



International Relations Department
Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur

GUIDEBOOK IROFONIC 2022

**International Relations on Indonesian
Foreign Policy Conference**

**"Community Engagement in
Southeast Asian Development"**

July 5th, 2022

Journal Partnerships:



University Partnerships:





IROFONIC 2022

International Relations on Indonesian
Foreign Policy Conference

"Community Engagement in
Southeast Asian Development"

July 5th, 2022

International Relations on Indonesian Foreign Policy Conference (IROFONIC) 2022

GUIDEBOOK

“Community Engagement in Southeast Asian Development”

Organized by:

International Relations Department

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jawa Timur

Surabaya, 5th July 2022



FOREWORDS

The annual International Relations on Indonesian Foreign Policy Conference (IROFONIC) is hosted by the International Relations Department, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences at UPN "Veteran" Jawa Timur. It is geared toward academics and professionals working in the social and political science fields. This year, IROFONIC 2022 has the theme of "Community Engagement in Southeast Asian Development ". It is hoped that the growing role of the community will add value to the democratization process in the political, social, and economic sectors, which will encourage development and create solidarity among Southeast Asian communities as a whole.

This program book is a compilation of participant abstracts accompanied by an activity schedule. We will not forget to thank all of the committees that worked tirelessly to ensure the success of this event. Finally, we apologize if there are still errors in writing names, agency names, or other errors in this guidebook. All criticisms, suggestions, and comments should be sent via email to irofonic@upnjatim.ac.id. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Surabaya, 5th July 2022

Muhammad Indrawan Jatmika

Head of the Committee

IROFONIC 2022

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IROFONIC 2022

International Relations on Indonesian Foreign Policy Conference

"Community Engagement in Southeast Asian Development"

July 5th, 2022

CONFERENCE POSTER



UPN VETERAN JAWA TIMUR

WEBINAR

IROFONIC 2022

International Relations on Indonesian Foreign Policy

"Community Engagement in Southeast Asian Development"

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Abdon Nababan
Social Activist and the recipient of the Ramon Magsaysay Award 2017



MODERATOR

Firsty Chintya
UPN "Veteran" Jawa Timur



THE EXPERT SPEAKERS



Asst. Prof. Prihandono Wibowo
UPN "Veteran" Jawa Timur



Dr. David Michael M. San Juan
De La Salle University



Asst. Prof. Dr. Patoo Cusripituck
Mahidol University

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FREE REGISTRATION

<https://bit.ly/irofonic2022WebinarRegistration>

5TH JULY

TUESDAY

 **08:30 AM - 05:00 PM**
(Jakarta Time, GMT +7)

Journal Partnerships:



University Partnerships:



EVENT DETAILS

1. Organizer

International Relations Department, Faculty of Political and Social Sciences, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur. in partnership with the Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia (RILCA) Mahidol University, Thailand, De La Salle University, Philippines, and Universitas Sultan Zainal Abidin, Malaysia.

2. Theme

Community Engagement in Southeast Asian Development

3. Date of Events

5th July 2022

4. Venue:

Aston Inn Jemursari

Jl. Sidosermo II No.70a, Sidosermo, Kec. Wonocolo, Kota SBY,
Jawa Timur 60239

<https://goo.gl/maps/DtXoyCRZtm262WBs8>

5. Language

English

6. Medium

Hybrid: Offline and Online Via Zoom

7. Zoom Access

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://zoom.us/j/92369878815?pwd=aFFOV0ZWt85Q3JnaDFqaXAxYkF3UT09>

Meeting ID: 923 6987 8815

Passcode: irofonic

BOARD OF KEYNOTE AND EXPERT SPEAKERS

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Abdon Nababan



Abdon Nababan is an Indonesian social activist and indigenous rights fighter. He received the Ramon Magsaysay Award in 2017 for his bravery and advocacy, and he has become the voice and face of the Indigenous Peoples Alliance in Indonesia. He is currently involved in the Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN) group, an independent community organization with a purpose to establish a just and prosperous life for all Indonesian Indigenous Peoples. AMAN aims to represent and advocate for Indigenous Peoples' issues at the local, national, and international levels.

Expert Speakers**Dr. David Michael San Juan****De La Salle University, Philippines**

David Michael M. San Juan is a writer, researcher, activist, and university professor from the Philippines. He is an associate professor at De La Salle University's Filipino Studies Department and the ACT Teachers Partylist's fourth congressional nominee in the 2016 elections. San Juan is one of the founders of the language advocacy group "Tanggol Wika," which successfully led initiatives to halt the implementation of a government order that abolishes the study of Filipino in Philippine colleges and universities. He also serves as the public information officer for the Alliance of Concerned Teachers-Private Schools (ACT-Private Schools) and as the president of the Pambansang Samahan sa Linggwistika at Literaturang Filipino (PSLLF/National Organization for Filipino Linguistics and Literature).

Expert Speakers

Assistant Professor Dr. Patoo Cusripituck

Mahidol University



Assistant Professor Dr. Patoo Cusripituck is a lecturer in museum studies on the M.A. Cultural Studies Program at RILCA, Mahidol University, Thailand. She serves as Chair of the iCulture group, running Museum of Cultural Anthropology, Vivid Ethnicity, mobile museum and conducting museum training project for museum practitioners. Her current research work is on “Play-Learn- Earn in Museum for a Development of Executive Function and decision making”. Her areas of interest include museum education, museum and community engagement, ethnicity, and visual anthropology.

Expert Speakers

Assistant Professor. Prihandono Wibowo, M. Hub. Int
University of Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur



Prihandono Wibowo is an assistant professor at the Department of International Relations, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, East Java "Veterans" National Development University. He has an interest in studies in the field of Terrorism and International Security Studies. Apart from teaching, he is also a researcher at the Center of Glocalization Studies and the Center for Radicalism and Extremism Studies. Currently, Prihandono is focusing his research studies on the role of family and closest community in local and international terrorism countermeasures strategies.

EVENT REGULATIONS

1. Make sure your computer/laptop/mobile device is connected to the internet.
2. The application that will be used for this webinar class is "ZOOM Cloud Meetings". So, make sure your computer/laptop/cell phone has the "ZOOM Cloud Meetings" application installed. If not, please download it on / playstore/appstore first. If using a computer, please download the application at the following link: <https://zoom.us/support/download>.
3. The committee will provide the conference access link via programbook and via Telegram/ Whatsapp group of the participant
4. Access for participants is opened 30 minutes before the event starts.
5. Rename your account name with the Name_Institution format when joining the zoom room.
6. Participants are requested not to activate the microphone feature during the webinar activity.
7. The attendance list for the participant will be distributed on the zoom chat room of the seminar session.
8. During the webinar, participants can ask the resource persons by using the Zoom/Youtube chat box with the format: Name_Institution_Question. The moderator will choose the questions and give access to the participant to ask directly to the presenter if the time is still available.
9. When the session has started, participants are prohibited from writing anything in the chat room except for questions to be asked to the speaker.
10. Moderators have full rights to arrange the webinar sessions.
11. The attendance list will be linked with the certificate so make sure that you write down the appropriate name on the attendance list as it will be the name that will be written on the certificate.

