of 230.706 hectares and a population of 1.311.042 people spread over 28 districts. According to statistics from the Bojonegoro Agriculture Service, the terrain is dominated by agricultural areas. Bojonegoro has normal agricultural land of 78.487 hectares with 193.492 farmers. However, according to data from the Department of Agriculture, during the period of one year, in 2014-2015, an area of 184.525 m<sup>2</sup> or 18,45 Ha of agricultural land has changed functions. Most of the agricultural land in Bojonegoro Regency is used for oil and gas development or oil and gas.

District government strategies should help to balance the two sectors that are critical to Bojonegoro's long-term development. The government of Bojonegoro Regency is more attracted towards the oil and gas industrial sector in the event that occurred in Bojonegoro. Various policies that favor the oil and gas business over the agricultural sector demonstrate this. Indeed, one of the major issues in providing food in the future will be growing population growth in Indonesia while simultaneously reducing the number of farmers. The interruption of food security in Bojonegoro is due to this. Poverty is intimately linked to food security. The effects of the food crisis are felt not only by farm laborers who do not own agricultural property, but also by construction workers, low-wage transportation employees, fishers and craftspeople in rural areas, and even marginal farmers.

The change in the function of agricultural land in Bojonegoro is proven by around 600 hectares of agricultural land have been converted for the Cepu Block oil and gas business. Concerns about food security will be exacerbated by this conversion of agricultural land. This land conversion has an impact on food production and the welfare of rural communities who depend on agricultural land for their livelihoods (Awang; et al, 2016). The economic position of the people began to shift. Farmers began to look for alternatives to relying on agriculture to meet their needs. Now, they are turning to the mining industry for help with mining activities, for example, by being security guards or working in non-skilled capacities or becoming entrepreneurs to help with mining activities.

Increased communal income levels will result in many positive things. The mining industry has a significant impact on wage growth in the non-mining sector. With its oil and gas potential, Bojonegoro attracts many investors, including the Cepu Banyu Urip Block. In Indonesia, Bojonegoro is said to be the third largest contributor to the oil and gas sector industry. This influx of investors has a positive impact on the Bojonegoro economy as a whole. This can

be seen from the economic growth in Bojonegoro, which is generally positive, and the poverty in Bojonegoro, which is generally negative. However, this has a detrimental impact on the people of Bojonegoro, especially the farmers who lost land that must be taken over for the Banyu Urip Cepu block, where all the land used is rice fields, which they rely on daily for survival (Suprpti et al., 2012).

When land was sold, those with agricultural roots faced difficulties. Several changes have occurred, including the inability of the community to find labor after they no longer have land to produce. In addition, the community faces challenges in the transition from farmers to non-farmers, with educational backgrounds also being supporters. This resulted in institutional changes as well. Given the shrinking area of agricultural land, changes in social economic institutions can result in changes in farmers' views on the future use of agricultural land (Ramond & Spoehr, 2013). National food security is an effort to ensure the fulfillment of the food needs of a nation or country and is one of the main goals of national development. Food is a vital need for all living things to survive and preserve their existence.

The need for food grows along with the population growth of a society. Discussing food security also means discussing the factors that cause a person's inability to meet their nutritional needs. These factors include food availability, income, and employment, all of which can affect whether or not a household is able to meet its nutritional needs. and food for all family members. Food difficulties will occur if food demands are ignored, which is a threat to the country or the state. The availability of food is mainly determined by several things, namely the area of land sufficient to grow food crops, the population to provide labor, money to provide the necessary agricultural capital, and skilled labor.

Food security at the regional level will be affected by floods that occur every year. Food insecurity can be divided into two categories, namely chronic and temporary food insecurity. Bojonegoro Regency, which is known as the largest oil and gas producing area in Indonesia, also has the potential for an agricultural industry that is no less large. If we examine it more deeply, the supply of non-renewable oil and gas in a few years will surely run out. On the other hand, the agricultural industry can ensure the sustainability of the regional economy in the long term. However, the two sectors of oil and gas and agriculture are one slogan of the Bojonegoro Regency which must be realized by the Bojonegoro Regency Government.

The two sectors of energy and food must be able to go hand in hand. The conversion of agricultural land to the oil and gas industry sector in Bojonegoro can be a threat to food security if the government's management is not optimal. Therefore, the author wants to examine this issue

by providing arguments and policy recommendations in order to realize Bojonegoro's slogan namely, the Regency with Food and Energy Barns. In any developing location, the process of land conversion is unavoidable. As in Bojonegoro, developing communities typically see rapid population increase, which is followed by a growing demand for land for settlements and other public infrastructure, including industry. Land conversion can also be a catalyst for other socioeconomic changes.

On a macro level, the shift in land function would limit the amount of agricultural land available, perhaps resulting in lower food production. Because of the community's reliance on agriculture, particularly food, the conversion of agricultural land is an issue that requires attention. It is directly connected to the demand and supply of land in land conversion operations, where the supply or supply of land is highly restricted but the demand for land is not. Land conversion that is not adequately planned may upset the ecosystem's equilibrium, perhaps resulting in calamities. Land use change can result in decreased land ownership, lower food supply, and changes in employment structure at the family level.

Research related to food security in Bojonegoro Regency is something that is rarely explored more deeply. In fact, if you look at the slogan, Bojonegoro is a city with agricultural and energy potential in Indonesia. However, the two sectors do, in fact, have related impacts. Previous studies have emphasized the impact of oil and gas management and agricultural land conversion on Bojonegoro. Therefore, it is important to use a different perspective when viewing agriculture and oil and gas in Bojonegoro. In addition, in looking for novelty research in this study, researchers used VOSViewer software. Although there are many software programs to analyze text units and matrix similarities, the advantages of VOSviewer are in the visualization aspect (van Eck & Waltman, 2010).

The results of VOSViewer processing by researchers show that research trends regarding oil and gas and agriculture in Bojonegoro are related to the impact of oil and gas management. In addition, in research on the impact of the conversion of agricultural functions such as the community's economy. Research that is rarely done, according to VOSViewer analysis is related to aspects of food security. With the results of this, VOSViewer can prove that research on food security is still rarely researched and that this is an opportunity for researchers to develop research related to this matter. Therefore, the researchers conducted a study on the threat of food security in Bojonegoro Regency, which has the slogan Barn for Food and Energy.

## **Method**

This is a qualitative study with a descriptive component. Qualitative research aims to better comprehend the phenomena that the study subject is experiencing (Mohajan, 2018). We gathered data for this study through a literature review. Data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drafting are the data analysis strategies used in this study. In addition, in looking for novelty in this study, researchers used VOSViewer software. Although there are many software programs for analyzing text units and matrix similarities, the advantages of VOSviewer are in the visualization. The results of VOSViewer processing by researchers show that the research trend in the conversion of agricultural land in Bojonegoro is more on the aspect of impact on the surrounding community. However, to see the reality of Bojonegoro as a regency with the slogan of Food and Energy Barns Regency, no one has researched yet. This is an opportunity for researchers to develop research related to the threat of food security associated with the realization of the slogan Bojonegoro as a Regency with a Food and Energy Barn. Therefore, researchers conducted research on the threat of food security in the food and energy barn area.

## **Results and Discussion**

### **Change of Function of Agricultural Land for Oil and Gas Industry in Bojonegoro**

Land conversion or conversion is a mechanism that brings together land demand and supply, resulting in new land institutions with various characteristics of the production system. The increasing population and standard of living, the strategic location of agricultural land in demand for non-agricultural activities, the smaller the ratio of non-agricultural income to total income, fragmentation of agricultural land, environmental degradation, regional development interests that often sacrifice the agricultural sector, weak law enforcement, status of unclear land ownership, and narrow land ownership are factors that contribute to land conversion (Irianto, 2013).

Petroleum is a non-renewable natural resource, so mining activities must be carried out carefully. Indonesia has a lot of potential natural resources, both in terms of oil and gas and non-oil and gas resources. One of them is oil, a natural resource that gives the Indonesian government foreign currency. Bojonegoro Regency is a large oil and gas city with large reserves. Mining operations in Bojonegoro Regency have increased dramatically in recent years, especially oil mining in Gayam District. Of course, as the number of petroleum mining operations in Gayam Regency increases, so does the demand for land to support these operations. The demand for land for a mining area of 700 hectares in Gayam Regency will

most likely result in the conversion of agricultural land. Most of the agricultural areas in Gayam District are fertile agricultural land with semi-technical irrigation systems and rain-fed irrigation systems (Mulyo & Sigyanto, 2015). Bengawan Solo River sources are the main water sources used to irrigate agricultural land in the Gayam District. The conversion of agricultural land will have an impact on the socio-economic conditions of farmers who rely on agriculture as their main source of income.

Farm laborers suffer greatly from the conversion of agricultural land because their livelihoods are very dependent on the availability of agricultural land in their area. Due to the conversion of agricultural land in Gayam Regency, most of the farm laborers lost their source of work, and many of them moved to other districts to work as farm laborers. Agricultural land conversion can have both beneficial and negative effects on socioeconomic factors. A good influence can be seen in the non-agricultural sector, which is developing with the construction of various facilities and infrastructure to meet the needs of the community. Furthermore, the non-agricultural sector generates more money than the agricultural sector, especially in the early stages of industrialization. Agricultural land conversion has a negative impact on the agricultural industry because it can result in the loss of employment opportunities and prospects (Rohmadiani, 2011). For example, the loss of investment returns from converted land, deteriorating regional agricultural economies, rising unemployment as farmers shift to non-agricultural jobs, the shrinking area of farmhouse farming, and food supply and security hazards.

Land conversion can have an ecological impact by causing environmental damage such as floods, landslides, and noise disrupting access to water supplies and indirectly influencing people's attitudes towards household waste disposal. Gayam area is one of the most productive sub-districts in Bojonegoro Regency. In addition, oil and gas, which is a new sub-district resulting from the merger of Ngasem and Kalitidu sub-districts, has the greatest potential. The expansion is carried out to make it easier for the government to provide services to the community and to bring the government closer to possible oil and gas sources, thus facilitating future decision-making. Gayam District is bordered by Ngasem District in the south, Kalitidu District and Malo District in the north, and Malo District and Purwosari District in the east. The majority of farmers work as landowners and farm laborers. The socio-economic activities of farmers are a general description of farmer's activities in mining areas.

The farmers' economy still relies on agriculture as its main source of income after mining activities. High economic growth does not always mean an equitable distribution of wealth or increased welfare. This situation can be observed in the level of welfare of farmers

in mining areas, where farmers are still classified as poor, although there are no specific statistics on the level of poverty among farmers in mining districts. The existence of the mining industry has not provided significant improvements to the economy of farmers, especially farm workers. Farm worker wages have been reduced as a result of changes in the use of agricultural land. In contrast to farm laborers who are also farmers and own land, farmers who only work as farm laborers rely heavily on income from farm laborers. They can continue to expect agricultural produce from the land they own, as well as farm laborers' income. Agriculture has undergone a transformation. The number of days it takes agricultural workers to work has decreased drastically.

Farm workers are more likely to be unemployed than to be working. This is because a lot of agricultural land around their village or the surrounding community has changed its designation. Farm workers' wages have been reduced as a result of changes in the use of agricultural land. In contrast to farm laborers who are also farmers and own land, farmers who only work as farm laborers rely heavily on income from farm laborers. They can continue to expect agricultural produce from the land they own, as well as farm laborers' income. Agriculture has undergone a transformation. The number of days it takes agricultural workers to work has decreased drastically. Farm workers are more likely to be unemployed than to be working. This is because a lot of agricultural land around the community or neighboring settlements has changed its function. Some agricultural workers started looking for extra money outside the district to support the economic needs of their families.

They both work as farm laborers, which is the same job. Social relations are essential for the development of social networks, which are the basis for farmer resilience. Farmers create their own social bonds without outside help. The pattern of social ties is built on community relations and mutually beneficial working partnerships. Farm laborers and landowners form dynamic social relations with each other. Farmers benefit greatly from the dynamics of social ties among farmers in terms of increasing family welfare and fulfilling family economic needs. Farmers have mutual trust and respect in their social relations, which are based on existing conventions. Farmers' social relations are quite strong. When farmers have difficulty, other farmers will try to help them find answers to their problems.

### **The Impact of the Transfer of Agricultural Land Functions on Regional Food Security**

The effect of land or land acquisition on the farmer's economy is divided into three categories, new possibilities and skills for the community; working conditions of farmers after purchase; and community income. When the Cepu Banyu Urip Block began to be built and

could be used by local residents, the economic prospects were there, especially with this large project encouraging many foreigners to rent or stop for a while to stay (Rifa'i & Mardiansjah, 2018). This has become the impetus for the establishment of new stalls or shops in Banyu Urip to suit the needs of workers or employees. In addition, there are various trainings that the community can receive so that the community can take part in various trainings to gain new skills in fields that have never existed before.

In addition to the availability of various community assistances, one of the current assistances is the provision of modern agricultural tools that can increase the economic value of the community at work. However, not all communities have a positive attitude towards this assistance or training, and various forms of agricultural assistance, such as tractors, horns are usually provided through the farmer group leader, and often the assistance only stops at the head of the farmer groups and not distributed to the community, so the community benefits less. In the end, farmers are the ones who are most disadvantaged by the Cepu Banyu Urip Block, because not everyone can benefit from it, their land is being sold, and the farmers themselves are mostly uneducated. Knowledge of farmers in other industries, especially those related to the mining industry, did not increase as a result of increased development activities in an area. Farmers' knowledge is based solely on their own personal experience and is not certified. Farmers are hesitant to take non-formal education courses because they are not assisted and are free of charge if they have to look for themselves (Supardi et al., 2012).

Depending on the farmer's livelihood strengths, each farmer has distinct strategies/measures to lessen susceptibility. The most common adaptation strategy can be defined as one that best represents farmers' resilience in the face of changing agricultural land usage. Few societal values have altered as a result of the Banyu Urip mining project in Gayam Village, such as the values of Gotong Royong and Clean Village, which are still practiced today. People with medium land utilize the majority of their money to build or refurbish houses and purchase automobiles; they rarely buy agricultural land or develop other enterprises. Residents that prioritize future directions over consumption patterns by starting enterprises and purchasing productive property will be better equipped to withstand oil and gas development in their area.

The arrival of the petroleum mining sector will certainly have an impact on the movement of individuals from outside the region, in particular causing population migration. The mining industry encourages people to move to villages around mining areas. The majority of those who enter are competent personnel needed by the organization. Although the presence of immigrants causes social jealousy, it does not result in social strife. The prospect of

employment in the mining industry is a source of social jealousy. Farmers think the mining sector will create jobs, but in fact, this will be difficult to do because of the low level of education and skills possessed by farmers. Ordinary farmers who want to mine are just manual laborers who work on a contract basis. The mining sector has a negative influence on agricultural productivity, especially in areas where agricultural land is close to the mining area boundary.

According to monitoring, the presence of lights on the fences of mining companies causes a decrease in agricultural productivity with a radius of agricultural area of up to 500 m from the fence. The light beam causes late harvesting of rice, corn does not want to bear fruit, and other agricultural crops take too long to bear fruit. In addition, the presence of the mining industry does not have a direct positive impact on farmers in the area. Only a handful of farmers can benefit from the existence of the mining industry, even if only temporarily. According to research findings, 47,5 percent of farmers believe that the mining industry has a negative impact on agricultural employment. Meanwhile, 52,5 percent of farmers said the existence of the mining industry had no impact on the absorption of agricultural labor. Increased mining activity in the Gayam District has a significant impact on the reduction of agricultural labor. Farmers who work as farm laborers and rely on other farmers' agricultural land are greatly affected by this situation. The loss of agricultural land has an impact on the number of working days of farm laborers in mining areas, so it has an impact on increasing unemployment.

### **The Urgency of Balancing Food Affairs and Oil and Gas Industry in Bojonegoro Regency**

The expansion of Banyu Urip mining activities presents two major issues, both of which are related to the activities of farmers in the vicinity. Increased unemployment in the agricultural sector as a result of reduced agricultural land, which has an impact on the availability of agricultural jobs and a reduction in the number of hours farm laborers work due to changes in agricultural land use, which have an impact on reducing the area of agricultural land. The challenges mentioned above are problems that develop in mining areas and must be handled by the regional government and mining companies. The existence of the mining sector, which should provide hope for the welfare of farmers, has yet to benefit local farmers' livelihoods. The government of Bojonegoro Regency has its own policy on oil and gas exploration in the Banyu Urip Field, which is located in Gayam Village, Gayam District, Bojonegoro Regency.

The Bojonegoro Regency Government has implemented local-based regulations which are often referred to as local content restrictions. This is because it is the only regional

regulation in Indonesia that controls natural resources based on local content, so this regional regulation has become the regional regulation of choice for the Bojonegoro government. As explained in the Bojonegoro Regency Regional Regulation Number 23 of 2011 concerning the Acceleration of Regional Economic Growth in the Implementation of Exploration and Exploitation and Oil and Gas Processing in Bojonegoro Regency. Therefore, with the presence of this local regulation, the contractor is obliged to recruit most of its workforce from the local community. This means that the local regulation is a pro-people regulation, and of course, it has an impact on the balanced economic growth of Gayam Village. The existence of this regional regulation also reduces social turmoil that has occurred between the community and contractors, especially MCL, which has occurred in the surrounding area, especially in the area closest to the oil and gas industry, Gayam Village.

In addition, the authors offer policy recommendations that can be made by the government of Bojonegoro Regency in developing agricultural potential and oil and gas energy. In terms of discussing the two things that cannot be used in one place, there must be a policy correlation between the two. Oil and gas income in Bojonegoro from profit-sharing funds can be used for agricultural development in other areas. Mining companies themselves have an obligation to allocate part of their funds to fund Corporate Social Responsibility or CSR. Based on the Bojonegoro Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) document for 2018–2023, it appears that the realization of CSR activities in Bojonegoro in 2018 reached Rp. 28,6607,896,250. From this nominal value, the company with the largest CSR contribution is Exxon Mobil, with a total fund of Rp. 20,500,000,000. The remaining amount was then filled with CSR funds from Pertamina, Bank Jatim, Panin Bank, Aston Hotel, Fave Hotel, and Griya MCM (Famelasari & Prastiwi, 2021).

In practice, the management of CSR funds is handed over by cooperating with a number of NGOs. Several NGOs that have access to the management of CSR programs by oil and gas companies in Bojonegoro have programs such as improving the community's economy, environmental care, and empowering women. As mining companies, Exxon and Pertamina carry out their CSR responsibilities well. In fact, the amount of CSR funds they disburse every year is getting bigger (Sholikin, 2019). In 2020, the total funds disbursed were around 34,5 billion, which was divided into two parts, with 60% going to mine-affected areas and 40% going to areas outside the mine. In managing these funds, the government of Bojonegoro, as a government actor, issued a policy related to the percentage distribution of CSR funds. The distribution, which was initially made entirely to mine-affected areas, was divided 60-40. This policy was adopted for the distribution of CSR funds as a development effort throughout the

Bojonegoro area. One of the NGOs involved as the manager of mining CSR funds, for example, is Ademos or Association for Democracy and Social Welfare.

Ademos received funds of around 1 billion as a partner of Exxon Mobil in order to provide accountability to nature and society. Ademos' work program is focused on empowering the community's economy through planting vegetable seeds. This was initiated because the local environment around their livelihoods is increasingly disappearing because the land they used to cultivate has begun to be purchased for the exploitation process. Management that is focused on improving welfare seems to lull environmental movements. The presence of NGOs has given a new color to social movements in Bojonegoro, especially NGOs that have ties to funds from ExxonMobil and Pertamina. Development issues are the focus of this kind of NGO movement, and appear to be a developmentalist-oriented group that takes advantage of development issues. The commodification of poverty and development issues is carried out by NGOs, these practices are symptomatic in Bojonegoro. This is what the Government of Bojonegoro Regency must look at because it is in order to create a vision and mission of the Food and Energy Barn.

The issue of food is very important to be given its own focus. The large number of conversions of agricultural land around the mining area will reduce the food supply in Bojonegoro Regency. Therefore, the Bojonegoro Regency Government can allocate oil and gas revenue-sharing funds by optimizing in areas that have the potential to become food producers in Bojonegoro. East Java Province provides the largest contribution to Indonesia's rice production. Bojonegoro Regency is responsible for most of East Java's rice production. Rice production in Bojonegoro Regency reached 737.397 tons of GKG in 2020, ranking third in East Java. Lamongan Regency with a production value of 873.786 tons of GKG ranks first. Then, with a total production of 829.467 tons, GKG was ranked second in Ngawi Regency.

Rice production in Lamongan Regency is higher than in Bojonegoro due to the large area of rice fields, especially irrigated rice fields. Bojonegoro's rice fields, on the other hand, are actually wider than those in Ngawi Regency. It's just that in Ngawi Regency the types of irrigated rice fields are more diverse. For this reason, a strategy for conservation of agricultural land in Bojonegoro is needed, as well as efforts to intensify and expand agricultural land. Seasons, especially the rainy season, still have an impact on rice production in Bojonegoro. The peak of rice production occurred at almost the same time that occurred at the national level. According to 2020 Population Census data, the population of Bojonegoro Regency was 1.301.635 people in 2020. If all Bojonegoro people were simulated, and rice was their main food, with an average per capita intake of around 300 grams of rice per day, then the need for

rice consumption would be the population of Bojonegoro Regency is projected to be around 142,5 thousand tons in a year.

Rice production in Bojonegoro is expected to reach 737.397 tons of GKG, or 424 thousand tons of rice, in 2020. This shows that Bojonegoro has a surplus of rice for personal consumption only. Although Bojonegoro Regency has experienced a rice surplus, in fact, rice production in Bojonegoro can still be increased again so that it can contribute to the national rice food needs. Ways that can be taken include expanding irrigated rice fields, maximum land management, such as the use of organic fertilizers to increase nutrients, adjust soil pH, and so on. If you look at the data, the average rice production from August to January is quite low, because the majority of rice fields in Bojonegoro are still rainfed, so the irrigation system needs to be improved and expanded. Based on the data above, it can be said that Bojonegoro has great potential in the national food granary sector.

However, the existence of the oil and gas energy industry sector in Bojonegoro requires the government to be wise to balance in developing these two sectors, considering the slogan Bojonegoro is the Food and Energy Barn. The government can use oil and gas proceeds for agricultural development in the Bojonegoro area. Considering the condition of the shift in the function of agricultural land to the oil and gas industry, it could pose a threat to regional and national food security. This really needs to be considered by the Bojonegoro Regency government. Utilization of oil and gas proceeds is very important for sustainable development in Bojonegoro, one of which is the agricultural sector, in order to create a food barn in Bojonegoro Regency.

## **Conclusion**

Based on the results of the above discussion, it can be concluded that agricultural activity in the Bojonegoro mining area has changed, with a large decrease in the amount of available agricultural land. Changes include not only the loss of agricultural production capacity as a result of land conversion, but also a reduction in the number of working hours or days available to farmers, particularly farm laborers. Changes in the use of agricultural land actually increase unemployment in the agricultural sector, especially among farm workers. The presence of the mining industry in Gayam District, for example, has had a negative impact on the welfare of farmers in the surrounding area. Farmers have very limited options for work in the mining industry. Although it is only physical work and only temporary, only a small number of farmers or their family members are able to work in mining projects. So far, CSR efforts and company compensation have not had a direct impact on the agricultural industry, which is

directly affected. The CSR program can certainly be directed at efforts to increase agricultural capacity through the development of the agricultural industry and increasing the capacity of farmers to support the agricultural industry, as well as improving agricultural infrastructure in the Bojonegoro Regency area, so that the Food and Energy Barn is nothing more than a slogan, but can be realized as a reality.

### **Acknowledgement**

The authors would like to thank all parties both within Gadjah Mada University and the environment around the research locus, Bojonegoro Regency, who always provide suggestions, opinions, and data so that this research can be completed. The author also hopes that this research can be further developed so that it can be used as material in the formulation of Bojonegoro Regency government policies related to the realization of food and energy barns in Indonesia.

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**The Communication in Social Media About COVID-19 Vaccine: Mapping and Bibliometrics Analysis**




**Komunikasi di Media Sosial Tentang Vaksin COVID-19: Pemetaan dan Analisis Bibliometrik**

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ARTICLE INFORMATION	
<p><b>Keywords</b>  <i>Communication;</i>  <i>Social Media;</i>  <i>COVID-19 Vaccine;</i>  <i>Bibliometric;</i>  <i>Scopus;</i></p>	<p><b>ABSTRACT</b>                      COVID-19 emerged at the end of 2019 in China, and has spread to all corners of the world. So many parties are creating vaccines to end the COVID-19 pandemic. Simultaneously in today's digital world, there are many studies discussing the COVID-19 vaccine spread in terms of communication on social media which is the most popular social network today. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to explain global research trends related to the use of social media as a means of spreading COVID-19 vaccines, both positive and negative, from 2020 to 2021. This study uses bibliometric analysis and also uses VOSViewer to map scientific publications. This study also uses the Word frequency feature in NVIVO 12 plus. Findings in this study that the publication of scientific research on communication in social media about the COVID-19 vaccine has increased in the last two years. The mapping covers all countries whose publications are indexed by Scopus, the United States has the most significant contribution to research publications. Journal of Medical Internet Research is the journal that publishes the most research. The University of Pennsylvania is the institution that has the highest contribution. Topics that have good opportunities for future research are interpersonal, vaccination, vaccines, immunology, and COVID-19 vaccines. The narrative of global scientific research publications related to communication in social media about the COVID-19 vaccine is COVID-19, vaccine, and social media.</p>
<p><b>Kata Kunci</b>  <i>Komunikasi;</i>  <i>Media Sosial;</i>  <i>Vaksin COVID-19;</i>  <i>Bibliometrik;</i>  <i>Scopus;</i></p>	<p><b>ABSTRAK</b>                      COVID-19 muncul di penghujung tahun 2019 di Tiongkok, dan telah menyebar ke seluruh penjuru dunia. Begitu banyak pihak yang menciptakan vaksin untuk mengakhiri pandemi COVID-19. Bersamaan dengan itu di dunia digital saat ini, banyak penelitian yang membahas tentang penyebaran vaksin COVID-19 dari segi komunikasi di media sosial yang merupakan jejaring sosial terpopuler saat ini. Oleh karena itu, tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menjelaskan tren penelitian global terkait penggunaan media sosial sebagai sarana penyebaran vaksin COVID-19, baik positif maupun negatif, dari tahun 2020 hingga 2021. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis bibliometrik dan juga menggunakan VOSViewer untuk memetakan publikasi ilmiah. Penelitian ini juga menggunakan fitur frekuensi Word pada NVIVO 12 plus. Temuan dalam penelitian ini bahwa publikasi penelitian ilmiah tentang komunikasi di media sosial tentang vaksin COVID-19 meningkat dalam dua tahun terakhir. Pemetaan mencakup seluruh negara yang publikasinya terindeks scopus, Amerika Serikat memiliki kontribusi paling signifikan untuk publikasi penelitian. Journal of Medical Internet Research merupakan jurnal yang paling banyak menerbitkan penelitian. University of Pennsylvania adalah institusi yang memiliki kontribusi tertinggi. Topik yang memiliki peluang bagus untuk penelitian selanjutnya adalah interpersonal, vaksinasi, vaksin, imunologi, dan vaksin COVID-19. Narasi publikasi penelitian ilmiah global terkait komunikasi di media sosial tentang vaksin COVID-19 adalah COVID-19, vaksin, dan media sosial.</p>
<p><b>Article History</b>                      Send 12<sup>th</sup> March 2022                      Review 21<sup>th</sup> April 2022                      Accepted 23<sup>th</sup> May 2022</p>	<p>Copyright ©2022 <a href="#">Jurnal Aristo (Social, Politic, Humaniora)</a>                      This is an open access article under the <a href="#">CC-BY-NC-SA</a> license.                      Akses artikel terbuka dengan model <a href="#">CC-BY-NC-SA</a> sebagai lisensinya.</p> 

## Introduction

In December 2019, a pneumonia outbreak of unknown origin was reported in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. Pneumonia cases were connected to the Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market, according to epidemiological research. SARS-CoV-2 is a subgenus of the Sarbecovirus family of beta coronaviruses. Due to the global spread of SARS-CoV-2 and thousands of deaths caused by coronavirus illness, the World Health Organization declared a pandemic on March 12, 2020. (COVID-19). As a result of this pandemic, the world has paid a high price in terms of human lives lost, economic effects, and increased poverty (Ciotti et al., 2020). The COVID-19 pandemic is a massive challenge to living in the world. From the beginning of its appearance in Wuhan, China, in 2019, until now, in 2021, this pandemic has not seen completion. All countries in the world can not be separated from the impact and spread to make the World Health Organization (WHO) policies for human health (Daniel, 2020). The world is now watching with considerable concern as a new pandemic emerges, bringing massive misery, death, and disruption of regular life. The perception that what we are experiencing is fresh and strange adds to anxiety and fear (Morens, Daszak, Markel, & Taubenberger, 2020).

The spread of the COVID-19 pandemic throughout the world has made various countries try to overcome it. Some developed countries create an antidote to solve it, which is often called a vaccine. Vaccines are biological "weapons" that aid the immune system in combating disease. Vaccines are manufactured from disease-causing microorganisms or agents that have been killed and contain particular proteins (Halloran, Longini, Struchiner, & Longini, 2010). In the context of the COVID-19 vaccine, many COVID-19 vaccine candidates are being developed in several countries. Some of them have obtained permits to be used in emergencies. The efficacy of these vaccines also varies in protecting from the coronavirus. The Covid-19 vaccine is not the only weapon to fight pandemics worldwide, but at least this is one of the efforts to control the virus that continues to mutate and give rise to new variants (Haynes et al., 2020). Several COVID-19 vaccines that have emerged and are used worldwide, namely the Sinovac vaccine and Astrazeneca vaccine, were developed by researchers at the University of Oxford and AstraZeneca. The Sinopharm vaccine was developed by the Beijing BioInstitute Biological Products of China. The CanSino vaccine is another vaccine developed by researchers in China at CanSino Biologics. The Moderna vaccine from the United States was developed using messenger RNA (mRNA) genetic technology. The Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine was developed in the United States in collaboration with the German company BioNTech. The

Janssen vaccine was developed by Johnson & Johnson and the Russian researcher Sputnik V vaccine (Andreadakis et al., 2020).

With the emergence of many COVID-19 vaccines and emergency permits for their use have been issued by many countries. Information to the public about the COVID-19 vaccine is important. Because people will use the vaccine for their immunity. Therefore, the government in a country has a responsibility to communicate to its people. In the digital era like now, social media is one of the facilities used by the government in disseminating the policies that have been decided, including vaccine policies. The term "social media" refers to a collection of web-based apps that build on the conceptual and technological roots of Web 2.0 and allow for the production and exchange of User Generated Content (Kaplan & Haenlein, 2010) (Kietzmann, Hermkens, McCarthy, & Silvestre, 2011). This technology fundamentally changed communication (Wirtz, Daiser, & Mermann, 2017). Social media allows for a quick and transparent manner of disseminating information and the potential to build services that involve public participation and boost the government's positive image (Budiana, H. R., Sjoraida, D. F., Mariana, D., & Priyatna, 2016).

The use of social media to communicate the COVID-19 vaccine in various countries has become an exciting material for world researchers to discuss in more depth (Harris & Moss, 2021). Leaders in politics and public health who are pushing COVID-19 vaccination should determine the most important factors that influence vaccination decisions (Benis, Seidmann, & Ashkenazi, 2021). Online social endorsement for the COVID-19 vaccination campaign in the United Kingdom is emerging as a source of vaccination data and an effective communication tool to encourage immunization. Super searchers will have fantastic resources to share thanks to informative social media efforts (Chadwick et al., 2021). Health and medical information is now widely available on social media. It is vital to understand the link between social media activity and influenza vaccination, as well as other vaccines, such as those against COVID-19 (Benis et al., 2021). New upgrades for the era of COVID-19 and globalized infectious diseases, as well as how to promote COVID-19 immunization on social media (Puri, Coomes, Haghbayan, & Gunaratne, 2020; Raza & Lantos, 2021).

This research is needed because it relates to looking at global research trends during a pandemic, how the movement of vaccine releases in various countries. More than that, seeing the use of social media as a means of communication related to the spread of vaccines is the subject of research by researchers around the world. Because as has been explained regarding the problem that many vaccines have appeared and have received emergency permits for their use in various countries (Cryshna, 2021). Furthermore, that information to the public becomes

important, and the most relevant means to use is social media. Mapping related research becomes very interesting to get topic updates for further research. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to explain global research trends related to the use of social media as a means of spreading COVID-19 vaccines, both positive and negative, from 2020 to 2021. The research uses bibliometrics, VOSviewer and NVIVO 12 plus in presenting and explaining the research topic. This research tries to do a mapping, so the use of bibliometrics, VOSviewer and NVIVO 12 plus is the right way because they have the facilities to answer this.

## **Method**

This type of research is qualitative using a literature study approach. The Scopus search database was used to find studies connected to COVID-19 vaccination communication on social media from 2020 to 2021. The data sources from research from 2020 to 2021 are because the COVID-19 pandemic began to spread and the emergence of a vaccine in that year. The Scopus database has become the primary source of studies to evaluate scientific research. Scopus, as one of the world's largest data centers, can index scientific literature to offer reliable information on each scientific article's metadata, such as publishing data, abstracts, references, and other information (Valderrama-Zurián, Aguilar-Moya, Melero-Fuentes, & Aleixandre-Benavent, 2015). This study obtained 99 scientific publication documents from the Scopus database related to communication in social media about the COVID-19 vaccine. This study use bibliometric analysis to compile every article linked to COVID -19 vaccine communication on social media. Documents by affiliation, country or territory, type, topic source, and year are among the data displayed. This study also uses VOSViewer to map related scientific publications on communication in social media about the COVID-19 vaccine. Publication visualization in the form of co-occurrence analysis, this study employs VOSviewer. The graphical representation of bibliometric maps is given considerable attention by VOSviewer. VOSviewer is a program that allows you to create and visualize bibliometric networks (van Eck & Waltman, 2017). The VOSviewer's feature is useful for displaying big bibliometric maps in an easy-to-understand format (van Eck & Waltman, 2010). This study also uses the Word frequency feature in NVIVO 12 plus to display narratives in scientific research publications related to communication on social media about the COVID-19 vaccine. NVIVO 12 Plus is a qualitative data analysis program that makes it easier to collect, categorize, map, analyze, and visualize qualitative data, such as that gathered from papers (memos, reports, legislations, and photographic documents) and interviews (Salahudin, Nurmandi, & Loilatu, 2020).

Figure 1 shows take a data using the Scopus database source, and analysis process using Bibliometrics, NVIVO 12 plus and VOSviewer software as analysis tools.

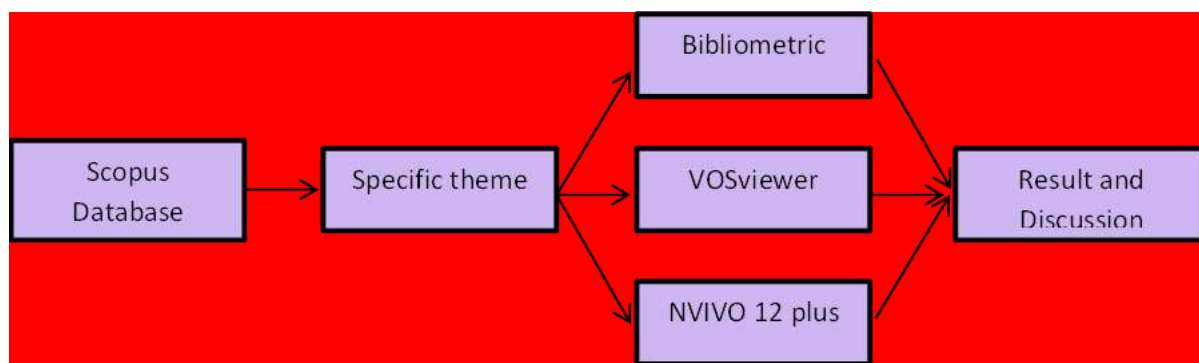


Figure 1. The flow of Data Retrieval and Processing Stages  
Source: processed by the author, (2022)

Figure 1 shows the flow of the data retrieval and processing stages. First, look for the theme of The Communication in Social Media About COVID-19 Vaccine in the Scopus database. The second, download the data obtained with the RIS file type. Then to retrieve data bibliometrics from the Scopus chart by opening the analysis menu. Then the RIS file type is entered into the VOSviewer software to analyze the data. Finally, download the data results from the analysis menu on the scope and the results from VOSviewer. Furthermore, the data obtained from the Scopus database is also entered into the NVIVO 12 Plus. The results of the analysis are used to display theme narratives.

## Literatur Review

### Communication in Social Media

Social media services are a type of website whose primary objective is to create a platform for people with similar interests to connect and share information. The real benefit of social media is that it allows for large-scale connection and communication (Kuźniar & Szopiński, 2016). In the previous decade, people used social media to seek information from the public as an alternative to traditional media. Web 2.0 means that "content and applications are no longer created and published by individuals, but are instead continuously modified by all users in a participatory and collaborative fashion," Social media refers to "Internet-based applications that build on the ideological and technological foundations of Web 2.0." Because of the broad meaning of social media, it can be used for various objectives (Stieglitz, Mirbabaie, Ross, & Neuberger, 2018). Social media allows users to communicate and share information

with one another. Social media services are a type of website whose primary objective is to create a platform for people with similar interests to connect and share information. The real benefit of social media is that it allows for large-scale connection and communication (Kuzniar & Szopiński, 2016).

Social media is becoming a powerful force in all aspects of life. Various organizations utilize it to enhance their communication tactics. The use of social media and information and communication technologies (ICTs) improves collaboration among many stakeholders, allows for feedback, and encourages citizen participation. By encouraging "transparency, government responsiveness, and citizen participation," innovative technology contributes to democracy. To encourage public participation, government agencies use social media to connect with citizens. The use of social media as a bridge between the government and citizens is possible in various ways (Kumar, Kumar, & Ilavarasan, 2017). Social media is the most recent addition to the multitude of digital communication methods. Government agencies can use Twitter, Facebook, and Google+ to create new communication networks for connecting with residents and stakeholders (Meijer & Torenvlied, 2014). Governments are grasping this chance to improve citizen engagement in political and social affairs by utilizing social media as a crucial avenue of online interactive participation (Haro-de-rosario, Sáez-martín, & Caba-pérez, 2018). It has revolutionized how Internet users engage with one another, social media can play a significant role in connecting government and citizens (Vakeel, 2018). The government is increasingly using social media to communicate and collaborate with individuals on a two-way basis. Many countries use various social media technologies to engage with their population, such as instant messaging, wikis, and so on (Zavattaro & Sementelli, 2014).

The usage of social media in government has had an impact on it. First, in terms of public policy, social media in government has shifted the focus of public policy development and formulation. Second, government usage of social media has reshaped citizen-government relations by enhancing government-citizen involvement and collaboration. Third, the use of social media in e-government has resulted in new e-government processes and variance in municipal websites (Hui Zhang, 2017). The global trend of state agencies and officials using social media requires reasonable control. Usually, all interactions with government officials are formal, with clear rights and obligations that prevent corruption and violations of human rights (Bundin & Martynov, 2016).

## **Bibliometrics Analysis and Mapping**

Bibliometrics is a type of statistical publication analysis that provides quantitative information about academic literature (Benckendorff & Zehrer, 2013). By analyzing the information obtained in the database, such as citations, authors, keywords, or the range of journals examined, bibliometric analysis provides insight into the evolution of literature and the flow of knowledge within a specific subject through time (Leung, Sun, & Bai, 2017). Bibliometric investigations have been used frequently to explore many research fields' evolution, growth, and prominence in academia (Apriliyanti & Alon, 2017). According to Pritchard (1969), Bibliometric analysis uses mathematics and statistics to comprehend nature and evolution in textual communication media. Citation and content analysis are usually the focus of traditional bibliometric methodologies (Zupic & Čater, 2015). To analyze publication patterns within a discipline, bibliometrics employs quantitative analysis of empirical data in published literature. As a result, scholars can use bibliometrics to assess the body of literature in their field of study to find essential themes (Vogel & Güttel, 2013). Bibliometric studies, which use publication records to assess the state and progress of a specific topic, have a long study history and have been used to assess the performance of publications in a variety of fields (Gan & Wang, 2014).

