CERTIFICATE

6th International Conference on Social and Political Sciences

No. **232/ICSPS/V/2024**

This certificate is proudly presented to:

Zuhratul Aini Mansur, Lc., MA.

for his/her outstanding contribution as a **Participant** at **the 6th International Conference on Social and Political Sciences (ICSPS) 2024** held on **May 16, 2024**, at the **Prof. Bahtiar Effendy Auditorium, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences (FISIP) Building, UIN Jakarta, South Tangerang, Indonesia**.

May 16, 2024

Dean of FISIP UIN Jakarta

Prof. Dr. Dzuriyatun Toyibah, M.Si., M.A.

Chairperson ICSPS 2024

Ahmad Abrori, Ph.D

6th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

Jakarta, Indonesia
15 -17 May 2024

PERSUING SUSTAINABLE & INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH GLOBAL COLLABORATION

2024 ICSPS

APSSI
Asosiasi Program Studi Sosiologi Indonesia

BOOKLET

6th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

Persuing Sustainable & Inclusive Development Through Global Collaboration

Faculty of Social and Political Science, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Indonesia

15 -17 May 2024

THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND
AUSTRALIA

APSIPOL
ASOSIASI PROGRAM STUDI ILMU POLITIK

CONFERENCE PROGRAM AND PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

15th May 2024

Annual Meeting

The Indonesian Association for the Officers of the Study Program of Sociology

Time	Program	
08.00 am – 08.30 am	**Pedaftaran**	**Committe**
08.30 am – 09.30 am	**Opening:** • Indonesia Raya Anthem • Welcoming Dance • Pray • Speech: coordinator for APSSI event • Speech: rector FISIP UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta • Speech: the Head of Indonesian Association for the Officers of the Study Program of Sociology (APSSI) • Speech: the Major of South Tangerang City	
09:30 am – 12:30 pm	**Seminar** *"Strengthening the Study Program of Sociology and Constructing a Guidance for Internal and International Accreditation"*	Speakers: 1. **Dr. R.M Khairul Muluk** (Universitas Brawijaya) 2. **Dr. Tyas Retno Wulan** (Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto) 3. **Yudha Aryo Sudibyo Ph. D** (Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto) Moderator: **Dr. Idham**
12:30 pm – 13:30 pm	**BREAK (ISHOMA)**	

13:30 pm – 17:00 pm	**APSSI Dialogue Forum:** *Critical Transformation Sociology for Indonesia*	Speakers: 1. **Prof. Dr. Iwan Gardono Sujatmiko** (Universitas Indonesia, UI, Depok) 2. **Prof. Arya Hadi Dharmawan** (Insititut Pertanian Bogor, IPB) 3. **Prof. Dr. Amarulla Octavian** (Wakil Kepala BRIN) 4. **Prof. Dr. Dzuriyatun Toyibah** (UIN Jakarta) 5. **Dr. Muhammad Najib Azca** (Universitas Gadjah Mada, UGM, Yogyakarta) **Moderator:** Novri Susan, Ph. D

Tanggal : 16th May 2024

Kegiatan : The Program of International Conference on Social and Political Studies (ICSPS) 2024

Time	Program	
08.00 am – 08.30 am	**Registration**	**Committe**
08:30 am – 09:00pm	**Opening** • Indonesia Raya Anthem • Opening Remark	Ahmad Abrori
09.00 am – 12.30 pm	**Panel Discussion**	Pembicara: 1. **Prof. Adam Possamai** (Western Sydney University, Australia) 2. **Dr. Melissa Curley** (Queensland University, Australia) 3. **Prof. Ida Widianingsih MA, Ph.D** (Universitas Padjadjaran, Unpad) Bandung 4. **Prof Iim Halimatusa'diyah, MA.,** Ph.D (UIN Jakarta) 5. **Dr. Muhammad Najib Azca, MA** (Universitas Gadjah Mada, UGM, Yogyakarta)
12:30pm – 13:30pm	BREAK/ISHOMA	
13:30pm – 16:00pm	Parallel Session	**Committe**
16:00pm – 17:00pm	Coffee Break dan Closing	
17:00pm – 18:00pm	Heading to the office of the Major of South Tangerang, Banten	
18:00pm – 21.00 pm	Gala Dinner with the Major of South Tangerang, Banten Province and Closing	**Committe**

Tanggal : 17th Mei 2024
Kegiatan : City Tour

Waktu	Acara	
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05 KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Prof. Adam Possamai

Dr. Melissa Curley

Prof. Ida Widianingsih

Prof. Iim Halimatusa'diyah

Dr. Muhammad Najib Azca, M.A

Title:

Religion and Post-Secular SDGs

Prof. Adam Possamai
Western Sydney University

ABSTRACT

This article discusses the theories of post-secularism emerging in affinity with neo-liberalism and the participation of religions towards achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These consist of seventeen goals and 169 targets for achieving development. They were adopted in 2015 by all 193 members states of the UN and extend the previous framework of the eight Millenium Development Goals. The establishment of the SDGs involved a wider consultation process than previously that engaged with states, the private sector and civil society. These SDGs are addressing the challenges of today, not just about climate action, but also about ending poverty, and reaching peace and justice for all and these apply to the entire globe.