EVENT RUNDOWN

Tuesday, 5th July 2021
08.00 – 16.30 WIB

| Day/time (GMT+7) | Agenda |
|----------------------------|---|
| <i>1st Seminar Session</i> | |
| 07.30 - 08.15 | Participants enter the platform |
| 08.15 – 08.25 | Promotion Session (Study Program, Faculty, and University) |
| 08.25- 08.30 | Prayer and Anthem Song Indonesia Raya |
| 08.30- 08.40 | Report from the Head of Committee |
| 08.40- 08.50 | Welcoming speech: ▪ Dean of Faculty of Social and Political Sciences (Dr. Drs. Ec. Gendut Sukarno, MS, CHRA) |
| 08.50- 09.00 | Welcoming Speech Rector UPN V Jawa Timur (Prof. Dr. Ir. Akhmad Fauzi, MMT) |
| 09.00- 09.05 | Documentation Process with UPN Officials |
| 09.05- 09.10 | Moderator Open the Discussion |
| 09.10-09.30 | Keynote speech Abdon Nababan Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara Presentation: <i>Empowerment of Indigenous People in Southeast Asia</i> |
| 09.30- 09.40 | Q&A |
| | |

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 09.40- 10.10 | <p>Expert Panel Presentation by Dr. David Michael M. San Juan De La Salle University, Philippines Presentation: <i>The Role of Language in Community Empowerment and Social Activism – A Case Study in the Philippines</i></p> |
| 10.10- 10.30 | Q & A |
| 10.30- 11.00 | <p>Presentation by Assistant Professor Dr. Pato Cusripituck Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia (RILCA) – Mahidol University, Thailand Presentation: <i>Ethnic Community Development through Participatory Engagement in Line with the SDGs.</i></p> |
| 11.00- 11.20 | Q & A |
| 11.20- 11.50 | <p>Presentation by Assistant Professor Prihandono Wibowo Universitas Pembangunan Nasional “Veteran”, Jawa Timur Presentation: <i>Family Based Counter- Terrorism Strategy</i></p> |
| 11.50- 12.00 | Q & A |
| 12.00 | Closing by moderator |
| | BREAK |
| <i>Panel Session: 13.00- 17.00</i> | |

LIST OF PANEL PRESENTERS

Panel Session: 13.00-17.00 WIB, 5th July 2022

| Panel 1: Offline Panel | | |
|---|--|--|
| The Development of Community Engagement in Southeast Asia | | |
| Room 1 | | |
| Time Allocation | Author | Title |
| 13.10- 13.30 | Anggun Rahmawati, Kusuma Wardhani Mas'udah, Hasri Maghfirotin Nisa, Cello Raka Pramastya | INTER-RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE AS A LOCAL WISDOM OF JARAK VILLAGE, WONOSALAM DISTRICT, JOMBANG CITY IN SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE TOURISM |
| 13.30- 13.50 | Eka S. Novitasari & Rizki Rahmadini Nurika | THE STRATEGY OF PERSAUDARAAN SETIA HATI TERATE (PSHT) ORGANIZATION TO PROMOTE PENCAK SILAT INDONESIA IN MALAYSIA |
| 13.50- 14. 10 | Najwa Sharla Safitri, Miftakhur Rohma F, Maharani Ayuhapsari Prajnaparamita P. S | TRADISI TONGGO RAJA FROM BATAK TOBA |
| 14.10- 14.30 | Yudha Auladana, Iftikha S, Aris Adi Leksono | "NYETHE" AS THE LIFESTYLE OF YOUTH IN TULUNGAGUNG DISTRICT 1980-2019 |
| 14.30- 15.00 | DISCUSSION | |
| | Host | Grace Lumban Gaol |
| | Moderator | Muhammad Dedy Yanuar, M.Sc (UPNVJT) |

| Panel 2: International Panel (Online) | | |
|--|--|--|
| The Dynamic of Social and Political Issues in Southeast Asia | | |
| Room 2 | | |
| Time Allocation | Author | Title |
| 13.10- 13.30 | Belinda Azzahra | INTEGRATED REPORTING ADOPTION ACROSS ASEAN: FUTURE CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY IN ACHIEVING SDG 2030 |
| 13.30- 13.50 | Deborrah Sadile Anastacio | MEMORY AND MATERIAL CULTURE INTERPLAY: A NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE THREE FAMILIES IN MENDEZ, CAVITE , PHILIPPINES. |
| 13.50- 14. 10 | Hendy Achmad Reynaldi, Carakawidya Gusni Dhiyaa, Riswanda Imawan | Digital Advocacy Phenomenon in ASEAN (Case Study: The Social Movement of Milk Tea Alliance in Thailand and Myanmar) |
| 14.10- 14.30 | Putri Sintawati, Rizka Dewi Anggraeni, Jandang Herga, Ryan Mohamad, Nurbalqis | Analysis of the Southeast Asian region's economic recovery strategy through the tourism sector in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic |
| 14.30- 14.50 | Nevy Rusmarina Dewi | The Role of the Manushya in Supporting the Pro-Democracy Demonstrations in Thailand 2020 |
| 14.50- 15.10 | Putu Ratih Kumala Dewi, S.H., M.Hub.Int. | Garuda Wisnu Kencana: Between Philosophy and Diplomacy |
| 15.10- 15.30 | Salsa Febiola Gading Widjaya, Afissa Hanani Oktavia, Muhammad Indrawan Jatmika | The Role of ASEAN and Korean Youth for Future-Oriented Partnership: Sustainable Innovation on Making "Food Waste Bite-Size Snacks" |
| 15.30- 15.50 | Aini Fatihah Roslam, Syafiq Sulaiman, Isyraf Hassan Hamdani, Azyana Abd Aziz | New Security Threats and Non-State Actors: Terrorism in Southeast Asia |
| 15.50- 16.20 | Discussion | |
| | Host | Putri Indah |
| | Moderator | Dr. Chingduang Yurayong (RILCA-Mahidol University) |

| Panel 3 (Online): Community Base Economic Development in Southeast Asia | | |
|--|---|---|
| Room 3: | | |
| Time Allocation | Author | Title |
| 13.10- 13.30 | Ni Nyoman Pasek Amanda Nariswari, Ni Putu Eka Tantri Purnamasari, Nyoman Arlina Artha Rahayu | Preserving Subak as a Model of Tourism Development in Southeast Asia |
| 13.30- 13.50 | I Dewa Gede Indra Prahasta, Putu Villian Pramesti Swara, Ni Made Mona Putri Amerta | Tenun: Indonesian culture as an icon of a tradition that is still sustainable in Southeast Asia |
| 13.50- 14. 10 | Joshua Amadeo Enzo Rivaldo Karouw, Angelique Camelita Korassa Sonbai, I Nyoman Denny Three Mandaka | Achieving Equal Prosperity Through Agrarian Reforms |
| 14.10- 14.30 | Baiq Nabila Safira Syara*, Salma Nabila Putri, Zevana Zavira | Analysis of The Use of Bahasa Indonesia as ASEAN Official Language |
| 14.30- 14.50 | Alexandra Catherine Gunawan, I Made Aldi Wijaya Saputra, I Made Krishnadyana Putra | The Role of Muay Thai Community as Cultural Diplomacy Tool in the Development of Thailand |
| 14.50- 15.10 | Ni Nyoman Pasek Amanda Nariswari, Ni Putu Eka Tantri Purnamasari, Nyoman Arlina Artha Rahayu | Preserving Subak as a Model of Tourism Development in Southeast Asia |
| 15.10- 15.40 | Discussion | |
| | Host | Reva |
| | Moderator | Januari Trisnaningtyas, M.MECAS. (UPNVJT) |