The bibliometric analysis examines the contributions of researchers, journals, institutes, and countries across time and offers information about the trend in research activity. It evaluates publications quantitatively and qualitatively using the literature system and literature metrology features as study objects (Gao et al., 2017) (Cobo, López-Herrera, Herrera-Viedma, & Herrera, 2011). The new bibliometric network study looks at the connections between keywords, countries, research institutes, and authors (Bonilla, Merigó, & Torres-Abad, 2015). Bibliometric indices, such as the most prominent nations, institutions, journals, publications, and authors, are used to assess the significance and prominence of research processes (Van Eck & Waltman, 2014).

In-network mapping, innovative indicators such as co-authorships links, bibliographic coupling links, and co-citation links are utilized to construct a cluster or theme based on bibliometric studies (van Eck & Waltman, 2010). VOSviewer has been widely utilized to conduct bibliometric mapping investigations in various research domains compared to other bibliometric software tools. VOS analysis, which is based on the visualization of similarities-VOS technique, condenses a lot of data into a single graphical figure. As a result, the text-mining routine's map comprises linked terms, forming a cluster or theme (Pan, Yan, Cui, & Hua, 2018). As a result of citation connections, bibliographic coupling, and co-occurrence

analysis, researchers can obtain themes or clusters of nations, institutions, and keywords used in the title and abstract of published articles. These themes use a single color to reflect the closeness of specific keywords, authors, journals, organizations, or nations in distinct research streams, allowing scholars to examine many facets of an underlying study topic (Noor, Guo, Shah, Saqib Nawaz, & Butt, 2020).

## **Results and Discussion**

### **Analysis of Global Publication**

Search results in the Scopus database with specific themes related to research topics get 99 global scientific publications. Bibliometrics analysis yields diverse and varied data. Scientific publications related to communication in social media about the COVID-19 vaccine produced in the last two years, from 2020 to 2021, have various points of view. This study analyzes and classifies data starting from the year of the document. The country that contributes the most to scientific publications, the source of the journal, the type of document, the subject area, the author, the institutions output and the document affiliation.

The Global Publication years, scientific publications of research related to communication in social media about COVID-19 vaccine from 2020 to 2021 in the Scopus database as many as 99 publications. The emergence of this research cannot be separated from the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic that hit the world. More than that, in some countries, even the COVID-19 pandemic has not yet ended its spread. The COVID-19 vaccine is one of the efforts that scientists have put forward to overcome this pandemic. Then, the initial form of government in various countries disseminating information and communication to their citizens so that they know about vaccines is by using social media.

However, several studies take their respective perspectives in using social media for the COVID-19 vaccine. From a positive point of view and a social media point of view, it is used to reject vaccines because they are considered dangerous. A social media movement aimed at undermining vaccine credibility and persuading people to disregard government and health agency immunization recommendations. The antivaccine movement and its principles heavily influence the COVID-19 negationist movement. In the fight against disinformation, a new topic in social media about COVID-19 vaccination hoaxes must be against (Herrera-Peco et al., 2021). From 2020 to 2021, there has been a significant increase in the publication of scientific research related to communication in social media about vaccines. In 2020 there were 23 scientific research publications, while in 2021, it increased to 76 scientific research publications. This can be seen from the emergence and continued information related to the COVID-19 vaccine at the

end of 2020. Several vaccines currently used in various countries began to be used in late 2020 and early 2021. The use of COVID-19 vaccines is indeed intensively informed to the public, aim for all want to use it.

In the case of Indonesia, the government's public communication management has proven ineffective due to the diversified and uneven broadcast of public information. At the same time, the government should provide consistent and accurate information to the public. This can be done by monitoring and supervising the mass media, electronics and using social media and online media to provide accurate information and disseminate positive and educational content(Herman, 2021). The use of social media is indeed quite significant in this day and age. This is inextricably linked to the introduction and quick growth of social media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, and others around the world. Social media has grown increasingly significant for individuals in a variety of industries, including business, education, and everyday life, in recent years. Evidence is mounting that social media is fundamentally altering how people connect, consume, and collaborate(Gan & Wang, 2015).

Especially in Indonesia, taking data from We Are Social and the Association of Indonesian Internet Service Providers that the number of internet users in Indonesia reaches more than 200 million people or about 73.7% of the total population and active social media users are 191.4 million (Kemp, 2022). So that in the context of the spread of health communication about vaccines in Indonesia, its use is very important. Because the majority of Indonesian people use the internet or the digital world especially social media to access everything, including health information of course.

Contributions of countries, with ten countries contributing the most to the global scientific publications related to communication in social media about the COVID-19 vaccine from 2020 to 2021. Figure 2 shows in detail these countries.

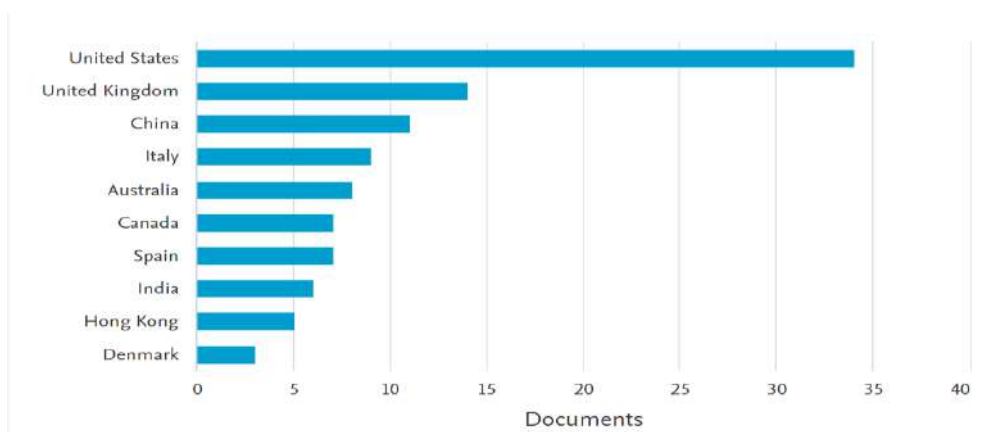


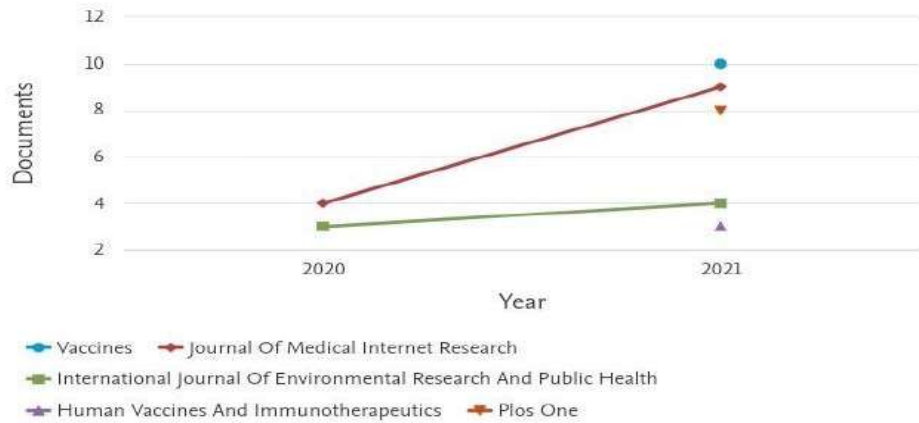
Figure 2. The document by country

Source: Scopus Database

Figure 2 shows the top 10 countries that contribute to research publications related to communication in social media about the COVID-19 vaccine. The United States became the country that contributed the most by having 34 documents. Followed by the United Kingdom, which has 14 documents, then China with 11 documents, and Italy with nine documents. Furthermore, Australia has eight documents. Canada and Spain each contributed seven documents. India with six documents, Hong Kong with five documents, and Denmark with three documents.

Based on the data in figure 2, it also shows that there are three countries from Asia that have the highest contribution to Scopus indexed scientific publications, namely China, India and Hong Kong. The reasons for the emergence of these three countries in the list are quite reasonable. China is the country of origin of COVID-19, so discussions about all kinds of things related to this virus are very intense. China's positive confirmed cases of COVID-19 as of April 2, 2022 from JHU CSSE COVID-19 Data and Our World in Data stated that as many as 693 thousand and 4,655 cases died. Even China is also making COVID-19 vaccines, namely Sinovac, Sinopharm, and CanSino (CNNIndonesia, 2020). Therefore, scientific research published in various Scopus indexed journals related to the topic of using social media as a means of spreading COVID-19 is quite high compared to other Asian countries. Then, the country of India is also struggling in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic in the midst of its economy which is no better than Indonesia. According to data from Worldometers, Thursday (21/4/2022), India has reported 43 million cases of COVID-19 with more than 500 thousand deaths since the start of the pandemic (Miranti, 2022). This shows that India is struggling to overcome the COVID-19 pandemic. So that research related to vaccines is very rational to do, as well as those related to the use of social media as a means of spreading communication.

Likewise with the country of Hong Kong which is battling COVID-19. Research on the spread of vaccines through social media as a fairly massive means of communication can be seen at least from the Scopus indexed data. shows that Hong Kong is working to resolve the COVID-19 pandemic in its country. Hong Kong is a country in Asia that is quite concerned about COVID 19, because this country has close relations with China. Hong Kong is also known as mainland China. Moreover, positive confirmed cases of COVID 19 in Hong Kong are also very high. data from JHU CSSE COVID-19 states that positive confirmation of Hong Kong from the beginning of the pandemic until April 2, 2022 reached 1.2 million and 9186 cases died (Arbar, 2022). These data have shown that Hong Kong is one of the Asian countries that has been severely affected by COVID-19.



**Figure 3. The document by source**

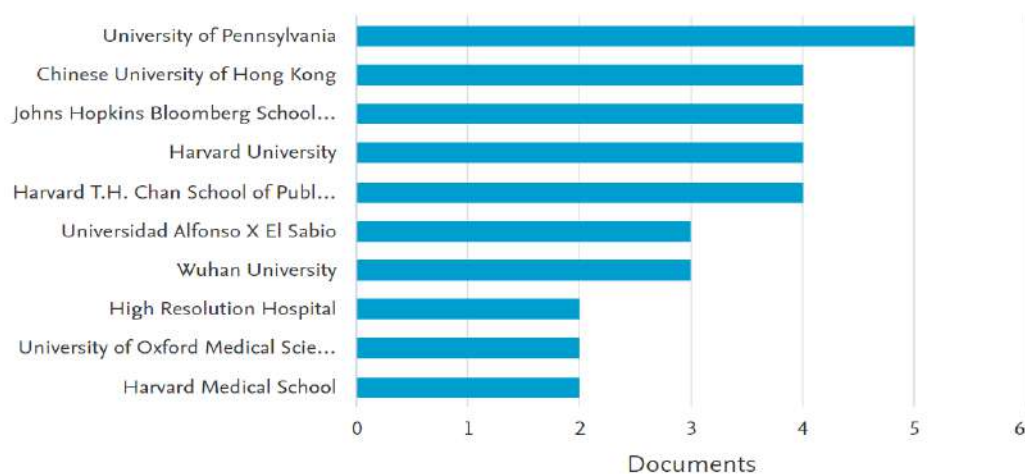
Source: Scopus Database

Figure 3 shows several sources of scientific research publications related to the theme of communication in social media about the COVID-19 vaccine. Of course, the source of this scientific publication is the Scopus index, which then publishes and discusses a lot about the theme. Journal of Medical Internet Research became the source of the most publications with thirteen documents, followed by Vaccines which had ten documents. Followed by Plos One with eight documents, the International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health has seven documents. Then, Human Vaccines And Immunotherapeutics with three documents, Jmir Public Health And Surveillance with three documents. The vaccine has three documents, and finally, BMC Public Health has three scientific research publication documents related to the theme of communication in social media about the COVID-19 vaccine. Author analysis, publications of scientific research from the Scopus database related to communication in social media about the COVID-19 vaccine as many as 99 documents were written by many researchers. Herrera-pecco I. and Jimenez-Gomez, B. is the author who has the highest contribution, with each having three documents. Then, Alperstein, n has two documents, Ashkenazi, S. as many as two documents, Barnett, D.J. a total of two documents. Furthermore, Benis A. has two documents, Benitez De Gracia, E. two documents, Goldberg, B. two documents, Guntuku, S.C. as many as two documents, and Hughes, C. as many as two documents.

The first research document written by Herrera-Pecco I. is entitled "Antivaccine Movement and COVID-19 Negationism: A Content Analysis of Spanish-Written Messages on Twitter". This study was published in the Scopus indexed journal Vaccines. This research examines a COVID-19 anti-vaccination message campaign on Twitter that employs Spanish as its major language in order to determine the most important aspects of their communication

approach (Cobo et al., 2011). The second research title Healthcare Professionals' Role in Social Media Public Health Campaigns: Analysis of the Spanish Pro Vaccination Campaign on Twitter. This research was published in the journal Healthcare. His research examines the role that healthcare professionals play on Twitter in supporting public-sector vaccination campaigns against COVID-19 (Herrera-Peco et al., 2021).

Institution output, several institutions that contribute to the publication of scientific research come from various corners of the world. Figure 4 shows several institutions in various parts of the world that contribute to scientific research on social media communication about the COVID-19 vaccine.



**Figure 4. The document by institution**

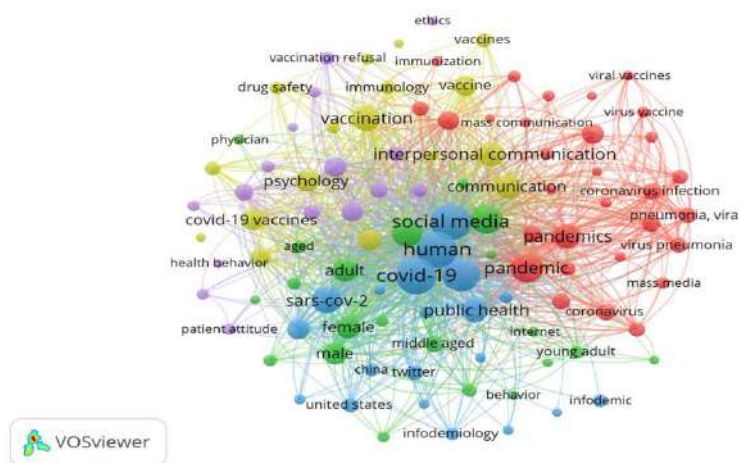
Source: Scopus Database

Figure 4 shows the top ten institutions contributing to scientific research related to communication in social media about the COVID-19 vaccine. The University of Pennsylvania was the most contributing by having five documents. Then, the Chinese University of Hong Kong, John Hopkins Bloomberg School, Harvard University, and Harvard T.H. Chan School of Publication have four documents each. Furthermore, Universidad Alfonso X El Sabio and Wuhan University each have three documents. Finally, Hight Resolution Hospital, University of Oxford Medial Science, and Harvard Medical School have two documents.

### **Mapping: Co-occurrences and Narrative Analysis**

The co-occurrence analysis is used to identify research directions and popular themes, and it has proven to help track the progress of research programs and science(Gao et al., 2017). This study used the minimum number of keyword occurrences five times in all included research

publications analyzed using the VOSViewer. Figure 5 shows 104 identified keywords that can be classified into five clusters.



**Figure 5. Co-occurrence of keywords**

Source: Processed by the author with VOSviewer Software

Colors indicate clusters, whereas figure labels show keywords or terms that appear frequently. Clustering is used to acquire insight or description of bibliometric grouping, whereas image mapping is used to get a thorough picture of a bibliometric network (Prastya, Misran, & Nurmandi, 2021). Cluster 1: Anti-vaccination movement, betacoronavirus, coronavirus, coronavirus infection, COVID-19 vaccine, demography, economic aspect, epidemic, health care personnel, health communication, health education, health literacy, immunization, mass communication, mass media, mass medium, medical information, misinformation, pandemic, vaccine hesitancy, viral vaccines, virus, pneumonia, virus vaccine.

Cluster 2: Adolescent, adult, aged, behavior, behavior change, controlled study, coronavirus disease 2019, infection risk, internet, middle age, average human, physician, social distancing, virology. Cluster 3: China, COVID-19, epidemiology, government, health care policy, human, infodemic, infodemiology, infoveillance, isolation and purifications, natural language process, politics, public health, public opinion, quarantine, sars-cov-2, social media, Twitter, united states. Cluster 4: Communication, COVID-19 Vaccines, decision making, disinformation, education, immunology, interpersonal communication, psychology, sars-cov-2 vaccine, trust, vaccination, vaccines. Cluster 5: Attitude to health, health behavioral, health knowledge, influenza vaccine, information dissemination, vaccination refusal.

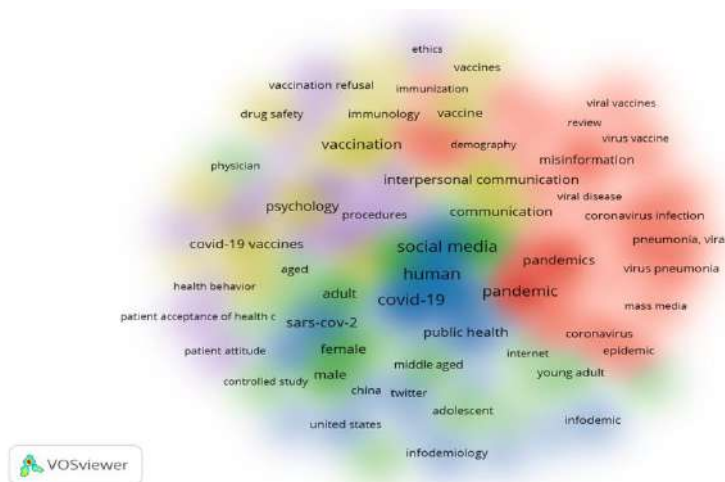
Cluster 3 keywords have a high number of occurrences and a high total link strength. Human said there were 75 occurrences, COVID-19 had 76 occurrences, and social media had

75 occurrences. Moreover, keywords in cluster 3 also have high total link strength. Table 1 shows the occurrence and total link strength of keywords.

**Table 1. Occurrence and Total Link Strenght**

Keyword	Occurrences	Total Link Strength
Human	75	1470
COVID-19	76	1271
Social media	75	1268
Coronavirus disease 2019	49	1080
Sar-cov-2	39	764
Vaccination	36	753
Interpersonal communication	34	671
Public health	33	653
Communication	31	633
Attitude to health	21	515
COVID-19 vaccines	26	507

The keyword human ranks first with a total link strength of 1470. Followed by the word COVID-19 with a total link strength of 1271. Then in third place is the word social media with a total link strength of 1268 and several other keys. Many appearances and the high total link strength show a strong relationship between keywords and communication in social media about the COVID-19 vaccine. VOSViewer, on the other hand, incorporates the primary colors red, green, and blue (RGB) into each visualization it creates. The density visualization is used to see the level of density or the amount of a studied issue. The more a node is reddish, the more research has been done on that issue. On the other hand, the greener a node, the less research on that topic will be done(Aribowo, 2019). Figure 6 shows the density of various keywords.



**Figure 6. Visualisasi by density**

Source: Processed by the author with VOSviewer Software

Figure 6 shows the level of saturation indicated by the many keywords that often appear in red surrounding the labels pandemics, misinformation, and viral pneumonia. Then, the blue color surrounding the labels social media, human, COVID-19, and public health. This area is a topic that has been widely researched. It is different from the topics covered in yellow, such as interpersonal communication, vaccination, vaccine, immunology, and COVID-19 vaccines. It shows this latter topic has not been researched much. Therefore, the opportunity to research the latter topic is still comprehensive.

In addition to VOSViewer, the NVIVO 12 Plus software was used to analyze 99 document publications. On the NVIVO 12 plus in analyzing using the word frequency analysis feature. It aims to display the narrative built-in scientific research publications related to communication in social media about vaccines from 2020 to 2021. Figure 7 displays narratives that often appear in 99 research documents related to communication in social media about COVID-19 vaccines.



**Figure 7. Narrative global research related communication in social media about COVID-19 vaccine.**

Source: Processed by the author with NVIVO 12 Plus Software

Figure 7 shows that 99 scientific research publication documents related to communication in social media about the COVID-19 vaccine discuss COVID-19 and vaccines. This can be seen from the emergence of the words COVID-19, health, vaccine, Vaccines, Vaccination, pandemic. One of his research that discusses COVID-19 and vaccines is a study entitled "COVID-19 Vaccination Hesitancy in the United States: A Rapid National Assessment". In this study, a community-based sample of the adult population in the United States is used to conduct a complete and systematic nationwide assessment of COVID-19

vaccination reluctance (Khubchandani et al., 2021). Another study entitled "COVID-19: vaccination in a developing country". This study explains that the responsibility is not only owned by the government in communicating vaccines to the public. But also the role of all parties, both doctors and medical students, who are reliable in this field. Of course, with the right communication strategy, this aims to reduce doubts about the COVID-19 (Gutiérrez-Zevallos & Espiritu-Martínez, 2021).

Ninety-nine scientific research publications about communication in social media about vaccines also discuss social media used as a means of communication and information. This can be seen in the emergence of social media, information, communication, Twitter, and others. Based on this, it shows that 99 scientific research publication documents link the COVID-19 vaccine with the use of social media both as an introduction to information and as a means of communication. More than that, it is natural that this topic will be discussed in the communication in social media research about the COVID-19 vaccine from 2020 to 2021.

## **Conclusion**

This study concludes that the global research trends related to the use of social media as a means of distributing COVID-19 vaccines, both positive and negative, from 2020 to 2021 are increasing in interest. This is inseparable from the fact that the COVID-19 vaccine is a new thing all over the world. The country that contributes the most to scientific publications on related topics is the United States. This answers the mapping that it is not the country of origin of COVID-19 that contributes the most in scientific publications, but other countries that in fact have competition in all fields. Likewise, it is strengthened by the institution that has the most high contribution in scientific publications, namely The University of Pennsylvania which incidentally is in the United States. The bibliometrics analysis also found that the Journal of Medical Internet Research is the journal that publishes the most research related to communication on social media about the COVID-19 vaccine.

Furthermore, mapping related to the theme of communication on social media about the COVID-19 vaccine cannot be separated from discussions about humans, COVID-19, and social media. more than that, answers related to research topics that have the opportunity to be investigated further are interpersonal, vaccination, vaccines, immunology, and COVID-19 vaccines. This is because there is still little research that takes the theme of the discussion. The narrative of global scientific research publications related to communication in social media about the COVID-19 vaccine is COVID-19, vaccine, and social media. Although this study succeeded in explaining global research trends related to communication in social media about

the COVID-19 vaccine, this study has limitations in terms of data sources. This is because the data source used only comes from the Scopus database. Therefore, recommendations for further research need to use data sources from the web of science as a source of other global research databases.

### **Acknowledgement**

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**Political Ethics As A Human Political Dimension In Creating A Democratic Law State**

**Etika Politik sebagai Dimensi Politis Manusia dalam Mewujudkan Negara Hukum yang Demokratis**



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ARTICLE INFORMATION	
<p><b>Keywords</b>  <i>Political Ethics;</i>  <i>Democracy;</i>  <i>Human's Political Dimension;</i></p>	<p><b>ABSTRACT</b>  <i>Political ethics is needed in all conditions of a country, whether they are normal, chaotic, or under control. To discuss authority in chaotic circumstances, it needs political ethics, in which every political action requires legitimacy based on values, norms, and laws. The discussion on political ethics is related to law and state power. The role of law is as a normative community institution, while power takes a role as an effective community organizing institution. The questions in this research are how do political ethics take a role in creating a modern democratic state? And what is the form of political ethics in the human political dimension? The research method used is a literature study approach. This study concludes that the human political dimension is a dimension of society as a whole. In terms of political ethics, the human political dimension can be studied in three cases. Those are humans as social beings, humans with their social dimensions, and the political dimensions of human life. Democracy is understood that state power is in the hands of the people. Thus, the people have the freedom to speak up their opinion in public. Power is needed to determine that humans obey the norms in the law. This research suggests that it is important to pay attention to the balance between the law and power to create a modern democratic state.</i></p>
<p><b>Kata Kunci</b>                      Etika Politik;                      Demokrasi;                      Dimensi Politis Manusia;</p>	<p><b>ABSTRAK</b>                      Etika politik diperlukan dalam segala kondisi pada suatu negara, baik saat normal, kacau, maupun terkendali. Dalam kondisi kacau etika politik diperlukan untuk membahas mengenai otoritas yang dalam setiap tindakan suatu politik dibutuhkan legitimasi yang didasarkan pada, nilai, norma, dan hukum. Pembahasan mengenai etika politik berkaitan dengan hukum dan kekuasaan negara, peran hukum sebagai lembaga masyarakat yang bersifat normatif sedangkan kekuasaan merupakan lembaga penata masyarakat yang bersifat efektif. Permasalahan dalam penelitian ini adalah Bagaimanakah peran etika politik dalam mewujudkan negara demokratis modern? Bagaimanakah bentuk etika politik dalam dimensi politis manusia? Metode penelitian yang digunakan pendekatan studi kepustakaan. Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah dimensi politis manusia merupakan dimensi masyarakat secara keseluruhan. Ditinjau dari etika politik, dimensi politis manusia dapat dikaji dalam tiga hal, yaitu manusia sebagai makhluk sosial, manusia dengan dimensi kesosialannya, dimensi politis kehidupan manusia. Demokrasi mempunyai pemahaman bahwa kekuasaan negara berada di tangan rakyat, dengan demikian rakyat memiliki kebebasan dalam berpendapat di muka umum. Untuk dapat menentukan manusia mematuhi norma-norma di dalam hukum diperlukan adanya kekuasaan. Saran dalam penelitian ini dalam mewujudkan negara demokrasi modern hendaknya memperhatikan keseimbangan antara hukum dan kekuasaan.</p>

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## **Introduction**

Law has a close relationship to every aspect of human life. It can regulate human relations that occur between individuals, the relationship between individuals and groups or communities, and the relationship between individuals and the government. Therefore, the pattern of human behavior depends on the human's position and the rules applied in the environment. As mentioned in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in Article 1 paragraph (3), it says that Indonesia is a rule of law. As a consequence of this statement, Indonesian citizens must comply with it and not violate the applicable legal regulations in their social life. The implementation of the rule of law in the State of Indonesia cannot be separated from the hope of achieving the goals of the state which are the ideals of the State of Indonesia, namely: protecting the entire Indonesian nation, advancing public welfare, educating the nation's life and participating in carrying out world order. Thus, the existence of the law is expected to help the state in achieving the goals or the purpose of the state.

A state can be interpreted as an organization located in a certain area and can legally impose its power on its citizens to achieve the state's goals. A country must have its applicable laws. It simply said that the state and the law are two things that cannot be separated. The existence of law is needed to limit the government's power in administering the state. Without law, the state will be full of conflict and chaos which can cause a schism. The absence of power restrictions on state administration can reduce or even violate the rights of citizens. In a democracy, every citizen has the right to be free on expressing their voice and it is guaranteed by the state. However, this freedom must be following the facts, accompanied by responsibility and ethics in expressing ideas as regulated by applicable law in a country.

Similar to the legal aspect, the political aspect has an important role in the administration of a country. Politics in a country is related to power, decision making, public policy, funds allocation, or distribution (Budiarjo, 2008). The relation between politics and power means that politics must be given/mandated to someone who can use politics wisely. In other words, someone who carries out the mandate should have good ethics. The use of good politics depends on the rulers who use their power appropriately. Thus, the ideals and goals of a country can be realized. A well-relationship between law and politics can be a tool to achieve the goals of a country. The interaction between law and politics will be seen in the process of forming the legal products as a step to achieve state goals.

Political ethics is needed in every circumstance that occurs in a country, whether under normal conditions, under control, or in chaotic conditions. In normal state conditions, the use of political ethics is needed so that the state can provide good services to its citizens and can

maintain a stable government system. Meanwhile, in a chaotic state condition, political ethics is extremely necessary because it uses as legitimacy in every action related to politics (Sabilla Febriany & Anggraeni Dewi, 2021): Legitimacy has to do with values, moral norms, laws, and regulations. The state as the main organization of political power can be a tool or agency and society to regulate human interactions (Sukmana, 2017). Moreover, it can be seen that the power in the state has an enormous Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia are a way of life for the Indonesian people. Pancasila contains philosophical values which is used as a guide for behavior. These values include divine values, human values, unity values, and justice values which cover every aspect of human life which is described in the form of precepts. The existence of Pancasila values is expected to unite the dynamic life of people in Indonesia because Pancasila is considered a collection of noble principles that are crystallized and sustainable (Rahayu, 2017). One of the cases related to the violation of political ethics is the corruption case.

Corruption is often the highlight in the state of Indonesia. The authorities and powers possessed by the state are often abused, resulting in harming their citizens. One example of abuse of authority by a state officer is the corruption case involving Minister of Social Affairs Juliari P. Batubara. In this case, Juliari is stated to have broken the Criminal Code Article 2 letter b juncto paragraph 18 or Article 11 juncto paragraph 18 of the Corruption Eradication Act, Article 55 paragraph (1) 1st of the Criminal Code, juncto Article 64 paragraph (1) 1st of the Criminal Code. In this case, Juliari was sentenced to 12 years in prison. But the assessment given by the judge considered ignoring the exclusive procedure of Article 2 paragraph (2) of Law Number 31 of 1999 as amended by Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning the eradication of criminal acts of corruption. It stated that the death penalty can be given if the criminal act of corruption is carried out under certain circumstances, as in this case, during the COVID-19 pandemic, which was declared a national (non-natural) disaster.

According to the background elaboration above, the problems of this research are What is the form of political ethics in the human political dimension? What is the role of political ethics in creating a modern democratic state? This research aims to comprehend the form of political ethics in the human political dimension to create a democratic rule of law.

## **Method**

This research discusses political ethics that are influenced by law and state power. This research uses a descriptive approach to explain the facts that occur in the field as they are. The research takes a look at the conditions related to political ethics in Indonesia, then found the

corruption of the former Minister of Social Affairs, Juliari P. Batubara. The data is presented in the form of factual data in qualitative form. This research uses a literature study data collection method. This method derived from scientific works, research results and other literatures. The results of data collection are used to obtain ideas from the literature related to political ethics, democracy, and the human political dimension which are used to indentify and verivy data related to corruption case. Then the researcher foud renewal in the theory of political ethics as proposed by Frans M Suseno, “political ethics is needed in every condition in a country, whether it isnormal, chaotic,or under control”(Suseno, Magnis, 2018). The data analysis used qualitative analysis, using specific and in-depth verbal sentences.

## **Results and Discussion**

### **The Rule of Law Concept**

The rule of law is a direct translation of *rechtsstaat*. This term has been popular in the nineteenth century in Europe. Meanwhile, the term rule of law became popular after the publication of a book entitled *Introduction to the Study of Law of The Constitution* written by Albert Venn Dicey in 1885. The differences between those two concepts can be seen from their background and the underlying legal system. The ie of *Rechtsat* is based on a civil law system that originates from the struggle against absolutism. Thus, the idea of *Rechtsat* is revolutionary and has administrative characteristics. The continental legal system was usually adopted by Germany, the Netherlands, and Continental Europe. There are four elements of the rule of law, namely (Atmadja, Gede, Dewa, I; Budiarta, Putu, Nyoman, 2018):

- a. Human Rights (*grondrechtsten*);
- b. Law-based government (*Rechts-matigheid van betuur*);
- c. Administrative court (*administratief-rechtspraak*);
- d. Division of power (*evenwicht van machten*)

The concept of Rule of Law comes from the common law legal system with judicial characteristics. The United States and the United Kingdom are examples of countries that adopt the common law. This legal system has three principles, as follows (Atmadja, Gede, Dewa, I; Budiarta, Putu, Nyoman, 2018):

- a. Equality before the law, which means that every person has the same legal status and treatment.
- b. Supremacy of law, it means that the law is the highest power;

- c. Constitution based on human rights means constitution regulates the human rights and the natural freedom of individual.

Therefore, it is similar that the implementation of the *civil law system* prioritizes the protection of human rights by relying on the principles of equality and freedom. Meanwhile, the common law system prioritizes equality before the law (the absence of a state administrative court) which is a consequence of the realization of individual rights affirmed by the court. Meanwhile, according to Jimly Asshidiqie, in S. Arip, the concept of *rechstaat* has thirteen principles as follows (Arip, 2018):

- a. Supremacy of law;
- b. Equality before the law;
- c. Due process of law;
- d. Limitation of power;
- e. Executive auxiliary agencies;
- f. An independent and impartial judiciary;
- g. administrative courts;
- h. Constitutional Court;
- i. Protection of human rights;
- j. Democratic;
- k. Has the function as a medium to realize the state goals;
- l. Transparency and social control;
- m. Belief in the One Supreme God

The discussion on the concept of rule of law cannot be separated from the principle of legality. In this case, it is related to the formation and implementation of laws and regulations. Article 1 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code states that "an act cannot be punished unless it is based on the power of the statutory provisions after the act has been committed". Thus, a person can only be convicted if his act is considered as a violation acts towards the provisions of the legislation. In the rule of law, there is a restriction that regulates the government power based on people's sovereignty. The relationship between the notion of sovereignty and the rule of law is often referred to as a democratic rule of law.

### **The Concept of Political Democratic System**

The essential definition of politics is an activity that determines the pattern of human relations with the state. The pattern of this relationship relates to the constitutional aspect which is manifested in the form of written and unwritten laws. The constitution is the realization of

norms and values. As a written form of law, it can be easily implemented by the government and citizens. The assessment of the constitution needs to be kept away from aspects that affect the purity of the constitution.

The political theory according to Thomas P. Jenkin is divided into two, those are, the moral as the political theory (having basic morals), and political theory that discusses and describes political phenomena and facts (not involving norms and values) (Soelistyo, 2019). The first political theory can determine norms in political behavior which includes systematic political theory, ideology, political philosophy. The second political theory discusses political facts so that it is easy to conclude in generalizations.

There are three basic principles needed in a democratic political system:

- a. Realization of political ethics and morals as the foundation of political, social, and economic systems in the life of the nation and state;
- b. Realization of the principle of constitutionalism towards the firm implementation of the rule of law in society;
- c. Implementation of public accountability mechanism.

The word democracy is derived from the Greek words "demos" which means people and "kratos/kratein" which means power/rule. Meanwhile, according to the origin of the word, it means "people in power" or "government or rule by the people" (Huda, 2012). To be observed deeply, the meaning of democracy is a way of government carried out by and on behalf of oneself. According to the study of politics, there are two phenomenons of democracy, there are normative democracy and empirical democracy. Normative democracy deals with the idea or idealism of democracy in the nature of philosophy. Whereas, empirical democracy is the real implementation of democracy which is not always consistent with normative ideas.

The fundamental idea of democracy by Hans Kelsen is freedom in social life. Freedom is considered in a negative connotation. Someone will judge freedom as the absence of ties. Moreover, this thought drives towards the opinion of no obligations attached to each individual. However, Hans Kelsen's explanation regarding democracy cannot be simplified to merely "free" from all aspects, bonds, and abandonment of obligations. The notion of freedom cannot be judged simply in the context of the nation and state. Hans Kelsen's idea of freedom is analogous to the principle of self-determination.

The concept of democracy in social life is realized by providing freedom among citizens which is manifested in deliberation and "compromise" consensus in every problem-solving. The purpose of compromise is to make the majority vote meets with the minority voice.

According to Hans Kelsen, the essence of the word "compromise" in the context of democracy lies in the effort to unite different voices when determining a solution to a problem. A country that adheres to a democratic system will find it easier to keep up with the times which are always influenced by cultural, social, political, and economic factors.

The state of Indonesia as a rule of law implies that the law has the highest power in the administration of the state. This is under the notion of "*nomocratie*" which tells power is exercised by the law of '*nomos*'. Under such a rule of law, there must be a guarantee that the law is enforced based on democratic principles. Thus, the rule of law derives from the people's sovereignty. The form of hope for the implementation of democracy is contained in the ideology of the Indonesian that is Pancasila. It can be found in the 4th precept that reads: "Democracy led by the wisdom within deliberation/representation". And people's sovereignty is also contained in Article 1 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which reads: "Sovereignty is in the hands of the people and implemented according to the Constitution.". it needs to affirm that sovereignty is in the hands of the people according to the Constitution and parallel with the affirmation that the State of Indonesia is a democratic legal state (*democracy rechtstaat*) and has people's sovereignty.

### **The Form of Political Ethics in Human Political Dimension**

Political ethics is a branch of special ethics and belongs to the sphere of philosophy. The term philosophy in this discussion is different from philosophy which has meaning as "wisdom of life", but in the discussion, the term philosophy means "science which has the aim to deal with important questions beyond the methodical ability of knowledge, namely rationally and responsibly" (Suseno, Magnis, 2018) Therefore, in this case, it can be said that the science of philosophy which can question the responsibilities and obligations of humans is ethics. Through ethics, someone can question the basic principles of human action and the application of these principles in human life which is related to responsibilities and obligations.

Discussions about ethics will always be relevant to human life. Because in human life, every action taken will not be far from the emergence of pros and cons which cause contradictions or conflicts that stem from differences in arguments. Some arguments are caused by the emergence of a conflict between the forces of good and the forces of evil. The conflict between the power of good and the power of evil is one the proof of the need for ethics in human life to regulate human actions to make them always on the power of good. The content in ethics is related to norms and values that will talk about the good and bad of action and it

can judge a policy. Humans who act consciously can be asked their responsibility by others and will automatically receive good and bad judgments through a tool called ethics.

Essentially, ethics comes from religious values and noble culture of the nation, where these values can be imbued in every human action in social life. The values need to elaborate in the form of norms to easily realize it in the real life of society, nation, and state. (Kahpi, 2017) Those values can be embodied in the form of legal norms and moral norms. Legal norms are manifested in the form of laws and regulations that are enforced towards the community and have pressures in the implementation aimed at the organizers. Meanwhile, the values embodiment of moral norms, in this case, has the same meaning as decency, ethics, character, and behavior. With the existence of moral/ethical norms, a person's behavior or actions can be measured whether he has good or bad decency and courtesy. Through moral norms, the position of state administrators can be seen from two perspectives, as citizens (individuals) and as state administrators who hold the mandate.

The essential definition of politics is power. In other words, politics can be interpreted as all occasions that are related to each other based on power. The relationship between the state and politics (power) is that the state has the authority to run the power over its citizens. The state holds the absolute authority to run the power based on legitimacy. That state absolute authority distinguishes the country from other organizations. The state is allowed to use physical force if other ways can be taken. Yet, the state is not allowed to use physical force if there is still any other way to be taken. The relationship between ascendancy and power in a country is supplementary. That is power can complement ascendancy.

The human political dimension is a dimension of society as a whole. In terms of political ethics, the human political dimension can be studied in three cases. Those are humans as social beings, humans with their social dimensions, and the political dimensions of human life (Handoyo, 2016). The meaning of humans as social beings is that they can act according to their wishes, but they will be recognized when they are in society. Humans cannot live without the help of others about him. The definition of humans with their social dimensions tells the human's dimensions can be divided into three, that is:

- a. Individual spontaneous appreciation explains that humans are aware of the monitor and judge from other people towards their every attitude/behavior in their life. This shows that a person is always attached to others and needs each other.
- b. Dealing with institutions, one will realize that everything can be done together to make it lighter and easier. This is a structured social relationship and it is necessary to have institutions to carry on the structure thus developing the patterns of action. In the

perspective of political sociology, institutions are divided into two, namely: institutions that are formed intentionally (institutions by design) and formed by chance (institutions by fact). That is deterministic institutions where someone gains power automatically;

- c. A symbolic understanding of reality is related to the symbolic universe of meaning. It means everything related to understanding, belief, belief, a view of reality is seen as a whole. The symbolic meaning can be in the form of morals, value systems, world views, religion, politics, philosophical and ideological beliefs. The symbolic system has the main function as the legitimacy of the social structure in human life to achieve an orientation in life. Through the symbolic system of humans, it can tell humans about who he is? How is he supposed to live?

The existence of political ethics is needed in all conditions in a country, whether it is normal, chaotic, or under control. Political ethics is important for a country that experiences a chaotic condition because ethics discusses authority which in every political action requires legitimacy based on values, norms, and laws. Political ethics discuss the victim's side. The condition of the victim in a legal problem must cause sympathy and protest reactions to injustice. In addition, in conditions of conflict or sovereign seizure, there needs for a fair solution. For normal state conditions, political ethics are needed to realize the state aims or ideals such as welfare and justice for citizens to keep the behavior of state officials not contrary to the code of conduct.

There are three dimensions in political ethics, namely:

1. The dimensions of the policy. The goal of a country is to achieve people's welfare and achieve a peaceful life. These goals are stated in government policies. They are arranged including programs, methods, priorities, and philosophical foundations. The clarity of a leader's vision can be reflected in the clear policy arrangement. There is the ability to determine policies in achieving the goals of a country by the government when it is observed from the moral aspect of this dimension;
2. The dimensions of the polity. This dimension contains two normative patterns, namely political order, and political power. In the political order (laws and institutions) it is carried out based on the principles of solidarity and subsidiarity, acceptance of plurality, and social structure. Political power is organized on the principle of reciprocity. The moral aspect in this dimension is seen from the role of ethics to examine and criticize legitimacy, decisions, and political practices;

3. The dimension of politics. the role holder determines political rationality including the rationality of action in understanding the situation and the problems faced and the moral virtue of the actor in controlling himself to decide something right and dare to take risks.

The political dimension covers the dimension of society as a whole which includes the circle of legal and state institutions, ideologies, and value systems that give legitimacy to humans. A decision is called a political decision when it concerns the interests of the community as a whole. Likewise, political actions are carried out regarding actions related to the interests of the community as a whole. The humans political dimension is related to the fundamental ability of a human as a being who knows (oriented) and is willing (to act). Political ethics as moral philosophy regarding the humans' political dimension has a standard of values derived from the values of human life which can be used as a reference in explaining the legitimacy of politics and political culture. Therefore, the existence of political ethics can question human obligations as citizens who have the responsibility to obey applicable laws and also can be functioned as a provider of theoretical tools to explain responsible political legitimacy (Djamil, Nasir, M; Djafar, Massa, 2016).

### **The Role of Political Ethics in Creating the Democratic Law State**

Democracy has a definition that state power is in the hands of the people. Thus, the people have the freedom to express their opinion in public. The characteristics of a democratic state can be seen in terms of how much participation/involvement of the community in the implementation of general elections. Community participation in the political aspect influences the legitimacy of the running government system (Nuna & Moonti, 2019). Based on this understanding, the state guarantees the rights of its citizens in arguing but is still accompanied by responsibilities and under statutory regulations. Based on that statement, the state guarantees the rights of its citizens in arguments regarding to the administration of government. Moreover, it must be adjusted to the applicable law and in a manner determined by law.

Law has a function as a tool for social control and a tool for social engineering (Diab, 2014). As social control, the law is used to regulate human behavior. The law can direct human behavior from deviant human actions, with the arrangement of a rule that can be a reference to whether someone can be subject to account sanctions and what sanctions will be accepted. Law as social control can be expanded in the form of written regulations/statutory regulations and unwritten/customary law. Meanwhile, the function of law as a tool of social engineering is used to change patterns in society. It aims to direct people towards certain goals and change old

habit patterns that are no longer needed by creating new habit patterns. To find out the effectiveness of the law in carrying out its functions, it is necessary to study the whole social control system.

In law enforcement there are three main elements, there are justice (*gerechtigheit*), legal certainty (*rechtssicherheit*), and expediency (*zweckmasigkeit*). The existence of legal certainty provides someone with judicial protection from arbitrary actions. the existence of law will create public orderliness which is also in charge of creating legal certainty. To measure the success of the law, it is close to the usefulness of the law. Based on the utilitarianism concept, there are goals based on certain benefits in law enforcement, that the law is not only an effort to retaliate against someone who commits a crime, but also provides happiness for the community. The law must have the value of justice because it can be the fundamental reference for the state to take action. Justice has subjective, non-generalizing, and individualistic characteristics. Law enforcement that focuses on the value of justice will rule out the value of certainty and benefit. So does if law enforcement emphasizes legal certainty, justice, and legal benefits are ruled out (Hasaziduhu Moho, 2019).

In political science, the characteristics of a rule of law are that power is carried out by applicable positive law, state activities are under the effective control of judicial power, guaranteed human rights are stated in a constitution, according to the division of power. Based on the Indonesian literature, the rule of law is a translation of *rechtsstaat* which has been popular in Europe since the nineteenth century. The concept of *rechtsstaat* has a revolutionary nature which is based on the continental legal system (*civil law system*). The notion of rule of law and the notion of populism is something that cannot be separated because the law is made based on the power or sovereignty of the people and is used to regulate and limit the power of the state. The relationship between the rule of law and popular understanding is known as *democratische rechtsstaat*. The concept of *rechtsstaat* has developed from a classical concept (*klassiek liberale en democratische rechtsstaat / democratische rechtsstaat*) to a modern concept (*sociale-democratische rechtsstaat/sociale rechtsstaat*).

There is an important principle in a rule of law. It is the principle of legality which regulates the actions of administrative officials based on the law. Moreover, the principle of legality is related to the idea of a rule of law and the idea of democracy (*het democratisch ideal enhet rechtsstaats ideal*). The idea of a rule of law requires the action of government administration is based on law. Meanwhile, the idea of democracy demands every statutory regulation obtain approval from the representatives of the people and concern to the interests of the people. For this reason, the understanding of the rule of law is not allowed to be

established and enforced based on mere power (*machtsstaat*). The understanding of the rule of law should be built and developed based on democratic principles.

There are two sovereigns in a democratic rule of law that synthesizes and integrate with each other. The first is legal power. It is sovereignty based on the law (*nomocracy*). There are laws and regulations which are the basis of state administration. The second is people's power. It is sovereignty in the hands of the people. The people are the highest power holders who have the same rights to participate in regulating public policy. According to Jimly Asshiddiqie, in the concept of democracy, there is the principle of the sovereignty of the rule of law with the *demokratische rechtsstaat* (democratic rule of law) or in a constitutional form known as a constitutional democracy (Ias, 2021).

From the perspective of a political aspect approach, the law is often said as a political product. It means that a legal product is a crystallization of a political idea and/or process. According to Van Apeldoorn's statement regarding the relationship between law and power, the majority of people follow the opinion that law is the same as power (Huda, 2013). However, the definitions of law and power are not the same, not all power is the law. However, in a legal state, power must be adhered to enforce the law. If there is no power, the law is only social which contains recommendations without any authority in the implementation of the law. And, the limitation of power will only be determined by law.

The human normative arrangement uses human common sense, so it requires a certain language order. However, the existence of the law does not guarantee the effectiveness of the community's ability to comply with the norms contained in it. Power is needed to determine that humans obey the norms in the law. The institution that has the authority to enforce power towards its people is the state. In the political ethic, the power is required to comply with legality (applicable law), ratified by democratic legitimacy (democratic ratification), and related to moral legitimacy (not contrary to basic moral principles) to organize their people (Suseno, Magnis, 2018).

In terms of political science, Franz M. Suseno (Suseno) makes four demands about the rule of law: (1) Power is used in accordance with applicable positive law, (2) state acts are subject to effective judicial oversight, (3) the constitution protects human rights, and (4) power is distributed fairly. State institutions in a legal state exercise their powers to the extent that the applicable legal laws allow and in a manner that is also prescribed by the legal requirements. State institutions should act in line with legal requirements rather than in the public interest. The judiciary is in charge of state institutions, while the community is in charge of the main control. State institutions that want the court's power must be in accordance with applicable

legal provisions. A country should have a good and fair constitution. It means the law must be in accordance with the understanding of people's justice and guarantee human rights. The divisions of state institutions according to Montesquieu are divided into three institutions: executive institutions (serving as implementers of legal norms), judicial or judicial institutions (supervising the implementation of the law so that it is in accordance with legal norms).

In terms of substance, the Indonesian government has met the requirements of the rule of law. Indonesia already has laws, judicial institutions, and a constitution that protects human rights and ensures the separation of powers between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. However, there are still occasional instances of law violations and authority abuse, such as examples of corruption. Power holders are still abusing the country's situation, which is in a state of emergency owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, to benefit themselves. Juliari P. Batubara was sentenced to 12 years in jail for breaking Article 12 letter b juncto Article 18 or Article 11 juncto Article 18 of the Law on the Eradication of Corruption Crimes, juncto Article 55 paragraph (1) of the 1st Criminal Code, and juncto Article 64 paragraph (1) of the 1st Criminal Code. This decision, however, appears to disregard the exclusive procedure set forth in Article 2 paragraph (2) of the Law on the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption, which provides for the death penalty in specific instances for corruption (in this case, the emergency condition of the State of Indonesia experiencing the COVID-19 pandemic can be said to be under certain circumstances).

## **Conclusion**

The human political dimension is a dimension of society as a whole. In terms of political ethics, the human political dimension can be studied in three ways, those are humans as social beings, humans with their social dimensions, and the political dimensions of human life. Democracy has an understanding that state power is in the hands of the people, thus the people have freedom of opinion in public. It needs the power to determine whether humans obey the norms in the law. The balance between law and power should be a priority in the creation of a modern democratic state. Legal products should be able to serve as a model for human behavior. It should be developed without regard to personal or governmental interests, let alone the interests of the majority of the community.

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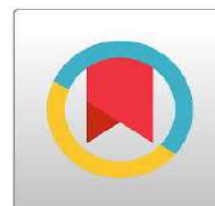
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**Involvement of the Local Government in Participatory Development on the Simpor Application as a Monitoring Media for Physical Development in East Belitung Regency**




**Pelibatan Pemerintah Lokal dalam Pembangunan Partisipatif pada Aplikasi Simpor sebagai Media Monitoring Pembangunan Fisik di Kabupaten Belitung Timur**

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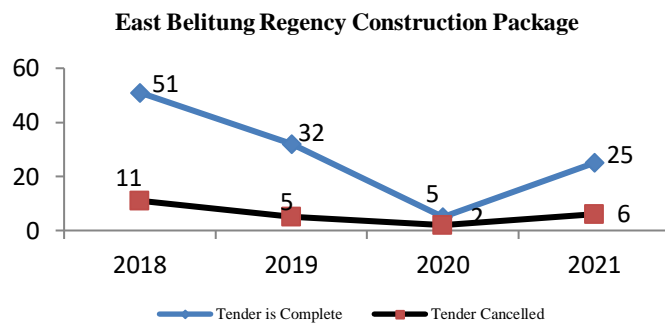
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ARTICLE INFORMATION	
<p><b>Keywords</b>  <i>Involvement;</i>  <i>Simpor Application;</i>  <i>Participatory Development;</i></p>	<p><b>ABSTRACT</b>  <i>This study aims to determine the involvement of local government in participatory development through the Participatory Development Monitoring System Application (SIMPOR) in East Belitung Regency. The local government in this case is the OPD and the village government within the East Belitung Regency Government. This study uses a qualitative method with a case study approach. Data were obtained through interviews and literature study where the interview results were analyzed using Nvivo 12Plus software through the crosstab query feature. The results of the study show that: 1) the creation of the Simpor Application as a participatory development monitoring medium in East Belitung Regency has fulfilled the basics of developing government digitization: 2) the involvement of the village government in the Simpor Application, namely as community representatives who monitor and report development progress, especially by the village simpor admin: 3) the leading sector (Ekbang) as a third party acts as a verifier that bridges the village government with the OPD: 4) each OPD inputs information related to the development package and responses related to monitoring carried out by the village government into the Simpor application. The conclusion is that there is local government involvement in participatory development through the Simpor Application as an e-money medium for physical development in the form of two-way monitoring that occurs in the monitoring process on the Simpor Application. In addition, there are several obstacles encountered in the implementation process of the Simpor Application, namely: 1) the development of the Simpor Application is still slow; and 2) the implementing human resources are still limited. Suggestions for the government of East Belitung Regency to expand involvement in the Simpor Application include: 1) the leading sector, in this case through the village government, it is better to start providing education or introduction of the Simpor Application to the community gradually; 2) the leading sector should recruit special human resources who have basic IT to develop Simpor Applications so that the performance provided is more optimal; and 3) the leading sector should increase the human resources of operators in charge of verification.</i></p>
<p><b>Kata Kunci</b>                  Keterlibatan;                  Aplikasi Simpor;                  Pembangunan Partisipatif;</p>	<p><b>ABSTRAK</b>                  Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui keterlibatan pemerintah lokal dalam pembangunan partisipatif melalui Aplikasi Sistem Monitoring Pembangunan Partisipatif (SIMPOR) di Kabupaten Belitung Timur. Pemerintah lokal dalam hal ini adalah OPD dan pemerintah desa dalam lingkungan Pemerintah Kabupaten Belitung Timur. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara dan studi pustaka yang mana hasil wawancara dianalisis menggunakan software Nvivo 12Plus melalui fitur crosstab query. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: 1) penciptaan Aplikasi Simpor sebagai media monitoring pembangunan partisipatif di Kabupaten Belitung Timur sudah memenuhi dasar-dasar pengembangan digitalisasi pemerintahan; 2) keterlibatan pemerintah</p>

	<p>desa pada Aplikasi Simpor yaitu sebagai wakil masyarakat yang melakukan pemantauan dan pelaporan progress pembangunan khususnya dilakukan oleh admin simpor desa; 3) leading sector (Ekbang) sebagai pihak ketiga berperan sebagai verifikator yang menjembatani pemerintah desa dengan OPD; 4) tiap OPD menginput informasi terkait paket pembangunan dan tanggapan terkait monitoring yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah desa ke dalam aplikasi Simpor. Kesimpulannya adalah terdapat keterlibatan pemerintah lokal dalam pembangunan partisipatif melalui Aplikasi Simpor sebagai media e-monev pembangunan fisik berupa monitoring dua arah yang terjadi dalam proses monitoring pada Aplikasi Simpor. Selain itu, terdapat beberapa kendala yang dihadapi dalam proses implementasi Aplikasi Simpor, yaitu: 1) pengembangan Aplikasi Simpor yang masih lambat; dan 2) SDM pelaksana yang masih terbatas. Saran bagi pemerintah Kabupaten Belitung Timur untuk memperluas keterlibatan pada Aplikasi Simpor adalah diantaranya: 1) leading sector, dalam hal ini melalui pemerintah desa sebaiknya mulai memberikan edukasi ataupun pengenalan Aplikasi Simpor untuk masyarakat secara bertahap; 2) leading sector sebaiknya merekrut SDM khusus yang memiliki basic IT untuk mengembangkan Aplikasi Simpor supaya performa yang diberikan lebih maksimal; dan 3) leading sector sebaiknya menambah SDM operator yang bertugas dalam verifikasi</p>
<p><b>Article History</b>                  Send 16<sup>th</sup> March 2022                  Review 18<sup>th</sup> April 2022                  Accepted 29<sup>th</sup> May 2022</p>	<p>Copyright ©2022 <a href="#">Jurnal Aristo (Social, Politic, Humaniora)</a>                  This is an open access article under the <a href="#">CC-BY-NC-SA</a> license.                  Akses artikel terbuka dengan model <a href="#">CC-BY-NC-SA</a> sebagai lisensinya.</p> 

**Introduction**

This study aims to determine how the involvement of the local government in participatory development through the Participatory Development Monitoring System Application (SIMPORT) in East Belitung Regency. The local government in this case is the OPD and the village government within the East Belitung Regency Government. Based on the data discrepancy in the number of procurement of construction/physical development packages in East Belitung Regency in the past four years, namely 2018-2021, during which time the number of procurement of construction/physical packages experienced a significant fluctuation.



Source: (LPSE Kabupaten Belitung Timur, 2021)

This inequality indicates that the absorption of the budget for construction/physical development in East Belitung Regency has decreased. This shows that it is very important to monitor, report, and evaluate to increase the absorption capacity of the budget for physical development in East Belitung Regency, so that the inequality that occurs can be overcome. In order to help the supervision process to be more effective, in 2021 the East Belitung Regency Government will innovate in the form of a monitoring and evaluation system for electronic construction/physical development (e-monev). E-monev gives some urgency to the physical construction monitoring process. An effective e-monev system will have a good impact on development growth as evidenced by the increase in the results of the evaluation of SAKIP, the level of achievement of the development program success, the percentage of legal products completed, as well as an increase in the average budget absorption (Seyselis & Pradana, 2021).

Several previous studies have revealed that in supervising rural infrastructure development, e-monitoring can provide information ranging from information on disbursement of stage 1, stage 2, and stage 3 funds; information on sub-district and village activity reports; until the realization of work from the predetermined work targets (Afriansyah et al., 2015). Apart from being carried out electronically, monitoring of physical development can also be facilitated by involving community participation. Community participation is needed to

maintain the course of development activities so that they are in accordance with what has been planned, as well as community assessments can be used as evaluation material to find out deviations and problems that occur during the development process (Hardianti et al., 2017). In carrying out the supervision of construction/physical development carried out in each village, the East Belitung Regency Government is facilitated by an application-based innovation called the Participatory Development Monitoring System Application (Simpor) (Perbup Belitung Timur No.26 Tahun 2021).

The Sempor application is an innovation that was created specifically as an instrument for monitoring physical development in East Belitung Regency by involving the community as observers (Ahmad, 2021; Kabupaten Belitung Timur, 2021). Community involvement in the Sempor Application is currently still represented by the village government, therefore participation occurs in the form of village government involvement in the use of the Sempor Application. The Sempor application is a product of one of the East Belitung Regency Government programs, namely the *Bangkit Berdaya* Online Program (a program to change the classic monitoring system into online monitoring), where '*Bangkit Berdaya*' is the vision of the East Belitung Regency itself (Kabupaten Belitung Timur, 2021). That's what became the author's interest in conducting this research. Based on the above background, this study examines how the implementation of the Participatory Development Monitoring System Application (SIMPOR) as an e-monev media in East Belitung Regency, and examines whether participatory development in East Belitung Regency through e-monev has increased.

In this study, the subject of study is participatory development by the local government on e-monev media for physical development in East Belitung Regency. E-monev is one of the development monitoring, evaluation and control instruments used to collect monitoring data and information (PEPP) (Seyselis & Pradana, 2021). In order to create an electronic monitoring and evaluation application, it cannot be separated from the indicators for the development of the concept of government digitization, in which the indicators are described as follows: 1) Support, in the form of support from local public officials where this indicator is the most important indicator for the concept of digitization. governance is workable; 2) Capacity, in the form of the resources needed to carry out the development and development of government digitalization to realize the concepts that have been created; 3) Value, in the form of benefits obtained by the government as a service provider and the community as a service recipient (Indrajit, 2002).

The next concept, namely, participatory development is a development management system that involves the people directly or indirectly and places the community not only as an

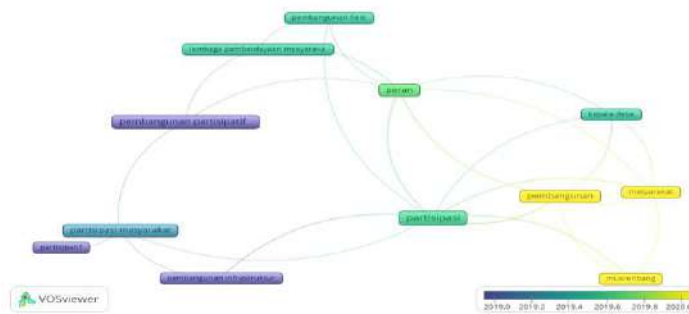
object but also as a subject of development (Maripah, 2017). Basically, there are 3 principles in participatory development, namely: 1) Involving community members in the development process, starting from planning, implementation, to accountability; 2) Every policy decision making is known, open, and accessible to the public; and 3) Each stage can be accounted for to the citizens both administratively, managerially and socially (Timur, 2020). Therefore, in examining the variables of participatory development, the authors use 3 measurement indicators consisting of involvement, ease of access, and accountability.

The e-monev system facilitates the monitoring process in development and assists government employees in carrying out their work, one of which is monitoring regional expenditures (Ramadhani & Nasrah, 2019; Romdon, 2020) which is evidenced by the results of the evaluation of SAKIP, the level of achievement of the success of the development program, the percentage of legal products that have been completed, and the average increase in budget absorption (Seyselis & Pradana, 2021). The successful implementation of e-Monev cannot be separated from several things that are the driving force of the implementation process so that a successful implementation will provide services to the community in a transparent, controlled, and accountable manner (Asri & Widiyanto, 2019; Basri et al., 2020; Toidin et al., 2017). Complementing previous research, the electronic monitoring system can also process the results of monitoring the disbursement of funds, reports on sub-district and village activities, the realization of the specified work targets, as well as information on the disbursement of stage 1, stage 2, and stage 3 funds (Afriansyah et al., 2015). Community participation in development supervision plays a very important role in providing assessments for development evaluation materials (Hardianti et al., 2017).

One of the previous studies related to the role of local government in participatory development, explained that the local government (in this case the village head) in Bukit Pedusunan Village, Kuatan Singingi Regency (Prananda, 2019) considered to be quite instrumental in coordinating participatory development in the region. Not only that, the authority of the village head also provides effectiveness in the implementation of participatory development in Baholang Village, Taliabu Island Regency (Amane, 2017). Another involvement that is formed in participatory development is the role given by the Village Community Empowerment Cadre (KPMD), they play a role in assisting the village government in planning, implementing, maintaining, preserving, and evaluating village development which at the same time moves the community to participate in development (Irfan et al., 2020). Not only local government and community institutions, the community itself also plays a role in participatory development. As happened in Pendingin Village, Kutai Kartanegara Regency,

community participation in development is shown by public awareness in land acquisition for road infrastructure development, self-help donations in the form of labor and materials, as well as support and willingness from the community to participate in development (Putra, 2019). In contrast to the participatory development that took place in South Tangerang City through the Tansel Youth Planner Program, this program plays an important role in facilitating local community participation by accommodating community involvement that emphasizes the physical development aspect in South Tangerang City (Novian & Machdum, 2020). It is different with what happened in East Kutai Regency, where in physical development in Telaga Village there is a role for Community Empowerment Institutions (LPM) in conveying the development plan program agenda and mobilizing community participation in Telaga Village (Fratama, 2021).

Based on the results of the bibliometric analysis of several previous studies related to involvement in participatory development using Vosviewer, the density of studies contained in Google Scholar is described as follows.



**Figure 1. Study density in Google Scholar**  
 Source: VOS Viewer version 1.6.18

The density of studies of several previous studies related to involvement in participatory development at Google Scholar consists of 3 study clusters. The following is a description of the grouping of previous studies contained in Google Scholar.

<b>Table 1. Classification of studies in Google Scholar</b>	
<b>Cluster 1</b>	- <u>Kepala Desa</u>
	- Masyarakat
	- Musrenbang
	- Partisipasi
	- Pembangunan
<b>Cluster 2</b>	- Lembaga Pemberdayaan Masyarakat
	- <u>Pembangunan Fisik</u>
	- <u>Pembangunan Partisipatif</u>
	- Peran
<b>Cluster 3</b>	- Partisipasi Masyarakat
	- Partisipatif
	- <u>Pembangunan Infrastruktur</u>

Source: VOS Viewer 1.6.18

Based on the 3 clusters of the results of the bibliometric analysis of several previous studies, there are several topics related to the research conducted. Previous research topics related to this research are participatory development, village heads, physical development, and infrastructure development. From some of the study topics above, there have been discussions about the involvement of local government (in this case the village head). However, the context is still in the participation, development, and musrenbang clusters. In the context of participatory development and physical development, there is only the involvement of Community Empowerment Institutions. This then provides space for this research to examine the involvement of local governments in participatory development in physical development monitoring applications. Therefore, this research is a renewal in the study of local government involvement in participatory development.

## **Method**

This study uses a qualitative method with a case study approach. According to Hamdi et al., (2020), qualitative research is research that involves a number of empirical evidence/field data that describes natural and problematic events as well as the meaning of each human's life. The author conducted research with data collection techniques obtained through interviews and literature study (Sugiyono, 2015). Interviews were conducted with the creator of the Simpor Application who also serves as Head of the Economic, Development and Natural Resources (Ekbang) Section of the Regional Secretariat of East Belitung Regency; Head of Planning Subdivision of Bappelitbangda East Belitung Regency; and 10 Simpor Desa Admins (Kurnia Jaya, Dukong, Simpang Pesak, Mayang, Gantung, Aik Kelik, Selinsing, Lalang, Bentaian Jaya, and Dendang) who are included in the list of Simpor Application users, in which the sources are determined using the purposive sampling method. In this study, what was investigated was the involvement of local governments (OPD and village governments) in participatory development through the Simpor Application, which was obtained through interviews with resource persons. In addition, this study also investigates further regarding the maturity of the Simpor Application innovation as an e-money medium for physical development in East Belitung Regency. In the data collection process, the first is to conduct interviews with resource persons to determine the maturity of the Simpor application as an e-money media in East Belitung Regency. The second is to conduct interviews with resource persons to find out the involvement of local governments (OPD and village governments) in participatory development through the Simpor Application. After the primary data has been collected, it is then continued with secondary data collection in the form of documents, reports, regulations,

Simpor Application visualization, previous research, and relevant news articles. The findings were analyzed using an interactive model (Miles et al., 2014) where the data acquisition is then reduced, the data that is really needed is selected. The selected data was then analyzed using NVivo 12Plus software through the crosstab query feature. The results of the analysis of the Nivo 12Plus software are presented in the form of a crosstab analysis, project mapping, tables, and images. After all the data is presented, conclusions are drawn from the results obtained which this stage is the final part of the data analysis process in this study.

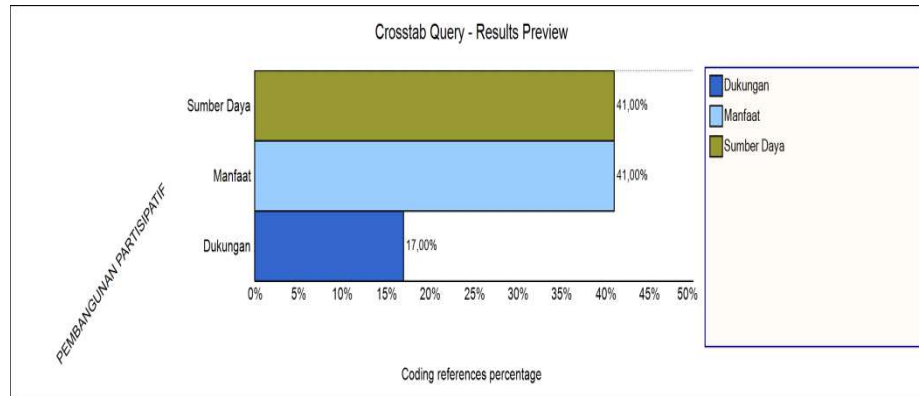
## **Results and Discussion**

The results of this study first introduced the Sempor Application as a monitoring medium for participatory physical development in East Belitung Regency. The discussion data regarding the introduction of the Sempor Application was obtained through in-depth interviews with the creator of the Sempor Application (Head of the Economic, Development and Natural Resources (Ekbang) Section of the Regional Secretariat of East Belitung Regency) and one of the East Belitung Regency government employees who had operated the Sempor Application (Head of the Planning Subdivision). Bappelitbangda, East Belitung Regency), which then analyzed the results of interviews using the NVivo 12Plus software and supported by secondary data. Furthermore, this study explains the involvement of local government (OPD and village government) in participatory development through the Sempor Application as an e-monev medium for physical development in East Belitung Regency using 3 assessment indicators. Data to answer the problem of local government involvement was obtained through interviews with 10 Sempor Desa admins in East Belitung Regency (Kurnia Jaya, Dukong, Simpang Pesak, Mayang, Gantung, Aik Kelik, Selinsing, Lalang, Bentaian Jaya, and Dendang) whose interview results were also analyzed using NVivo 12 Plus software and supported by secondary data. Based on the overall results and discussion, then followed by solutions that can be done to overcome the obstacles in the implementation of the Sempor Application as an e-monev media.

### **A. Sempor Application as Monitoring Media for Participatory Physical Development in East Belitung Regency**

The Sempor application is one form of e-government implementation in East Belitung Regency. The Sempor application was created to involve community participation in supervising construction/physical development, where community participation in this case is represented by the village government. In its development, the Sempor Application has indicators that must be considered as a form of government digitization. The indicators

in question consist of local official support (support), resource readiness (capacity), and benefits (value) (Indrajit, 2002). The emergence of the Simpor Application as an e-monev media, based on the findings which were then analyzed using the Nvivo 12Plus software, showed the following results:



**Figure 2. Analysis of E-Monev Indicators on the Simpor Application**

Source: Primary Data (Nvivo 12Plus)

Based on the crosstab analysis, the e-monev indicator on the Simpor Application related to participatory development has two dominant indicators. The indicators are resources and benefits, both of which are 41% each. While one other indicator, namely support, only has an intensity of 17%. In the resource indicator, there are 3 measures used to assess the readiness of the Simpor Application resources, namely: 1) the required cost; 2) the need for information technology infrastructure; and 3) the need for skills that must be possessed by the user. The findings show that there are no special costs used in the creation of the Simpor Application. This is because the creation of the Simpor Application is one of the requirements for participating in PKP (Leadership Supervision) training which does not charge any fees. Furthermore, to run the Simpor Application, users can use their mobile phone via the address [simpor.beltim.go.id](http://simpor.beltim.go.id) because this application cannot be accessed by mobile for download via the Playstore. In using the Simpor application, users only need skills in using mobile phones, especially the ability to take photos which will be needed for monitoring.

In order to fulfill the resources for the Simpor Application, there are 2 obstacles faced by the East Belitung Regency Government, namely:

1. Simpor Application Development is still slow. The menu contained in the Simpor Application is still very simple. However, in order to carry out the development, one must first wait for the readiness of the East Belitung Regency Diskominfo to add features to the Simpor Application.

2. Implementing human resources are still limited. The obstacle faced is the limited number of human resources who carry out verification in the Leading sector of Ekbang, which is only carried out by 1 person.

The constraints described are related to the limited human resources owned by the government in using the Simpor Application. This is unavoidable considering that human resources are one of the measures to assess the readiness of e-government development, not least in the digitalization of the development monitoring system (e-monev) (Warinda, 2019). To maintain and develop e-government, at least four types of human resources in the IT field are needed, which consist of: system analyst, senior programmer, junior programmer, and operator (Mariah, 2017). The lack of human resource capacity with the four criteria above, makes East Belitung Regency have obstacles in developing Simpor Applications and verifiers in the leading sector. Not only the capacity of human resources, the government must also pay attention to several environmental factors to achieve the efficiency of e-government development (Nam et al., 2022). Therefore, in fulfilling the efficiency of government digitization, the East Belitung Regency Government needs more effort so that the implementation of the Simpor Application can be maximized and is able to develop as it should.

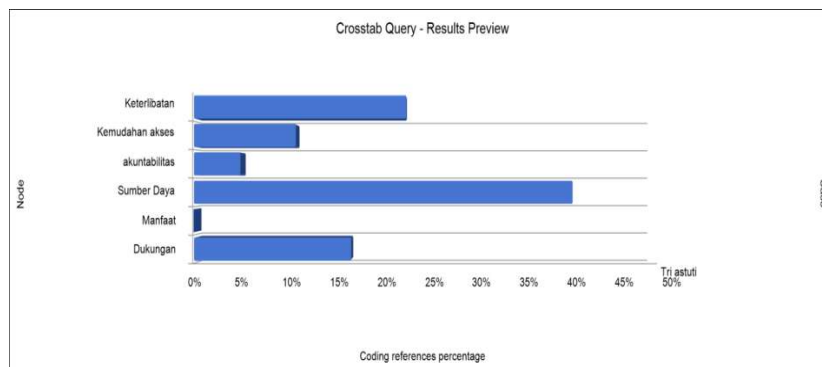
The next discussion, namely the indicator of benefits provided by the Simpor Application shows the analysis result of 41%. It is related to the results of previous studies that explain the benefits of the e-monev system, in which e-monev provides several benefits including (Ramadhani & Nasrah, 2019; Romdon, 2020): 1) Make it easier for government employees in controlling, monitoring, and evaluating regional budgets in real terms for each OPD; 2) Provide fast and good service to the community as a provider of goods/services; and 3) Can provide the desired information. In its use, the Simpor Application provides several tangible benefits for the East Belitung Regency Government. Based on the existing findings, there are several benefits that are felt from the government's perspective with the Simpor Application as an e-monev media, namely: a) Simpor application as a medium for delivering information; b) Simpor application can carry out monitoring in two directions (correlation between OPD and village government and direct involvement of regional heads in the application); and c) Simpor application makes the monitoring process easier and more efficient.

Looking at the comparison between the results of previous studies and this research, both of them explain that e-monev provides benefits as a medium for conveying information and facilitating the government monitoring process. However, the Simpor Application has

an additional benefit, namely the Simpor Application that facilitates two-way development monitoring and also direct involvement of regional heads in the application. This proves that the Simpor application provides new benefits as an e-money media for the government in carrying out development monitoring. So that the monitoring and evaluation system created aims to increase transparency, strengthen accountability, build a culture of government performance, support policy making and decision making, improve budget management in order to strengthen governance, and reduce violations committed by development implementers (Düinkel, 2018; Warinda, 2019).

Different from the two indicators that have been described, the intensity of support for the Simpor Application is only 17%. This support is in the form of the stipulation of the East Belitung Regency Regent Regulation No. 26 of 2021 concerning Technical Instructions for Control and Evaluation of Regional Development Programs/Activities as a guarantor for the continued use of this application. Not only getting support from the regulatory side, the Simpor Application also gets support from the psychological side and from the side of utilizing the output of the Simpor Application itself. Other support provided is from OPD within the East Belitung Regency Government in the form of OPD participation in inputting data and information into the Simpor Application.

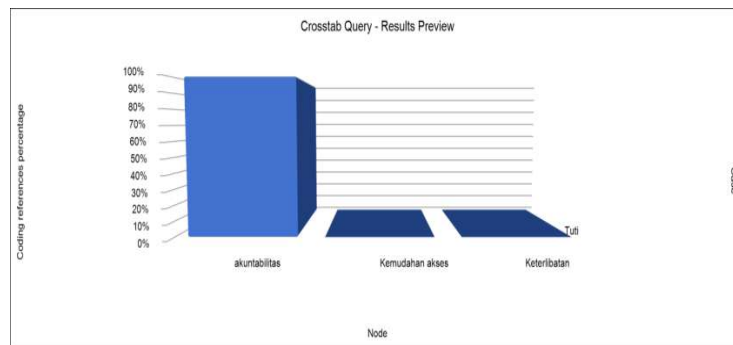
In this study, a comparison of the intensity of each indicator from the sources is also shown.



**Figure 3. Resource Interview Analysis (1)**  
*Source: Primary Datar (Nvivo 12Plus)*

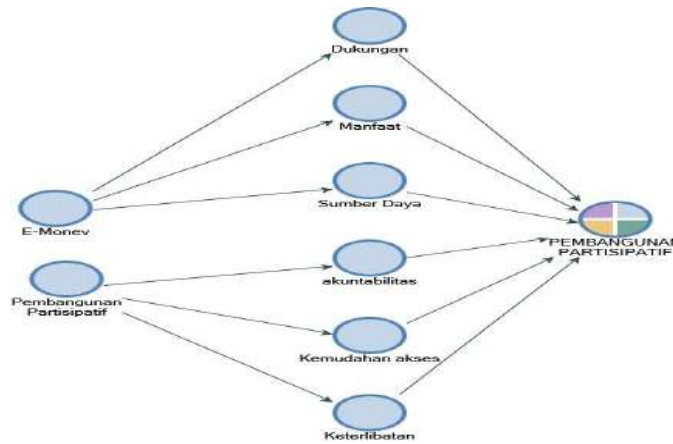
The graph above shows the results of the analysis of interviews with resource persons, in which the results of the interviews include the relationships studied, namely between the Simpor Application and participatory development. Based on the results of the analysis above, the greatest intensity in the interview is the resource which approaches the figure of 40%. This is followed by involvement with an intensity of more than 20%. Then support is more than 15%, ease of access is 10%, accountability is 5%, and at least the

intensity of benefits is less than 5%. Resource indicators occupy the largest number in the findings of this study because in resource indicators there are 3 resource criteria that must be met by the government for e-government development. This has an impact on the findings obtained, resources dominate when compared to other indicators. Therefore, the results of the data analysis above show that the resource indicator has the greatest intensity in this study. It is also different from the benefit indicator which has the lowest intensity in this study. This is because the Simpor application has not been directly accessed by the public. Therefore, the findings about the benefits of the Simpor Application are only seen from the government's perspective.



**Figure 4. Resource Interview Analysis (2)**  
 Source: Primary Data (Nvivo 12 Plus)

Furthermore, the graph above also shows the results of the analysis of interviews with informants. However, the results of the interviews above only cover participatory development studies. The results of the analysis show that accountability has an almost comprehensive intensity, reaching 100%. As a result of this, the other two indicators, namely ease of access and involvement, have very low intensity, or even none. This will be explained in more detail in the following discussion. Looking at the comparison of interview analysis above, although there is a comparison of intensity, the studies being studied are heading in the same direction, namely participatory development. Therefore, it can be seen the relationship between e-monev (Simpor Application) and participatory development.



**Figure 5. Project Mapping**  
*Source: Nvivo 12Plus*

The project map above shows that the Simpor Application as an e-monev that involves participation leads to one goal, namely participatory development. This is in accordance with the design benefits of the Simpor Application contained in the “Laporan Aksi Perubahan: Peningkatan Kualitas Pencatatan Dan Tindak Lanjut Hasil Monitoring Sebagai Bahan Kebijakan Pengendalian Pembangunan Melalui Program “Bb Online” Dan Aplikasi Simpor”, which is described as follows:

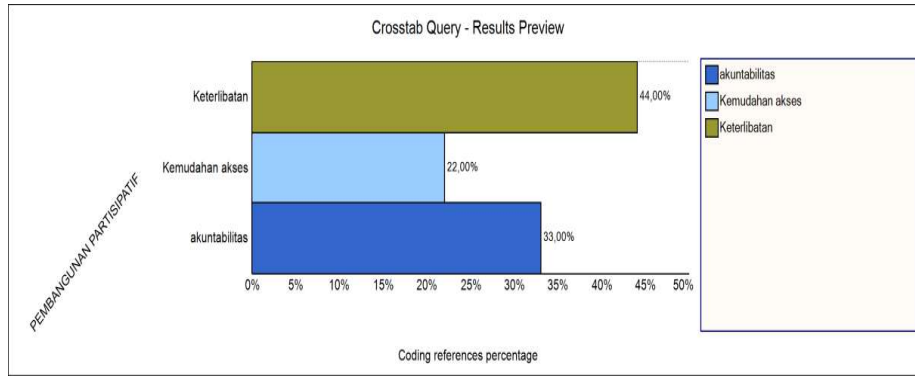
**Table 2. Benefits of the Simpor App Change Action**

Benefits	Description
Bureaucratic Feform	Maximizing resources in the Development Administration Subdivision, in order to maximize its function.
Performance Improvement	Improve the recording and follow-up of monitoring results for leadership policy materials.
Public Service Quality	Indirectly providing access to the community to monitor the implementation of development in East Belitung Regency through the village government.