| Panel 4 (Online): Community Engagement in Political and Social Activism in Southeast Asia | | |
|---|---|--|
| Time Allocation | Room 4 | |
| | Author | Title |
| 13.10- 13.30 | Ni Luh Putu Intan Afsari*, Ni Luh Putu Cintya Devi, Janice Elysia | Analyzing the Role of Social Movements: Women's March in the ratification of the Sexual Violence Law (UU TPKS) and the implementation of CEDAW in Indonesia |
| 13.30- 13.50 | Aris Tristanto | COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND CHILD SEPARATION |
| 13.50- 14. 10 | Umi Qodarsasi, Umaroh Anisa Zuma | The Advocacy of The Wisdom and Public Policy Council of Muhammadiyah Towards Wadas Villagers To Stand Against Andesite Mining |
| 14.10- 14.30 | Ozi Setiadi | Civil Society and Nahdlatul Ulama: The Struggle to Bring Women's Political Rights |
| 14.30- 14.50 | Khalimatus Sa'diyah | The Joining of Amanat Nasional Party into Jokowi's Regime during Corona Pandemic: Between the Increasing Strength of the Coalition or the Decline of Democracy |
| 14.50- 15.20 | Discussion | |
| | Host | Acit |
| | Moderator | Ario Bimo Utomo, MIR (UPNVJT) |

| Panel 5 (Online): Language and Solidarity Issues of Southeast Asia | | |
|---|---|---|
| Room 5 | | |
| Time Allocation | Author | Title |
| 13.10- 13.30 | Kadek Clarisa Candraswari; Luh Kade Wahyu Diah Nila Gatraningrat; Putu Berliana Putri | The Synergy of Local Wisdom Craft for Build Sustainability with Increasing Economy Creative in Yangon Region, Myanmar |
| 13.30- 13.50 | Yusnan Hadi Mochtar, Sari Mulyani | Transnational Solidarity from Below: Exploring Indonesians' Responses to Rohingya Crisis in Myanmar |
| 13.50- 14. 10 | Ni Made Prashanti Dharma Jayanti Labha, Sasha Priskilla Mauredyta *, I Gede Putu Wahyu Gurnita | Analyzing the Support of the Indonesian Government in Aceh's Openness in Accepting Rohingya Refugees |
| 14.10- 14.30 | Putu Naran Ademas Prayudha, Putu Triska Arintia Permata Putri, Dewa Ayu Arimbi Koyuki, Agnes Omega Cabral Deo | INDONESIA'S NATIONAL INTEREST TO MAKE BAHASA INDONESIA AS ASEAN SECOND LANGUAGE |
| 14.30- 14.50 | Apphia Angel Stephanie Sembiring, Putu Chintya Oktaviani, Si Luh Made Laksmi Priya Dewi, Putu Titah Kawitri Resen | "Assessing Indonesian's Potential as a Second Language of ASEAN: What are The Challenges from Within?" |
| 14.50- 15.20 | | |
| | Host | Muhammad Daffa |
| | Moderator | Sarah Anabarja, Ph.D. (Cand) (NCCU) |

Panel I: The Development of Community Engagement in Southeast Asia

| Author | Title |
|---|--|
| <i>Anggun Rahmawati, Kusuma Wardhani Mas'udab, Hasri Maghfirotin Nisa, Cello Raka Pramastya</i> | INTER-RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE AS A LOCAL WISDOM OF JARAK VILLAGE, WONOSALAM DISTRICT, JOMBANG CITY IN SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE TOURISM |
| <i>Eka S. Novitasari & Rizki Rahmadini Nurika</i> | THE STRATEGY OF PERSAUDARAAN SETIA HATI TERATE (PSHT) ORGANIZATION TO PROMOTE PENCAK SILAT INDONESIA IN MALAYSIA |
| <i>Najwa Sharla Safitri, Miftakbur Rohma F, Maharani Ayuhapsari Prajnaparamita P.S</i> | TRADISI TONGGO RAJA FROM BATAK TOBA |
| <i>Yudha Auladana, Iftikha S, Aris Adi Leksono</i> | "NYETHE" AS THE LIFESTYLE OF YOUTH IN TULUNGAGUNG DISTRICT 1980-2019 |

INTER-RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE AS A LOCAL WISDOM OF JARAK VILLAGE, WONOSALAM DISTRICT, JOMBANG CITY IN SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

**Kusuma Wardhani Mas'udah¹, Hasri Maghfirotin Nisa², Anggun Rahmawati³, Cello Raka
Pramastya⁴**

¹Dosen Teknik Mesin

²Alumni Hubungan Internasional 2021

³Mahasiswa Arsitektur 2019

⁴Mahasiswa Teknik Lingkungan 2019

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur.

E-mail: hasrimaghfirotinns@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Jarak Village is very well-known for its religious diversity, consisting of Islam, Hinduism, and Christianity. All these communities' live side by side and tolerate each other. The kind of tolerance which occurs is during Eid al-Fitr, Hindus and Christians also open their doors and walk to houses to keep in touch. Moreover, when Hindus commemorate Nyepi, Muslims and Christians participate by not making noise in the local environment. This study aims to inter-religious tolerance as the local wisdom of Jarak in supporting sustainable tourism. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method which locates sub-village Jarak, Tegalrejo, Jarak Krajan with data collection techniques of observation, interviews, and documentation. The researcher involved 5 informants including the headman, tribal council, local authority, and representatives of the local community. The theory used is sustainable tourism from UNWTO (United Nations World Tourism Organizations). The results are places of religious worship and people of various religions in Jarak with all their activities from year by year to be part of socio-cultural activities, as a form of local wisdom. Until now, the local community really understands and applies these values, and the annual event, namely Tumpengan Manggis Mangsteen, further increases the value of sustainable tourism in Jarak.

KEYWORDS: inter-religious tolerance, local wisdom, sustainable tourism, jarak village.

The Strategy Of Persaudaraan Setia Hati Terate (PSHT) Organization To Promote Pencak Silat Indonesia In Malaysia

Eka S. Novitasari *, Rizki Rahmadini Nurika

International Relations, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Politik, Uin Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Surabaya

Email: Ekanovitasari0202@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Pencak silat is one of Indonesian intangible cultural heritages that has been taught from generation to generation. Persaudaraan Setia Hati Terate (PSHT) organization has promoted Indonesian Pencak Silat to the world through the establishment of PSHT Pencak Silat branches in several countries including Malaysia, Hong Kong, Netherlands, Japan, Russia, France, Belgium, Timor Leste, and South Korea. However, the presence of PSHT in Malaysia is more developed than in some of these countries. The study focuses on the strategy adopted by the PSHT organization to promote Indonesian Pencak Silat in Malaysia. The research uses descriptive qualitative method with interview and documentation techniques. To analyze the data, the concept of cultural diplomacy is used. Based on the results of this study, it was found that PSHT has promoted Indonesian Pencak Silat in Malaysia by using exhibition-type cultural diplomacy through performance activities and using competition-type cultural diplomacy through competition activities