*Source: Secondary Data (Haliza, 2021)*

## **B. Participatory Development by Local Government through Simpor Application in East Belitung Regency**

Participation in development supervision is an interest in achieving government stability. Participation encourages critical thinking about the surrounding environment which will later be used in development initiatives so that there is an increase in the effectiveness and cost efficiency of development programs (Mohan, 2014; Reeves, 2015). Participatory development through the Simpor Application resulted in findings related to the indicators studied. The findings in the field show the following results:



**Figure 6. Analysis of Participatory Development Indicators**  
 Source: Primary Data (Nvivo 12Plus)

The results of the analysis show that the dominant indicator related to the participatory development variable is involvement with an intensity of 44%. The second highest intensity is 33% accountability. Finally, the intensity of ease of access is 22%. In fact, the Simpor Application involves the participation of several stakeholders consisting of the Leading sectors, namely the Economic, Development and Natural Resources Section (Ekbang) of the Regional Secretariat of East Belitung Regency; Village government; OPD; and Regional Head. In this case, each village carries out monitoring on behalf of the community as Simpor Admin as well as development agents who will convey how to deliver information through the Simpor Application to monitor development. The data and information referred to include the implementation of the work, contract number, contract date, name of provider, financial realization, as well as responses to monitoring results from the village government and from the Ekbang itself. Each OPD within the East Belitung Regency Government is made a Simpor Application account for reporting data and information relating to the implementation of work. The following is a list of the number of Simpor Application users from each OPD.

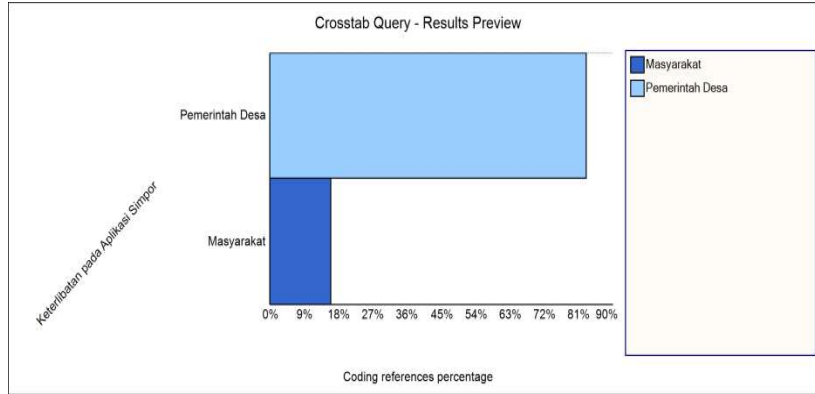
**Table 3. List of Simpor Application users**

User	Number of Accounts
Regional Head and Deputy	2
Leading Sector (Ekbang)	1
OPD	49
Village government	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>

Source: Secondary Data (Data processed by the author)

Due to the lack of direct access from the community to the Simpor application and the community is still represented by the village government, the authors conducted interviews with several sources from the village government to find out the involvement

that occurred in the use of the Simpor application as a participatory development monitoring medium. The resource person in question is the Simpor admin from several villages that are included in the Simpor Application user list. The results of interviews with Simpor admins in several villages in East Belitung Regency, shown in the crosstab analysis are as follows.

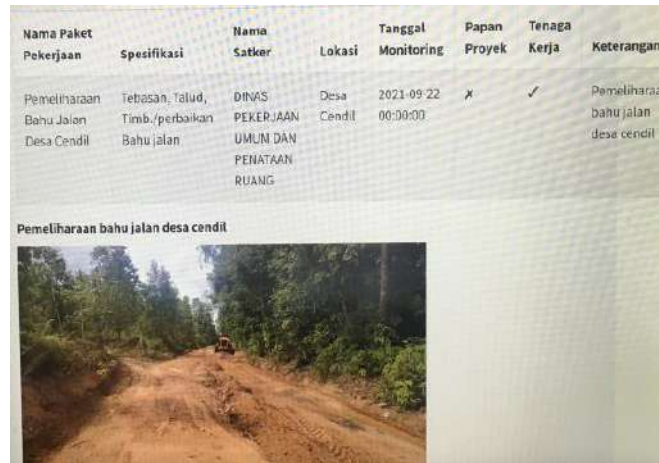


**Figure 7. Participation Analysis on the Simpor Application**

*Source: Primary Data (Nvivo 12Plus)*

The graph above shows the results of interviews with the Government of Kurnia Jaya Village, Simpang Pesak Village, Dukong Village, Mayang Village, Gantung Village, Aik Kelik Village, Selinsing Village, Lalang Village, Bentaian Jaya Village, and Dendang Village. The results of the interview analysis through the Nvivo 12Plus crosstab analysis above show the intensity of each community and village government involvement in monitoring development through the Simpor Application. Based on the graph above, the involvement that dominates in monitoring development through the Simpor Application is the involvement of the village government, which is >80%. Meanwhile, community involvement in monitoring through the Simpor Application is only 18%. The intensity of the two has a very large comparison. To increase participatory development, village governments must be able to act as dynamists, catalysts, and pioneers of development in order to gain participation from the community (Putri, 2022). Previous research revealed that the village head was considered to have played a sufficient role in coordinating participatory development in his area so as to provide effectiveness in the implementation of development (Amane, 2017; Prananda, 2019). The involvement of the village government in the Simpor Application is that the village government (Admin Simpor) goes directly to monitoring/supervising development in the village, taking photos of activities, and filling out monitoring reports in the Simpor Application. The village government monitors the progress of development from 0% to 100% and reports are submitted at the beginning of each month a maximum of the 5th. In the submission of monitoring reports, documentation of ongoing development progress is also followed. The following is an

example of a monitoring report conducted by the village government in East Belitung Regency.



**Figure 8. Village Monitoring Page Display on the Simpor Application**  
 Source: Secondary Data (Simpor Application)

In contrast to the involvement of the village government, community involvement in the Simpor Application is still very minimal. Of the 10 villages interviewed, only Mayang Village and Gantung Village whose communities have participated in providing reports to the village government regarding development progress to be submitted in the Simpor Application. In Mayang Village, in 2021 to be exact, there was a farm road construction project. In this case, the community (especially farmer groups) have been involved in the process of monitoring development progress, and they also provide a report on the results of the supervision to the Simpor admin to be used as monitoring report material in the Simpor Application. As in Mayang Village, the people in Gantung Village have shown their participation in the implementation of the Simpor Application. The community submits a report to the village, then the operator (admin) checks every month the development process to be reported in the Simpor Application. As for other participations that can be provided by the community in development, it is shown by public awareness in land acquisition for the construction of road infrastructure, self-help donations in the form of labor and materials, as well as support and willingness from the community to participate in development (Putra, 2019). In addition, there is voluntary community participation in the form of data collection, reporting, assistance and verification of benefits, as well as feedback on project success (Kabonga, 2020). The lack of existing community participation is because the Simpor application is relatively new and is currently still in the process of further development, therefore this application has not been introduced in general to the public, resulting in a lack of information about participation opportunities (Chouinard & Cousins, 2013; Jekabsone, 2019).

Turning from community participation, there are other forms of participation in monitoring development through the Simpor Application in the form of coordination between the OPD, the Leading Sector (Ekbang), and the village government in monitoring development in two directions. In addition, the participation formed is in the form of the involvement of regional heads in directly monitoring development developments in the Simpor Application. This coordination between SKPD is one of the factors that affect the level of participation in participatory development (Abadi et al., 2014). Akanbang & Abdallah, (2021) also stated that core government staff (stakeholders) are the main actors involved in monitoring, where stakeholders have access to information to assess the achievement of the objectives of a development project (Gxabuza & Nzewi, 2021). In carrying out development monitoring, the monitoring report from the village government can be responded to by the OPD by involving the Leading Sector (Ekbang) who assists the verification process so that there is a two-way monitoring process which is one of the benefits of the Simpor Application. The correlation of stakeholders is then used as a form of participatory evaluation monitoring capacity building that affects the sustainability of a development project (Rogito et al., 2020). This is the advantage of the Simpor Application that the OPD can provide feedback on the results of monitoring carried out by the village government. The following is an overview of the two-way monitoring process on the Simpor Application.



**Figure 9. 2-way Monitoring on the Simpor App**

*Source: Data processed by the author*

The Simpor application also has drawbacks, namely that the community is still not directly involved in using the application. The Simpor application has not been widely disseminated to the public, so access is still limited. Basically there are four kinds of community participation in development, one of which is participation in evaluation. This type of participation is related to the implementation of the development program as a whole, with the aim of knowing the compatibility between the implementation of the program and the established plan and to see deviations that occur in the implementation of the development program (Lukman, 2017). In the case of the Simpor Application, the existing participation is in the form of coordination between the village government, OPD,

and the Leading Sector in two directions in monitoring development. In previous research, there are other forms of involvement in participatory development, namely the role given by the Village Community Empowerment Cadre (KPMO) (Irfan et al., 2020). They play a role in assisting the village government in planning, implementing, maintaining, preserving, and evaluating village development which at the same time moves the community to participate in development (Irfan et al., 2020). This is with what happened in East Kutai Regency which explains that there is a role for Community Empowerment Institutions (LPM) in physical development in the form of delivering the development plan program agenda and mobilizing community participation in Telaga Village (Fratama, 2021).

Accountability of the information submitted, access to the Simpor Application, each stakeholder has a different dashboard menu display. For the leading sector (Ekbang) the menu on the dashboard consists of a work package menu (consisting of a syrup submenu) and a monitoring menu (monitoring package; monitoring evaluation). Next, the OPD dashboard which consists of a work package menu and a monitoring menu. For the village government, the dashboard displayed consists of a menu. For the bupati, there is only one menu, namely the monitoring menu, which consists of a monitoring report submenu. Accountability of participatory monitoring and evaluation reports helps identify problems that arise, so that the information provided helps stakeholders to take appropriate action (Kananura et al., 2017). In order for the participatory development dimension to develop, one of the efforts that must be made is the reform of the power structure (Arko, 2019) in order to achieve reporting accountability in monitoring development. In each of the Simpor Application submenus, there is some information displayed for monitoring development, the details of which are described in the following table:

**Table 4. Detailed information on the Simpor App**

Submenu	Information Displayed
SIRUP (development package database; <i>display on the dashboard of the leading sector</i> )	- Fiscal year
	- SIRUP date
	- Type of APBD
	- Simpor Status
Monitoring Package	- Action
	- RUP ID
	- Job package name
	- Specification
	- Total ceiling (Rp.)
	- Financial realization (Rp.)
	- Remaining ceiling (Rp.)
	- Work unit code
	- Work unit name
	- Location
Package Details	- Number of packages
	- SIRUP job start date
	- SIRUP job end date
	- Name of the officer making the commitment
	- NIP of the officer making the commitment
	- Volume
	- Company name
	- Director name
	- Office address
	- NPWP
Monitoring Details	- Contract number
	- Contract date
	- Contract value
	- Implementation time
	- Monitoring date
	- Project Board
	- Labor
	- Photo
	- Information
	- Problem indication
- % physical realization	
- % financial realization.	
Feedback/suggestions	Column for submitting feedback/suggestions.

*Source: Secondary Data (Simpor Application)*

The implementation of regional development as a form of development of autonomy must be able to create accountability to realize participatory development. According to Prianto, (2018) there are 5 dimensions of accountability that must be created in the development of autonomy, namely: policy accountability; budget execution is correct; certainty of the law; efficiency value; and process accountability. Information on the SIRUP submenu represents the dimensions of policy accountability and the dimensions of legal certainty. The information on the monitoring package submenu represents the correct budget execution dimension, which in this dimension displays detailed information about the RUP ID; work package name; specification; the amount of the ceiling (Rp.); financial realization (Rp.); remaining ceiling (Rp.); work unit code; name of work unit; location; up to the

number of packages. The information on the monitoring detail submenu represents the dimensions of the efficiency and accountability of the process. The dimension of efficiency value is indicated by information about the percentage of physical realization and the percentage of financial realization. While the dimension of process accountability is indicated by information about the project board; labor; photo; description; and indications of problems. Based on the detailed information that has been displayed, the Simpor Application has fulfilled the five dimensions of accountability in the implementation of development (e-monev media) to realize participatory development.

Furthermore, to access the Import Application is categorized quite easily. In running it, users only need a cellphone or laptop/PC. Then perform the following steps to start the Simpor Application.

1. Open a web browser on your cellphone or laptop/PC.
2. Type the address *simpor.belim.go.id* in the search field or the website address.
3. After the login page appears, enter your username and password. After that the Import Application is ready to run.

## **Conclusion**

From the research that has been done, the results obtained are: 1) the creation of the Simpor Application as a monitoring medium for participatory development in East Belitung Regency has fulfilled the basics of developing government digitization; 2) the involvement of the village government in the Simpor Application, namely as community representatives who monitor and report development progress, especially by the village simpor admin; 3) the leading sector (Ekbang) as a third party acts as a verifier that bridges the village government with the OPD; 4) each OPD inputs information related to the development package and responses related to monitoring carried out by the village government into the Simpor application. Therefore, it is concluded that there is local government involvement in participatory development through the Simpor Application as an e-monev medium for physical development in the form of two-way monitoring that occurs in the monitoring process on the Simpor Application. In the development of the Simpor Application, there are also several obstacles faced by the government, namely: 1) the development of the Simpor Application is still slow; and 2) the implementing human resources are still limited. The suggestions for the East Belitung Regency government to expand involvement in the Simpor Application are: 1) leading sector, in this case through the village government, it is better to start providing education or introduction of the Simpor Application to the community gradually; 2) the leading

sector should recruit special human resources who have basic IT to develop Simpor Applications so that the performance provided is more optimal; and 3) the leading sector should increase the human resources of operators in charge of verification.

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**Analysis of the Position of the Tactical Vehicle Defense Industry on the National Defense Development in a Logistics Perspective**



**Analisis Posisi Industri Pertahanan Kendaraan Taktis Terhadap Pembangunan Pertahanan Negara Dalam Perspektif Logistik**


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ARTICLE INFORMATION	
<p><b>Keywords</b>  <i>Defense Industry;</i>  <i>Tactical Vehicle;</i>  <i>Defense;</i>  <i>Logistic;</i></p>	<p><b>ABSTRACT</b>  <i>The defense industry is part of the pillars of empowering the state's defense posture, especially in times of peace. Tactical vehicles are part of the defense industry which is an industry downstream. In this research, we analyzed the position of the tactical vehicle industry on the part of national defense empowerment. The concept of national defense explains the defense and threat spectrum. The logistics concept provides a framework analysis of the national defense empowerment and military operations. The first analysis is the industry of tactical vehicles in legal aspect is part of national defense posture. On strategic logistic levels, this industry plays a role in meeting the needs of national defense empowerment requirements in tactical vehicles. The last, tactical logistics levels play the role as the main or support power in the military operations of TNI.</i></p>
<p><b>Kata Kunci</b>                      Industri pertahanan;                      kendaraan taktis;                      pertahanan;                      logistik;</p>	<p><b>ABSTRAK</b>                      Industri pertahanan merupakan bagian dari pilar pembangunan postur pertahanan negara terutama dalam masa damai. Industri pertahanan merupakan industri hilir yang terbagi dalam beberapa sektor salah satunya pada produk kendaraan taktis. Penelitian ini menganalisis posisi industri pertahanan kendaraan taktis terhadap pembangunan pertahanan negara dalam perspektif logistik. Penelitian ini menggunakan konsep pertahanan negara dalam penjelasan terhadap pertahanan dan spektrum ancaman. Konsep logistik memberikan analisis terhadap pembangunan kekuatan pertahanan dan pengerahan kekuatan pertahanan. Penelitian ini menjelaskan bahwa industri pertahanan kendaraan taktis secara undang-undang dan peraturan merupakan bagian dari pembinaan postur pertahanan. Industri kendaraan taktis pada tingkatan strategic logistic berperan dalam pemenuhan kebutuhan alat pertahanan dan keamanan. pada tingkat tactical logsitic, produk industri kendaraan taktis berperan dalam operasi militer oleh TNI.</p>
<p><b>Article History</b>                      Send 28<sup>th</sup> March 2022                      Review 18<sup>th</sup> April 2022                      Accepted 30<sup>th</sup> May 2022</p>	<p>Copyright ©2022 <i>Jurnal Aristo (Social, Politic, Humaniora)</i>                      This is an open access article under the <a href="#">CC-BY-NC-SA</a> license.                      Akses artikel terbuka dengan model <a href="#">CC-BY-NC-SA</a> sebagai lisensinya.</p> 

## Introduction

State Defense in Statute Number 3 of 2002 states that the implementation of national defense is being run by building and developing the nation's and state's capabilities and deterrence against threats. The development of a national defense posture is intended to implement national defense to build national deterrence against various forms of threats. National Defense is built based on the Law by building three pillars, namely professionalism, national economic strength, and the strength of the defense industry (Ministry of Defense Regulation Number 19 of 2012 Alignment Policy of the Main Component Minimum Essential Force, 2012). The manifestation of the National Defense Law in the implementation of national defense is the development of a medium-term defense posture in the Minimum Essential Force (MEF). MEF development planning includes the development of national strength in the professionalism and capability of personnel, modernization, and fulfillment of the main tools and support for national defense that are supported in achieving national industrial independence.

The national defense industry has an important role in developing the national defense posture. The defense industry not only plays a role as a builder of strength postures but also plays a role as part of a sustainable system of defense itself. The defense industry is an important part of the supply chain/logistics in the national defense system (Rusdiana et al., 2021). *Logistics* in the military context can explain as the resources needed to maintain the "means" of a military process/operation to achieve the desired outputs (outputs/objectives) (Kress, 2016). In terms of logistics, it is a "means" in the strategic part of military operations, defense equipment, weapons, troops, food, ammunition, and others. This definition states that the defense industry is a form of input from the process and provision of military logistics resources. The defense industry's role as military logistics is part of military supply chain management in realizing procurement, supply, maintenance, revitalization, and distribution (Rusdiana et al., 2021).

Indonesia's commitment to increasing the capability of the independent defense industry is one of the goals of developing a robust national defense posture. The main view on the defense industry's development is stipulated in statute No. 16 of 2012 regarding the defense industry. The development of the defense industry cannot be separated from the military's need to build its strength. The Defense Industry Policy Committee (KKIP) is an institution formed by the government as a bridge between the strategic industry and the military and designing the direction of defense industry policy (Fitri & Sanur, 2019). The development of the defense industry is also inseparable from the history of the military embargo experienced by Indonesia

and the proof of Indonesia's dependence on defense equipment from abroad (Rusdiana et al., 2021).

The Indonesian defense industry can be divided into five main sectors: essential industry, component industry, downstream/final industry, personal and supporting equipment, and electronics and control (KKIP, 2018). The capability to fulfill domestic defense equipment products has limitations, especially in high-tech manufacturing. These conditions are attached to the fact that the Indonesian defense industry still has limited capabilities in the human resource sector, mastery of defense technology, finance in supporting the defense industry or development programs, and other limitations (Montratama, 2018).

This research explicitly places the focus of the analysis on the analysis of the defense industry on tactical vehicles. Domestic tactical vehicle products (Rantis) are one of the priorities to meet the needs of the TNI. Fulfilling the need for tactical vehicles from domestic manufacturers is a step toward reviving and growing the national defense industry (Diamanty Meiliana, 2020). Although Indonesia is still not separated from the need for defense equipment from other countries in several sectors. Tactical vehicles (Rantis) are a defense tool that is a land unit and is one of Indonesia's downstream industry products in the defense industry sector. Several national strategic industrial companies. In addition to domestic fulfillment, tactical vehicles produced by Indonesia are one of the primary defense equipment export products. In 2019, the nominal export of tactical vehicles reached UD\$ 1.1 billion, with an average annual growth of 62% from 2010 to 2018 (Viva Budy Kusandar, 2019). The export capability of the domestic defense industry is an indicator of production capability and independence in the tactical vehicle industry sector.

The potential of Indonesia's tactical vehicle industry is growing, involving the government-owned industrial sector and private industry. Under the Defence Act of 2002, private companies have rights in the defense industry in addition to combat equipment or essential means of defense. However, there is a change in the Omnibus Law 2020, which provides private companies the opportunity to develop the national defense industry in the defense primary equipment industry. This regulation of the Law becomes an important analysis point to see the potential development of the tactical vehicle defense industry and the role of private companies in its development.

This study analyzes the role of the tactical vehicle defense industry in the national defense industry and national defense on two levels, namely strategic and operational levels. These two levels are specifically studied from the perspective of military logistics, which places the tactical vehicle industry in two analytical points of view in the position of the military

logistics chain. Conceptually, domestically produced tactical vehicles are part of the national military logistics chain that can be categorized as "means" in military operations. Based on the above conditions, this study proposes a research formulation "what is the position of the tactical vehicle defense industry as part of the development of the national defense posture?". This study aims to analyze and assess the position of the national defense industry towards the need for national defense and security tools from a logistical perspective.

## **Method**

This research is qualitative research that takes an approach to understanding a phenomenon (Cresswell, 2013). This research is a literature study where the analysis is carried out on data sourced from literature in the form of books, news, laws, government regulations, articles, and journals available physically or from virtual media. The object of analysis in this study is the tactical vehicle defense industry in its position as part of the national defense system. The definition of *position* in the research is the understanding and legal position of the defense industry, which is studied from the perspective of military logistics analysis. The concept of military logistics from this research is part of the study of military strategy in the concept of national defense.

The qualitative research can be verified and validated through credibility, dependability, transferability, and confirmability tests (Sugiyono, 2010). This research is a literature study with the primary data sources in the form of official documents, statute, official statements, books, and articles that have proven credibility of their sources and through triangulation of research sources through researcher analysis to obtain conclusions. One of the ways to check the credibility of research is to ensure the adequacy of references and sources of research data (Burhan, 2007). This research ensures the availability and adequacy of verified and credible sources as a literature study. Testing the validity of this study triangulated the data sources by comparing several sources and analyzing the suitability of these data sources. This study places triangulation with theory by organizing the data findings with the pattern of the theory used and presenting methodological data analysis.

## **Results and Discussion**

### **National Defense Industry of Tactical Vehicle on State Defense**

Indonesia's defense posture building aims to increase the country's defense capability. Implement a self-defense system by mobilizing all national resources to support defense from threats. The national resources or power resources support national defense, which transforms

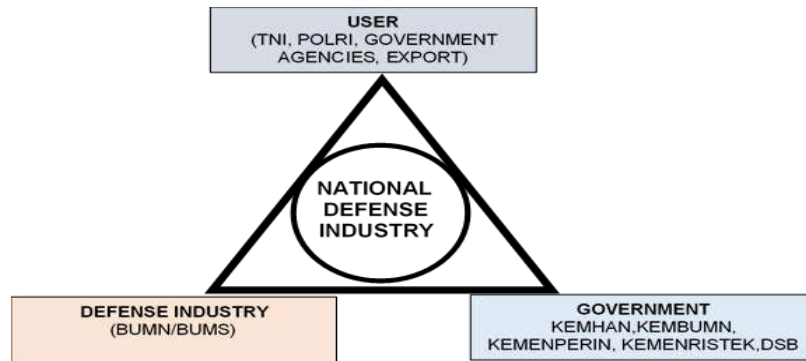
the resources into a national power. National resources in supporting the national defense posture can be sources of state ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture, military (TNI), geographical conditions, demography, and natural resources (Kementerian Pertahanan RI, 2014).

In practice, the national defense industry supports the national defense system enforcement. In Statute No.3 of 2002 in Article 20, paragraph 2 states that the position of the defense industry as a part of fostering national defense. This paragraph mentioned that "All national resources in the form of human resources, natural and artificial resources, values, technology, and funds can be utilized to improve the national defense capability further regulated by government regulations."(Undang-Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2002 Tentang Pertahanan Negara, 2002). In article 23, the resources referred to above are described in the form of technology development and defense industry to increase the national defense power. Statute No. 3 of 2002 has provided a legal basis where the defense industry is part of developing the national defense force, which is also included as part of one of the national resources.

In Statute No.16 of 2012, Defense Industry defines is a industry consisting of state-owned enterprises and privately-owned enterprises and plans set by the government to partially or wholly produce equipment for defense and security. This business area included the maintenance services to meet the interests of defense and security strategies located in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Undang-Undang Nomor 16 Tahun 2012 "Tentang Industri Pertahanan," 2012)". In this definition, the defense industry can be from companies or private companies engaged in defense production and services. However, there is no difference in the industrial sector between state and private companies, where private companies do not need to use the primary state defense tool. A sector distinguishes between companies and the private sector in industrial defense, namely in the production of the leading state defense equipment fully authorized by State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN). Statute No. 16 explains that there are four defense industry sectors: the primary equipment industry, the principal and supporting component industry, the principal and supporting (supplies) component industry, and the raw material industry. In addition to the main tools, the private sector can operate in the other three areas of the defense industry.

Institutions in the administration of the defense industry include three pillars, namely users of defense equipment, the government, and the defense industry. In practice, the government establishes and appoints the Defense Industry Policy Committee (KKIP) as the coordinator of national policies in the defense industry's planning, formulation,

implementation, control, synchronization, and implementation (Kementerian Pertahanan, 2015).



**Figure 1 The Concept of the Three Pillars of the Defense Industry**  
 Source: Buku Putih Pertahanan Indonesia, 2015

The defense industry is not only focused on meeting the needs of the TNI in military operations. This industry also provides for the needs of civil security guards or in carrying out the duties of other state institutions. The defense industry for tactical vehicle products is one sector that produces both for defense, security, and humanitarian missions. This industrial sector does not only meet the need for combat vehicles within the scope of the leading defense equipment but also supports vehicles for logistics, ambulances, anti-riots, transport vehicles, and others. In Indonesia, several companies are engaged in producing tactical vehicles, both BUMN, and BUMS.

**Table 1 Tactical Vehicle National Company and Product**

<b>Company</b>	<b>BUMN/BUMS</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Function</b>
PT. Pindad Persero	BUMN	Komodo 4x4	Personnel transport tactical vehicle (modified type)
		Anoa 6x6	Personnel transport tactical vehicle (modified type)
		Anoa 6x6 Amfibi	Personnel transport tactical vehicle
		Badak 6x6	Fire support vehicle
		SANCA – Anti ranjau	Anti-Mine Tactital Vehichle
		Harimau Medium Tank	Combat vehicle
		PWC25 - watercanon	Anti-riot vehicle
PT Indopulley Perkasa	BUMS	Boogie wheel dan suku cadang berbasis metal dan karet	Spare-part supplier for military vehicle

PT Jala Belikat Nusantara Perkasa (JBLN)	BUMS	Indonesia Light Strike Vehicle (ILSV)	Personnel transport tactical vehicle (modified type)
PT Karya Tugas Anda	BUMS	Kendaraan Dapur Lapangan Turangga APC 4x4 Mobile Field Hospital	Logistic Support Personnel transport tactical vehicle Health support vehicle
PT Merpati Wahana Raya	BUMS	Truk Dekontaminasi  Invander – Truk Jihandak Ganilla- Truk dapur lapangan Stallion	Special vehicle for radiation, chemical and biological decontamination operations Special vehicle for explosive disposal operations Logistic Support Quick reaction special vehicle for decontamination
PT Sentra Surya Ekajaya	BUMS	P3 Ransus P6 ATAV P2 APC dan P2 Commando	Light Strike Vehicle Light Strike Vehicle Armored tactical vehicle

Source: KKIP, 2018

Some tactical vehicles have several types modified according to their function and designation. Like the vehicles made by PT Pindad, the Anoa 6x6 with several types, such as the Anoa 6x6 Command transport vehicle, the Anoa 6x6 Mortar equipped with a mortar launcher, the Anoa 6x6 logistics as a support and transport vehicle, or the Anoa 6x6 ambulance as a medical vehicle (KKIP, 2018). Based on some of the data above, it can be explained that the land defense industry can provide the needs for the central defense equipment, the leading supporting equipment, and supporting operations. This need is not only addressed to elements of the military but also to elements of civil security or other institutions that function in the security, rescue, and humanitarian assistance sectors.

Based on the legal aspects in the laws and regulations and government regulations, the tactical vehicle industry is part of the pillars of national defense development. This industry provides the main tools and support for defense by BUMN or BUMS following applicable laws and regulations. The defense industry is part of the national power in managing resources to realize defense tools and forces both in the military and non-military sectors.

### **Tactical Vehicle Defense Industry in Strategic level Logistic Analysis**

Jomini defines *logistics* as an art (art) in troop movement, which consists of a series or detailed sequence in the movement and camp, placement and supply of troops, which is the

execution of strategy and tactics (Kress, 2016). Kress divides logistics analysis into three levels: strategic logistics, Operational Logistics, and tactical Logistics. These three levels are not separate forms but a form of a hierarchical relationship in an organization with levels of tasks and functions (Kress, 2016). The strategic level of logistics is analogous to the highest level in the organization. In this context is the level of policymakers or strategists or decisions related to defense in the long term. In this context, the strategic level can be interpreted as policymakers, be it the government or the top hierarchy in military organizations. Stakeholders at this level have the authority to make research and development investment decisions, procurement, and additions to decisions related to physical infrastructure development (Kress, 2016).

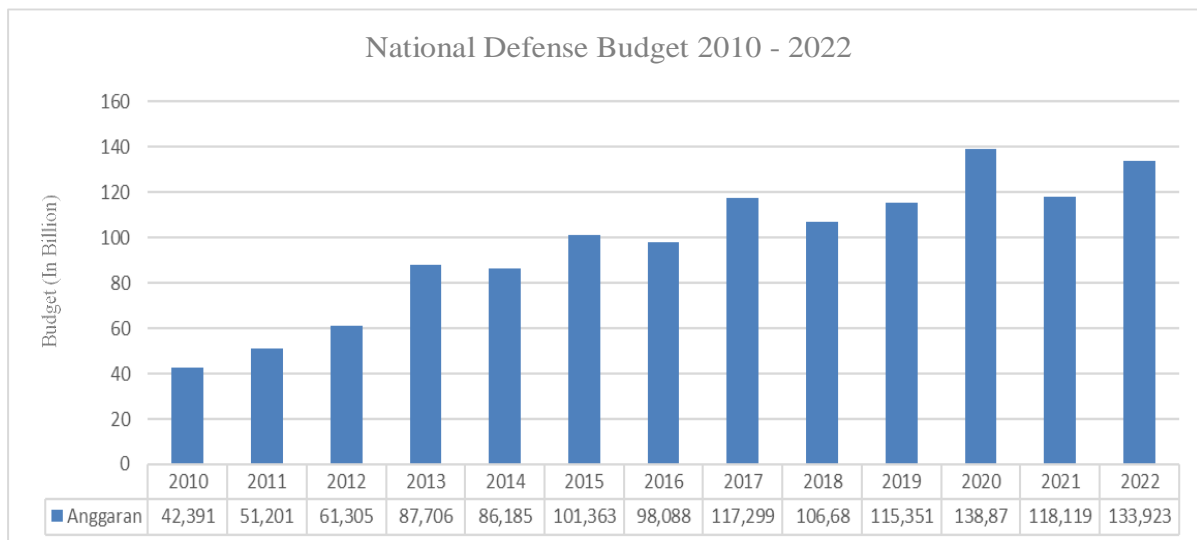
The national defense policy places the development of the national defense industry to support the defense system. This form of policy is the basis of the national defense system for countries with advanced defense capabilities. China has become one of the countries that have succeeded in reforming the national defense industry through increasing investment and increasing research and development of defense technology China's defense technology development has a pattern of technological imitation and local development (Bitzinger, 2016; Durmaz, 2016). The policy of acquisition and modification of technology is also applied by several countries, such as Iran, to develop technology in the defense industry sector or in developing technology for the public interest (Czulda, 2020).

Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA) has developed rapidly since the cold war, which has encouraged the development of technology and arms races, especially in developed countries (Shiddiqy et al., 2019). The United States, Britain, Germany, the Soviet Union (currently Russia), and other developed countries encourage the development of national industrial technology as the primary source in fulfilling their defense logistics (Susdarwono, 2021; Yoho et al., 2013). This policy places the state as the first consumer of its national defense industry products before entering the current global market (Heidenkamp et al., 2013). The political constellation and competition between countries encourage these developed countries to secure supply chains from defense logistics that are centralized within the country (van Strien et al., 2019). In this position, the national defense industry is part of the national power which is part of the posture and defense system itself.

In fulfilling the strength of its defense posture, Indonesia places the development and independence of the defense and security industry as posture-building goals. The development plan prepared in this MEF places the improvement and development of effective, efficient, and productive production capabilities to achieve self-reliance. The 2020 Omnibus Law changes

the exclusivity of the leading defense equipment industry held by SOEs by involving BUMS in this sector. Article 74 of the Omnibus Law states that The primary instrument industry for state defense is no longer exclusive to a state-owned company. A private-owned company can be part of the defense industry, and the government continues to act as a lead integrator (Fitri, 2020). The role of the private sector has had a positive impact in accelerating the development of the defense industry, such as in South Korea through Daewoo and Samsung. The global defense industry market is also 70%-80% still dominated by private companies from the United States and European countries (Kleczka et al., 2020; Kurç & Neuman, 2017).

Industrial conglomerates can become one of the pillars in providing development and operational funds for this industry. The limited state budget in the defense sector is one of the obstacles to the development of technology and the defense industry in general and fundamentally (Skogstad, 2016). State spending comes from the state budget, which has a limited allocation for its use. In the MEF implementation phase for the 2010-2021 period, the defense budget gets an average allocation of 0.8% of the total national budget.



**Figure 2 National Defense Budget 2010 - 2022**

Source: (Fitri, 2021; Kusnandar, 2021)

However, there have been ups and downs in terms of nominal defense budgets, with an average growth of 15% per year. This growth is an indicator of the actualization of the MEF implementation on defense system building. The defense budget is also allocated to several sectors, with an average budget for defense equipment of 30%-35% for three-dimensional defense and other supporting tools (Viva Budy Kusnandar, 2021).

The growth in budget allocations for modernization and revitalization of defense equipment is not directly an indicator of the absorption of national defense industry products, especially private companies. In the 2021 State Defense Policy, the main point on modernization of defense equipment by the main tools of the defense system and combat support. Based on this condition, the absorption of defense industry products from abroad is a priority choice in meeting the need for defense equipment with high technology. Rationally, the current limited capacity of the domestic industry is still unable to meet the government's need for defense equipment fully. The portion of the defense budget for research and development activities for defense technology is still very minimal. The insufficiency of research and development is a barrier for Indonesia in catching up with faster technological growth.

In the 2021 national budget, the budget for research, industry, and higher education programs for defense gets an allocation of 0.412% or IDR 486 billion of the total defense budget. This value decreased in the 2022 defense budget to 0.24% or 333.4 billion Rupiah of the total 2022 budget (Fitri, 2021). The budget allocation for development decreased by 31.8% and is inversely proportional to the increase in the defense budget by 13% from 2021. The decline in the budget for research, industry, and higher education for defense indicates the government's lack of seriousness in developing and accelerating the growth of the national defense industry.

Although private companies can inject funds to accelerate industrial growth, there are still fundamental differences in business objectives between the private and government sectors. The market potential of the Indonesian defense industry and the projected profit (profit-oriented) from this industry cannot be separated from their business considerations. The defense industry market is still dominated by European companies and the United States, Russia, and China. The arms export market of European countries has a percentage of 86% of the non-European market and 14% of market fulfillment in the region (Kleczka et al., 2020). The European market area has strict rules in meeting the needs of weapons. Defense industry for land and sea dimensions, European countries have a mature and robust industry (Bishop & Williams, 1997; Fonfría & Duch-Brown, 2014). Compliance for the air dimension has complex regulations currently only fulfilled by industry players from America and the European region themselves (Heidenkamp et al., 2013; Kleczka et al., 2020).

The European market can be a closed and exclusive market for developed countries, and reaching the European market or the United States is still tough to fulfill for Indonesia. The emergence of emerging powers in the defense industry such as South Korea, Brazil,

Turkey, Ukraine, and India has transformed the number of market players in this industry. These countries are considered as countries that are middle advanced in technology development in the defense industry and have become one of the producers for markets in developing countries (Kurç & Neuman, 2017). Meanwhile, Indonesia's position is still assessed as a country with specifications with specific industrial capabilities. It cannot yet be categorized as a country with advanced technological capabilities to compete globally.

Indonesia's domestic market, especially for the fulfillment of combat and tactical vehicles, is still dominated by foreign industrial products. Like the fulfillment of battle tanks for the TNI from several countries, not only domestic products. Meanwhile, domestic companies capable of manufacturing this industry are still limited. Based on data from global firepower, the number of ownership of Indonesian battle tanks is 314 units, and armored vehicles are 1,444 units (Global Fire Power, 2022). Among them are tanks produced by the TNI's domestic and foreign defense industries.

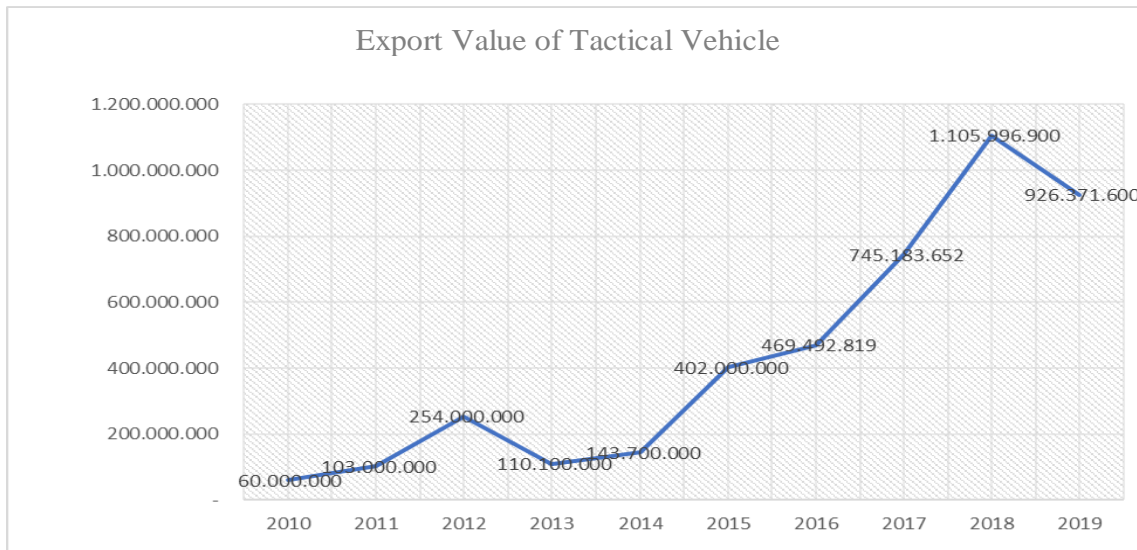
**Table 2 Manufacturer of Battle Tank Vehicles Owned by the TNI**

<b>TYPE</b>	<b>PRODUCER</b>
Alvis Scorpion 90 Light Tank	Inggris
Kmw Leopard 2A4 MTB	Jerman
Kmw Leopard 2RI MTB	Jerman
Pindad Harimau 105 MT	Indonesia
Doosan Tarantula 90	Korea
Pindad Badak 90	Indonesia
Tank Marder	Jerman
Tank Amfibi Arisgator	Modification of Tank angkut M-113, produce by Applicazioni Rielaborazioni Impianti Speciali - Italia
TANK BMP-3F	Join Development Indonesia - Rusia

Source: Vinta 2020

Indonesia has PT Pindad, which is capable of producing and developing combat vehicles. However, in some conditions, purchasing defense equipment is still unavoidable, especially in meeting the needs related to technology and tactical capabilities. One of which is combat vehicles; purchasing the main defense equipment can be classified into two points: pure

purchases in meeting needs and purchases in terms of cooperation and joint development needs, either in joint development or technology transfer. The joint development cooperation for the main defense tool has been carried out by Indonesia, one of which is with emerging power countries in this sector. As is the case, the Indonesia-Turkey cooperation has a Modern Medium Weight Tank (MMWT) or Kaplan Tank development project (Luerdi & Marisa, 2019). This collaboration places PT Pindad as a leading actor in implementing cooperation, especially in the development and process of technology transfer. In similar collaborations, the Government places BUMN as the leading sector in the defense industry, especially in the main defense tool. The existence of private companies still places itself in the supporting equipment industry and the light tactical vehicle industry (see Table 1). The national light tactical vehicle industry is one of the main suppliers for the fulfillment of national defense and security institutions. The development of this industrial sector shows a good pace of development, especially in increasing exports to foreign markets for national tactical vehicles. The export market for domestically produced combat vehicles from 2010-to 2019 has had positive growth. The export performance also indicates that the international market is interested in the Indonesian defense industry products.



**Figure 3 Export Value of Tactical Vehicle 2010 – 2019**  
Sumber: (Viva Budy Kusnandar, 2019)

ASEAN countries such as Vietnam, Thailand, and the Philippines dominate Indonesia's tactical vehicle export market. This positive trend of combat vehicle exports has an average growth of 58% per year. This value is a positive indicator of the ability of the tactical vehicle defense industry to become an independent industry in meeting the needs of the domestic

market for national defense. The expansion of the export market also opens up opportunities for Indonesia to gain economic benefits and improve defense relations with other countries, especially consumer countries for the national defense industry. That means the tactical vehicle industry has become an instrument of state defense diplomacy which is part of Indonesia's defense strategy based on active-defensive.

At the strategic level, the government prepares the development of the national defense posture in the MEF and policy changes in business actors in the defense industry. This policy is a planning step in accelerating the development of the defense industry, each of which has its advantages and risks. Indonesia needs to improve its capabilities in the combat vehicle industry sector (the main defense tool), especially in mastering technology and innovation capabilities. In the light tactical vehicle sector, Indonesia has good capabilities with indicators of expansion into international markets. Government involvement is needed to support the tactical vehicle industry. This support consists of an owned-state and private company as part of the national defense industry. The government and company collaboration will affect the capabilities of industrial players in increasing the ability to meet the domestic needs of the international market.

The light tactical vehicle industry is not a high-tech vehicle, so middle-class private companies can play a role in this sector. The government needs to increase cooperation with industry players in improving and developing technology in this field. Currently, Indonesia lacks research and development activities, especially for achieving advanced defense technology. An important improvement that the government must make is to increase the capacity and function of research and technology development which is an important part of this industry. The existence of research and development (R&D) institutions has proven to have a major impact on the leap in the mastery of defense technology, such as in South Korea, Iran, China, and other emerging power countries in the defense industry (Czulda, 2020; Gouvea, 2018; Su et al., 2021).

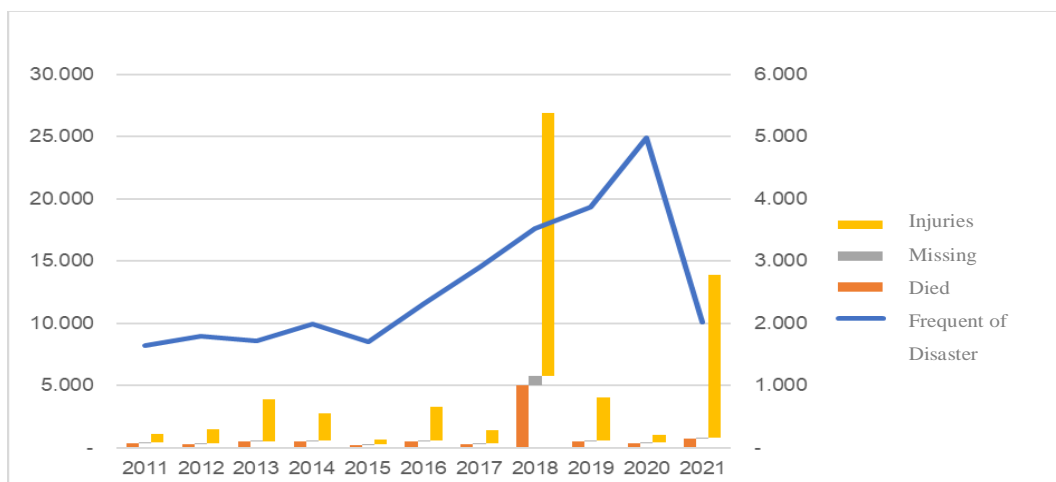
### **Tactical Vehicle Defense Industry in Tactical level Logistic Analysis**

Tactical logistics defines the level of operations or combat at the end of the logistics spectrum. The explanation at this level is different from the strategic level, which tends to run in neutral or peaceful times, intending to gather power. The tactical level is in an unstable environment or, in other words, the use of resources collected for carrying out military operations (Kress, 2016). These three levels cannot be separated because of their hierarchical position, where each level has communication links. Tactical logistics put the analysis on the

use of inventories in operations. Fundamentally, the challenge in logistics is management capability which refers to efficiency, effectiveness, and good governance in the preparation and distribution of logistics (Ghazalie, 2020).

Military operations in TNI can be divided into two categories; war operations and military operations other than war in the form of threats. The concept of threat separated the form threat as actual and potential threats and contained the military, non-military or hybrid threats. (Kementerian Pertahanan, 2015). War and military aggression are still in the category of potential threats that can occur either around Indonesian territory or threaten Indonesia. Regional political developments and political tensions between countries in the region are significant to consider in formulating a national defense strategy. This threat is potential; the calculation of the existence of this threat becomes the basis for developing defense forces and supplying defense forces at the strategic logistics level.

Tactical logistics is a condition in which supplies are collected in peacetime and will be used in military operations. Operations in this context can look at the spectrum of real threats in Indonesia, including post-natural disaster management, terrorism crimes, armed groups, separatist and rebel groups, and others. Statute No.34 of 2004 states that the role and duties of the TNI in operations other than war. The Minister of Defense Regulations number 9 of 2011 and number 6 of 2015 state that the TNI in disaster management in pre-disaster, emergency response, and post-disaster stages. Natural disasters are non-military threats that have a real impact on people's safety. The category of Natural disaster is a non-military threat, and as a threat, we can see this by the frequent disaster and causality and losses by this.



**Figure 4 Data on Casualties and Injuries in Natural Disasters in Indonesia 2010-2021**  
 Source: (Bidang Pengelolaan Data dan Sistem Informasi, 2022)

In some cases, post-disaster management, there are challenges to access and mobility due to the damage to facilities and infrastructure. Floods, landslides, tsunamis, and earthquakes have potential risks to the isolation of disaster areas and disaster victims (Prabowo et al., 2017). Tactical vehicles have functions and advantages in dealing with rugged terrain; this provides support in mobility and speed to reach locations for the evacuation process of disaster victims. Evacuating victims and placing them in evacuation sites is not the end of the post-disaster management process. Health problems are prominent where injured victims need medical treatment and vulnerable groups who need health care (Widayatun & Fatoni, 2013). Second, refugees' logistical needs such as food, clean water, change of clothes, blankets, and others are essential (Hu et al., 2017).

During the evacuation period, there was also the threat of disease and a shortage of clean food and drink supplies. Delivery of logistics to disaster locations is an obligation that must be fulfilled. The role in disaster management is not only carried out by the BNPB or Basarnas teams; the participation of the TNI and related institutions is very important in this operation. The use of tactical vehicles for quick evacuation operations going to or moving from the location. Dispatch of evacuation personnel and medical teams, provision of ambulances to send patients to medical facilities, installation of emergency health facilities, and establishment of public kitchens can be supported using the advantages of tactical vehicles owned by the TNI.

Military operations other than war are operations to handle asymmetric threats, such as anti-terrorism, anti-sabotage, anti-armed rebels, anti-armed criminal groups, and anti-clandestine operations. The establishment of the Indonesian National Army Special Operations Command (KOOPSUS TNI) aims to overcome the threat of terrorism, which is a real threat in Indonesia (Boy, Benjamin. Legionosuko, Tri. Prasetyo, 2020). This command combines elite TNI troops, namely the Sat-81 Gultor of the Indonesian Army Special Forces Corps, the Jala Mangkara Detachment of the Indonesian Navy-Marine Corps, and the Bravo-90 Unit Paskhas TNI AU (Boy, Benjamin. Legionosuko, Tri. Prasetyo, 2020).

The use of tactical vehicles is part of the elements of operations both by TNI troops and related institutions in handling threats. In terms of needs, each institution has its specifications for the needs of its tactical vehicles (Denman, 2020). Increasing the synergy between the TNI, POLRI, and related institutions for dealing with terrorism is needed. In the implementation of training on the introduction of tactical vehicle capabilities, it is necessary to know the conditions and possibilities in the field and prepare operational strategies (BNPT, 2021). Recognition of maneuverability, speed, and mobility in the field is also necessary for training in various operating fields.

The tactical vehicle produced by Pindad, the Komodo 4x4, is one of the tactical vehicles used by Koopsus TNI in anti-terror operations. The Battering Ram version of the Komodo is considered suitable as an anti-terror tactical vehicle because it can break down. One of the superior capabilities is the ability to break through 30cm concrete walls, night-vision capabilities for night operations, and sophisticated communication equipment (Agus Supriyatna, 2020). In the technical study of the Marine Corps Denjaka, tactical vehicles are needed in carrying out tasks, especially at the speed of entering a target. ILSV is a light tactical vehicle used to enter targets in a building or building in carrying out operations. ILSV support can also increase combat capabilities effectively and efficiently. Tactical vehicles' in-field functions impact increasing capabilities in disaster operations and special operations. The ability of tactical vehicles is an increase in mobility and maneuverability, which is theoretically or practically important in distributing logistics to provide support in war or non-war military operations (Li et al., 2021). Light tactical vehicles have a function in law enforcement, both in the implementation of crowd control, special operations in urban areas, fast operations, and others by police agencies (Denman, 2020).

This nationally produced tactical vehicle provides superiority both in fulfilling, developing, and modifying its needs. Nationally produced vehicles can improve the interoperability of defense equipment, facilitate the revitalization and maintenance and prioritize the fulfillment of national needs. National tactical vehicles consist of BUMN and BUMS so that the state can increase collaboration in technology development, especially in modifying vehicle types for combat, ambulance, logistics, and other supporting needs.

## **Conclusion**

Based on laws and government regulations, the national defense industry in the tactical vehicle sector is part of the pillars of national defense development. Based on Statute No.3 of 2002, the tactical vehicle industry is part of the development and development of the defense system through the provision of defense equipment produced by national companies, both BUMN and BUMS. The position of the national tactical vehicle industry at the strategic logistics level as part of the supply chain and source of meeting the needs of the defense industry and part of the upstream to the downstream industry in the defense sector. The tactical vehicle industry is a middle technology defense industry that is still developing, especially in market development and technological capabilities. The tactical logistics level plays a role in military operations, both war and non-war, especially in disaster management activities.

The national defense industry is still developing, especially in the tactical vehicle industry sector. This industry has the potential to develop in line with the government's goal of increasing national independence. Improving defense technology research and cooperation between the government and industry players are essential steps, especially in developing the national tactical vehicle industry and developing national and international markets.

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**An Interview Study of Social and Psychological Effects Upon Students in Malaysia and England**



**Studi Wawancara Efek Sosial dan Psikologis Pada Siswa di Malaysia dan Inggris**

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ARTICLE INFORMATION	
<p><b>Keywords</b>  <i>Social;</i>  <i>Psychological;</i>  <i>Students;</i>  <i>Media;</i>  <i>Effect;</i></p>	<p><b>ABSTRACT</b>                      This study aims to explore the psychological and social effects of social media upon students at higher learning institutions in Malaysia and The United Kingdom. The study is done via qualitative approach as this study focuses on a case study to acquire unique experience by the participants. Three students are from Malaysia with and the remaining two are from England with different educational degree backgrounds. The participants mention the effects, the factors causing them and the suggestions to avoid or reduce the impacts. The finding elucidates the positive psychological effects include stimulating their study and relieving stress whereas the adverse impacts are procrastination, addiction and low self-esteem. The positive social effects mentioned by participants are student-student bonding as well as sharing of beneficial contents. The negative social effects are misinformation, cyberbullying, morality issues including pornography and cybercrimes, and poor physical interactions. The interviewees suggested that the factors that cause the negative impacts of social media were due to lockdown, peer pressure, perfectionism, procrastination and unethical usage of the online communication platforms. The research concludes with the suggestions by interviewees to impede the influence of social media in which they are parallel with previous findings of other researches such as limiting time for social media and encouraging face-to-face interaction instead. However, there are also additional inputs that are exclusively acquired due to COVID-19 and this will be elaborated further in this paper.</p>
<p><b>Kata Kunci</b>                      Sosial;                      Psikologis;                      Siswa;                      Media;                      Efek;</p>	<p><b>ABSTRAK</b>                      Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi efek psikologis dan sosial media sosial pada siswa di lembaga pendidikan tinggi di Malaysia dan Inggris. Studi ini dilakukan melalui pendekatan kualitatif karena studi ini berfokus pada studi kasus untuk memperoleh pengalaman unik oleh para partisipan. Tiga mahasiswa asal Malaysia dengan dan dua sisanya dari Inggris dengan latar belakang pendidikan yang berbeda. Peserta menyebutkan akibat, faktor penyebabnya dan saran untuk menghindari atau mengurangi dampak. Temuan tersebut menjelaskan efek psikologis positif termasuk merangsang studi mereka dan menghilangkan stres sedangkan dampak buruknya adalah penundaan, kecanduan dan harga diri rendah. Efek sosial positif yang disebutkan oleh peserta adalah ikatan siswa-siswa serta berbagi konten yang bermanfaat. Efek sosial negatifnya adalah informasi yang tidak sesuai, perundungan di media sosial, masalah moralitas termasuk pornografi dan kejahatan dunia maya, dan interaksi fisik yang buruk. Narasumber menyatakan bahwa faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan dampak negatif</p>

	<p>media sosial adalah karena penguncian, tekanan teman sebaya, perfeksionisme, penundaan dan penggunaan platform komunikasi online yang tidak etis. Penelitian ini diakhiri dengan saran dari narasumber untuk menghambat pengaruh media sosial yang paralel dengan temuan penelitian sebelumnya seperti membatasi waktu untuk media sosial dan mendorong interaksi tatap muka, namun, ada juga masukan tambahan yang diperoleh secara eksklusif karena COVID-19 dan ini akan dijabarkan lebih lanjut dalam makalah ini.</p>
<p><b>Article History</b> Send 22<sup>th</sup> September 2021 Review 30<sup>th</sup> December 2021 Accepted 5<sup>th</sup> June 2022</p>	<p>Copyright ©2022 <a href="#">Jurnal Aristo (Social, Politic, Humaniora)</a> This is an open access article under the <a href="#">CC-BY-NC-SA</a> license. Akses artikel terbuka dengan model <a href="#">CC-BY-NC-SA</a> sebagai lisensinya.</p> 

## **Introduction**

Social media is a device that has grown in popularity in recent years due to its user-friendly characteristics. Social media services such as Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter enable individuals to interact across distances. In other words, social media has brought the whole world at our fingertips. People communicate nearly constantly throughout the day through texting, e-mail, and the ever-expanding social media. Due to its growth in popularity and use in the contemporary day, social media has become the new standard for expressing anything from major life events like engagements and the birth of children to minute details like what one ate for supper. Within the last decade, social media has had a profound effect on how individuals interact. The youth, in particular, are among the most avid users of social media. All of this raises the question of whether something so strong and with such a broad reach can be entirely benign. As with every coin, there are always two sides to it, the same is true for social media. Therefore, this research aims to scrutinize such effects upon university students (who are usually youths or under the age 40) as they use social media on a daily basis.

## **Method**

The methodology of research refers to the particular processes or procedures used to locate, select, process, and evaluate data pertaining to a subject. The methodology part of a research article enables the reader to assess the overall validity and reliability of the study. The methods section addresses two primary concerns: What methods were used to gather or produce the data? What method was used to analyse it? (Wilkinson, 2000). Therefore, the following subtopics will cover research design, the participants and research tools used for this study and the data analysis approach. The qualitative case study method was used in this research since it is appropriate for beginner researchers. The case study method is a kind of instruction in which the learner is presented with a specific issue, the case. The case study enables the examination of a real-world problem within a specified context via the use of a range of data sources (Baxter & Jack, 2008). In general, a case study examines a specified issue based on a real-world scenario and employs actual data as a methodological tool.

Additionally, this methodology enables students to acquire and hone a variety of abilities, including the ability to comprehend and analyse real-world issues. the ability to suggest and assess options for resolving the issue at hand, to collaborate, as well as their aptitude for information management and problem synthesis. (Herrera et.al, 2016). Therefore, I believe this

technique is suitable for this kind of study since we would be able to know first-hand the experience of our interviewees regarding social media.

There are 5 participants in this study, and they are all full-time undergraduate students in higher learning institutions. 3 of them are studying in Malaysian institutions whereas the other 2 are British students. The Malaysian students live in cities namely Nilai, Bangi and Kuala Lumpur. The 2 English students reside in Coventry and London. All 5 of them come from diverse educational backgrounds, with their respective majoring as biochemistry, medicine, pedagogy, data science and actuarial science. The information about the search of participants is disseminated across social media platforms. So, these 5 participants are willing to cooperate in this study and thus they are chosen to be a part of this research.

The tool used in this research is structured interviews: interviews in which the researcher closely adheres to a predetermined interview procedure. It is a highly structured interview approach, in which only the questions specified in the interview protocol are asked. As a consequence, there are few chances to investigate and expand on issues raised by participants throughout the interview. This technique is useful when researchers have a complete list of interview questions, since it enables the researcher to focus on the particular phenomena or event under investigation. It facilitates interviewing and ensures that we get the necessary information, so that the interviewers would not have to do follow-up interviews to address missing or forgotten questions (Statistics Solutions, 2021).

There are 6 characteristics of structured interviews: the interviewer asks each respondent the same series of questions; the questions are created prior to the interview, and often have a limited set of response categories; there is generally little room for variation in responses and there are few open-ended questions included in the interview guide; questioning is standardized and the ordering and phrasing of the questions are kept consistent from interview to interview; the interviewer plays a neutral role and acts casual and friendly, but does not insert his or her opinion in the interview; and self-administered questionnaires are a type of structured interview (Cohen & Crabtree, 2006).

The interviews are conducted via phone calls with Whatsapp or Google Meet. Thus, since the questions are the same towards all 5 participants in order to easily compare their responses and the literature review, structured interview is the best technique for this study. The questions posed to the interviewees were as followed:

Q1: What is your preferred media social platform(s) and the main usage(s)?

Q2: What can you infer about psychological and social effects upon social media users to the best of your knowledge?

Q3: What is your personal experience on those two effects when using social media?

Q4: What are the factors that make you vulnerable to those psychological and social effects?

Q5: What are your suggestions or actions to mitigate the negative effects?

Based on the 10 articles chosen for this study, the top 3 popular social media platforms are Facebook, YouTube, and Twitter. One convincing reason why Facebook is so important in comparison to the rest is because, despite the proliferation of web sites vying for consumer attention today, a disproportionate amount of research has focused on Facebook, raising concerns about generalizability (Bayer et al., 2020). Meanwhile, the other two social media platforms are often utilised because they have the potential to increase involvement due to their open, conversational style, connectivity, and textual and audio-visual appeal (Buhari et al., 2014).

Regarding the positive psychological effects, with their current trends and dynamic content, these social networks are undoubtedly appealing to young adolescents, relieving tension while studying or completing assignments (Wang et al., 2011). Additionally, it is said that students get a better feeling of control over their studies, as well as heightened interest and involvement in immersing themselves in topic syllabi (Blankenship, 2010), with some even seeing social media as a path to academic success (Buhari et al., 2014).

However, negative psychological effects are inevitable in this era of digitalisation. First of all, distraction is an unavoidable result of social media alerts popping up periodically while a student is doing an assignment, and it's unsurprising that a lot of students acknowledge that this behaviour has a negative effect on their scores (Wang et al., 2011). Their reading habits have also shifted as a consequence of these mobile social media platforms (Buhari et al., 2014). Additionally, since teacher-student contact is entirely virtual, instructors were unable to identify who was paying attention in the classroom (Siddiqui & Singh, 2016). Peer pressure is an often ignored phenomenon that has serious implications for adolescents when examined from neurological and behavioural perspectives. When social pressure is used to promote hazardous behaviours such as drunk driving or drug usage, it may be detrimental. Additionally, young people often share material online depicting hazardous behaviours, which may encourage their friends' propensity to do the same (Sherman et al., 2016). This is comparable to the impact of playing violent or graphic video games. Meanwhile, social media is linked with four interrelated effects: Fear of Missing Out (FOMO), loneliness, sadness, and anxiety. While online social media has become intimately connected to our daily lives, it is being blamed for an upsurge in young people's mental health problems. The findings were classified into four categories of social media use: time spent, behaviour, investment, and addiction. All domains were shown to

be related with depression, anxiety, and psychological discomfort (Keles et. al, 2020). This finding is corroborated by the fact that social media use is negatively associated with psychological symptoms, psychological abuse and rejection regarding belonging, fearful and anxious attachment, depression, locus of control and negative emotions, and psychological disorders (Bilgin & Taş, 2018).

Positive social effects are evident in several papers, with some students may readily connect with one another through social media regarding class assignments, group projects, and homework help. Numerous pupils who demonstrate a lack of interest in class may think they can simply express themselves through social media (Siddiqui & Singh, 2016). Additionally, accessible and appealing social media platforms facilitate networking and friend discovery (Wang et al., 2011), even more so when social support is strong and individuals are supporting one another – resulting in improved social well-being (Chen & Li, 2017). Those who get social support, on the other hand, are more likely to be loved, liked, appreciated, and respected. Individuals benefit from their social networks, social capital, and social assets through receiving assistance, encouragement, recommendation and approval, consolation, and security. Social assistance may take a number of forms as a sustaining factor in a person's life (Bilgin & Taş, 2018).

Despite that, negative social effects are also distinct in this matter, since the plethora of problems surrounding social media usage have lately become a global cause of discomfort. Academics and authorities worldwide have expressed worry about fraud, identity theft, pornography, and a host of other bad elements of social networking. The use of social media for cybercrime, which includes anything from hacking to recruiting terrorists, presents such a tremendous problem (Buhari et al., 2014). This is bolstered by assertions that it is difficult to discern who "strangers" are in today's society, particularly in the area of social media. Sharing information on social media facilitates abduction, murder, and robbery. Numerous instances involving people approaching young children and enticing them to meet with them have been reported to police stations (Siddiqui & Singh, 2016). Privacy concerns and disinformation also jeopardise social peace (Siddiqui & Singh, 2016), since they foster mistrust among the populace. Dependency on virtual interaction may also lead to losing their ability in face-to-face communication (Siddiqui & Singh, 2016).

Some factors that make the youths vulnerable to the negative impacts of social media include the personality of youths themselves such as psychological resilience influenced by openness, extraversion, and adaptability, as well as locus of internal control, resourcefulness, self-efficacy, and optimism; constructive and cognitive understanding of events; and social

support from family and friends (Bilgin & Taş, 2018). These factors are closely related to good outcomes such as happiness, university adaptability, and life satisfaction. Thus, if psychological resilience is very low, there is a great probability that the benefits will reverse. Peer influence is also critical throughout puberty because it teaches adolescents how to behave appropriately in their sociocultural setting. This measurable social endorsement may be a strong incentive for adolescents who are very reliant on peer approval. The measurable metric is the 'like' count. Additionally, this measurable social endorsement provides a unique research opportunity: despite the fact that it is a real-world encounter, it is easily manipulatable experimentally (Sherman et al., 2016)

Finally, there are several suggestions opined by researchers to mitigate the undesirable effects, by highlighting the 5 pillars of media literacy to ensure healthy usage of social media platforms: To sustain a healthy use of social media, we must adopt five literacies: attention, participation, collaboration, network awareness, and critical consumption. Attention focuses on the ability to discern when and where to pay attention while on social media; participation entails determining whether making a comment or joining a conversation is meaningful or not; collaboration entails assisting one another toward a common goal, not the other way around; network awareness entails how we should be mindful of our self-disclosure and privacy (Blankenship, 2010); critical consumption is the process of determining that the information consumer must be critical and enquire about the veracity of the information available online (Rheingold, 2010). Addicts should be encouraged to develop genuine friendships. To achieve this objective, they may be channelled into social, cultural, and artistic events, as well as athletic activities. Experts should educate relatives of social media addicts about the impact of social support on addiction and the measures that should be taken (Bilgin & Taş, 2018). Experiments limiting social media usage on a smartphone to ten minutes per channel each day for three weeks showed the expected beneficial impact on well-being. Both loneliness and depression symptoms were reduced in the research sample. In terms of depression, individuals who entered the trial with elevated levels benefitted the most from the intervention (Hunt et al., 2018).

## **Results and Discussion**

There are 5 respondents in this study; for the sake of simplicity and anonymity, they will be mentioned as participant A, participant B, participant C, participant D and participant E respectively, if it is necessary to focus on a particular respondent. Since all of the items in the structured interview are open-ended questions (4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5) their responses will be evaluated on a whole in order to find consensus or differences among them. A simple

frequency analysis will also be done in 4.1 regarding the types of social media that the interviewees use.

### Popularity of Social Media Platforms

**Table 1. Types of Social Media That Interviewees Use**

Social Media	Responses	Purposes
Whatsapp	5	Personal Messaging (PM), official work, informal buying-selling platform, status updates from friends
Instagram (IG)	4	Reconnect with old/childhood friends and associations, entertainment, current issues
LinkedIn	3	Professional networking
Facebook (FB)	2	Watch live-streaming official events, watch K-dramas, be informed of official announcement by the institutions
Twitter	2	Current issues
Youtube	2	Entertainment, informal study content
Telegram	1	Official groups for work
TikTok	1	Tips about living skills such as ways to set up PC and cooking, and also funny contents
Snapchat	1	To gain virtual rewards from the platform and chat with close people
Discord	1	Communicate with friends

Based on Table 1 above, we can see that all 5 participants inadvertently achieved a consensus about using Whatsapp as a social platform, particularly due to easy access to communication as mentioned by participant E. Therefore, we can see the other functions of Whatsapp such as economic transactions, status updates and work discussion. The second most popular platform due to 4 out of 5 using it is IG because of its multi-tasking abilities of being both a convenient platform to connect with people, entertainment contents and also current issues. The third most popular platform with a simple majority of 3 out of 5 respondents is LinkedIn in which all 3 respondents agree that it is used solely for the sake of professional networking.

Meanwhile, other platforms albeit less used among the respondents yet actually popular in the public are also noted here, such as Youtube and Twitter with similar purposes as the aforementioned top 3 platforms.

## **General Knowledge About Social and Psychological Effects**

### **Positive Psychological Effects**

The first positive effect the respondents say is that these social media platforms can be enlightening to us with new knowledge and interests. Since they are able to easily gain new information, this can indirectly facilitate them in their studies. The second effect is social media platforms can act as a stress relief, releasing serotonin - the key hormone that stabilizes our mood, feelings of well-being, and happiness with lots of entertainment and funny contents.

### **Negative Psychological Effects**

The first negative effect highlighted by an interviewee is procrastination, since usually students are likely deceived by the ample time they have whilst enjoying the entertainment in social media, leading to reduced productivity. The second one is social media addiction, as it affects ourselves both physically and psychologically. This, in turn, will lead to repercussions in our mental health and mood. The third one is self-hatred and jealousy in which it might happen due to the false perception of seeing everybody in social media as having the 'perfect life', making us apparently less of everything and consequently hating ourselves unnecessarily.

### **Positive Social Effects**

The first positive effect is that social media platforms can serve as a perfect ground to foster relationships, regardless of any individual personality type such as extrovert, introvert or ambivert. For ambiverts and extroverts, the students can connect with their lecturers and cooperate with their friends for their studies and this suits the need of extroverts/ambiverts to stay connected with many people and also introverts if they prefer virtual communication rather than physical interactions or face-to-face sessions. The second one is the ability to share any beneficial contents such as our particular interests. This also might be able to initiate groups or networking based on similar interests or philosophies, inculcating healthy self-development while maintaining psychological wellbeing amidst the COVID-19 pandemic.

## **Negative Social Effects**

Misinformation is the most agreed negative social effect among respondents, due to the extreme ease of information dissemination without particular procedures to abide by prior to the action. This can cause upheavals in the society and even affect relationships, backtracking the very reason of social media platforms. The second one is particularly cyberbullying, since anonymity is one of the features in social media platforms as we do not necessarily have to put our real names. Therefore, people are compelled to do such an atrocity knowing that they are unlikely to be blamed for the voracious comments. The third one is the vulnerability towards indecent content such as pornography and cybercrimes such as scams. The fourth one is the possibility of awkward interactions among people in real life, even leading to unintentional rifts among family members and friends due to large dependency towards social media platforms.

## **Personal Experience**

### **Positive Experience**

Each of the experiences mentioned by participants will be mentioned verbatim. The first positive experience is regarding the ease of communication, such as the one mentioned by participant A:

I personally feel more comfortable contacting people who I do not see physically in front of me; I am also able to concentrate on my work due to less distraction and less time spent if I otherwise have to go several places physically.

Participant B also mentioned a similar experience regarding international exposure whilst communicating with people:

During Movement Control Order (MCO), I discovered an app called 'Bottled' in which I could chat with people of many nationalities such as Indonesia, UK, US and Nigeria. I got to learn cultural knowledge such as Sundanese language in Java, instant foods in respective countries and their careers.

This confirms the assumption that social media is a favourable preference for the youth due to the accessibility of those platforms to connect with all walks of life, far and wide without borders. The second positive experience is the educational benefit that social media can bring upon the users, such as the one mentioned by participant C:

As I refer more to online content for medical studies and include that information in my class presentations, I commonly get good feedback from lecturers because these Youtube videos really help me comprehend those terms and concepts besides propagating myself in roundtable discussions.

Social media allows for more e-learning opportunities as well. As remote jobs and online classes are becoming more popular, training students to work from a distance is an important lesson, and social media can help with that matter.

### **Negative Experiences**

Of course, not everyone undergoes the positive incidents. One negative event is told by participant B regarding the ubiquitous content in Twitter about pornography:

I am extremely agitated with these suggested accounts appearing in these social media platforms which are actually FreeLance – an implicit term used for people involved with pornography as their side-income. This is certainly disturbing and worrying for underage kids who are indisputably exposed to these lewd contents if left unattended.

The next one is about miscommunication in which participant C mentioned a poignant event due to social media:

I also encountered false rumours about myself dating a certain boy and it all started with social media, possibly fracturing the friendship I had with him. Luckily, he is unperturbed by this nonsense and remains a friend of mine till now.

A somewhat relatable experience is also told by participant D about his friend:

Miscommunication is also a common issue about social media. For example, a friend of mine tweeted about his criticism of a certain Malaysian minister, yet everyone bashed him including his friends. This possibly affected his/her relationship with those closest to my friend.

Misinformation will spread more rapidly and widely because the public response to pandemics and significant social events is extremely sensitive, and the public invariably mines diverse types of information about potential subsequent risks, thereby shaping the opportunity for misinformation to spread. (Han et.al, 2014). This applies to relationships as well. Another negative experience is regarding emotion sway that social media platforms can bring upon the users, such as the one shared by participant D regarding the ongoing Israeli occupation on Palestinian soil:

During Ramadan in mid-May, the incessant news in Twitter regarding the attack by the Israeli regime on Palestinian soil is absolutely vexing and tiring, especially regarding the child murders. As a result, I experienced a mix of emotions. We intended to open social media for casual purposes, only to be dismayed by all negative news as if putting our defeatist hope upon humanity on display.

Participant E also shares the same sentiment by saying that “I personally feel insecure with the happy posts in those social media by my friends”, as to highlight the emotional

insecurity he got as a result of his friends' postings depicting success and perfection. These two testimonies serve as proof that social media can be invigorating or toxic to our mental health.

The last negative experience mentioned is about social awkwardness due to excessive dependency on social media to connect with other people by participant E, "I become socially inept with people because I rely too much on the virtual platforms as my form of communication." This effect is confirmed as one of the negative social effects mentioned previously.

### **Factors Causing The Negative Social and Psychological Effects**

There are many factors that the participants consider to be the causes of social and psychological effects. Those factors include the lockdown situation forcing people to use social media as their only form of interaction, peer pressure leading to urge of perfectionism and perceived aesthetics, the ability to post about everything, the intention to use them as pastime and stress relief leading to procrastination, personality type and also unethical or uncontrolled usage of social media.

### **Suggestions to Reduce/Avoid The Negative Impacts**

Meanwhile, suggestions have been made by participants to impede the negative effects, such as limiting the time usage of social media and managing time well to avoid procrastination. Others include giving effort to communicate face-to-face with people, allocating specific time to spend with our loved ones, being grateful of what we own rather than focusing on what we do not have despite the postings and cyberbullying, prioritising work as our social media purpose, and be vigilant of any unconfirmed sources by referring to the authorities for the correct information. For introverts, participant D also suggests that they should start with smaller groups to get accustomed with physical interaction before going for larger gatherings, starting with topics they are interested in or similar interests. However, they must also broaden your horizons or knowledge to unlock potential networking with larger groups of people later on. To avoid the lewd contents, participant B would suggest blocking the related accounts to correct the search algorithm.

### **Further Discussion**

Regarding the top 3 platforms, the findings differ from the literature review, in which the top 3 are Whatsapp, IG and LinkedIn instead of the previous findings mentioning Facebook, YouTube and Twitter. However, the other three platforms are also used by some of the

participants as shown in Table 1. As for the rest of the items such as effects and experiences, A majority of them are in sync with previous research.

For the positive psychological effects, participant C mentions about the capability of social media to aid her in her study, and this approves of the finding also said that the students are able to get greater sense of control over their studies, piqued interest and engagement in immersing the subject syllabi (Blankenship, 2010), with some even seeing social media as a method towards academic excellence (Buhari et al., 2014). The other psychological effect is that social media acts as stress relief by participant D, in line with the research opining these social platforms are undeniably attractive for these youths, thus releasing stress whilst studying or finishing assignment (Wang et al., 2011)

As for the negative psychological effects, claims made by participants regarding procrastination is also relevant with the findings by suggesting that distraction remains an inevitable consequence if social media notifications pop up intermittently whilst a student finishing up an assignment, and thus it is unsurprising that a number of students admit that their grades are affected by this behaviour (Wang et al., 2011). Their reading attitude has also been altered as a result of these mobile social media (Buhari et al., 2014). Furthermore, since teacher-student interaction is purely virtual, teachers were unable to determine who in the classroom was actually paying attention (Siddiqui & Singh, 2016).

As for the positive social effects, the participants suggest that relationships can be bolstered via social media platforms and this affirms study by Chen and Li (2017) about the positive development leading to healthier well-being. Siddiqui and Singh (2016) also voiced the same opinion as the participants regarding how introverts can comfortably communicate with other people if they use social media platforms.

Looking upon the negative social effects, participants point out misinformation as an inevitable consequence of social media, and this claim aligns with the study by Siddiqui and Singh (2016) about this matter. Participant B also mentions the possible risks of cybercrime, pornography etc. as similarly mentioned by Buhari et al. (2014).

Meanwhile, regarding the factors causing the negative effects, the ability to post about everything, personality type and also unethical or uncontrolled usage of social media are the three factors previously endorsed by Buhari et al. (2014) as well as Bilgin and Taş (2018). Finally, the suggestions such as carefully inspecting the content of social media platforms, limiting the time for social media, and also encouraging themselves to meet face-to-face with people to enable healthy development of social skills are in parallel with the study by Blankenship (2010), Bilgin and Taş, (2018) as well as (Hunt et al., 2018). Therefore, we can

conclude this by postulating that this research confirms the claims of previous research and thus this study is respectable in terms of its findings.

### **Implication**

Based on this study, I would like to suggest that the students should be given proper education about time management particularly regarding social media platforms. This can be done via webinars in terms of general education and also personal counselling for those afflicted with social media addiction. Another suggestion would be for the higher learning institutions to swiftly respond to any cues of misinformation by immediately refuting or confirming any sort of rumours to avoid confusion and turbulence among students, by establishing an anti-fake news taskforce to handle this particular issue during this already chaotic COVID-19 pandemic. The last suggestion would be to raise awareness about social media platforms to the society so that the parents or guardians would be cognizant of this matter and thus careful about lending gadgets or devices to their kids. The awareness campaigns can be done by the volunteers from the higher learning institutions instructed by respective departments such as counselling, psychology department, faculty of education etc.

### **Limitation and Suggestion**

This research is limited to a qualitative approach, thus lacking a holistic evaluation of this situation. This study also might give an incorrect representation of the real situation regarding social media implications, since apparently more negative effects are mentioned in this study whereby that may not be the case in the current situation. Therefore, researchers may pursue a quantitative approach instead and verify this via Cronbach's Alpha to ensure reliability.

The scopes covered in this research is also wide for a simple qualitative research, encompassing both psychological and social effects. Therefore, researchers and academicians can focus on any of the two aspects in order to gain a better comprehension of the case.

### **Conclusion**

Whenever a big technical development profoundly alters the way people live, it sparks debate over the nature of the shift and whether it is "good" or "bad." These internet-based social media platforms that have transformed the way people acquire information, communicate, and connect with one another. Social media has had some extremely good consequences in terms of empowering and connecting people in the very short period that they have been in existence.

Simultaneously, they have created new venues for some extremely harmful and dangerous activities.

Many of us rely on social media sites such as Facebook, Twitter, Snapchat, YouTube, and Instagram to discover and interact with one another in today's society. While each has its advantages, it is critical to realise that social media will never be a substitute for in-person human interaction. It takes face-to-face interaction with people to activate the hormones that reduce stress and make you feel happier, healthier, and more optimistic. Ironically, for a tool meant to bring people together, spending too much time on social media can actually increase feelings of loneliness and isolation—and aggravate mental health disorders such as anxiety and depression.

The on-going argument over whether social media is "good" or "bad" for a person's mental health and well-being is highly subjective. It is inextricably linked to how it is used (or abused), who uses it, and, to some extent, who passes judgement. The key to enjoying the benefits while avoiding the downsides is to prudently, productively, and cautiously employ these powerful instruments. Proper consumption in proper proportions keep individuals well and satisfied, while bad management and excessive intake can result in significant, perhaps fatal health problems.

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**Asset-Based Community Development in Realizing Sustainable Community in Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village**




**Asset-Based Community Development Dalam Mewujudkan Sustainable Community di Desa Wisata Pulau Untung Jawa**

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ARTICLE INFORMATION	
<p><b>Keywords</b>  <i>Asset-Based Community Development;</i>  <i>Covid-19 Pandemic;</i>  <i>Sustainable Community;</i>  <i>Tourism Village</i></p>	<p><b>ABSTRACT</b>                      The Covid-19 pandemic become a significant threat on the sustainability of the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village community. Government have taken measures that limit access to the tourist attraction during the pandemic, however this action caused the income of people who depend on the tourism sector was drop drastically. Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) is a development approach from community and focuses on the potential and strengths of the community. The ABCD approach has been considered more capable of realizing a sustainable community, compared to the traditional need-based approach. This study aims to describe the community's strategy in managing assets in the Pulau Untung Jawa Tourism Village by using a qualitative approach that generate descriptive data. The results showed that the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village Community has been able to maintain the survival of its community by maximizing the assets owned by the community independently and maintaining relationships between the community and all stakeholders who are connected to each other. Based on this results, they are currently able to survive the Covid-19 pandemic and always strive to create a sustainable community in the future.</p>
<p><b>Kata Kunci</b>                      Desa Wisata;                      Komunitas Berkelanjutan;                      Pandemi Covid-19;                      Pengembangan Komunitas Berbasis Aset;</p>	<p><b>ABSTRAK</b>                      Pandemi Covid-19 memberikan dampak yang signifikan terhadap keberlanjutan komunitas Desa Wisata Pulau Untung Jawa. Pembatasan akses oleh pemerintah selama pandemi menyebabkan pendapatan mereka yang selama ini sangat bergantung pada sektor pariwisata menurun drastis. Pengembangan Komunitas Berbasis Aset (<i>Asset-Based Community Development – ABCD</i>) merupakan pendekatan pembangunan yang berasal dari dalam komunitas dan fokus pada potensi dan kekuatan yang dimiliki oleh komunitas. Pendekatan ABCD selama ini dinilai lebih mampu mewujudkan komunitas yang berkelanjutan, dibandingkan pendekatan tradisional yang berbasis kebutuhan (<i>need-based approach</i>). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan strategi komunitas dalam pengelolaan aset yang ada di dalam Desa Wisata Pulau Untung Jawa. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif yang berupaya menghasilkan data deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Komunitas Desa Wisata Pulau Untung Jawa telah mampu mempertahankan kelangsungan hidup komunitasnya dengan memaksimalkan pemanfaatan aset yang dimiliki komunitas secara mandiri serta menjaga hubungan di antara komunitas dan seluruh stakeholder yang terkoneksi satu sama lain. Berdasarkan hal tersebut, saat ini mereka mampu bertahan melewati masa pandemi</p>

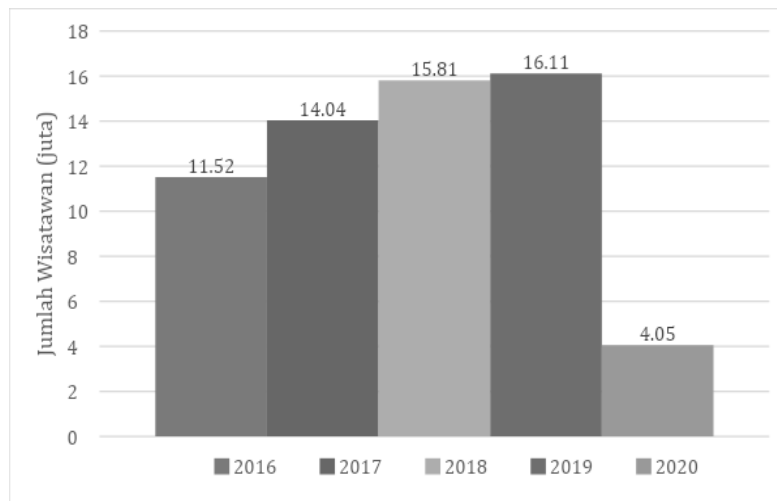
		Covid-19 dan selalu berupaya mewujudkan komunitas yang berkelanjutan ( <i>sustainable community</i> ) di masa depan.
<b>Article History</b> Send 18 <sup>th</sup> March 2022 Review 18 <sup>th</sup> April 2022 Accepted 10 <sup>th</sup> June 2022		Copyright ©2022 <a href="#">Jurnal Aristo (Social, Politic, Humaniora)</a> This is an open access article under the <a href="#">CC-BY-NC-SA</a> license. Akses artikel terbuka dengan model <a href="#">CC-BY-NC-SA</a> sebagai lisensinya. 