Keywords: Pencak Silat, PSHT, Cultural Diplomacy, Indonesia, Malaysia

Ulos dalam Tradisi Tonggo Raja dari Batak Toba

Najwa Sharla Safitri

Miftakhur Rahmah

Maharani Ayuhapsari Prajna Pramita Putri Sena

SMP Negeri 2 Sidoarjo

Email: iftikhasaraswati@mail.ugm.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Tonggo Raja atau Martonggo Raja adalah tradisi yang berasal dari Batak Toba. Kegiatan Tonggo Raja ini semacam pertemuan yang di hadiri oleh Raja ni hula-hula, Dongan Tubu, lanakhon, Dongan Sahuta, Raja dan Namora ni huta, serta pemerintah setempat. Pada malam tradisi Tonggo Raja, hula hula memberi nasehat-nasehat pada keluarga yang di tinggalkan terutama pada suami/istri yang di tinggalkan. Di dalam Tonggo Raja sudah di sediakan ternak yang di potong yang akan di makan sebelum diskusi adat untuk orang meninggal yang biayanya lebih besar daripada Marria Raja. Yang di bicarakan pada kegiatan ini adalah acara pemakaman atau menurunkan ke kuburan (patuathon tu parbandaan)

Keywords: Tonggo Raja, Martonggo Raja, Tradisi, Adat

“NYETHE” AS THE LIFESTYLE OF YOUTH IN TULUNGAGUNG DISTRICT 1980-2019

Yudha Auladana

Jurusan Pendidikan Sejarah, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Hukum, Universitas Negeri Surabaya

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Abstract

Coffee cethe and Nyethe activities accompany the youth to carry out various types of social activities. The social reality that exists in several traditional green coffee shops in Tulungagung district is present as an inherent symbol and has its own meaning in the hearts of coffee and cigarette connoisseurs. Not only from the enjoyment of drinking coffee alone, but also into a unique lifestyle, especially for young people. Apart from the affordable price, the real value of Ngopi-Nyethe culture at a traditional green coffee shop in Tulungagung district has become an object of "healing" and its own entertainment that is inherent in the lives of local people. During 1980 – 2019 the Ngopi-Nyethe culture was carried out to provide spaces and centers of social interaction for youth, the available coffee shops provided opportunities for youth in Tulungagung district to discuss, do assignments, reunite, or just rest, both individually as well as small groups. The formulation of the problems raised in this study are (1) How did Ngopi-Nyethe become a lifestyle for youth in Tulungagung district in 1980-2019? (2) What is the meaning of Ngopi-Nyethe for youth in Tulungagung district in 1980-2019? . This study aims to analyze the Ngopi-Nyethe lifestyle of youth in Tulungagung district in 1980-2019 and analyze the meaning of Ngopi-Nyethe for youth in Tulungagung district in 1980-2019. This study uses a historical research method consisting of 4 stages, namely, (1) heuristics, 2) source criticism, (3) interpretation, and (4) historiography. The results show, chronologically, 1980-1990 was the beginning of the Ngopi-Nyethe culture known by the people of Tulungagung district, in 1990-2000 the Nyethe culture was introduced to young people through the process of observing and imitating, in 2000-2010 the Ngopi-Nyethe activity has become a popular culture. the inherent lifestyle of youth in Tulungagung district, and in 2010 – 2019 Nyethe has become a creative and productive lifestyle for youth in Tulungagung district supported by massive technological developments that have made Ngopi–Nyethe activities known in various areas outside Tulungagung district. The meaning of Ngopi–Nyethe for youth in Tulungagung district includes; The social motive of Ngopi-Nyethe as a means of refreshing, the connoisseur of Ngopi-Nyethe as a social actor and an access to social networks, and Ngopi-Nyethe as a means of self-actualization. Ngopi–Nyethe is also interpreted as an art and local culture typical of the Tulungagung district. As a result, Ngopi-Nyethe has a positive impact, including the development of social networks among youth/community and creative and productive artistic activities. In addition to health reasons and the emergence of young smokers, the negative impact of the Ngopi–Nyethe activity makes young people forget the time when they have carried out these activities.

Keywords: Coffee Cethe, Nyethe, Youth, Tulungagung Regency.

Panel II: The Dynamic of Social and Political Issues in Southeast Asia

| Author | Title |
|--|--|
| <i>Belinda Azza</i> | INTEGRATED REPORTING ADOPTION ACROSS ASEAN: FUTURE CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY IN ACHIEVING SDG 2030 |
| <i>Deborrah Sadile Anastacio</i> | MEMORY AND MATERIAL CULTURE INTERPLAY : A NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE THREE FAMILIES IN MENDEZ, CAVITE , PHILIPPINES. |
| <i>Hendy Achmad Reynaldi, Carakanidya Gusni Dhiyaa, Riswanda Imawan</i> | Digital Advocacy Phenomenon in ASEAN (Case Study: The Social Movement of Milk Tea Alliance in Thailand and Myanmar) |
| <i>Putri Sintawati, Rizka Dewi Anggraeni, Jandang Herga, Ryan Mohamad, Nurbalqis Nery Rusmarina Dewi</i> | Analysis of the Southeast Asian region's economic recovery strategy through the tourism sector in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic |
| <i>Putu Ratih Kumala Dewi, S.H., M.Hub.Int.</i> | The Role of the Manushya in Supporting the Pro-Democracy Demonstrations in Thailand 2020 |
| <i>Putu Ratih Kumala Dewi, S.H., M.Hub.Int.</i> | Garuda Wisnu Kencana: Between Philosophy and Diplomacy |
| <i>Salsa Febiola Gading Widjaya, Afissa Hanani Oktavia, Muhammad Indrawan Jatmika</i> | The Role of ASEAN and Korean Youth for Future-Oriented Partnership: Sustainable Innovation on Making "Food Waste Bite-Size Snacks" |
| <i>Aini Fatimah Roslam, Syafiq Sulaiman, Isyraf Hassan Hamdani, Azyana Abd Aziz</i> | New Security Threats and Non-State Actors: Terrorism in Southeast Asia |

INTEGRATED REPORTING ADOPTION ACROSS ASEAN: FUTURE CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY IN ACHIEVING SDG 2030

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ABSTRACT

The environmental crisis has initiated companies to implement sustainability accounting as a business sustainability strategy. One indicator of this implementation is the availability of periodic integrated reports (financial reports and sustainability reports) for companies that can be accessed by the public. Indonesia has started by requiring the publication of a sustainability report for financial service institutions, issuers and public companies through POJK Number 51/2017. Although sustainability strategy is an essential concept, there are several weaknesses that require solutions. This paper aims to explain the essence of implementing sustainability strategy in the company. Therefore, the company does not only implement it to the extent of fulfilling the demands of the government, but for the benefit of the company in the long term.

The author uses a qualitative analysis approach with the variable earnings per share and the growth of the company's stock price in the sector of financial services institutions, issuers and public companies. The author also describes the basic concepts and uses secondary data to support each argument given. First, this paper will prove a positive correlation between the implementation of the sustainability strategy and the company's profitability in the future. Furthermore, the author also analyzes the fundamental weakness of the integrated reporting systematics which makes it difficult to compare between companies. Therefore, the author offers a universal measurement standard that can be used by external and internal parties of the company in assessing how far the company is implementing its sustainability strategy. This standard measure will later become a means of proving the company's ability to maintain its business continuity in the long term and affect its current valuation. Sustainability Strategy is an important factor in the long-term sustainability of the company. However, it cannot be denied that the sustainability strategy launched by the Indonesian government still has several weaknesses. This paper is expected to answer the challenges of the role of accountants in Indonesia in facing the revolution from traditional accounting to sustainability accounting, especially in optimizing the integrated reporting scheme by companies.

Keywords: Sustainability, Accounting, Integrated Reporting, Corporate.

MEMORY AND MATERIAL CULTURE INTERPLAY: A NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE THREE FAMILIES IN MENDEZ, CAVITE, PHILIPPINES

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ABSTRACT

Despite the globalization reaching the stage of making a homogenous culture, memory and material culture play an important role in the transmission and preservation of family cultural heritage. Amidst this, however, the members of a specific social group still holds the memory on the group's traditions stimulated by the material objects and/or use their memory to create objects. The family as the basic unit of the society forms its own culture which is usually derived from the general society's culture. The interplay between memory and material culture in family cultural heritage is discussed through a detailed investigation of three pioneer families namely the Aure, the Francisco-Florencia Perey, and the Landicho-Perey in Mendez Cavite, Philippines.

Only three families are chosen for this research as this is an exploratory-descriptive research. The membership in the family is identified through surnames and common ancestry. These three families of Mendez, Cavite are chosen to have a preview of the local perspective of the Philippine family culture as most studies in the Philippines focused on the national perspective. Moreover, in-depth interview is employed through face-to-face semi-structured interviews with the so-called family "culture key bearers", who are identified by members of each family.

The Municipality of Mendez-Nunez or formally known as Mendez is generally a Tagalog-speaking community. It is an upland town and one of the smallest town of the Cavite Province, Southern Luzon, Philippines. Moreover, Mendez is chosen because of my personal connection in the municipality as the Perey-Legazpi family, the ancestors of my grandmother on the paternal side, is considered as part of the municipality's pioneer families. The above-stated fact gives me the advantage of accessing personal information not only of my family but other families as well. Members of other families comfortably respond to my interview as they learn my blood relationships to several community members.

The family culture of the Aure family, the Landicho-Perey family, and the Perey-Legazpi family is consists of beliefs, rituals, traditions, and oral narratives. Meanwhile, the material culture consists of relics, pictures, and diary.

Keywords: Narrative Analysis, Family, Memory and Material Culture

DIGITAL ADVOCACY PHENOMENON IN ASEAN (CASE STUDY: THE SOCIAL MOVEMENT OF MILK TEA ALLIANCE IN THAILAND AND MYANMAR)

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ABSTRACT

Milk Tea Alliance has gained its popularity as broad youth protests transcending national borders against authoritarianism. The protests started to spread its influence in Far-Eastern countries like Hongkong and Taiwan in 2020. In a matter of months, Milk Tea Alliance quickly broadened its influence reaching South-Eastern countries, namely Thailand and Myanmar. This research aimed to explain the causes of Milk Tea Alliance emergence as a social movement in ASEAN settings especially Thailand and Myanmar; including the processes of how they conduct their advocacy agenda in those countries. Methodologically, most secondary data are collected with library research technique and analyzed explanatively with integrated framework of analysis consisting of mass society theory, digital advocacy concept, and transnational advocacy network model. The results found in this research shows that Milk Tea Alliance protests in Hongkong and Taiwan serves as a demonstration effect which stimulates the emergence of the same movement in ASEAN settings which is triggered by the Thai royal reform in 2020 and Burmese coup d'etat in 2021. This research also found that Milk Tea Alliance operates transnationally—by disseminating information, framing public opinion, and gaining mass supports—and digitally with the help of social media.

Keywords: Milk Tea Alliance, Myanmar, Thailand

ANALYSIS OF THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN REGION'S ECONOMIC RECOVERY STRATEGY THROUGH THE TOURISM SECTOR IN THE ERA OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 pandemic has infected almost all parts of the world which has an impact on all aspects, both social, economic and political. This outbreak has affected many things, especially the tourism sector, because this sector has an important role and has a major impact on the country's economy. Therefore, it is necessary to have a special strategy for carrying out economic recovery. This research aims to look at global and national economic conditions as a result of the covid-19 pandemic, and what are the strategies for economic recovery in the tourism sector. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative using a content analysis technique approach and literature study as well as conducting secondary data collection. Based on previous data by Oxford Economics Lead Asia Economist Sian Ferner state that the Southeast Asian region is making an economic recovery by starting to loosen restrictions for foreign and local tourists, along with increasing the number of vaccinations by 2022. Based on the results of this study, there are several things in the form of an economic recovery strategy in the tourism sector, developing iconic tourist destinations, developing the level of human resources, and managing infrastructure in the tourism sector properly.

Keywords: Pandemic, Covid-19, Tourism, Strategy, Economic Recovery

THE ROLE OF THE MANUSHYA IN SUPPORTING THE PRO-DEMOCRACY DEMONSTRATIONS IN THAILAND 2020

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ABSTRACT

Pro-democracy demonstrations in Thailand took place for several months in 2020. These actions were initiated by the young and educated generation in pro-democracy Thailand by carrying out several demands, including the dismissal of Prime Minister Prayut, demanding changes to the constitution and demanding reform of the monarchy to reduce the power of the King Maha Vajiralongkorn. The human rights organization Manushya became one of the drivers that ignited the enthusiasm of Thai youth in pro-democracy demonstrations. This action became one of the largest demonstrations in Thai history, even more so in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. The purpose of this study is to discuss the actions taken by Manushya in encouraging youth to take demonstrations. This research is library research with qualitative method. The praxis and discourse approaches were chosen by prioritizing a critical discourse view. The data analysis technique uses Miles and Huberman theory. The results of the study show that the Manushya movement which prioritizes human rights in Thailand is one of the successful organizations to support the demonstration movement demanding democracy in Thailand in 2022.

Keywords: Thailand, demonstration, Manushya, pro-democracy

GARUDA WISNU KENCANA: BETWEEN PHILOSOPHY AND DIPLOMACY

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ABSTRACT

The Garuda Wisnu Kencana is a symbol of Balinese culture and art. One of Garuda Wisnu Kencana statue located in southern part of Bali is the tallest statue in Indonesia, which has become an iconic landmark. Even in Bali, Pakudui village in Gianyar is famous for the art of the Garuda Wisnu Kencana wooden statue. For the Balinese people, Garuda Wisnu is not just a work of art. The philosophical Garuda Wisnu Kencana is inextricably linked to the Balinese way of life. Apart from its close relationship with the local community, at a higher level, namely at the state level, the Garuda Wisnu Kencana statue is used as a diplomatic tool in various events. This article looks at Garuda Wisnu Kencana from a philosophical standpoint, as well as its use in Indonesian diplomacy. This paper uses a qualitative research method. By using the concept of cultural identity and cultural diplomacy, author finds that Garuda Wisnu Kencana's philosophy is in line with Indonesian diplomacy and the statue used as diplomatic gifts in several events.