## Introduction

Nowadays, the development of tourism sector in Indonesia is growing rapidly. Indonesia has a lot of potential for unique natural and cultural wealth which can be an attractive sector in almost all regions in Indonesia. The development of tourism in Indonesia is stated in Indonesia's Long and Medium Term Plan (RPJMN) for 2020-2024 which prioritize tourism sector in carrying out one of the development agendas, namely strengthening economic resilience for quality economic growth in maintaining sustainability principles. The manifestation of tourism development that pays attention to balance and sustainability is a tourist village. Indonesia has 75,436 villages and 1,734 of them are tourist villages (BPS Kabupaten Kepulauan Seribu, 2018).

At the beginning of 2020 the world was threatened by the presence of the Covid-19 virus (coronavirus disease). Tourist villages, as a choice of tourism destinations, have certainly been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. With the increasing number of Covid-19 cases, the government has imposed several social restriction policies, including the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) and the Enforcement of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) which require all tourist villages in Indonesia to temporarily close their tourism activities.

**Graph 1. Number of International Tourist Visits 2016-2020**



Source: Kemenparekraf RI, 2021

This social restriction regulation certainly has a tremendous impact on the tourism sector in Indonesia. It can be seen in Graph 1 that there was a significant decrease in the number of tourist visits in the year where the Covid-19 pandemic began to plague Indonesia in 2020. Various tourist destinations were forced to temporarily close all existing tourism activities.

Certainly, this regulation also impact to tourist villages as one of the tourist destinations in Indonesia. Survey conducted by (Rahajna & Anshori, 2020) stated that 96 out of 97 tourist villages were affected by Covid-19 and 90 of them were forced to close all tourism businesses. Furthermore, in the survey, it was explained that the loss of tourist villages was quite high due to this closure. A total of 48 tourist villages suffered a loss of less than 25 million rupiah, while 34 tourist villages suffered a loss of between 25 and 100 million rupiah, and the remaining 15 tourist villages suffered a loss of more than 100 million rupiah.

The government and community work together to create various action in developing tourist villages so that people can survive in this Covid-19 pandemic. In addition to issuing various policy, the government has also made several actions to save tourist villages in the midst of pandemic through the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy (Kemenparekraf) by carrying out three rescue phases, namely: emergency response, recovery, and normalization. 1) Emergency response phase, focusing on health recovery, such as coordinating the tourism crisis with tourism areas and preparing for recovery. 2) Recovery phase, in this phase, tourist attractions in Indonesia are gradually opened with the condition that they are prepared to implement health protocols, apply CHSE (Cleanliness, Health, Safety, and Environmental sustainability), and support the optimization of MICE (Meeting, Incentive, Convention, and Exhibition) activities in Indonesia. 3) The last is the normalization phase, namely the preparation of tourist destinations with the CHSE protocol, increasing market interest, until apply discounts for tour packages, and increasing MICE activities (Kemenparekraf RI, 2021)

In managing a tourist village, one of the strengths is the various local potentials or assets that can be utilized as a source of income, so that the average community can still have other livelihoods, especially when there was a restriction activity in tourism sector. This is in accordance with the concept of community assets, in which the community highly depend on a systems approach that requires interconnection between the economic, environmental and social bases that each dimension needs to be balanced with other dimensions to achieve sustainability (Green & Haines, 2017). It is relevant o implement sustainability at local or village level, considering several reasons. First, local level is the level in which humans and the environment interact most frequently and directly. Second, local community actions and strategies are the most effective in addressing environmental, economic and social issues. Third, Impact with people who living in certain places by changing the way they consume and what they consume (Green & Haines, 2017).

Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village is located in DKI Jakarta Province, as one of the 50 best tourist villages in the 2021 Indonesian Tourism Village Award (Ardianto, 2021).

During this 2 years of pandemic, the Pulau Untung Jawa Tourism Village experienced a drastic decrease in the number of tourists which resulted in the decline of economic and social value of community (BPS Kabupaten Kepulauan Seribu, 2020). This is the main issue that cause most of people need to utilize other community assets to survive and meet their daily needs. Some people started to change their jobs, namely became fishermen, freelance in village programs, and some people have started training in using the internet to sell products.

There are other studies that discuss community involvement in developing village potential. Study by (Atmojo et al., 2017) which focuses on empowering the community to develop the village economy through managing the allocation of village funds by the community in Bangunjiwo Village. In community development, Bangunjiwo Village emphasizes the importance of the economic aspect based on community participation and succeeded in developing the village's economic potential more effectively through special training for the community. Other research related to the development of village potential is conducted in Wonorejo Village (Meirinawati et al., 2021). This research emphasizes the various types of capital owned by the community to develop the community's economy through small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Wonorejo village has its own advantages because of its location close to the location of mangrove ecotourism, so it is needed strategies to develop the economy through the strengths possessed by the community. In the research conducted by (Misener & Schulenkorf, 2015) highlights the community-based approach to utilise social assets owned by the community as well as to increase the strength of existing communities for the development of social activities and sports as a means to promote sustainable social and economic change. Furthermore, other research related to ABCD has focused on its relationship to the level of public health in the community. Research conducted by Webber et al. (2018), Boyd et al. (2008), and Kobayashi et al. (2020) showed a relationship in asset-based community development with health improvement in the community. Research by Hessin (2018) emphasizes the impact of implementing ABCD in remote communities in Egypt. In this study, the government's role in realizing ABCD-based programs is considered to be able to reduce poverty and increase job opportunities. Furthermore, Lau (2012) in his research emphasizes the importance of the ABCD approach, especially the role of social capital as a non-profit organization (NGO) strategy in the community after the earthquake in China. In relation to tourism development, this research has been discussed in Wu & Pearce (2014) and Rout & Gupta (2017). Research conducted by Wu & Pearce (2014) shows that the application of ABCD cause Tibetan community more aware of their assets and potential, so that people are more independent in managing their tourism assets. This is in line with research conducted by Rout

& Gupta (2017) which showed that a well-packaged ABCD approach would be able to make the community independent in developing tourism and no longer rely on external parties. In this study, researcher designated the topic that focus on the strengths and assets owned by the community to develop the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village in order to survive during the Covid-19 pandemic and create a sustainable community. Considering that Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village is the only area in the Thousand Islands Regency that was selected as the 50 best tourist villages and was also ranked third in the category of tourist village with the best homestay in the 2021 Indonesian Tourism Village Award event because it has met health protocol standards through certificates. CHSE (Cleanliness, Health, Safety, & Environment Sustainability) proves that the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village is able to survive during the Covid-19 pandemic and is able to develop its potential. This approach considered the importance of associations, networks, and social relationships so as to open up community opportunities to external factors, and offers a method for community members to identify assets and relate them (Mengesha et al., 2015). ABCD can be seen as an approach to development, as a set of methods for community mobilization, and as a strategy for sustainable community development (Nel, 2018). Therefore, it is interesting to discuss Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village in this study to investigate how the community as a community utilizes their potential in order to be able to survive through the crisis period in order to achieve a sustainable community.

A sustainable community must have the awareness and ability to manage all community assets in various types of capital that exist in the community. Hessin (2018) states that there is some situation in which external assets may be needed by a community, but the ways and resolutions to create a sustainable community always come from inside the community. So far, community development that had been carried out is more focused on how to obtain assets or ask outside parties to solve their issues that exist in the community, whereas in fact every community has strengths and potentials that can become a strategy to develop the community. Therefore, Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) is an alternative strategy for bottom-up community-based development, challenging the needs-based approach that is top-down in nature to help underserved communities. For decades, a top-down development approach has not been able to provide real and sustainable development outcomes for the community, thus providing impetus and the need to find out alternative development approaches (Rout & Gupta, 2017). The basic foundation of ABCD is that all communities, no matter how poor, but they have strengths, assets and energy that can contribute to improving the quality of life independently (Nel, 2015). Thus, the ABCD approach is considered as the

most effective method in supporting vulnerable communities in building trust which is reflected by the institutional environment and trustworthy relationships between communities to facilitate community capacity building (Harrison et al., 2019).

The ABCD approach was originally proposed by Kretzmann & Mcknight (1993) as a challenge to traditional solutions for urban problems, focusing on environmental needs and shortcomings. Thus the ABCD approach allows communities to identify their own assets and respond to their own needs, a sustainable approach to social and economic development that reduces dependence on external organizations (Bryant, 2006). Furthermore, the ABCD approach is based on the principles of valuing and mobilizing individual and community talents, skills and assets rather than societal problems and needs. The asset-based community development approach is purely community driven and not by external agencies (Mathie & Cunningham, 2002). From the explanation above, it can be concluded that ABCD is a strategy for sustainable community-based development and it is related to link micro assets in the community with the macro environment. The ABCD approach believes that every culture and social group can contribute to their community by offering their talents and skills (García & Sönmez, 2020). As an innovative approach, the ABCD has its own attractive which lies in the premise that communities can drive their own development process by uncovering, identifying and mobilizing existing assets, and empowering communities through their participation. When a community is involved in identifying its assets, the focus tends to remain on the strengths of the people in that community and the kind of thing that they bring to create a better community. Thus, it can empowered community members and support their confidence towards their contribution in community is meaningful and drives sustainability (García, 2020).

In particular, ABCD pays attention to human, natural, physical, financial and social assets, and thereby creates sustainable economic opportunities (Boyd et al., 2008). This is because the point of view of ABCD approach is holistically, including in the economic aspect that is impossible to develop without community. Although ABCD concentrates on talent and potential, it does not ignore the need and what communities can do to improve their economy (García & Sönmez, 2020). In implementation, asset-based approaches sometimes identify creative and innovative responses to problems that cannot be seen by a problem-based or needs-based perspective (Missingham, 2017). Thus, ABCD can be recognized as an approach to development, as a set of methods for community mobilization and as a strategy for sustainable community development (Hessin, 2018).

There are several principles as the basis of the ABCD approach. Ennis et al. (2010) stated that there are four main characteristics in the ABCD approach, namely: 1) Any changes

must come from the community, 2) Development must be adapted to existing capacities and assets in the community, 3) Changes must be driven by relationships or networks, 4). Changes must be oriented towards sustainable community development. Referring to these four points, the ABCD approach model has the aim of finding, identifying, and developing assets in the community and not focusing on the needs of community. In a needs-based approach the main focus is to observe the needs, shortcomings, and problems faced by the community. In the implementation process, it often creates a unilateral negative view and does not contribute to the development of community capacity. The difference between these two approaches can be seen in Table 1 below:

**Table 1. Comparison of the Needs-Based Approach and the Asset-Based Approach**

<b>Need-based Community Development</b>	<b>Asset-based Community Development</b>
Restores What a Community Lacks	Builds on What a Community Has
Proceeds Fundamentally Outside-In	Proceeds Fundamentally Inside-Out
Problems-Oriented	Possibilities-Oriented
Communities of Privation	Communities of Promise
Victims	Survivors
Clients	Providers
Consumers	Producers

Source: Russell & Arefi (2014)

Furthermore, Mathie & Cunningham (2002, 2003, 2005) identified five principles in ABCD, namely shared meaning which is the meaning and value shared by a community, social capital in the form of relationships and networks that exist within the community, inside-out development which means that development comes from within the community, full participation and power distribution refers to the full participation of the community, especially in planning, implementation and sharing of results, and civil engagement which is the role and leadership of associations and the government in strengthening the community.

As a development approach, ABCD focuses on the assets and strengths of the community, especially the strengths inherent in community associations and social networks. In the early stages of ABCD, asset mapping is an important step. As emphasized Wu & Pearce (2014) that asset mapping is the process of recognizing what is valuable in society and creating tangible resources in the form of maps or resource inventories. Green & Haines (2017) argue that community assets consist of various capitals that exist in society by seeing capital as a type of community asset that can be developed to produce more assets, so that capital is not only seen from something that brings prosperity (eg money) for individuals, as well as business.

Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village has various types of capital that have the potential to provide benefits to local communities as producers of goods and services. There are seven capitals involved in the asset-based approach.

**Table 2. Definitions and Types of Capital**

<b>Capital</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Type</b>
Physical Capital	Physical capital has tangible properties and is deliberately created by humans to facilitate community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building</li> <li>• Infrastructure</li> </ul>
Financial Capital	Financial capital is financial support owned by a community that can be used to finance the development process carried out in that community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial support</li> <li>• Business Capital Loans</li> </ul>
Environmental Capital	This capital includes several natural resources owned by the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earth</li> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Water</li> <li>• Flora and Fauna</li> </ul>
Technological Capital	Technological capital is related to the availability of appropriate technology that is beneficial to society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internet</li> <li>• Waste Treatment</li> <li>• Water Filtration</li> </ul>
Human Capital	Human capital is a quality human resource that can provide benefits in the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Knowledge</li> <li>• Experience</li> <li>• Skills</li> <li>• Motivation</li> </ul>
Social Capital	It is norms and rules that bind people who are in the community, as well as elements of trust and networks between community and groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Network</li> <li>• Norms</li> <li>• Trust</li> </ul>
Spiritual Capital	It is an impulse that exists in humans to provide benefits to others.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generosity</li> <li>• Solidarity</li> <li>• Self Defense</li> </ul>

Source: Adi, 2012

## **Method**

This study aims to understand more deeply about strategies in managing community assets to create a sustainable community. Therefore, this study used a qualitative approach. The choice of this approach is in accordance with statement from Creswell et al. (2018) that the qualitative approach is research on individual lives, processes, activities, events, or programs and the behavior of individual and group cultures. In this study, data collection was carried out through in-depth interviews with the local government, namely Untung Jawa Island Village,

the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) Tourism Village of Untung Jawa Island, and local communities consisting of business actors and local communities. In addition, environmental observations and dynamics that occur in the community and studies of related documents are also carried out. The researcher used a descriptive research that presents a detailed description of a specific situation, social condition, or relationship (Neuman, 2014). Data was compiled, processed, and analyzed in depth in order to provide a complete picture of the symptoms or phenomena that occurred. So, in this research, it is not only explaining the phenomenon or problem, but also researched and analyzed in depth related to the findings related to the implementation of Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) in the Tourism Village of Pulau Untung Jawa in order to become a sustainable community.

This study used a strategy of truth value and neutrality to improve the quality of research based on qualitative research criteria. Truth value was carried out by choosing informants that suitable with the research theme and spending more time with the informants so that the informants get used to and feel comfortable with the researcher. Neutrality refers to the absence of bias and subjectivity and is not influenced in conducting this research.

## **Results and Discussion**

### **Mapping of Community Assets in Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village**

Since the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia, Untung Jawa Island has limited the number of tourist so that they had to close access since the implementation of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) policy which began in September 2020 and continued with Level 4 Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) in July 2021, down to Level 3 in December 2021 to suppress the spread of the Covid-19 virus (Huda, 2020).

Government had established policy to temporarily close the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village from tourist visits, however it resulted in a decrease in the number of tourists visiting. According to BPS of the Thousand Islands Regency (2020) data, the number of tourist visits to the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village was the smallest number of tourist visits in the last five years. Untung Jawa Island itself was designated as a fishing tourism village in 2012 and since then, it is known that as many as 80% of the people on Untung Jawa Island, who initially had their main profession as fishermen, began to manage tourism village, such as managing homestays, shops and restaurants, tourist attractions, souvenirs and gifts, as well as transportation services. People who were highly dependent on the tourism sector, finally got enormous impact of the Covid-19 disaster so they were forced to lose their main source of livelihood. Even though the Covid-19 case has been decreased and almost the entire

community has been vaccinated, the threat of a spike still persists. As is known, that currently there is new various variants of the new Covid-19 virus because of mutations, namely Omicron. Therefore, until now there is no certainty when the Covid-19 pandemic will actually end.

People who live in the Pulau Untung Jawa Tourism Village tried various efforts to survive in facing difficult times, one of which was by utilizing existing community assets. It is undeniable that most people who used the tourism sector as a source of livelihood had lost their main job. However, the community continues to survive by utilizing other fields to meet their daily needs. Mapping of community assets in the Pulau Untung Jawa Tourism Village is divided into several types of capital, such as social capital, financial capital, human capital, environmental capital, technological capital, physical capital, and spiritual capital.

Social capital is shown by the involvement of people from various roles (government, businessmen, organizations, institutions, and individuals) to coordinate with each other in carrying out activities in the community and government as well as in the process of developing the Wisara Village of Untung Jawa Island. According to the member of the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) of Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village, stated that the local government Pokdarwis, and the community actively applied for funds from the company's CSR and worked together by involving themselves in training, such as training how to utilize social media and Pulo100 application. Pokdarwis also took the initiative to invite PT. Nusantara Regas to help the community during the Covid-19 pandemic through the corporate social responsibility (CSR) program. This action can not be separated from the well established relationship between in the community.

Financial capital means that managing the funds collected by Pokdarwis Puja Berhias to repair various facilities, such as bridges and roads, as well as improve environmental quality by planting mangroves along the shoreline. Through these funds and programs, local community workers were empowered to work in repairing roads and earned wages. Likewise, in the mangrove tree planting program, Pokdarwis bought the mangrove trees from the local community to help the economics of local people. Pokdarwis also received funds to build a printing workshop as additional income for all Pokdarwis members.

Human capital is a community's efforts to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic through the utilization of their skills to find other sources of livelihood. So far, most of the people work manage tourism sector, then during the Covid-19 pandemic, people update their skills to work in other fields, such as selling food and drinks for the community, and participating in programs held by local governments. Environmental capital is indicated by the community utilizing the nature around them to produce resources. Utilization of the sea which has been focused on

tourism development, so during the pandemic, people began to utilize the resources in the sea such as fishing which can be consumed by their families and also sold in the market

Technological capital is shown by the application of technology by community and the local government in using the internet network to sell their products through social media and online market platforms. They also developed an application called Pulo1000 to facilitate people in the Thousand Islands to promote their products and services. They carried out socialization and training activities to utilize the internet and available applications to sell their products and services via online. In addition, the community also showed high motivation in dealing with the pandemic, such as actively participating in the socialization of the Development Planning Deliberation (Musrembang) held at the district and sub-district levels. Physical capital is indicated by the provision of good facilities and infrastructure, for example improving access and improving cleaning facilities are needed to support the realization of a good environment. This should be carried out to provide the best service for tourists in the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village.

Spiritual capital, as conveyed by Informant R1, is reflected in mutual assistance among community members, whether during the Covid-19 pandemic or in the period before the Covid-19 pandemic. He also explained that in Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village, when community was hit by a disaster, other people would immediately help either in the form of money, support, or energy. These values are rooted in the deep religious values that exist in society.

Through these efforts, community being able to survive during the Covid-19 pandemic, Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village was also able to get the 2021 Indonesian Tourism Village Award (ADWI) as the 50 best tourist villages and ranked third as a tourist village with the best homestay category. The head of Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) explained that this happened because the community was trying to adapt with new conditions, one of which was by seeking CHSE certification in the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village as a condition for all tourism destinations to operate during the Covid-19 pandemic. So, when tourism activities reactivate in the future, they are ready to face a new era of normality after the Covid-19 pandemic, which must implement standard health protocols (Kemenparekraf RI, 2021).

### **Analysis of the Principles of Asset Based Community Development (ABCD)**

Community has their own potential such as assets that can be utilized through the application of ABCD principles to create a sustainable community. Mathie & Cunningham (2002, 2003, 2005) identify five principles in ABCD, namely shared meaning, social capital,

inside-out development, full participation and power distribution. distribution of power), and civil engagement (civic engagement).

Shared meaning refers to constructing the shared meaning that people give to different things with the assistance of language. The language is a tool to strengthen shared meaning, thus enabling each individual to communicate with each other and construct their reality (Mengesha et al., 2015). In the Tourism Village of Untung Jawa Island, people have high tolerance and an attitude of mutual cooperation, so that when a community or government and local organizations need assistance, they will help each other. In addition, people in the Tourism Village of Untung Jawa Island hold firmly the *Sapta Pesona* attitude, which is safe, orderly, clean, cool, beautiful, friendly, and memorable to promote tourism.

Social capital exists in the form of bonding, bridging, and linking (Woolcock & Narayan, 2000). Bonding has strong characteristics such as in family members, neighbors, friends, and business with the same demographic category. Bridging has a weaker bond character, namely bonding between people of different ethnicity, geography, working background and linking has the characteristics of a relationship with different levels of power or social, or with a formal organization. In Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village, social capital is one of the main aspects in living social life. In detail, Informant Mr, as Head of the Untung Jawa Island Welfare Section said that social capital in the Tourism Village of Untung Jawa Island can be seen from: (1) The relationship between the community at the family, neighbors and friendship levels is well established. It can be proved through support from parent to their children's education and harmonious relations between neighbors. (2) In Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village, there are various formal and informal organizations, such as the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis), Youth Organizations, and PKK Groups, all of which work together when they need each other. For example, if Pokdarwis needs youth volunteers to plant mangroves, community members from Karang Taruna are ready to help and vice versa. (3) The role of local government, especially Kelurahan Untung Jawa Island, has an influence in the community, such as the involvement of kelurahan in various formal and informal activities carried out by community organizations.

Inside-out development is internally focused, community driven, and capacity-focused that recognizes people and other forms of capital (Mengesha et al., 2015). In the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village, people depended their lives on other capital outside of the tourism sector during the Covid-19 pandemic. As Informant At explained that the community actively found collective cooperation by maximizing other capital e, such as strengthening social capital through discussions for the distribution of social assistance and the Covid-19 vaccination

program, utilizing technological capital such as the online sales through various channels, such as: social media, utilizing environmental capital by utilizing the marine resources such as fish and it is carried out independently by the community, both individually and in groups.

Full participation and power distribution is used in identifying and selecting strategies for the benefit of all parties. ABCD requires participation related to power, ownership, and control over the distribution of resources within the community as well as between the community and outsiders (Green & Haines, 2017). Informant Sy mentions that in the Tourism Village of Untung Jawa Island, community involvement can be seen from their active participation in various activities organized by the community or local government in the form of community service, attendance at meetings, or during discussions in forums as well as in community skills development training activities such as product strengthening, local and tour guide training.

Civil engagement is related to participation, power, and is also related to many theoretical questions, such as how civil society mediates between government, the power of capital, and the characteristics of effective governance (Mathie & Cunningham, 2002). According to Informant R1, in the Pulau Untung Jawa Tourism Village, the local government actively involves the community in decision-making in deliberation organized by the local government and entrusts the management of existing facilities and infrastructure by the community. Furthermore, Informant Ed stated that community involvement in the development of the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village were related to environmental management, management of infrastructure facilities, and various forms of community activity initiatives. (1) In environmental management, the community independently sorts waste and processes organic and non-organic waste into other goods that can be utilized, for example processing kitchen waste into compost and breeding maggot for fish feed. From this community initiative, the government also played a role by providing a trash can for each family and holding waste management trainings for community (2) In the management of infrastructure, almost all public facilities, such as toilets, halls, and prayer rooms are managed and utilized by the community. (3) Regarding community activity initiatives, Informant Ed explained that in the meeting at the village level, the community and existing organizations such as Pokdarwis conveyed ideas such as the celebration of the Untung Jawa Island Festival to be developed into an event promoting tourism and packaged into attractive tourist attractions.

Based on the research findings from the sources above, it can be illustrated that the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village has implemented the strategies and principles as stated in

the Asset-Based Community Development approach which can indirectly create a sustainable community in the future.

### **Benefits of the Asset-Based Community Development Approach.**

Utilization of assets in a sustainable community is the main element when the community has to encounter unexpected conditions (crisis). The concept of resilience in a sustainable community expressed by Flint (2013) reveals that community assets are important in the resilience of a community because with the existence of various community assets, people can focus on assets that have potential, can be strengthened, and can be repaired. To deal with the crisis period, the important thing to do is mapping which assets are the priority to survive, adapt, and transform in order to survive and be sustainable.

Based on the explanation above, it can be said that the ABCD approach is one way to achieve a sustainable community. In the ABCD approach strategy carried out in developing the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village, there are several benefits that occur in the community in terms of social, economic, and environmental aspects to support sustainable community development (Flint, 2013). There are several benefits in social, economic, and environmental aspects which were obtained by the community in the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village from the ABCD approach carried out by the community, namely:

#### **A. Social Aspects**

According to Informant Mp, benefits in social aspect that perceived by community and also part of the Pokdarwis of Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village are the reduction in conflicts that occur in the community. This is because the community still maintains family values, such as take care of each other so that all problems can be resolved amicably. Furthermore, Informant R1 states that one of the benefits of the ABCD approach is the realization of safe environment. A safe environment could suppress the amount of crimes to occur in the Tourism Village of Untung Jawa Island. Other social benefits are caring attitude towards others in society. This can be seen from several organization communities such as Prosperous Fishermen, Mosque Management, and Mosque Youth. The Prosperous Fisherman Community manages orphans in their environment by managing facilities and infrastructure and donating part of their income as fishermen (Informant A1). Meanwhile, communities such as mosque administrators and mosque youths have special alms for people who got a disaster.

## **B. Economic Aspects**

The implementation of ABCD approach provides benefits to community from the economic aspect, including increased income. According to Informant Mt, increased income is one of the positive impacts from the development of tourism in the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village. The development of the tourism sector, cause the residents, especially women and youth who were previously unemployed, chose to trade tourism products and services. In addition, many people tried to innovate in order to develop their products and services to attract more buyers and increase people's income. The increase in income, cause community gained a better quality of life. stated, as an example since people started entrepreneurship, many of them could save their money to send their children to university level, have a decent house to live in, and are able to develop their business.

Regarding the Covid-19 Pandemic outbreak, the community utilizes their economic assets by switching professions to become fishermen, fighting for other goods such as basic necessities that can be purchased by local people and making innovations by utilizing online platforms to market their products. So, the community can still survive during Covid-19 pandemic storm which had destroyed the tourism sector.

## **C. Environmental Aspects**

The benefits of environmental aspects that are perceived by community in the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village can be observed from the awareness of community in preserving the environment. Since the development of Untung Jawa Island as one of the tourist destinations in the Thousand Islands, people are aware towards the negative impacts that can damage the environment such as mangrove forests and coral reefs, which resulted in the decrease of tourists number until the threat of natural disasters in Untung Jawa Island. Therefore, the community in the Tourism Village of Untung Jawa Island is consciously carrying out a conservation movement for mangrove forests and coral reefs. Pokdarwis organizations and local governments carried out various forms of socialization, activities, and collaboration with companies and the private sector to maintain and preserve mangrove forests and coral reefs. Other benefits from environmental aspects are the increase of public awareness for clean living. In line with the development of asset-based tourism sector, the awareness of keeping the environment clean is also increasing. Socialization from the government, community leaders, and Pokdarwis organizations can encourage the community keep their environment free from waste. Informant At, as a community leader said that the people in the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village have two trash bins in each house. These two trash

bins were obtained from the local government that are used by the community to dispose and sort waste. The community also consciously sorting organic and non-organic waste before processed it by the three available waste management sites into compost, maggot breeding, biodiesel, and handicrafts from plastic waste. All efforts from community can create Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village as a beautiful place for tourists, but also comfortable and clean for local residents.

Based on the benefits that perceived by the community in the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village from social, economic, and environmental aspects, it can be said that the ABCD approach implemented by the entire community (local government, organizations, and communities) is describing a sustainable community. In realizing a sustainable community, these 3 aspects namely social, economic, and environmental must implement hand in hand and not sacrifice any aspect of development.

## **Conclusion**

The ABCD approach is community development that focuses on assets owned by the community and implemented by the community. A needs-based approach that only focuses on the community needs is not enough to support a sustainable community because it can create dependence on external parties and community powerlessness. Community assets are an important aspect of the ABCD approach, therefore it is necessary to identify community assets. In Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village, some of the existing community assets have been managed independently by the community before and during the Covid-19 pandemic. Communities and local governments have taken various action to utilize the community assets, both individually and collectively in order to get through the pandemic. One of the action is to utilize social capital and economic capital. The community could utilize the close relationship between communities to help each other survive and develop the community in the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village. People also developed their skills to switch professions and tried to innovate products to expand the market during the Covid-19 pandemic. The benefits that can be gained by the community in Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village from the implementation of ABCD came from social, economic and environmental aspects. From the social aspect, it can be observed from the creation of a safe environment, the creation of concern between communities, and the reduction of conflict in the community. From the economic aspect, the community got an increase in their income and an improvement in their quality of life. Meanwhile, from the environmental aspect, the community in Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village already has awareness of environmental conservation and a clean culture of

living by managing waste independently. Judging from these three aspects, it can be concluded that people in the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village have been able to support a sustainable community. Thus, the ABCD approach is important for the community to implement in developing a sustainable community. Next action that need to be conducted by the community and local government is optimizing their potential, mapping their potential, and utilize it according to the needs and expectations of the community.

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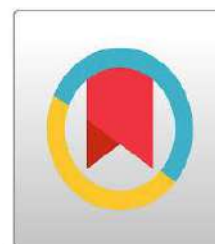
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**“Blue Tick” Celebgram Endorsement: A New Phenomenon of Marketing Communication Strategies in Increasing Product Sales (Case Study on @avoskin Instagram Account)**



**Endorsement Selebgram "Centang Biru": Fenomena Baru Strategi Komunikasi Pemasaran Dalam Meningkatkan Penjualan Produk (Studi Kasus Pada Akun Instagram @avoskin)**

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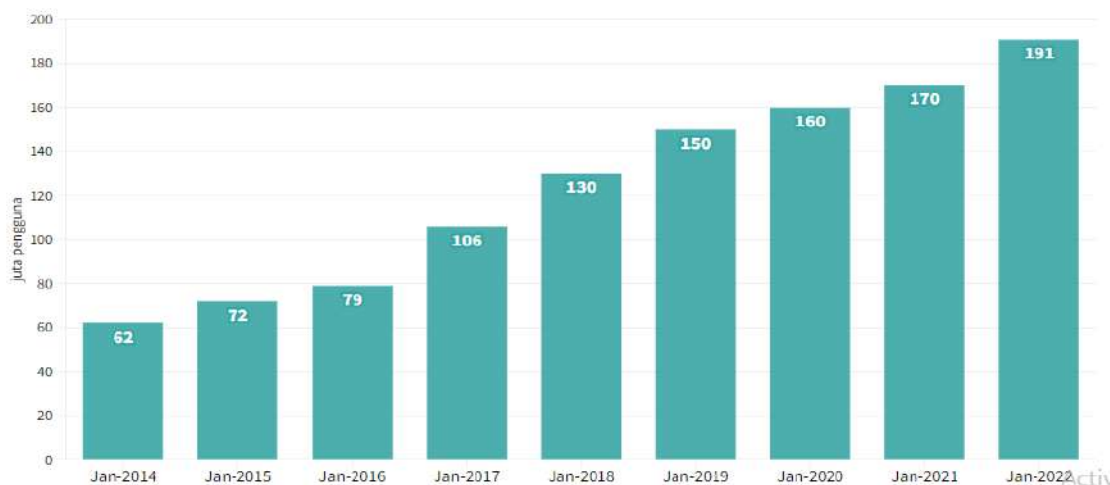
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ARTICLE INFORMATION	
<p><b>Keywords</b>  <i>Marketing Communication;</i>  <i>Endorsement;</i>  <i>Celebgram;</i>  <i>Case Study;</i></p>	<p><b>ABSTRACT</b>                      Cosmetic has been a most wanted product nowadays, especially among teenage girls. In no time, local cosmetic enterprises have popped up. Most of these local cosmetic enterprises introduce and promote their products online through social media, especially Instagram. This research aims to find out Avoskin’s product marketing strategy that is done through endorsements to macro-influencers and to find out the impact of the endorsements on consumers’ decisions in purchasing the products. This research applies the qualitative descriptive method with a case study approach and collects data through interviews and observations. The result of this research shows that @avoskin only does endorsements to macro-influencers, in this case, are Instagram influencers with more than one hundred thousand followers, and are likely to have their accounts verified so-known as selebgram centang biru. In addition, from the results of interviews conducted via Instagram’s Direct Message (DM) to 5(five) informants, it can be concluded that almost all informants know and decide to buy Avoskin products after seeing product reviews conducted by these selebgram centang biru, therefore the use of endorsements on the verified Instagram influencers has proven to be one of the consumers’ consideration to purchase the products, so the endorsement method used by Avoskin can continue to be used as a form of marketing strategy.</p>
<p><b>Kata Kunci</b>  <i>Komunikasi Marketing;</i>  <i>Endorse;</i>  <i>Selebgram;</i>  <i>Study Kasus;</i></p>	<p><b>ABSTRAK</b>                      Kosmetik menjadi produk yang paling dicari saat ini, terutama di kalangan remaja putri. Tidak butuh waktu lama, pengusaha kosmetik lokal pun mulai bermunculan. Sebagian besar pengusaha kosmetik lokal ini memperkenalkan dan memasarkan produk mereka secara online melalui media sosial instagram. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana strategi pemasaran produk yang dilakukan avoskin melalui endorsement pada makro influencer serta untuk mengetahui dampak endorsement tersebut terhadap keputusan konsumen dalam melakukan pembelian produk. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan desain riset studi kasus. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara dan observasi. Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan bahwa @avoskin hanya melakukan endorsement kepada para makro influencer, dalam hal ini adalah selebgram dengan jumlah pengikut diatas 100 ribu orang, selebgram ini biasanya akan mendapatkan tanda centang (✓) berwarna biru pada akunnya sehingga dikenal dengan sebutan selebgram centang biru. Selain itu, dari hasil wawancara yang dilakukan melalui Direct Message (DM) instagram kepada 5 (lima) orang informan, dapat disimpulkan bahwa hampir semua informan mengenal dan memutuskan untuk</p>

	<p>membeli produk avoskin setelah melihat review produk yang dilakukan oleh selebgram centang biru ini, oleh karena itu pemanfaatan endorsement pada selebgram centang biru terbukti menjadi salah satu keputusan konsumen untuk melakukan pembelian terhadap produk sehingga dapat terus dijadikan sebagai salah satu bentuk strategi pemasaran.</p>
<p><b>Article History</b> Send 5<sup>th</sup> February 2022 Review 20<sup>th</sup> April 2022 Accepted 13<sup>th</sup> June 2022</p>	<p>Copyright ©2022 <a href="#">Jurnal Aristo (Social, Politic, Humaniora)</a> This is an open access article under the <a href="#">CC-BY-NC-SA</a> license. Akses artikel terbuka dengan model <a href="#">CC-BY-NC-SA</a> sebagai lisensinya.</p> 

## Introduction

The development of technology, especially internet technology has progressed very rapidly from time to time (Mosco, 2017). It is known that internet users both in the world and in Indonesia are increasing every year. According to (Kemp, 2022) in January 2022 it is known that as many as 191 million people (around 73.7% of the total population of Indonesia) have been connected to the internet users has increased by 12.35% compared to the previous year, which was 170 million people. The advancement of internet technology certainly brings impacts and changes in various aspects of life. These impacts affect all aspects, including the business aspect (Pertiwi, 2019).



**Picture 1. Increasing Number of Social Media Users Every Year**

Source: dataindonesia.id

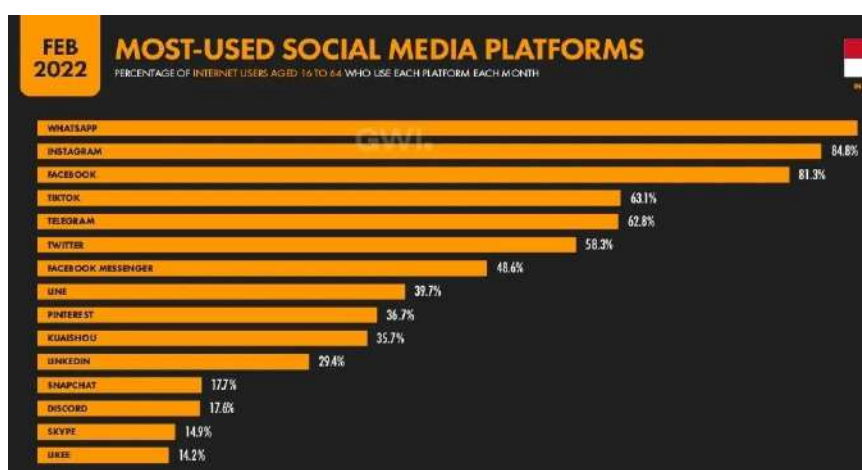
The internet can not only be used to communicate, the internet has undergone a change of function, one of which is as a business medium (Naughton, 2016). The advancement of the internet has transformed the conventional buying and selling business into an online business. According to Morisan in (Kannan, 2017), there are several reasons why entrepreneurs make online sales, including: 1) being able to reach people in various parts of the world; 2) can be done more cost-effectively and efficiently; 3) can reach certain targets/ consumers; 4) it is easier and faster to convey information, such as changes and discounts; 5) can provide maximum service for customers, because it can be monitored for 24 hours, and 6) feedback from consumers occurs very quickly. In addition, the number of start-up companies and also e-commerce for promotional media makes online sales increasing a priority.

People use smartphones connected to the internet to carry out all activities, such as studying, buying and selling, cashless payments, and simply communicating with colleagues who are far away from them. One of the most in-demand and most accessed

platforms today is social media, ranging from Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Line, Whatsapp, and the latest is Tiktok. This opportunity is certainly not wasted by entrepreneurs, they see loopholes and opportunities to promote and sell through social media. Marketing techniques that previously used analog/ conventional media such as guerilla marketing techniques have now switched to online, one of which is by using social media. Cawidu in (Rustiana, 2018) said that internet use in Indonesia is dominated by social media. Social media is an Advertising Tool that is used to promote and sell.

Entrepreneurs use various kinds of social media platforms to convey information, and promotions and even make sales online. King in (Rustiana, 2018) conveyed some of the benefits of using social media in business, including: 1) media for promotion and sales; 2) establishing good relations with consumers; 3) studying the disposition and perception of consumers by paying attention to their conversations on social media; 4) “crystallize” product or service ideas that come from consumers; 5) providing service support for consumers by conveying information and answering any questions from consumers through social media; 6) encourage consumers to share positive perceptions of other consumers through word of mouth; 7) identify and conduct interactions with suppliers, business partners, and other potential parties. Social media has also begun to be used to create creative ventures. Because the number of social media usage is very high, it is not difficult to get people’s attention through social media, so doing marketing through social media has proven to be easier than marketing it directly (Yasmin et al., 2015).