Keywords: Philosophy, Democracy

The Role of ASEAN and Korean Youth for Future-Oriented Partnership: Sustainable Innovation on Making “Food Waste Bite-Size Snacks”

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ABSTRACT

Food waste is often considered garbage without further processing. This way of thinking eventually leads to waste in the form of food waste that accumulates. The existence of this issue requires contributions from various parties, including state or non-state actors, including the role of youth as future state leaders. Through gastrodiplomacy, the participation of state and non-state actors in overcoming this issue will result in significant solutions. One solution that could be done by the contribution of the state and youth is to reuse leftover food into food or snacks that have a high-selling value. If this initiative can be carried out massively in ASEAN countries and Korea, the accumulation of waste or the percentage of food waste will drastically decrease. In addition, food from leftovers can be traded and will improve people's living standards. Food from leftovers can be used as a diplomatic tool between ASEAN countries and Korea in overcoming the issue of food waste. In this paper, it will be explained further regarding how the role or contribution of the state and youth community can go hand in hand and can achieve the same goal, namely reducing food waste and turning it into ready to sell snacks.

Keywords: ASEAN-Korea youth, Food waste, Gastrodiplomacy

NEW SECURITY THREATS AND NON-STATE ACTORS: TERRORISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

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ABSTRACT

New security threats are non-traditional security that have been considered a threat in the 21st century. This issue is considered important and has a place in the study of International Relations based on the experience of the world oil crisis in the 1970s. The superpowers reduced their dependence on imports by exploring new areas for resources. In return, it becomes the triggering factor for the radical groups to emerge to protect their sovereignty from exploitation and gave a huge impact on the security and stability of the region. Southeast Asia is no exception and is considered a 'hotspot' for terrorist activities by many. Thus, the 'end' of the COVID19 Pandemic, will terrorist activity in Southeast Asia return to being a major regional security issue? What preparations can be done by Southeast Asia through ASEAN? Thus, by using qualitative methods i.e. literature review, preliminary study found that non-state actors have significant impact on the stability of a states and region. In addition, terrorist activities could threaten the stability of Southeast Asia due to the reopening of the borders.

Keywords: ASEAN, Non-state Actor, Southeast Asia, Terrorism, Transnational Crimes

Panel III: Community Base Economic Development in Southeast Asia

| Author | Title |
|---|---|
| <i>Ni Nyoman Pasek Amanda Nariswari, Ni Putu Eka Tantri Purnamasari, Nyoman Arlina Artha Rahayu</i> | Preserving Subak as a Model of Tourism Development in Southeast Asia |
| <i>I Dewa Gede Indra Prabasta, Putu Villian Pramesti Swara, Ni Made Mona Putri Amerta</i> | Tenun: Indonesian culture as an icon of a tradition that is still sustainable in Southeast Asia |
| <i>Joshua Amadeo Enzo Rivaldo Karomw, Angelique Camelita Korassa Sonbai, I Nyoman Denny Three Mandaka</i> | Achieving Equal Prosperity Through Agrarian Reforms |
| <i>Baiq Nabila Safira Syara*, Salma Nabila Putri, Zevana Zavira</i> | Analysis of The Use of Bahasa Indonesia as ASEAN Official Language |
| <i>Alexandra Catherine Gunawan, I Made Aldi Wijaya Saputra, I Made Krishnadyana Putra</i> | The Role of Muay Thai Community as Cultural Diplomacy Tool in the Development of Thailand |

Preserving Subak as a Model of Tourism Development in Southeast Asia

Ni Nyoman Pasek Amanda Nariswari, Ni Putu Eka Tantri Purnamasari, Nyoman Arlina Artha
Rahayu

Indonesia is a country in Southeast Asia that has local wisdom called Subak. Subak is a farmer-managed irrigation system in Bali. In 2012, Subak system was recognized by UNESCO as a World Cultural Heritage during its session in Russia. Unfortunately, the existence of Subak is facing the threat of globalization with people changing the function of Subak land into restaurants or hotels. This paper aims to invite everyone to preserve the existence of Subak which has quite a lot of potential, one of which can be a model for tourism development in Southeast Asia. To be able to achieve this, the strategy taken to develop subak through an individual approach farmer, emphasizing the interests of the Balinese people especially the younger generation, and emphasizing on the role of local government. The community can play a direct role in the development of subak as a tourism destination by using traditional institutions in enjoying the economic benefits of tourism development because traditional villages have the potential to manage tourist attractions in their area.

Keywords: Local Wisdom, Subak, Tourism Development

Tenun: Indonesian Culture as an Icon of a Tradition that is Still Sustainable in Southeast Asia

I Dewa Gede Indra Prahasta, Putu Villian Pramesti Swara, Ni Made Mona Putri Amerta

This journal discusses Tenun as a traditional culture that exists in the era of globalization. Where, in this era, the development will increase, but with machines that are gradually developing, this does not eliminate Indonesia's traditional culture. Thus, this makes Tenun as a culture does not eliminate its characteristics in this era of globalization. This study aims to see how Tenun as a traditional culture in Indonesia can attract or maintain global interest. The research method used is a qualitative research method using data collection techniques through library research. The results of this study are the development of globalization does not become a barrier for the manufacture and interest in Tenun because it is one of Indonesia's very important cultural heritages. Tenun as a traditional culture owned by Indonesia is not only known in the Indonesia, but Tenun has been known to the global arena. Where this Tenun has been ogled by the global community for the uniqueness and characteristics of the fabric. Tenun's existence in the global arena became one of the venues for Indonesia to introduce its culture through Tenun.

Keywords: tenun, Indonesia, traditional culture, globalization

Achieving Equal Prosperity Through Agrarian Reforms

Joshua Amadeo Enzo Rivaldo Karouw, Angelique Camelita Korassa Sonbai, I Nyoman Denny
Three Mandaka

Social activism is born through renewal in social movements. Activism is a vital instrument since it correlates with how society acts, process, and utilize surrounding resources in order to spark change. In other words the appearance of social activism in society is expected to be a social turning point. Agrarian is one of the forms of social activism in Indonesia. It covers a wide arrays of topic including natural resources such a land, water, and the riches within it. As time proceeds, governments tends to feel the need of an agrarian reform. This is a governmental respond towards many issues that Indonesia faces in multiple sectors, such as economy, socio-political, and also defense & security. Agrarian reform is an attempt to restructurize the system regarding ownership, and utilizing the use of land in ensuring equal access towards the citizen in the hopes of creating a more prosperous nation. The existence of agrarian reforms is aimed towards national development and building better socio-economic welfare for all Indonesian citizens.

Keywords: Social activism, Agrarian, Reform.

Analysis of The Use of Bahasa Indonesia as ASEAN Official Language

Baiq Nabila Safira Syara*, Salma Nabila Putri, Zevana Zavira

ASEAN is an international organization that is membered by various countries in the Southeast Asia. The number of ASEAN member countries will affect the existing cultural diversity, especially cultural diversity in terms of language. Apart from geographical and astronomical proximity, ASEAN member countries still have cultural differences. This diversity can be seen from aspects such as culture, society, economy, and of course the diversity of languages. ASEAN's international language used until now is still the same as the international language in the world, namely English, in which in this case the research team tries to find out if it is possible if ASEAN has a characteristic in the form of an international language from their own region because within ASEAN there are various languages. This will certainly add to the image and characteristics of ASEAN if the regional international language is taken from one of the member countries' languages. This paper will discuss how researchers review and find out whether Indonesian can become the international language of ASEAN. This research is supported by the ease of learning Bahasa Indonesia and the similarities between Bahasa Indonesia and Melayu. The method used in writing this paper is a descriptive qualitative research method, where the data are obtained from literature studies and literature reviews.

Keyword : Bahasa Indonesia, international language, ASEAN

The Role of Muay Thai Community as Cultural Diplomacy Tool in the Development of Thailand

Alexandra Catherine Gunawan, I Made Aldi Wijaya Saputra, I Made Krishnadyana Putra

Muay Thai or known as Thai Kick-Boxing as well is one of Thailand's culture in the form of martial art that has been taking over the world with its popularity. According to the Thailand's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, there are 3.869 of Muay Thai gym in 36 countries. It has also become a worldwide prestigious competition outside of Thailand that are conducted by the civic society such as World Boxing Council Muaythai and supported by Thailand's Ministry of Tourism and Sports as well as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Therefore, the Muay Thai community has a major role on practicing cultural diplomacy by people to people diplomacy to attract foreign audience towards Thailand's culture and in order to develop Thailand's tourism and economy. This paper analyzes the soft power and dynamics beholding in Muay Thai with the meaning of Thai's literature and aesthetics by using qualitative methods in secondary data such as books, journals, and accountable news articles. The result shows also by using the concept of cultural diplomacy that it increases attraction of Muay Thai athletes around the world to visit Thailand and proves the promotion of Muay Thai as creative industry to increase Thailand's tourism economy.

Keywords: Civic society, cultural diplomacy, Muay Thai, soft power

Panel IV: Community Engagement in Political and Social Activism in Southeast Asia

| Author | Title |
|--|---|
| <i>Ni Lub Putu Intan Afsari*, Ni Lub Putu Cintya Devi, Janice Elysia Aris Trisanto</i> | Analyzing the Role of Social Movements: Women's March in the ratification of the Sexual Violence Law (UU TPKS) and the implementation of CEDAW in Indonesia |
| <i>Umi Qodarsasi, Umaroh Anisa Zuma</i> | COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND CHILD SEPARATION The Advocacy of The Wisdom and Public Policy Council of Muhammadiyah Towards Wadas Villagers To Stand Against Andesite Mining |
| <i>Ozji Setiadi</i> | Civil Society and Nahdlatul Ulama: The Struggle to Bring Women's Political Rights |
| <i>Khalimatus Sa'diyah</i> | The Joining of Amanat Nasional Party into Jokowi's Regime during Corona Pandemic: Between the Increasing Strength of the Coalition or the Decline of Democracy |

Analyzing the Role of Social Movements: Women's March in the Ratification of the Sexual Violence Law (UU TPKS) and the Implementation of CEDAW in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This research examines how the women's march Jakarta social movement has influenced the Law on the Crime of Sexual Violence (UU TPKS) and the implementation of CEDAW. This movement aims to raise awareness about domestic violence against women in Indonesia. The ratification of Indonesia's Sexual Violence Law (UU TPKS) is seen as a step toward fully implementing CEDAW. This research applies a descriptive qualitative method. This study's analysis technique was a literature review. The study outcomes show that sexual assault against women occurs regularly, which is considered critical in Indonesia. However, this is a problem that affects everyone. The state must give legal protection in the form of the Law on the Crime of Sexual Violence (UU TPKS) and The Women's March's involvement aided in the ratification of the Law on the Crime of Sexual Violence (UU TPKS) in Indonesia through a social activity held in Jakarta. The campaign presents a debate framework about the inadequacies of Indonesia's current sexual violence statute in protecting victims of sexual abuse. Nevertheless, this campaign is merely an alternative form of justice for sexual abuse victims in Indonesia, while the Law on the Crime of Sexual Violence (UU TPKS) is still required.

Keywords: Women, Social Movement, Sexual Violence, Law

COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND CHILDREN SEPARATION

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Abstract

Separation child from parents or caregiver during the COVID-19 pandemic is frequent phenomenon found moment now this, so make phenomenon this important for researched more continued . Study this is study library. Update in research this that is analysis in study implemented based on phenomenon that occurs moment pandemic so that not yet once done study related Thing this in the past . The separation that occurs in children consequence pandemic could be shared Becomes two categories, that is not intentionally and intentionally aware . Separating children with people old or babysitter will boost various problems psychosocial in children. To overcome the problem of separating a child with people old or a babysitter could refer to the guideline's general protection child During COVID-19 pandemic. In Thing this researcher recommend that children capable for disclose feelings, don't get used to it child keep anger, as well child capable study from condition surrounding

Keywords : COVID -19, Separation, Parenting

The Advocacy of the Wisdom and Public Policy Council of Muhammadiyah Towards Wadas Villagers to Stand against Andesite Mining

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Abstract

Wadas Village located in Purworejo, Central Java has various natural resources that fulfill the daily needs of villagers and supports the socio-economic life. Currently, Wadas is planned to be a quarry mining location for andesite as raw material for the construction of the Bener Dam in Purworejo, which is one of the list of National Strategic Projects in the Jokowi era. The Bener Dam requires approximately 15.5 million cubic meters of rock material. The method used to mine andesite rock is to blast it using 5300 tons of dynamite. This research aims to analyze the advocacy process of The Wisdom and Public Policy Council of Muhammadiyah towards Wadas Villagers. This research uses a qualitative approach and descriptive method. The primary data were obtained by in-depth interviews, while the secondary data was conducted by literature study. The results of this research consist of (1) Muhammadiyah organize a public discussions involving various elements, such as Wadas Villagers, LBH, Walhi, the press, and researchers; (2) compile a policy brief containing a comprehensive study human rights violations and the socio-ecological crisis in Wadas.; and (3) push the government to accountably mitigate the National Strategic Project and its impact on the environment.

Keywords: Advocacy; Environment; Muhammadiyah; Wadas Village.

Civil Society and Nahdlatul Ulama: The Struggle to Bring Women's Political Rights

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Abstract

Civil society organizations (CSOs) have an important role in upholding women's political rights in a country. Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) is one of the CSOs that carries out its function as an enforcer of these political rights. This study aims to discuss the role of NU as a CSO in fighting for women's political rights and to discuss the existence of NU's women's autonomous body in their political struggle. The research method used is qualitative with a descriptive analysis type. Data obtained from literature study (library). This study found that NU as a CSO is an important partner for the state in realizing gender equality. NU officially recognized gender equality in politics through the National Conference (Munas) of Alim Ulama Nahdlatul Ulama on 17-21 November 1997. The National Conference decision number 004/Munas/11/1997 placed women on a par with men in politics. Abdurrahman Wahid (Gus Dur) while serving as president strengthened the implementation of the NU National Conference by issuing a Presidential Instruction on Gender Mainstreaming. The birth of Law no. 12 of 2003 has placed a 30% quota for women in parliament and is part of the response to this. NU's autonomous bodies (Banom), namely Muslimat and Fatayat have also been involved and organized political education for NU women. However, the existence of NU women in politics is still hindered by the breed system and dynastic politics, as well as funding.