One of the social media that is popular and widely accessed, especially among young people today, is Instagram. Instagram was first formed by a company called Burb INC, at the beginning of its formation, Burb INC only did the creation of applications for gadgets. Instagram was created by Programmers as well as the CEOs of Burb INC, namely Kieger and Kevin Systrom. These two of them are the successful figures behind the creation of Instagram. Instagram was launched in January of 2010, which means it is younger than Facebook and Twitter (Ramadhan & Firdaus, 2017). However, although its emergence is classified as “late” among similar platforms, Instagram can compete with its predecessor. Instagram is known to be a favorite social media that is loved, especially among teenagers who even in Indonesia itself its use can outperform Facebook which was the digital platform with the most access for some time. Ease of operation, the combination of audio and visual (photos and video), and various other features make Instagram even more popular. Because of these things, many traders (MSMEs) to large traders use the Instagram platform as a digital marketing medium



Picture 2. Types of Social Media That Are Often Accessed in Indonesia  
Source: dataindonesia.id

From the chart above, we can see if Instagram can outperform some of its predecessors, namely Facebook and Twitter. According to dataindonesia.id, Instagram is the second most frequently accessed social media after WhatsApp, even beating Facebook which was launched first. Instagram users in Indonesia in 2022 have indeed decreased, where the number of users in the previous year, namely 2021, was 86.6% and now it has dropped to 84.8% of the total population, but still until now the number of users is still the second-highest, according to WhatsApp. Because the number of users is quite high, it will be very profitable if Instagram is used as a promotional medium.

In addition to being widely used, Instagram is also the most frequently accessed social media by netizens. Reporting from the We Are Social page, the average Indonesian accesses WhatsApp with an average usage time of 30.8 hours per month, Instagram and Facebook have the same strength, namely at 17 hours per month, followed by Tiktok 13.8 hours per month (M Ivan Mahdi, 2022). The duration of netizens accessing Instagram, which is also second-ranked after WhatsApp, supported by various Instagram service features, it is not surprising that many large and small-scale entrepreneurs are who started looking at and using Instagram as a promotional medium.

According to Miles in (Mizanie & Irwansyah, 2019), Instagram is a very effective medium that can be used to attract and get many consumers. There are out of 50% of well-known brands use Instagram as an online marketing medium. Instagram has a distinctive feature, namely by cornering something in terms of visuals, this will be very good if it is used to make potential consumers interested in what is shown.

Of course, it is not without the reason why Instagram is the most popular digital platform today. Bambang in (Ramadhan & Firdaus, 2017) said that Instagram is a social media that has a service to upload photos or videos in the Instagram account that we have, which we can also connect with other social media such as Facebook and Twitter, so if we upload photos or videos on our Instagram account, the uploads will also appear on our Facebook and Twitter accounts. The features of Instagram includes; 1) uploading photos/videos; 2) followers; 3) mention; 4) geotag/ location; 5) like signs; 6) comments and; 7) Instagram TV/ IG TV.

Online marketing through Instagram is called Instagram Marketing. Instagram marketing is a marketing activity that uses all the facilities (features) provided by Instagram to increase sales and establish more intimate communication with consumers (Kurniawan, 2017). According to Lasmadiarta in (Kurniawan, 2017) the concept of Instagram marketing adds that trust is very important in doing marketing, therefore through Instagram people can build trust by conveying information packaged in a message, including: 1) including as much and complete information as possible in Instagram profile; 2) include the name of the company/ types of business; 3) include addresses/ contacts that can is easy to contact; 4) being a follower of popular people; 5) upload something useful, the product you uploaded it must be included with a detailed description so the consumers are not worried anymore about product details and; 6) upload photos or videos with good quality.

Providing the information above on the Instagram page will make potential consumers confident in the credibility of our business so that it will be able to increase sales. If we can provide good service and foster a sense of trust in consumers, then consumers will indirectly help us do promotions, because consumers will usually recommend our store to friends and their families, and if they are also interested in buying our products, of course, this will be able to increase the sales.

In social media, there is a new term, namely Digital Influencer. An influencer is a person who has the ability to influence or persuade, and change the opinions and beliefs of others online. In simple terms, digital influencers are people who have a great influence on other people and also followed by many people on social media or the internet (Belanche et al., 2021). Influencer has a very large role to influence and convince other people to feel interested in the products they are promoting (Nasih et al., 2020).

Digital influencers on Instagram are known as celebgrams. There are five classifications of digital influencers based on the followers, including (Abdullah, 2020): Nano influencer who has a follower count of between 1.000 to 10.000 people, this influencer does

have the fewest followers, but Nanoinfluencer is known to have the best closeness to their followers. Secondly, Micro influencer with 10.000 to 50.000 followers. The third Mid-tier influencer has 50.000 to 500.000 followers. The fourth Macro influencer with a followers number of between 500.000 to 1 million people, and the fifth is a Mega influencer with a total of more than 1 million people. This celebgram with many followers of more than 1 million people will get a verified mark in the form of giving a blue tick (✓), so this celebgram is known as a blue tick celebgram by the number of followers.

These influential individuals are people who already have the trust of their followers on Instagram, where their opinions will usually have a tremendous impact on the online reputation of a product. When a celebgram uploads something on their account, how many followers engage with their upload, by giving a message in the form of giving a like, commenting, re-uploading and also click on the link and URL of the ad, or even by doing anything further, such as making a purchase. This is what will later be seen as a benchmark for the success of a celebgram in promoting online. Some aspects that will be considered from a digital influencer according to Solis in (De Veirman et al., 2017) are: 1) reach (refers to the number of followers of a celebgram); 2) resonance (is the level of engagement of followers with uploads made by the celebgram); 3) relevance (shows the level of conformity and similarity of values adopted by celebgram and brand image of a product).

Why should use celebgram to promote? Anshar in (Nasih et al., 2020) indicates that there is a positive influence on the taking of the product when using a celebgram as the person promoting the product. Celebgrams also have a very significant role in consumers' buying interest in a brand and how a celebgram who has many fans will become a role model for their followers.

The celebgrams capitalized on three things in promoting a product, namely (De Veirman et al., 2017) attractiveness, trustworthiness, and expertise to attract consumers' interest online on Instagram. However, according to Ariani in (Nasih et al., 2020) the appearance and also the attitude of a celebgram are formed according to the image they want to display which they will usually adjust to the product they will promote, for example, the impression of fashionable, high class, and also luxurious so that usually the personal character shown by a celebgram on Instagram will be different from their character who is actually outside Instagram.

Certainly never imagined in our minds before that social media, which has only been considered as entertainment, can actually be used as a medium for doing online marketing that is most chosen by entrepreneurs. An estimated 2.8 billion active social media users

worldwide use their social media for online shopping (Chen, 2018). Many types of social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Line, Whatsapp, and so on are equipped with a series of features that can help business people to create content to encourage their business growth by increasing brand awareness conversion with appropriate strategies. The explosion of social media users has created openness in various things, including endorsement. Endorsement is a method used to introduce a brand or promote it by those who have a large following on their social media accounts. This method is also known to be more efficient and relevant.

The role of celebrities is important in this endorsement activity because celebrities are figures who have the strength and are considered capable of establishing unprecedented close relationships through interactions with their fans directly. In addition to celebrities, other well-known figures/ public figures such as famous figures who also have a lot of followers on their Instagram accounts will usually be targeted by sellers to be asked for endorsements.

The fame possessed by celebrities and other public figures will create a high sympathetic feeling from their followers, if they endorse a brand, then this will be able to help create a branding image of one brand more broadly. This phenomenon will be directly proportional when viewed from the theory of parational interaction and celebrity support which aims to propose antecedent frameworks and the results of parational interactions with celebrities on social media (Fatmawati Octarina, 2020).

Endorsements are chosen by many entrepreneurs instead of following their products on television, radio, or magazine, of course, with various insights. Several benefits will certainly be felt by business enthusiasts by making this endorsement, including (De Veirman et al., 2017):

#### 1. Forming Credibility

Because this endorsement activity involves celebrities and public figures, people will feel confident in the credibility of a product. People will tend to trust people who are admired by them, therefore celebrities and public figures will be able to help to highlight the advantages of the product to be endorsed so that it can build public trust in a brand.

#### 2. Making Brands More Known

For new ventures where their products have not been approved and known by the public at all, endorsements are one of the effective ways to make their products known to the public. The public will certainly pay attention and remember the products that are introduced and

used by their idols, therefore brands that were not initially known by the public will eventually be known through endorsements.

### 3. Making The Brand Look Cornered

Another benefit of endorsements is to make a brand stand out, because when reviewing a product, usually influencers will compare it with other products that are competitors, this will make consumers remember the advantages of products used by people they admire.

### 4. Opening New Markets

Here brands are free to choose which celebrities or public figures to choose to endorse their products. Brands can choose artists or public figures who have a large following and are appropriate and suitable for wearing and reviewing their products so that they can open up opportunities for a brand to open up new markets.

In this study, researchers will make observations on one of the Instagram accounts, namely @avoskin. Avoskin is a local company engaged in beauty. Officially circulated in 2019 until now, Avoskin products are sold very well in demand in the market, especially among young women. This account with a number of followers of more than 400 (four hundred) thousand people also uses several social media, one of which is Instagram to do promotion and marketing. So, does Avoskin also do endorsements as one of their marketing strategies? If yes, what kind of celebgram criteria does Avoskin choose to do product reviews and endorsements for their products? As well as whether the endorsement of this celebgram affects the decisions/ buying interests of their consumers, especially their followers on Instagram.

## Method

The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative with a case study approach, which focuses on the use of celebgram endorsements as a marketing strategy through Instagram. In this method, the researchers are key instruments, where data collection techniques are carried out by combining and analyzing data (Bala & Verma, 2018). Yin said that case study research is an empirical investigation that investigates contemporary phenomena in a real-life context, especially when the boundaries between phenomena and context are unclear (and) depend on various sources of evidence (Anisyahrini & Bajari, 2019).

The object of this research is the Instagram account @avoskin as well as several followers of the Instagram account who are also active in giving likes and comments on posts on this Instagram account. Avoskin is a company engaged in the field of beauty.

Avoskin is one of the local brands that is currently favored by many teenagers, especially young girls. Avoskin uses online product promotion on social media as its main marketing strategy, they even only sell their product online, do not have stores, or have not provided their products in stores that sell beauty products. This is a new phenomenon, research will later be able to describe many things or points of view related to online sales, as Yin said that case studies are a comprehensive research strategy that deals with situations “where there will be more interesting variables than data points”, “depending on the various source of evidence, with data that needs to be converged by way of triangulation”, and that “benefits from the development of previous theoretical propositions to aid data collection and analysis (Anisyahrini & Bajari, 2019).

Researchers collect data through interviews and observations. The interview was conducted with an interview guide instrument or interview and question and answer to several followers of Avoskin’s Instagram account which was carried out through private messages available on the Instagram feature or commonly referred to as Direct Message (DM). The selection of source or key informants is carried out by paying attention to Instagram followers who often give likes and are always actively commenting on the post on Avoskin’s Instagram account, and are determined to be as many as 5 (five) informants. The interview was held on 19-21 February 2022. In this question and answer process the questions to be asked are 1) followers’ reactions to product reviews conducted by celebgrams; 2) customer satisfaction with the products reviewed by the celebgram and; 3) the influence of endorsements by celebgrams on their decision to buy the product.

Another data collection technique used is observation. Observation is a management analysis method carried out by Avoskin’s Instagram. Researchers made direct observations of Avoskin’s Instagram account. The aspects that will be observed are product analysis and market segmentation as well as criteria for selecting celebgrams as endorsements carried out by Avoskin.

Data analysis techniques are carried out in conjunction with the data collection process, including data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. At the stage of qualitative data analysis, the author presents data from interviews, observations, and literature studies. Then the data will be combined with the data obtained through observation on Avoskin’s Instagram account. After merging, the data is then reduced according to the question and research objectives. The data will then be presented with the actual conditions as they are. The presentation of data is carried out by selecting quotes from interview results that are considered to have a strong weight. Furthermore, the researcher presents the data

sequentially according to the needs of the study. After that, categorization and classification will be carried out to present the results of the study. The last stage is to draw conclusions.

## **Results and Discussion**

### **Promotion in Marketing Communications**

One of the important concepts of marketing communication, namely promotion. Promotion according to Kotler & Amtrong in (SyLivia Cici, 2020) is an important part of the marketing mix. In promotional activities, entrepreneurs in this case the brand owner of a product carry out communication activities with their consumers to experience changes in behavior as desired. Marketing strategies can be in the form of advertising through the media, direct selling, price-cutting or giving away, or collaborating with influencers (bloggers, vloggers, or celebgrams).

The owner of the Avoskin brand seems to be very aware of the importance of this promotional activity so that the existence of his product is known and known by the public, especially the target market. The very diverse promotional media causes entrepreneurs to have many choices in carrying out marketing strategies. The Avoskin brand uses several marketing strategies, one of which is an endorsement to celebgrams. According to observations made on Avoskin's Instagram account, it can be seen that this brand with a total of 453 thousand followers very often uses endorsement to celebgrams.

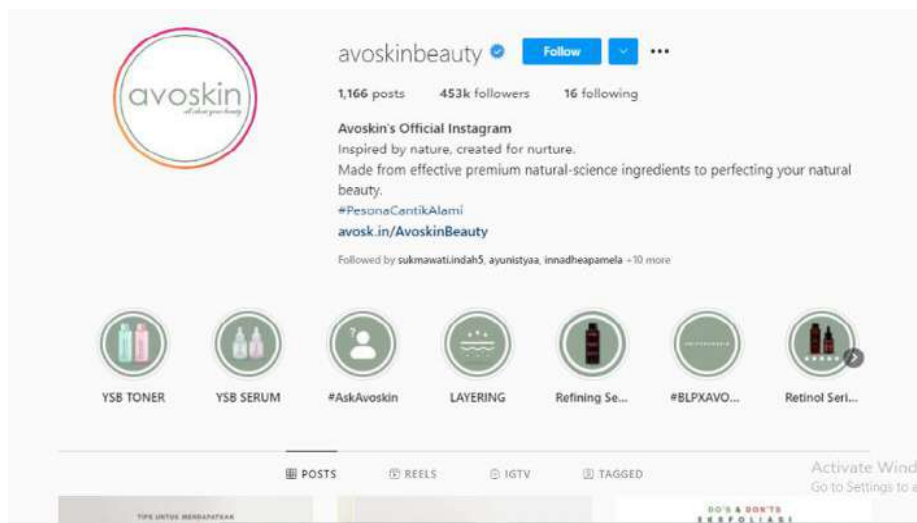
Promotion is a non-personal communication activity about a product, idea, or service financed by the sponsor (brand owner). The advantage of promotion through endorsements is the low cost and also the process of creating advertisements is easy and fast. If to create an advertising program, usually a company has to spend quite deeply, then with this endorsement, the company only needs to pay for endorsement services that are not as expensive as advertisements in the mass media in general. In addition, the concept and process of making advertisements are directly carried out by celebgrams who are trusted to provide reviews on the products to be sold.

### **Product Analysis and Market Segmentation of Avoskin**

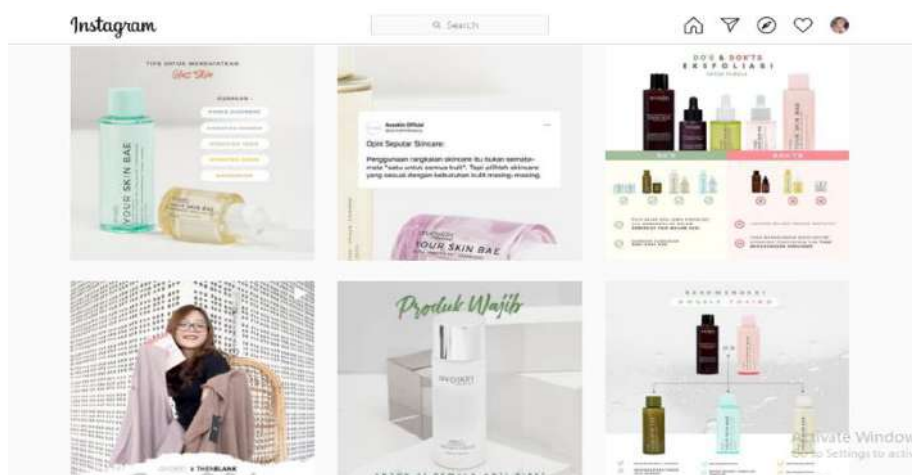
Avoskin is one of the cosmetic brands created to care for the skin. Avoskin is made from natural ingredients without harmful ingredients that are irritative. Avoskin always presents the best products made from natural ingredients. Avoskin believes that everyone deserves to benefit from nature. Avoskin always innovates and creates products created from nature. Avoskin has the motto "*Embrace the change, begin your beauty evolution, and*

*join us in celebrating the spirit of natural beauty*". Avoskin cosmetic products are very assortment, such as facial washing soaps, moisturizers, vitamins, serums, and so on. Avoskin claims that their cosmetic products can be used by all ages both women and men.

If we look at @avoskin's Instagram account, the concept presented is simple and natural but still seems luxurious. From the choice of colors, the photos presented by Avoskin wanted to show something that seemed simple but interesting. From the selection of words used in each post, it also uses simple language 'contemporary' but is still easy to understand. The models used as well as the endorsement celebgrams are also young men and women with an age range of 20-30 years. From these several things, it can be concluded that Avoskin targets teenagers for market segmentation of their products.



**Picture 3. @avoskin Instagram Account**  
Source: instagram.com



**Picture 4. Display of Product Post on @avoskin Instagram Account**  
Source: instagram.com

The Instagram account @avoskin is followed by 649 thousand people and has received a ‘blue tick’ from Instagram, as verification that the account has more than 100 thousand followers or is one of the favorite accounts and is often accessed by other Instagram users. There don’t seem to be too many words in his biography. When viewed from her 649 thousand followers, followers are dominated by teenage women who perhaps many of the followers are high school students and also college students and women who have worked with an age range of about 20-30 years. Thus we can conclude that the target market of Avoskin is teenage girls.

### Celebgram Selection Criteria

On their website (Avoskin, 2020) Avoskin said that they focus more on selling products online, except for purchases made at resellers, but resellers also get the goods through purchases at official Avoskin stores. Please note that Avoskin has recently sold its products in conventional stores that sell beauty products/ cosmetics, so Avoskin is indeed more focused on marketing activities online. Avoskin is also seen often doing endorsements, both on social media Instagram, Tiktok, and Youtube. Here are some names of influencers (celebgrams) who have collaborated, namely endorsements with Avoskin’s Instagram account:

**Table 1. List of Avoskin Endorser Celebgrams**

Instagram Account Name	Professions	Number of Followers
@ludovijessica	Beauty influencer	95 K
@_febrian	Travel blogger	113 K
@agustine.gozhali	Beauty influencer	125 K
@ayladimitri	Beauty influencer	374 K
@acalodita	Beauty influencer	301 K
@tantrinamirah	Artist	486 K
@tynakanamirdad	Artist dan models	621 K
@suhaysalim	Beauty influencer	643 K
@paolatambunann	Artist	521 K
@claudianovira	Beauty influencer	219 K
@vinnagracia	MUA	573 K
@tasyafarasya	Beauty influencer	4,6 K
@irishbela	Artist	18,6 K
@joviadhiguna	Content creator	758 K
@agnesoryza	Beauty blogger	35,6 K
@sarahazka	Travel blogger	147 K
@rachgoddard	Beauty influencer	1,2 million
@nadyaaqilla	Beauty influencer	117 K
@affiassegaf	Content creator	82 K
@puch	Beauty influencer	145 K
@iraniviaza	Doctor	65 K
@marissaln	Artist	1,4 million
@siviazizah	Singer	1,2 million
@pattdevdex	Digital creator	257 K
@sarahayuh_	Beauty influencer	789 K
@bylizzieparra	Beauty influencer	174 K

Source: instagram.com

Based on the table above, we can see that in the 26 celebgrams that have been endorsed by Avoskin, 22 accounts are seen to have followers above 100 thousand, while the remaining 4 celebgrams have followers below 100 thousand. When viewed from each of the celebgram accounts, 23 accounts have been verified 'blue ticks' and the remaining 3 have not been verified. In their research, Kim dan Jeong in (Ata et al., 2022) argued whether the use of influencers would be more effective in determining consumer attitudes towards advertising, and it was found that influencers were known to be more attractive than celebrities in the world of advertising through their social media.

In Their Study, (Ata et al., 2022) said that unlike celebrities in general, influencers succeed in influencing consumers as representatives of a brand or product. They also evaluated that the impact and ability of influencers on advertising depends more on their popularity and does not need a fit between the product and their influencer. The popularity of celebgrams with a blue tick is quite high because it has not a few followers, this is what may make Avoskin use more celebgrams with blue ticks in doing endorsements, with a number of followers of more than 100 thousand, they are considered to be able to have a very significant impact on the introduction and sale of the product later.

If referring to the results of the study conducted by (Ata et al., 2022), several reasons can be concluded that make Avoskin prioritize celebgrams with blue ticks to endorse, including:

1. Celebgrams with a blue tick have fairly high popularity because they have a large number of followers (more than 100 thousand), therefore the promotion process will be more effective, and the message will be more conveyed to many people at one time.
2. Celebgrams with a blue tick are usually people who are famous and have a high influence so that what is conveyed by them will be easily trusted by their followers so that the process of persuasion becomes easier.
3. Although the endorsement price for mega influencers is most expensive than others, the success of endorsement will be more felt, so that the increase in product sales will be realized.

However, from the table above, we can also see that not all celebgrams who have endorsed Avoskin products have a blue tick, but the celebgram is a fairly well-known beauty influencer. It is possible that Avoskin still trusts them to do endorsements because they have quite good experience and reputation in the world of skincare.

The systematics of the endorsement that Avoskin does is, that celebgrams will review Avoskin products then will display them on their respective Instagram accounts,

then they will also take pictures using Avoskin products and post the photo on their Instagram. Avoskin will also post a photo of the celebgram with their product on the @avoskin Instagram account, besides that they will also display a video snippet of product reviews by the celebgram on the Avoskin's Instagram account, so that followers of the celebgram account and Avoskin's Instagram account, so that followers of the celebgram account and Avoskin can both see endorsed videos or photos both on the celebgram's Instagram account and @avoskin account.



Picture 5. The Display of The Endorsement Photo on The @avoskin Instagram Account  
Source: instagram.com



Picture 6. The Display of Endorse Photos on Celebgram Instagram Account  
Source: instagram.com

### Consumer Trust in Celebgram and Satisfaction With Product Reviews by Celebgrams

The success or failure of an endorsement is measured by the level of trust and consumer satisfaction with the endorsement carried out by the celebgram. On online channels, a person can express their feelings and thoughts about a product, service, and brand at the same time without restrictions, therefore one will determine the trust in a product or service to refuse or accept the information submitted. When someone thinks that the information they get comes from sources or uploads made by influencers they follow and trust on social media, then they will believe and assume that the information will be useful for them (Ata et al., 2022).

Hwang in (Ata et al., 2022) argues that the quality of the content and the perceived similarity contribute to increasing trust. When consumers consider an influencer reliable, likely, the message conveyed by the influencer about a product or a service will be able to change consumer attitudes and trust. From this opinion, it can be concluded that if a person has put trust in influencers, then he will not hesitate to believe and believe what influencers convey and share on their social media. To determine the level of trust and satisfaction of these consumers, researchers conducted interviews through Instagram Direct Message (DM) with 5 (five) informants. The five people are followers of the @avoskin Instagram account and celebgram endorsed by Avoskin. These five informants also often give likes and comments on posts on the @avoskin Instagram account. The following are the results of the researcher’s interview with informants about the satisfaction level of Avoskin product reviews by celebgrams with the question “Who are the celebgrams you follow (among the celebgrams endorsed by Avoskin), so do you feel satisfied with the review of Avoskin products conducted by celebgrams (Which are followed by them)?”:

**Table 2. Interview Results on Product Buying Decisions**

<b>Informant</b>	<b>Followed Celebgram Accounts</b>	<b>Product Buying Decisions</b>
Informant 1	@suhaysalim	Buy
Informant 2	@ayladimitri	Buy
Informant 3	@rachgoddard	Buy
Informant 4	@tasyafarasya	Not Buying
Informant 5	@nadyaaqilla	Buy

Source: personal interview

After consumers feel confident and satisfied with the delivery of information about products carried out by influencers, the next thing to expect is that they will have the intention to buy. Purchase intention is a process that is intertwined with the decision to make a purchase made by consumers of a product or service (Wang et al., 2021). Influencers who have the expertise, have a large number of followers, and have high trust are considered more persuasive in the buying behavior of their followers (Ata et al., 2022).

Of the five informants we have interviewed, four people decided to make a purchase after seeing product reviews by the celebgram, and one other person admitted that he still had a product with the same function as other brands, but it was possible that later he would also buy products from Avoskin. Four people who decided to make the purchase said that if they had been following the celebgram who did the endorsement for a long time so they put considerable trust in the products they recommended. Two of the four informants who decided to make a purchase after seeing the review by this celebgram said that if they even

immediately placed an order and purchased the product after only one time saw the product it was reviewed by their favorite celebgram and they have trusted as a beauty influencer who only reviews products with good quality.

The reputation of a celebgram also seems to be a consideration for consumers. Celebgrams who are known to often endorse quality and non-fake products will cause trust in consumers so consumers do not hesitate to make purchases. While conducting an interview via Instagram Direct Message, the researcher also asked what if the purchased item turned out to be unsuitable for their use, three people replied that they did not regret making a product purchase because everyone's skin condition was different, it might be a coincidence that the product purchased did not match them, and the five informants said that they would remain followers of the celebgram.

From the results of this interview, it is known that the marketing strategy of using endorsements on the 'blue tick' celebgram has succeeded in getting consumers to make product purchases, because of their trust and confidence in the celebgrams they follow. Therefore it can be said if one of these marketing media proves successful to do. And one of the most significant benefits felt by entrepreneurs by using this marketing endorsement strategy is that the costs incurred in the form of 'fees' to endorsement celebgrams are somewhat cheaper when compared to making advertisements in print media, therefore it will further increase the profits of entrepreneurs, and the most important thing is that the endorsement of this blue tick celebgram is able to increase product sales.

## **Conclusion**

The use of the 'blue tick' (macro influencer) as a marketing strategy on Instagram social media, seems to have become an option for business people. Based on observations made on the @avoskin Instagram account, it is known that this cosmetics company always chooses celebgrams with a number of followers above 100 thousand (macro influencer) or what is commonly called the blue tick celebgram to do endorsements. Of course, this is done not without reason. The initial purpose of endorsements to celebgrams who have many followers, it is hoped that the followers of these celebgrams will later start following and buying products sold by Avoskin. The company, which targets young women, is seen using young celebgrams, most of whom are also beauty influencers and have a Youtube account that discusses makeup and skincare.

According to the results of interviews conducted through Instagram Direct Messages (DM) with some Instagram followers @avoskin who often give comments and likes on

posts on this Instagram account, four out of five people we interviewed said if they found out and started buying Avoskin products after they saw a product review conducted by one of the celebgrams they followed. They do not hesitate to immediately purchase a product every time their favorite celebgram finishes reviewing a product. The level of consumer confidence in this blue tick celebgram is very high, so they immediately believe what the celebgram said. The selection of a blue tick celebgram to do this endorsement can be an option for entrepreneurs in carrying out marketing strategies to increase product sales.

### **Acknowledgement**

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**Prediction of Indonesia's international relationship post-Jokowi  
 Term 2024: international political literacy Study**

**Prediksi Hubungan Internasional Indonesia Pasca Masa Jokowi  
 2024: Studi Literasi Politik Internasional**




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ARTICLE INFORMATION	
<p><b>Keywords</b>  <i>Prediction;</i>  <i>Foreign Policy;</i>  <i>Political Studies;</i></p>	<p><b>ABSTRACT</b>                      This study aimed to obtain input and scientific evidence regarding Indonesia's foreign policy prediction after the Jokowi presidency in 2024. This study aims to understand what foreign policy will look like in the next presidential term. To discuss the topic of efforts to answer the problems of this study, this study obtained data from many reading sources such as international publications in the form of books, articles, reports, and newspapers. The collected data is then reviewed carefully, which involves a data coding system, sharp analysis, in-depth evaluation, and high interpretation so that we can conclude research answers with high validity and reality principles. Based on the data presentation and discussion, it can be concluded that Indonesia's foreign policy after Mr. Jokowi's tenure is a series of visions that describe how Indonesia interacts with foreign countries that regulate bilateral cooperation with the principle of free and active political economy. Another issue that Indonesia can predict is still being done, as stated in the country's constitution. In other words, there is no significant difference. Thus the results of this study are helpful for the parties, especially for educational use and policy making.</p>
<p><b>Kata Kunci</b>  <i>Prediksi;</i>  <i>Politik Luar Negeri;</i>  <i>Studi Politik;</i></p>	<p><b>ABSTRAK</b>                      Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memperoleh masukan dan bukti ilmiah mengenai prediksi politik luar negeri Indonesia pasca kepresidenan Jokowi pada tahun 2024. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui seperti apa politik luar negeri pada masa jabatan presiden mendatang. Untuk membahas topik upaya menjawab permasalahan penelitian ini, penelitian ini memperoleh data dari berbagai sumber bacaan seperti publikasi internasional berupa buku, artikel, laporan, dan surat kabar. Data yang terkumpul kemudian ditelaah secara cermat, yang melibatkan sistem pengkodean data, analisis yang tajam, evaluasi yang mendalam, dan interpretasi yang tinggi sehingga kita dapat menyimpulkan jawaban-jawaban penelitian dengan prinsip validitas dan realitas yang tinggi. Berdasarkan pemaparan data dan pembahasan, dapat disimpulkan bahwa politik luar negeri Indonesia pasca masa jabatan Pak Jokowi merupakan rangkaian visi yang menggambarkan bagaimana Indonesia berinteraksi dengan negara asing yang mengatur kerjasama bilateral dengan prinsip ekonomi politik bebas aktif. Isu lain yang diprediksi Indonesia masih terus dilakukan, sebagaimana tercantum dalam konstitusi negara. Dengan kata lain, tidak ada perbedaan yang signifikan. Dengan demikian hasil penelitian ini bermanfaat bagi para pihak, terutama untuk penggunaan pendidikan dan pembuatan kebijakan.</p>
<p><b>Article History</b>                      Send 11<sup>th</sup> May 2022                      Review 21<sup>th</sup> May 2022                      Accepted 16<sup>th</sup> June 2022</p>	<p>Copyright ©2022 <a href="#">Jurnal Aristo (Social, Politic, Humaniora)</a>                      This is an open access article under the <a href="#">CC-BY-NC-SA</a> license.                      Akses artikel terbuka dengan model <a href="#">CC-BY-NC-SA</a> sebagai lisensinya.</p> 

## **Introduction**

Following the constitution, Indonesia's international strategies and policies encourage public government assistance, teach the country's life, and carry out world demands (Sovacool, 2012). So, Indonesia adheres to an international strategy that is free, active, and dynamic in resolving various protected world issues. The need for Indonesia's international strategy in the region in the future after the end of Jokowi's presidency will depend on specific national needs to strengthen monetary discretion, regional security, sway and identity strategy, expand Indonesia's commitments and initiatives in the region, and the world, in addition to strengthening the discretionary framework (Power, 2018). In practice, Indonesia carries out a free-active foreign policy based on the ideology of Pancasila and the constitutional basis of the 1945 Constitution, which is the highest legal basis of the Indonesian state. In the book *History of Modern Indonesia, 1200-2004* by (Ricklefs, 2008) free and active politics is the attitude of Indonesia that has its way or stand in dealing with international problems without taking sides with the West and East blocks and taking an active role in creating world peace. Indonesia was elected as a Non-Permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council for the 2019-2020 period. Indonesia is believed to represent the Asia Pacific, defeating the Maldives. More than 2/3 of the United Nations Member States believe that Indonesia can build bridges of peace and advance world peace in more diplomatic ways (Kennedy et al., 2020).

Efforts to study the predictions of the basic principles of foreign policy in Indonesia are indeed an exciting issue when viewed from the historical background of socio-cultural culture and the national constitution (Booth, 2017). So, this is an exciting study that will provide a vehicle for viewing the national political system. Predicting how Indonesia's political policies will be based in the future cannot be separated from political conditions and policies based on the constitution and previous political policies. This is because how we predict the future cannot be separated from the influence of current political policies and is also the result of the country's internal political dynamics on international conditions at one time (Asrinaldi et al., 2022). Regarding the political dynamics of Jokowi's presidency, especially foreign policy, this can be the basis for predicting how the political system will go. This is possible because today's politics during the Jokowi period will undoubtedly be influenced by the background of the presidency and the current political party. It is believed that the party that will take care of the presidency in the future will undoubtedly be different from today's, which we predict will provide a vehicle for the presidential political leadership model.

The next one is also influenced by the level of willingness and composition of the cabinet that supports the upcoming presidency. Although this study is very subjective where

we predict, at least the future political predictions are not blind; perhaps this is a little speculative. This is part of the author's ability to describe the future library system after Jokowi's presidency. We will add later arguments supported by field theory studies that are evidence of existing writers' various exports and political perspectives. Reports or arguments usually happen in descriptive qualitative studies, which predict the future, however. Likewise, it will be slightly different from the presidency in the future (Connelly, 2015). On this basis, we carried out this study, the purpose of which was to obtain evidence from scientific studies from various political science documents that support our hypothesis that there will be differences in political views after Jokowi's presidency, especially in politics and foreign policy, which of course will color the orientation of each future leadership. In the future and also in the past, which, among other things, certainly have a background that causes differences in perspective views and national alliances in the future.

At present, each nation should have worldwide relations with different nations since it will be hard for a country to accomplish specific objectives freely or without the requirement for help from different nations (Barnosky et al., 2012). As one of the autonomous nations, Indonesia also has the privilege to layout global relations with different nations on the planet as a type of Indonesia cooperation in world relations. This worldwide relationship is completed to acquire benefits between the two nations that cooperate to address the necessities of their kin and different interests directed by the international strategies of every country. The type of global relations covers different fields, such as progress in the economy, governmental issues, security, training, etc. Two sorts of global relations have been known up to this point, specifically two-sided relations and multilateral relations. To make it more transparent, coming up next are instances of global relations that Indonesia has completed (Pitsuwan, 2012).

Since Indonesia gained independence in 1945, that is, the model of Indonesia's foreign relations has adhered to a free and dynamic system by expecting relations in an effort that is proportionate and measurable with all countries but still avoids blockades and interstate blocs because they view that the bloc will increase conflict between the powers of both the Eastern and Bloc countries (Wicaksana, 2016). Globally, Indonesia's free and active politics under the leadership of the New Order made several separations from western countries, which of course, on the United States side illustrates Soekarno, where the separation occurred. However, after Suharto took office in 1998, the Indonesian government continued to avoid broad cooperation capital in the sense that it did not recognize the block system but still prioritized independence and the system that President Suharto had built around the world. Although there were some instructions with issues to the domestic government, it did not prevent the next president from

traveling abroad. Relations with several countries have been good since the liberation of East Timor in 1975, that is, the expansion of the population that resulted in the agreement in 1999 without being marred by the issue of human rights, and the condition of Indonesia is getting more robust in the eyes of the international community (Weatherbee, 2014).

Indeed, the conditions in West Papua as a member of the United Nations and an ASEAN country, Indonesia continues to make various efforts to get close to the first non-Aligned ASEAN countries, where Indonesia has made ASEAN the foundation of various cooperations in the perspective of Southeast Asia (Hartawan, 2011). After the end of Suharto's leadership as a significant democratic state in the last 100 years, Indonesia is still playing its influence to encourage coordinated foreign cooperation efforts while improving domestic governance, democracy, security, and toughness, in various regions in Indonesia itself. So since then, Indonesia has been getting stronger and has gained various respect from other countries because Indonesia can become one of the guardians of stability in Southeast Asia democratically, hoping for a share from countries that reconcile the parties in Southeast Asia. Therefore, considering that Indonesia's geographical area is so vast with its expanding archipelagic capacity, Indonesia is encouraged to become a political force in Southeast Asia and even in Asia to establish peace and progress in various diplomatic relations (Hübner, 2012). Likewise, since the next administration, President SBY and President Jokowi, with a few domestic problems, it will undoubtedly make Indonesia one of the countries that still practice democracy. However, many parties have certainly seen the chat, which is the format of Indonesia's foreign cooperation after Jokowi's presidency, in which the political system and Social life continue to be colored by identity politics and other issues that are of concern to the world how Indonesia will reorganize international relations which are increasingly receiving worldwide attention (Maclellan, 2015).

## **Method**

In the method and material section, the paper will describe the procedure for carrying out the study, which aims to obtain data in the form of research evidence to assist this study in discussing the prediction of the direction of Indonesia's foreign policy after President Jokowi's leadership in 2024 (AlYahmady & Alabri, 2013). The writer's observation is that every period of Indonesia's presidency since independence until now; Of course, there are differences in foreign policy policies by each presidential period, not least after the Jokowi presidency. This study will answer the question. What predictions for Indonesia's international relations after Mr. Jokowi's tenure in 2024? So, to answer the questions and problems of Indonesian

leadership after president earning, especially internationally, we have visited several types of literature that discuss political issues and Indonesian international political policies, especially in the publication of books, reports, and other publications (Seers, 2012). Next, we conduct an in-depth data analysis to understand this study's core issue. The analysis involves data simulation, evaluation, in-depth data interpretation, and drawing relevant conclusions to answer all study questions validly and with high reality. This effort relies entirely on search data in several online applications, and we also report this in the form of descriptive report data. An electronic search was carried out using keywords in Google Scholar, Taylor and Francis publications, SSugepub, Google Scholar, and several other publications (Hammarberg et al., 2016). Thus a brief description of the method section of the formulation of the problem, search for data, analyze data until the end of the report. results concerning other qualitative study reports.

## **Results and Discussion**

Participation between Indonesia and the United States has existed for a long time, even before the announcement of Indonesia's autonomy in 1945 (Prabha, 2018). Peaceful relations were separated with the start of government offices in their respective countries. Reciprocity occurs in various fields, such as legislative issues, protection and security, exchange, speculation, the travel industry, progress, energy, climate, food security, maritime endeavors, peacekeeping, teaching, science, innovation, and interfaith discourse. The most important reciprocal relationship between Indonesia and the US was suspected when the two countries released the Indonesia-US Comprehensive Partnership in 2010. Likewise, cooperation with countries in the Middle East (Van Bruinessen, 2018). Indonesia is the country with the largest Muslim population on the planet. This makes Indonesia have to have excellent two-sided relations with Saudi Arabia. This is because one of the commitments of Muslims is to make a must-do trip to Saudi Arabia. Likewise, every month there are Muslims who perform Umrah in their homeland.

Cooperation between Indonesia and Saudi Arabia is mainly related to hajj and umrah travel (Wu & Mursid, 2020). There is a lot of mutual participation between Indonesia and Saudi Arabia in various fields, such as training. There is a lot of substitute trade between the two countries. Indonesia and Saudi Arabia also participate significantly in killing radicalism and psychological warfare. The risk of radicalism and psychological warfare must be destroyed for world harmony to be understood—cooperation between Indonesia and Saudi Arabia (Yezli et al., 2016). Official diplomatic relations between Indonesia and Saudi Arabia were opened in

1950. The two countries signed a defense cooperation agreement at the end of January 2014. The agreement mainly covers force training and counterterrorism. Bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and Saudi Arabia is expected to increase in the organization and service of Hajj. Indonesia and Saudi Arabia established diplomatic relations in 1950. Relations are significant because Saudi Arabia is the birthplace of Islam, and Indonesia is home to the world's largest Muslim population; both are Muslim-majority countries (Schneier, 2015).