Keywords: Civil Society, Nahdlatul Ulama, Women, Politics

The Joining of Amanat Nasional Party into Jokowi's Regime during Corona Pandemic: Between the Increasing Strength of the Coalition or the Decline of Democracy

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ABSTRACT

The ongoing Corona pandemic has had an unfavorable impact for Indonesia. The spread of the Corona virus not only affects the public health sector, but also causes crises in political governance. One of the dynamics that occurred in the Jokowi era government during the Corona pandemic was the joining of the Amanat Nasional Party becoming a government loyalist in 2021. The change in the status of the Amanat Nasional Party to be part of Jokowi's coalition is one of the examples of the increasingly imbalanced check and control of the opposition, considering the Amanat Nasional Party was an opposition line to the previous government. This article discusses the impact of the maneuver carried out by the Amanat Nasional Party in the midst of the Corona pandemic. This study uses a qualitative approach and is compiled with literature analysis carried out systematically to collect, process and conclude data. The results of the study show that there are two sides that can be shown from the face of Indonesian politics due to the entry of the the Amanat Nasional Party into Jokowi's coalition, including: (1) there is an imbalance in the portion of the opposition and coalition so that functions of parties outside the government do not work properly, (2) Indonesia's democratic development will continue declining, (3) it will be a good strategy to suppress the remaining opposition parties.

Keywords: Coalition, Corona pandemic, Opposition.

Panel V: Language and Solidarity Issues of Southeast Asia

| Author | Title |
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The Synergy of Local Wisdom Craft for Build Sustainability with Increasing Economy Creative in Yangon Region, Myanmar

Kadek Clarisa Candraswari; Luh Kade Wahyu Diah Nila Gatraningrat; Putu Berliana Putri

Since the pandemic happened, it has brought significant impact and changes in various sectors, especially the economic sector which has experienced a decline in its development in Myanmar. Yangon City one of the largest cities in Myanmar has also been affected by the pandemic as indicated by the increasing unemployment in the township. Bamboo-producing is one of the high potentials in Yangon City and the superior ability of the local community through handicraft business based on local wisdom are able to have a long-term impact on the economic sector. This research aims to find out the impact and relation of local wisdom in Yangon City on economic development. This research uses a literature study method with a qualitative descriptive research design. This research reveals that revitalizing the country's economy can be done by utilizing the values of local wisdom through expansion actions based on the concept of the creative economy. Based on the great potential of this local wisdom, the Yangon Region Cooperative Department took steps to carry out the One Village-One Product project as an effort to improve the economy and job opportunities for the local community.

Keywords: Economy Creative, Handicraft, Local Wisdom, Myanmar, Yangon.

Transnational Solidarity from Below: Exploring Indonesians' Responses to Rohingya Crisis in Myanmar

Yusnan Hadi Mochtar, Sari Mulyani

The discussions on the Rohingya issue are dominated by state-centric views. Many scholars addressed the multilateral cooperation in response to the crisis. For an instance, Irawan Jati, in an article entitled Comparative Study of the Roles of the Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN) and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in Responding to the Rohingya Crisis, argued that both organizations are ineffective to provide solution regarding the issue. Besides, others mentioned the bilateral mechanism as Claire Q. Smith and Susannah G. Williams demonstrated the 'quiet diplomacy' adopted by Indonesia to intervene Myanmar. While these views are relevant, other alternative understandings matter. Considering the concern, this paper aims to fill the literature gaps by exploring the responses from below particularly by looking at the Indonesians' social solidarity in supporting the Rohingya. It matters to address as Indonesians, especially the civil society organizations (CSOs), have an interesting political trajectory as they took a role in toppling down the military regime in 1998 while Indonesia is also prone to social unrest as Myanmar. This article analyses how Indonesia-based CSOs used their strategy to advocate Rohingya's rights by identifying the political opportunities, information politics, symbolic politics, and leverage politics. To examine all of these, it collected data from public discussions as well as library research. This finds that Indonesia-based CSOs have demonstrated their ability to empower their resources in materials such as aid, and non-materials in terms of narrative power for Rohingya despite their limits in giving pressure on Myanmar.

Keywords: civil society, information politics, leverage politics, political opportunities, symbolic politics.

Analyzing the Support of the Indonesian Government in Aceh's Openness in Accepting Rohingya Refugees

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Gurnita

The issuance of a Presidential Regulation in 2016 regarding the handling of refugees from abroad demonstrates Indonesia's new legal position regarding refugees and asylum seekers. Indonesia will make itself a transit country and not a destination country. One example of a province in Indonesia that is open to accepting refugees from abroad, especially in the case of Rohingya refugees, is the province of Aceh. With the tradition known as Peumulia Jamee, which means nobility of heart, the government and the people of Aceh interpret this tradition through their actions, namely accepting refugees from Rohingya. However, the Aceh government felt that it would be less than optimal to handle this case alone. Aceh still needs help and support from the Indonesian government, both financially and morally, although there is no guarantee that Rohingya refugees will stay for long. However, the actions taken by Aceh to help the Rohingya are actions that will also bring Indonesia's reputation on the international scene, therefore, it is legitimate for Aceh to expect support from the Indonesian government.

Keywords: Rohingya refugees, Aceh, Indonesian government, help

Indonesia's National Interest to Make Bahasa Indonesia as ASEAN Second Language

Putu Naran Ademas Prayudha, Putu Triska Arintia Permata Putri, Dewa Ayu Arimbi Koyuki,
Agnes Omega Cabral Deo

In a group consisting of group members who have different languages, several official languages are needed to make official languages that will be used in official events, documents, and dialogues between fellow members, as well as ASEAN. ASEAN had the first official language or working language of ASEAN in 2009, English. Currently, ASEAN is determining the official language of the two, between Indonesian or Malaysia. Of course, the country whose language is used as an official language has a certain privilege so that these two countries are vying for the language to become an official language. The purpose of this research is to explain the national interest of Indonesia in its efforts to make Indonesian a second language in ASEAN. This research uses qualitative research methods where research is conducted by collecting information and samples from various sources. Sampling of research data sources is done through literature study, which comes from articles, journals, and books. We also included this research with a theory from the theory of national interest by Nuechterlein, this issue belongs to the category of interests in world order at the peripheral level. By making Indonesian the official language of ASEAN, Indonesia can achieve the interests of the World Order so as to be able to maintain its international political and economic system in the ASEAN region.

Keywords: Indonesia, national interest, world order, bahasa Indonesia, ASEAN second language

Assessing Indonesian's Potential as a Second Language of ASEAN: What are The Challenges from Within?

Apphia Angel Stephanie Sembiring, Putu Chintya Oktaviani, Si Luh Made Laksmi Priya Dewi, Putu Titah Kawitri Resen

In response to Malaysia's Prime Minister's proposal to make Malay the second official language of ASEAN, the Indonesian government through the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia, stated that Indonesian language is more suitable and superior to be used as the second language of ASEAN (ASEAN). One of the reasons is that Indonesian already has the largest number of users and is being studied by foreigners. However, the fact has also shown that at national level, Indonesian people have shown decreasing interest in their national language, as evidenced by the scarcity of Indonesian language teachers for foreign speakers. Due to that reason, this study is aimed at examining the potential of Indonesian language as ASEAN's second language by looking at national aspect. This descriptive qualitative research applied library research method by referring to secondary data. To analyze the issues posed, this study employed the concept language as soft power and language and nationalism as conceptual framework. This study found that the internationalization of Indonesia language is associated to the enhancement of state power, but this must be first preceded by strong national awareness that language is an aspect of identity and of nationalism which still becomes an issue in Indonesia.

Keywords: Indonesian Language, Second Language, ASEAN , Challenges