Collaboration between Indonesia and the United States has existed for quite a while, even before the declaration of Indonesia's autonomy in 1945. Strategic relations between the two were set apart by the launch of international safe havens in their particular nations. Respective relations happen in different fields, like legislative issues, protection and security, exchange, venture, the travel industry, improvement, energy, climate, food security, oceanic undertakings, peacekeeping, training, science, innovation, and interfaith discourse. The most vital two-sided connection between Indonesia and the US was likely when the two nations sent off the Indonesia-US Comprehensive Partnership in 2010.

### **Indonesia and Saudi Arabia**

Indonesia is a country with the most significant Muslim populace on the planet. This makes Indonesia should have excellent reciprocal relations with Saudi Arabia (Abdullah, 2017). This is because one of the commitments of Muslims is to go on a journey which must be done in Saudi Arabia. Likewise, each month there are Muslims who perform Umrah in the country. The participation among Indonesia and Saudi Arabia is mainly connected with the Hajj and Umrah journeys.

Nonetheless, there is a great deal of two-sided participation between Indonesia and Saudi Arabia in different fields, such as schooling. There are numerous understudy trades between the two nations. Indonesia and Saudi Arabia also coordinate extensively in destroying radicalism and psychological oppression. The risks of radicalism and psychological warfare should be annihilated to understand world harmony (Qurtuby, 2019).

### **Joined United Nations**

Indonesia turned into an authorized individual from the United Nations on September 28, 1950, as the 60th part (Webster, 2011). Indonesia's association with the United Nations was upheld entirely consistently by its individuals. Indonesia is vigorously associated with UN exercises. An illustration of Indonesia's job in ASEAN and UN associations, one of which is shaping a Garuda Contingent to assist with laying out harmony in different areas of the planet

by joining the UN peacekeeping power. Something like multiple times, Indonesia has sent a Garuda contingent. The initial time was in 1957 to keep up with harmony in the nation of Egypt (Conforti & Focarelli, 2016).

### **Association of Islamic Cooperation**

The OIC is a worldwide association that is, for the most part, occupied with participation with nations with the most significant Muslim populace on the planet. The foundation of establishing this association consumes the Muslim sacred spot, particularly the Al-Aqsa mosque, on August 21, 1969, by Jewish and Christian fans in Jerusalem, Palestine (Kayaoglu, 2015). As the country with the most significant Muslim populace on the planet, Indonesia took part in the foundation of this association alongside 56 different nations. The OIC mainly affects Indonesia, so Indonesia is joining the OIC right up 'til now (Akbarzadeh & Ahmed, 2018); Example of Indonesia's Multilateral Relations.

### **Asia Pacific Economic Community**

One of the indicators of a country's progress is the progress of development in the country's financial area. As one of the autonomous nations on the planet, Indonesia should foster the country's economy so the government assistance to the Indonesian public increments (Zafar et al., 2019). One of the endeavors made by Indonesia in this field is to lay out multilateral relations with nations in the Asia Pacific locale inside the extent of APEC. APEC is one of the global participation gatherings in the financial field. This discussion fortifies economic participation between nations in the Asia Pacific area so financial advancement can be equally appropriated throughout the locale. This participation, in the end, extended to different fields that were still firmly connected with the financial area. Indonesia's part in APEC is very fundamental. Somewhere around Indonesia has filled in as the executive of APEC two times and host of the APEC Summit (Das et al., 2013).

### **G-20**

After the financial emergency in 1997 passed, Indonesia was again hit by a monetary emergency in 2007. The monetary emergency brought this about in created nations which affected agricultural nations, one of which was Indonesia, accordingly causing the requirement for far-reaching taking care of and collaboration among nations on the planet world. In 2008, the United States government stepped up and held a Summit for 20 nations on the planet that were impacted by this financial emergency. The 20 nations other than the US are Indonesia,

Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK, Argentina, Mexico, Russia, South Korea, Saudi Arabia, China, Turkey, Australia, Brazil, India, and South Africa. As one of the non-industrial nations in this gathering, Indonesia plays a part in safeguarding the interests of emerging nations (Acharya, 2014).

### **The Meaning of Bilateral Relations Between Indonesia**

One strategy for getting over the necessities between two very familiar people is the standard of complementary relations (Kadarudin et al., 2019). The separate word is taken from the Latin "bi," meaning two, and "lateral," suggesting having a spot with something. Individual means having a spot with two get-togethers. Corresponding means two countries' relationships in the political, financial, and socio-social fields. Fundamentally, all inquiries of concern and joint issues, for a country to start two-sided relations do not start from the eyes to the heart, but from the opening shot of political relations, which suggests the two countries see the presence of various countries. This was separate by the stamping of a joint report followed by the errand of their singular Ambassadors. Acknowledging each other, truly around them could collaborate anytime or find a response for any issue (Manurung, 2021). This support is discussed with the implied individual relationship instruments. This is a get-together for countries to meet reliably and visit each other from the specific level, clerics to Heads of State. The different sides can examine fortifying participation or common concern issues in a state meeting. In the meantime, the individuals at the front of reciprocal relations are State Representatives abroad.

They are quick to impart issues and investigate the potential for collaboration. Delegates will submit to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for independent direction. In the meantime, the finish of respective relations is the visit of the Head of State because, in the Head of State, it is examined and supported to meet numerous essential arrangements (Ganesan & Amer, 2010). Whenever the two nations consent to collaborate, this responsibility is expressed in a tight spot between the two nations and can be as an understanding, MoU, or other composed arrangement. For Indonesia, the guideline for laying out foreign relations is accessible and dynamic. "Free" implies that Indonesia lays out relations with any nation as per our inclinations, not favoring one side but rather checking shared benefits out. While "Dynamic" signifies proceeding to contribute to battling for harmony and civil rights on the planet. This standard causes Indonesia to have many accomplices since Indonesia is a "span developer" or extension manufacturer. Indonesia tries to connect contrasts for shared interests. Indonesia at present has conciliatory relations with 196 nations on the planet addressed by 131 agents abroad. Indonesia's most special relationship was Egypt's primary country to perceive

Indonesia's autonomy on March 22, 1946. In the interim, Indonesia's strategic relations were last opened with the Cook Islands and Niue on July 12, 2019 (Mahfud, 2014).

### **Relations with Arab Nations**

The Middle East is one of the originations of traditional human progress and urban culture. This region is the mother of three significant world religions, and the most seasoned colleges on the planet were first settled around here (Bozeman, 2017). Furthermore, geologically, this region is critical since it is situated between the mainlands of Asia, Africa, and Europe, somewhat influencing the entire world. With its essential job in world history, the potential and difficulties of this district have affected the elements and steadiness of the world to date. During the past time frame, the Middle East locale was one region that is as yet hit by struggle and unsteadiness. Unsteadiness and struggle in the Middle East are caused, among others, by the battle for political power, sectarianism, the development and advancement of revolutionary gatherings, and geopolitical contest, among significant powers (Haacke, 2002).

Likewise, the Middle East district's precariousness is also brought about by the incomplete course of political change and democratization in the Middle East area. Everything is anticipated to go on from now on, notwithstanding different elements (Watenpugh, 2014). In the financial field, the Middle East area is a train of worldwide monetary development, which is shown by the number of inhabitants in the district, contacting 456,707,404 individuals, comparable to 6% of the world's complete populace. This region is also anticipated to turn into a motor of development that will address 65% of the world's complete working-class populace in 2030. This region is likewise an essential region, where enormous oil supplies cover 66% of the world's oil. Since the COVID-19 flare-up, economic development in the Middle East locale after the pandemic will be remedied between a short 12% to positive 2% (Haneesh & Venkateshwar, 2021).

Behind the colossal difficulties brought about by COVID-19, there is a chance for nearer collaboration with the Middle East district in alleviating COVID-19 as well as defeating the effect of the financial slump through post-pandemic monetary recuperation (Fogg, 2018). In 2020, the district's financial development will confront serious difficulties, with three principal factors setting off the Covid-19 pandemic: decreased oil costs and oil creation. Subsequently, Middle Eastern nations are supposed to record lower GDP, by around 0.5-2%, than recently assessed. This is firmly connected with the decrease in oil and gas GDP, where oil and gas incomes diminished by around \$40 billion, contrasted with 2019. Then again, the financial shortfall continued to reach 4.7% of GDP, from 2.1% in 2019 (Hoesterey, 2013). The

developing deficiency this increment will empower nations in the Middle East to relax their money-related approaches.

### **Potential problems in the Middle East Region**

Possibilities and Problems, by and large, Indonesia has firmly followed improvements in the Middle East locale that could obstruct Indonesia's inclinations. Internal struggles and nationwide conflicts in a few nations like Syria and Yemen; the political emergency in Lebanon; and flimsiness in Iraq (Burton, 2021). Conflicts between nations in the district stretch out to different areas, like the Palestinian-Israeli struggle, the issue of the Sunni-Shia struggle, struggle in Yemen and Libya. International security like illegal intimidation; the peculiarity of Islamic State-IS with unfamiliar fear-monger contenders selected from different nations; and transnational wrongdoings, for example, sneaking and illegal exploitation, which frequently includes Indonesian residents. Protection of Indonesian residents, particularly Indonesian Migrant Workers, and bringing home Indonesian residents from struggling nations and bringing home of Indonesian residents because of the Covid-19 Pandemic (Porter et al., 2011).

Perceiving the significance and critical significance of the Middle East, the Middle East Directorate, as one of the points of foreign relations, is expected to have the option to adjust rapidly and answer elements by thinking about the desperation of expanding participation and dissecting the necessities of Indonesia's strategy later on, including (Legrenzi, 2015). The elements of homegrown governmental issues in each Middle Eastern nation are exceptionally high, so it requires escalated nonstop and far-located commitment. The elements and difficulties in overseeing reciprocal relations and collaboration with nations in the locale are extreme and affect Indonesia's international concerns and discretion accomplishments. Geo-financially, the idea of participation between nations in the Middle East is unique in different areas, with the enthusiastic closeness that exists and requires personal closeness to have the option to fabricate trust between the two gatherings (Sarhan, 2017). Ensure and keep up with Indonesia's monetary advantages and add to local solidness through respective components, particularly with the Joint Commission Session, Establishment of Business Forums, and foundation of financial arrangements.

Conduct extraordinary participation with central parts in the Middle East locale and significant accomplices for Indonesia in local and multilateral gatherings, particularly in drawing in other Middle Eastern nations (Chomsky et al., 2015). During the pandemic, make the most of the multitude of chances and open doors in Middle Eastern nations centered around well-being strategy; and raise new developments in the execution of reciprocal relations to

assist with defeating the Covid-19 pandemic. For this situation, it has been noticed that participation in the acquisition of Covid-19 immunizations and Covid-19 test packs with PEA is an advancement in the well-being area. Furthermore, the pandemic center around collaboration in monetary tact and raises new developments in the execution of two-sided relations to empower financial recuperation. For this situation, the Travel Corridor Agreement with PEA has been kept as development in advancing monetary recuperation; investigation of limit building collaboration with Palestine and Libya in exchange, oil and gas and business (Charountaki, 2010).

### **Standards and Underpinnings of International Policy**

Indonesia plays many parts in the worldwide world. From the Non-Aligned Movement to the Asia-Africa Conference, Indonesia effectively seeks discretion to accomplish world harmony. Indonesia's accomplishments are connected with the idea of international strategy embraced (Umar, 2016). Beforehand, what was Indonesia's international strategy? The meaning of Indonesia's international strategy is contained in Law Number 37 of 1999 concerning Foreign Relations. International strategy is the arrangements, mentalities, and steps taken by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia in managing different nations, worldwide associations, and different subjects of global regulation about managing global issues to accomplish public objectives. By and large, international strategy is remembered for the idea of worldwide relations alongside foreign relations and global governance issues to keep up with the autonomy of the country and keep up with the well-being of the state (Soepriyanti, 2014).

### **Self-Produced**

Advance global harmony increment the fraternity of all countries Indonesian Foreign Policy. Standards of Indonesian Foreign Policy. Indonesia sticks to the standard of a free and dynamic international strategy. A free and dynamic international strategy is an international strategy that is allowed to decide mentalities and approaches towards worldwide issues and is not bound to one specific power. This standard of international strategy effectively contributes, as contemplations and active cooperation in settling clashes, to acknowledging world requests in light of opportunity, everlasting harmony, and civil rights. Mohammad Hatta first conveyed this guideline in quite a while discourse entitled *Rowing Between Two Corals* on September 2, 1948, at the Central Indonesian National Committee meeting (Hutabarat, 2014).

The Foundation of Indonesia's Foreign Policy. International strategy requires solid groundwork to help its approaches (Parameswaran, 2014). Indonesia has three starting points for its international strategy: the ideal, protected, and functional establishments. The ideal underpinning of Indonesia's international strategy is Pancasila as the premise of the state. Pancasila is the premise of the state, as a manual for the country's existence, and as the wellspring of all regulations and constitutions that apply in Indonesia. Sacred Establishment, The sacred reason for executing a free and dynamic international strategy depends on the essential regulation, specifically the 1945 Constitution (Baldino & Carr, 2016). As a sacred premise, the country's public objectives are also expressed in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, the fourth passage concerning the standards and objectives of the country to take an interest in achieving world harmony.

Functional Platform rather than the ideal and sacred premise, the functional premise is unique following the times. The function is still up in the air through the strategies of every administration around then. In any case, fundamentally, the functional premise of Indonesia's international strategy alludes to the Outlines of State Policy or GBHN. The GBHN is an execution establishment that accentuates the premise, nature, and rules for the battle to accomplish the public objectives of the Indonesian country. That is the grasping, reason, standard, and underpinning of Indonesia's international strategy. By sticking to the guideline of being accessible and dynamic, Indonesia assumes an active part in worldwide relations to make world harmony (Andika, 2016).

### **Indonesian Foreign Policy System**

Each nation needs an international strategy to layout excellent relations with different nations. What is Indonesia's international strategy framework? (Agung, 2018). This international strategy means keeping up with the country's freedom and keeping up the nation's security, advancing global harmony, and incrementing fellowship among countries cited from the Pancasila and Citizenship Education E-Module aggregated by the Pancasila Ministry of Education and Culture. Not just that, international strategy can likewise assist a country with getting the merchandise it needs from abroad to meet its homegrown requirements and thrive, which means Indonesian Foreign Policy. Indonesia's international strategy has been controlled in Law Number 37 of 1999 concerning Foreign Relations. This standard covers the execution of foreign relations and international strategy (McRae, 2014).

To these principles, international strategy is the approaches, perspectives, and steps taken by the public authority of the Republic of Indonesia in directing relations with different

nations, worldwide associations, and different subjects of global regulation about managing worldwide issues to accomplish public objectives. Indonesian Foreign Policy System (Murphy, 2012). Indonesia's international strategy framework is free and dynamic, propagated for the public interest. The framework depends on Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, and the Outlines of State Policy (GBHN). Indonesia's international strategy framework is executed through imaginative, dynamic, and expectant discretion, not simply standard and receptive, firm in standards and position, and reasonable and adaptable approach. The president can assign his clout in relations and international strategy to the clergyman (Thies & Sari, 2018).

Furthermore, he can likewise select authorities other than the Minister of Foreign Affairs, government authorities, or others to keep up with relations. Further made sense in Law 37/1999, the execution of Indonesia's international strategy should be an impression of the country's philosophy (Tan, 2014). As the philosophy of the Indonesian country, Pancasila is the best establishment that impacts and enlivens the international strategy of the Republic of Indonesia. Sending off the site of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the standards hid in Indonesia's international strategy were first advanced by the then VP, Mohammad Hatta, on September 2, 1948, in Yogyakarta. In the functioning gathering meeting of the Central Indonesian National Committee as the herald of the Indonesian House of Representatives, Vice President Hatta, who was simultaneously Prime Endlessly clergyman of Defense of the Republic, made sense of the public authority's position on different homegrown and worldwide issues. Indeed, Indonesia's international strategy framework (Robbins, 2012). As a rule, the framework alludes to a fair, established, and functional premise.

### **Jokowi is an International Strategy Style**

For the fifth time, President Jokowi was missing from the UN General Assembly and relegated to Vice President Jusuf Kalla as earlier years (Simorangkir & Pamungkas, 2017). The public authority contends that the president's nonattendance from the global gathering is because of the homegrown circumstance that has as of late grabbed the eye of the general population and the public authority, for example, the Papua issue, the correction of a few regulations that have started far and wide contention locally, and backwoods and land fires. Aside from that, the shortfall of the president in a worldwide discussion of the type of the UN General Assembly is awful because the president is an image of the state, so his nonappearance can be deciphered as Indonesia's absence of an obligation to worldwide issues (Warburton, 2016). This is likewise amusing to think that Indonesia is a non-extremely durable individual from the UN Security Council for the 2019-2020 period. The primary and most delegate organ

for decision-production at the United Nations, Indonesia's investment in the General Assembly will exhibit how the public authority's "free-dynamic" international strategy is run.

### **Individual Factors**

One of the most conceivable purposes behind President Jokowi's nonappearance from the UN General Assembly since he got down to business in 2014 is his abhorrence for multilateral gatherings. Rather than his ancestors, Jokowi cares very little about global issues (Budiono & Purba, 2020). In the investigation of international strategy examination, the pioneer's character factor extraordinarily impacts state conduct worldwide. Pioneer character attributes, including convictions, intentions, and administration style in going with choices, assume a vital part behind state conduct (Hermann, 1980). President Jokowi is a lawmaker with a logical view. His experience as a business person shapes an attitude that will generally be situated towards benefit and misfortune contemplations. For his purposes, the international strategy should help Indonesia. While going to the 2014 G20 Summit in Brisbane, Jokowi expressed that befriending numerous nations should be helpful in Indonesia. All in all, the quest for benefit ought to be the rule of foreign relations. This point of view has suggestions for Jokowi's political style, which lean toward a separate way of dealing with multilateralism (Santikajaya, 2016).

For example, in numerous multilateral gatherings, the G20, APEC, East Asian Summit, IORA, Jokowi is exceptionally excited about holding reciprocal gatherings with delegates. This was done to investigate collaboration to create an arrangement that benefits Indonesia (Manurung, 2014). At the G20 Summit in Osaka, Japan, Jokowi held 16 reciprocal gatherings last June. At the ASEAN Summit in Thailand, Jokowi held two-sided gatherings with five ASEAN nations. The issues discussed in these respective gatherings changed, yet the most prevailing were financial issues. Using multilateral discussions to investigate two-sided collaboration is typical in global relations. Taylor et al., (2013) expressed a cozy connection between multilateral and two-sided discussions where most nations utilize multilateral gatherings as an extension between appointments to reinforce relations (Indrayani, 2016). This implies that multilateral discussions are treated as facilitators of participation between two nations. Thus, when a nation goes to a multilateral discussion, its fundamental need is not to add to the gathering yet to construct vital associations with the agents.

## **More Active**

This logical tact style recommends an egocentric and internal-looking international strategy character (Tapsell, 2015). Even though it is right on a basic level, the conciliatory style that follows the president's preferences can debilitate Indonesia's status and notoriety worldwide. Up to this point, the explanation is that Indonesia has been perceived as a worldwide player who is very dynamic in adding to taking care of worldwide issues. Indonesia is even perceived as a "standardizing force" (Acharya, 2014) that is dynamic in advancing standards of worldwide relations, both locally and internationally. It is not necessarily the case that under the Jokowi organization, Indonesia's international strategy is inactive. Indonesia has reliably assumed a functioning and productive part, particularly in global clash issues, as shown by Indonesia on account of the Iran-Saudi Arabia struggle in 2016, the contention in Myanmar connected with the Rohingya issue, and working with harmony in Afghanistan through the Indonesia-Afghanistan-Pakistan three-dimensional discussion in 2018. Later, Indonesia started the Indo-Pacific thought for ASEAN to take on (Zeng & Zhang, 2021).

This dynamic should be valued from one perspective. Then again, President Jokowi's colossal individual impact on Indonesia's international strategy plan could have real ramifications for Indonesia's possibility of turning into a politically influential nation (Alam et al., 2021). President Jokowi's practicality can debilitate Indonesia's conciliatory stance since maybe the president misjudges multilateral gatherings. As a matter of fact, through multilateral discussions, Indonesia can realize itself as a standardizing force. As Mahubani, (2013) expressed, multilateral discussions are significant because they address the interests of the more extensive global local area or the parliament of man, the battle for human qualities, is a gathering for figuring out worldwide standards, and arrange different worldwide collaborations. This job cannot be helped out through gatherings that focus on essential issues between the two nations (Mulyaman et al., 2021).

Since it is an impression of character, President Jokowi's realistic mentality is hard to change. Therefore, Indonesia's international strategy has not changed much from the past time frame in the following five years (Dorigné-Thomson, 2021). We can peruse this sign, for instance, in Jokowi's announcement of triumph as president-elect on July 14. Of the five focuses on Jokowi's strategic plan in the second term of his organization, not a solitary one of them noticed international strategy. Worldwide intricacy is not just a practical perspective situated in the homegrown circle. Also, Indonesia's active job worldwide is expected to take part in endeavors to acknowledge the global request. To turn into a worldwide power, Indonesia needs fortifying at the homegrown level, yet in addition, necessities to increment active

cooperation in endeavors to tackle worldwide issues. During the primary time of Jokowi's organization, Indonesia has zeroed in on fortifying the stance of public power with the rule that international strategy starts at home. This is the ideal opportunity for the public authority to do international strategy with the guideline of international strategy from home to the world (Turner et al., 2022).

## **Conclusion**

Finally, we can conclude from a series of data exposures on research findings that aim to predict Indonesia's international relations after Jokowi's leadership, a study of international political literacy. Findings from a study of various literature sources have led this research the conclusion that Indonesia's international relations from the post-independence period to the present still adhere to a free, active, and flexible political policy system that avoids any interstate blocs but emphasizes participating in world peace. as stated in the constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Although there are many different opinions and impressions between one decade of presidents and other presidential leadership, Indonesia adheres to free and active politics where policies follow government regulations from other units. One big difference cannot be found—the style characteristic of each country.

In particular, Jokowi's leadership period has little focus on domestic leadership. The beauty of the Jokowi era emphasizes domestic development, but this is a characteristic of the patient himself, who prefers to run a program that rotates to domestic interests. For future predictions after President Jokowi, based on data from Indonesia, which is a country that adheres to free and active politics, of course, with the condition of the government, which is the largest Muslim population in the world, course, it is colored by identity politics. Today's reminder Indonesia is a country with the largest Muslim population globally. Of course, this will color the position of leadership and international policy.

This is very reasonable when viewed from the leadership of each president, such as during the Soeharto era, we are more inclined to leadership towards nationalism when the change is produced in the future in 2024, we believe that there will be a political policy in which Indonesia will become one of the strongest countries in Southeast Asia and will also become countries that lead other Islamic countries and this is a difference between each of the first president Jokowi president nationalism. The conclusion is that based on evidence and facts, field studies prove that Indonesia is still one of the most influential Muslim countries in the world and will undoubtedly provide a vehicle for political and foreign policy arenas where there will be a change of leadership that leads to identity politics. However, from various

historical evidence, leadership certainly has different characteristics but will still adhere to regulations, namely free, active and flexible politics.

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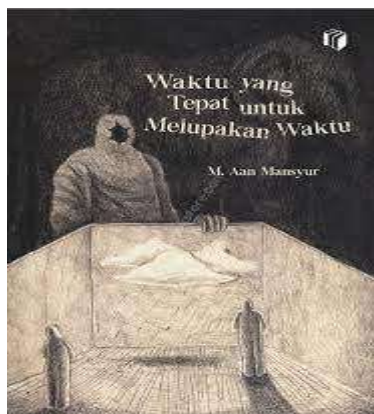
## The Right Time to Forget The Time: Waktu yang tepat untuk Melupakan Waktu

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### Introduction

What's fun about reading poetry? Everyone has their own way of enjoying poetry. Everyone can interpret a poem in their own way. Reading poetry can also be a way to relieve fatigue. Reading poetry can take us to spaces of feelings that we may never really understand before.

Name of M Aan Mansyur in the Indonesian literature sector is certainly familiar. The poet from Bone, South Sulawesi, became increasingly popular when his poems were used in the What's with Love 2 (AADC 2) movie, which was released in 2016. Now, he is back to showing his latest work. A collection of poems entitled 'The Right Time to Forget the Time.' which released in last October 2021 by Shira Media Publishers.

"Apakah kita adalah kata benda atau kata kerja? Apakah kita adalah kata kerja yang berhenti bekerja dan kini berusaha bertahan hidup sebagai kata benda?," Says Aan Mansyur in one of his latest collection of poems, which is specifically situated on page 42.

### **What's Inside?**

There are so many questions asked in the poems. With various issues that are also so diverse in each of his poems. The loss of many 'us', 'us' in this rhyme are not only us humans, but also means that humans are only a small part of a larger us. Not only issues and questions, even looking at the form of these poems, it will also made us feel many various feeling. He said that poetry is not only seen as a genre but as a delivery system or medium used.

36 titles of poems, all of them were written by Aan Mansyur during the pandemic. All these titles have their respective meanings. From an illustration over this book, then it adds its own life and strength to what has been written. There is a picture of an elephant as one of the illustrations that appear in this book. The meaning of the elephant itself is as a metaphorical figure of speech in it. And the reason why Aan Mansyur chose elephant illustration to participate in coloring the beauty of this book is because every time he sees pictures of big animals, like elephants, he gets sad. In his opinion, they are the saddest animals, it is very difficult to avoid the muzzle of the weapon. And according to him, it's a metaphor that fits perfectly with the poems in this book.

This 99-page book has points that are quite relatable for all of us in this day and this era. In a day where we lose our imagination of living together, we are faced with individualism every day and so many things change us.

### **Special Chapter**

In this hardcover and illustrated book, there is also a poem which is located on page 77, which is specifically intended for one of the advices of a writer in Indonesia, who just died on July 19, 2020 and the exact title that used in the book is Sembilan Belas Juli 2020 for sapardi Djoko Damono.

di sini, hari itu:  
hujan patah,  
terbelah.  
tubuh hujan—jari-jari hujan, lengan  
hujan, kaki hujan, mata hujan, rambut  
hujan, raut hujan, dada hujan, jantung

hujan, darah hujan, keringat hujan—  
tiba-tiba berhenti, mengakhiri jatuhnya  
di ketinggian udara, di separuh jatuh.  
yang sampai ke tanah, menyentuh tubuh  
kami, membasahkuyupkan pikiran kami:  
hangat hujan, wangi hujan, warna-warni  
hujan, denyut hujan, ingatan hujan, bisik  
hujan, doa hujan, tabah hujan, keinginan  
& ketidakinginan hujan, diam hujan,  
rahasia-rahasia hujan, masa lalu  
& masa depan hujan, jiwa hujan ...

That's the sound of the first three stanzas of the poem devoted to the late Mr. Sapardi Djoko Damono. The snippet of the poem may be enough to represent all of us who feel very lost over the loss of a poet whose creation is so famous in our country that likened to various items that become rain, which means the feeling of falling or losing.

Many other poems that have deep meaning and have important lessons that not everyone understands, such as Pelajaran Melupakan, Perjalanan, Jatuh, Sajak Kecil Menjelang Keabadian, dan Penghiburan dan Alasan Lain Menikmati Senja which I think the message is quite successful in making my heart a little scratched, and the poetry language by M Aan Mansyur is a little difficult to understand because it has a deep meaning.

There is a mini-essay in this book which aims to help us understand some of the language styles of the poem. Similar to every previous work of Aan Mansyur, the phrases in this latest work are lively and intelligent. In this book, he collaborates with Wulang Sunu to visually interpret the poems contained in his book. This book is a poetry book that is very appropriate for all of us who are experiencing life in the midst of a pandemic. Because many things happened in the pandemic, which changed our lifestyle.

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### **Reference**

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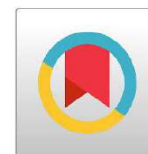
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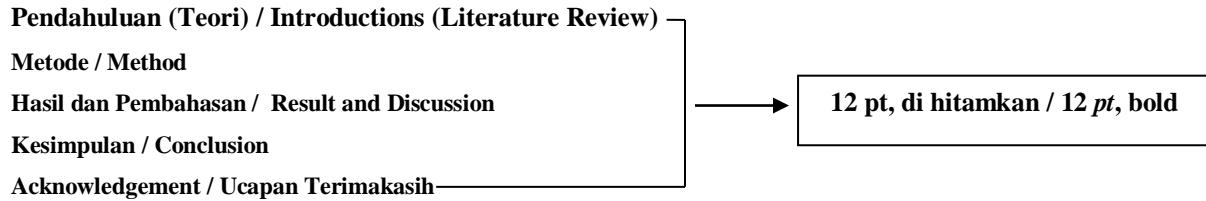


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ARTICLE INFO / INFO ARTIKEL	
<p><b>Keywords</b>                      Keyword_1                      Keyword_2                      Keyword_3                      Etc</p>	<p><b>ABSTRACT (10PT)</b>                      Type your abstract here (10 pt).                      The abstract has to be written within 250 words maximum and followed by with three to five keywords.</p>
<p><b>KataKunci</b>                      Kata Kunci 1                      Kata Kunci 3                      Kata Kunci 3                      dst</p>	<p><b>ABSTRAK (10PT)</b>                      Model Penulisan Abstrak (10 pt).                      Abstrak di tulis dengan ketentuan maksimal 250 Kata, dengan kata kunci 3 (tiga) hingga 5 (lima) kata.</p>
<p><b>Article history</b>                      Submitted                      Revised                      Accepted</p> <p><b>Riwayat Artikel</b>                      Mengirim                      Penelaahan                      Diterima</p>	<p>This is an open access article under the <a href="#">CC-BY-NC-SA</a> license.                      Akses artikel terbuka dengan model <a href="#">CC-BY-NC-SA</a> sebagai lisensinya.</p> 

### Structure Article Journal / Struktur Artikel Jurnal



#### 1. Introduction (Theory) (bold, 12 pt) / Pendahuluan (teori) (bold, 12 pt)

The introduction must contain a general background and a literature review (state of the art) as the basic of new research question, main research problems, and the hypothesis. In the final part of the introduction, the purpose of the article writing should be stated. (12 pt)

Bagian pendahuluan berisi latar belakang dan tinjauan pustaka (*state of the art*) sebagai dasar utama terkait kebaharuan penelitian, masalah utama penelitian, dan hipotesis. Pada bagian akhir latar belakang harus dijelaskan terkait tujuan penelitian secara jelas. (12 pt)

#### 2. Method / Metode (bold, 12 pt)

Contains the research design used (methods, types of data, data sources, data collection techniques, data analysis techniques, measurement of variables) written in the form of flowing paragraphs (not numbered). (11 pt)

Metode berisi design penelitian yang akan dilakukan, dengan beberapa poin yakni: (jenis data yang digunakan, sumber datanya, teknik pengumpulan data, teknik analisis data, hingga pengukuran variabel) ditulis dalam bentuk paragraf (bukan nomor). (11 pt)

#### 3. Literatur Review / Studi Kepustakaan (bold, 12 pt) (Especially Studi Kepustakaan)

Literature review articles contain an analysis and commentary of the publications on a specific area of research (latest trends 10 years). In larger subject areas, the review may point to significant works in that topic. However, new and emergent areas might have a small enough body of knowledge to be covered in its entirety. The purpose of the literature review article is to describe the general or condition of the topic under consideration and to analyze and critique the latest trends and developments in that topic. (11 pt)

Tinjauan literatur artikel mengandung analisis dan komentar dari publikasi pada wilayah tertentu penelitian (tren terbaru 10 tahun). yang menjadi subyek kajian dan memiliki kajian yang menarik, walaupun masih sangat minim kajiannya. Di dalam studi kepustakaan akan memberikan gambaran secara umum tentang kondisi kajian dalam melakukan pertimbangan, melakukan analisis serta kritik terhadap kajian atau isu – isu terbaru. (11 pt)

#### 4. Results and Discussion / Hasil dan Pembahasan (bold, 12 pt)

Contains the results of empirical research or theoretical studies that are written in a systematic, critical analysis, and informative. The use of tables, figures is only as a support to clarify the discussion and is limited to supporters who are truly substantial, for example tables of statistical test results, images of test results of models etc. Discussion of the results is argumentative concerning the relevance of the results, theories, previous research and empirical facts found, and shows the novelty of the findings. (11 pt)

Berisi hasil penelitian yang disajikan secara empiris atau teoritis, kemudian dituangkan dalam sebuah studi yang sistematis, analisis kritis, dan informatif. Penggunaan tabel, gambar hanya sebagai pendukung untuk memperjelas kajian, dan hanya contoh yang relevan secara substansi yang di tampilkan, seperti: hasil pengujian statistik, gambar dan hasil dari uji model dan lain – lain. pembaharuan terkait hasil argumentatif yang berkaitan dengan hasil penelitian dengan teori yang ada, atau mencoba menemukan teori baru, sehingga bisa menemukan hasil yang penelitian yang terbaharui. (11 pt)

**Tabel 1. Jumlah Pengujian WFF Tiga NA = 15 atau NA = 8** (9 pt, bold) (Kosong satu spasi, 6 pt)  
**Table 1. Number of Testing of WFF Triple NA=15 or NA=8** (9 pt, bold) (one blank single space line, 6 pt)

NC	NP			
	3	4	8	10
3	1200	2000	2500	3000
5	2000	2200	2700	3400
8	2500	2700	16000	22000
10	3000	3400	22000	28000

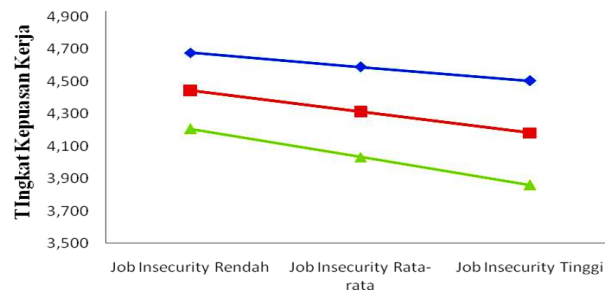
(two blank single space lines, 10 point font)  
 (Dua kosong satu ruang baris, huruf 10 point)

**Table** (12 pt, bold) (one blank single space line, 10 pt)

Tables are written with Times New Roman font size 10 and single spaced below the title of the table. The title of the table is written with font size 10 (boldface) above the table as prescribed in the format given below as example. The table is numbered in Arabic numerals. There is one single space line between the table and the paragraph. The table is placed immediately after it is referred to in the text. The frame of the table uses 1 font-size line. If the title in each table column is long and complex, the columns are numbered and the notes are given below the table. (one blank single space line, 10 point font)

**Tabel** (12 pt, bold) (Kosong satu spasi, 10 pt)

Tabel ditulis dengan ukuran font Times New Roman 10 dan tunggal spasi di bawah judul tabel. Judul tabel ditulis dengan ukuran font 10 (huruf tebal) di atas meja seperti yang ditentukan dalam format yang diberikan di bawah ini sebagai contoh. tabel diberi nomor dengan angka Arab. Ada satu spasi tunggal antara meja dan paragraf. meja ditempatkan segera setelah disebut dalam teks. Bingkai meja menggunakan 1 font-size line. Jika judul di setiap kolom tabel panjang dan rumit, kolom diberi nomor dan catatan yang diberikan di bawah meja. (Kosong satu spasi, 10 pt)



(one single space, 6 point font)  
 (Satu spasi tunggal, 6 titik font)

**Graphic.** For any graphic contents which have been published by another author, the corresponding author must obtain a written permission from that other author and his/her publisher. Include one graphic content which is printed in good quality in a full-size page or scanned graphic content in good resolution in the format as follows {name of file}.jpeg, or {name of file}.tiff. If the graphic content is in the form of photograph, include one original photograph. The photograph is printed in black and white unless the photograph will appear in color. The author will be charged an additional fee for color printing of more than 1 page. The font face to be used in the graphic content or graph should be the one generally available in each word processor and operational system such as Symbol, Times New Roman and Arial with the font size not less than 9 point.

**Grafik.** Untuk setiap isi grafis yang telah diterbitkan oleh penulis lain, penulis yang sesuai harus mendapatkan izin tertulis dari yang penulis lain dan / nya penerbitnya. Sertakan satu gambar yang dicetak dengan kualitas yang baik dalam satu halaman penuh atau hasil scan konten grafis resolusi baik dalam format sebagai berikut {nama file} .jpeg, atau {nama file} .tiff. Jika gambar dalam bentuk foto, termasuk satu foto asli. foto itu dicetak dalam warna hitam dan putih kecuali foto itu akan muncul dalam warna. Penulis akan dikenakan biaya tambahan untuk cetak warna lebih dari 1 halaman. Font face yang akan digunakan dalam konten grafis atau grafik harus menjadi salah satu umumnya tersedia di setiap pengolah kata dan sistem operasional seperti Symbol, Times New Roman dan Arial dengan ukuran font tidak kurang dari 9 titik.

#### **An example of making picture / Contoh Pembuatan Gambar**



**Figure 1. Mapping Disaster in Ponorogo Regency (9 pt, bold) (two single space, 10 pt)**

**Gambar 1. Pemetaan Bencana di Kabupaten Ponorogo (9 pt, bold) (dua spasi tunggal, 10 pt)**

#### **5. Conclusion / Kesimpulan**

Contains conclusions with extensive deprivation of the discussion of research results that are written briefly and clearly, showing clarity of the contribution of findings, sparking new theories and the possibility of developing research that can be done in the future. (11 pt)

Berisi kesimpulan terkait hasil penelitian yang ditulis secara singkat dan jelas, selain itu juga memberikan gambaran terkait kontribusi penelitian terkait pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan atau keilmuan baru, serta pengembangan kajian di masa yang akan datang. (11 pt)

#### **6. Acknowledgement / Ucapan Trimakasih**

This part the matter thank you to all sides for the in favour of solving the articles. (11 pt)

Bagian ini berupa ucapan terimakasih kepada semua pihak yang telah mendukung penyelesaian artikel. (11 pt)

#### **References / Daftar Pustaka**

The references used are listed in the alphabetical order of the author's name with the sample format (books and journals) as is common in the bibliography. The bibliography used last 10 years with 50% of journals, Examples of writing a references are as follows. (10 pt)

Referensi ditulis secara alphabet sesuai dengan ketentuan umum yang berlaku, Daftar pustaka minimal 10 Tahun terakhir dengan mengikuti tata aturan yang ada. (10 pt)

The reference writing must be in accordance with APA (American Psychological Association) format. The references should use the primary sources (journals or books). Can use the mendeley, Endnote, and Zotero application. (10 pt)

Penulisan referensi harus sesuai dengan APA (American Psychological Association) format. Referensi harus menggunakan sumber - sumber primer (jurnal atau buku). Dapat menggunakan aplikasi mendeley. (10 pt)

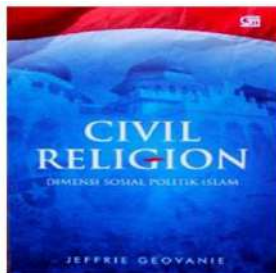


### Template Book Review

#### Mengakar Kembali Perdebatan Konsep *Civil Religion* Robert N. Bellah & Jean Jacques Rousseau

Author  
Afiliasi  
Alamat Lengkap Afiliasi  
Email:

#### Contoh Profile Buku



Judul Buku : *Civil Religion* (Dimensi Sosial Politik Islam)  
Penulis : Jeffrie Geovanie  
Penerbit : PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama  
Tahun Terbit : 2013  
Jumlah Halaman : 328  
ISBN : 978-979-22-9639-6

#### Sistematika Review Buku

##### Pendahuluan

Berisi pentingnya kajian yang ada di dalam Buku.

##### Poin Review

Hal – hal substantif yang menjadi sub bahasan dalam proses review, bersumber dari buku – buku dan karya ilmiah yang ada.

##### Daftar Pustaka

Rujukan yang dijadikan sebagai bahan analisis, pembanding dalam proses review Buku.

##### Pedoman Penulisan Review

1. Menuliskan judul review
2. Menulis Identitas, Mulai Nama Lengkap, Afiliasi, surel.
3. Mencantumkan identitas buku secara lengkap ditambah cover buku yang dimaksud.
4. Mengikuti sistematika penulisan Review Buku.