This research argues that the current inclusion of religion when it comes to meeting the SDGs are an outcome of religion being back as a recognised actor in the public sphere as has been reflected in the theories of post-secularism. This has happened in affinity with the advent of neo-liberalism which has seen an opportunity for religion to compensate for the deficiencies of the welfare state. The first section of this article deals with the situation at the end of the last century when religion, despite some groups being involved in development, was not seen as an active actor and legitimate in the field. It then moves to the full development of neoliberalism as a hegemony and the move of religion in the public sphere through the eyes of the theories of post-secularism. While religion is today a key player when it comes to development and meeting SDGs, this does not go without any issue. Even if the review of the literature for this research points out to a success story, it highlights however some points of contention when dealing, for examples, with issues of gender and reproductive health.

This article extends the findings that post-secularism, as a supposedly public space of equal dialogue between secular and religious groups, works up to a point, and in this applies to the implementation of SDGs as well. In this context, I will be referring to post-secular SDGs as a topic of public debates between secular development organisations and Faith Based Organisations (FBOs). This debate, I will argue, is not just between religious groups and secular agencies, but between religious groups as well. As an outcome of this investigation, this article recommends for secular international institutions to develop a stronger religious literacy to be able to meet these SDGs more adequately.

Title:

(Judul)

Dr. Melissa Curley

Title:

The Role of Collaboration in Advancing Inclusive and Sustainable Development: Policy and Governance Perspectives

Prof. Ida Widianingsih

Center for Decentralization and Participatory Development Research, Faculty pf Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

Abstract

The advancement of the world depends on the urgent need for inclusive and sustainable development, encompassing several aspects such as social, ethical, political, and environmental factors. An efficient governance system is essential for achieving these objectives. Collaboration plays a vital role in promoting sustainable and equitable development by stimulating innovation, shared responsibility, and coordinated endeavors. Policies and governance may support and enable these objectives, with policymakers and government institutions playing a vital role in building and strengthening cooperative partnerships. Participating in sustainable development promotes fairness in society, preservation of the environment, stability in the economy, the ability to tackle global challenges, and moral responsibility. Several aspects, such as interpersonal relationships, technology, inclusivity, governance, capacity development, community engagement, and policy backing, enhance collaboration. It is imperative to give priority to resolving challenges such as efficiently handling conflicting stakeholder interests, removing institutional barriers, and promoting equitable and impartial procedures. Organizations can facilitate positive change by engaging stakeholders, fostering collaboration to generate knowledge, improving skills, addressing ethical concerns, and implementing transformative learning methods. Collaborative models offer numerous benefits for inclusive development and sustainable practices, including the sharing of information, promoting innovation, optimizing resource utilization, and improving outcomes.

Title:

(Judul)

Prof. Iim Halimatusa'diyah

Title:

The Role of Religious-Based Civil Society Organizations in Promoting Sustainable and Inclusive Development

Dr. Muhammad Najib Azca, M.A
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ABSTRACT

This presentation discusses the role of religious-based civil society organization in Indonesia in promoting sustainable and inclusive development. After overviewing the link between religion and development in Indonesia in the course of social history, it focuses particularly on Nahdlatul Ulama and Muhammadiyah, the two largest Muslim organizations. In contrast to some religious organizations who have the opposite tendency, these two religious social movements keenly advocate and promote sustainable and inclusive development especially in its contemporary period. This presentation discusses the changing relations between religion and development in Indonesia and how NU and Muhammadiyah have been transforming in the contemporary social and political history.

SUBTHEME 01

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND DIGITAL DEMOCRACY

PARALLEL 1 : Political Development and Digital Democracy

Room : 224 (2nd Floor)
Moderator : Dedi Fahrudin

No	Author	Article Title
1	Idris Thaha, Izza Marizatul Azizah	Identity Politics and Elections: The Political Choices of Assembly Congregations Taklim Darul Ibtida' In The 2020 South Tangerang Election
2	Idris Thaha, Muh Revi S	Elections And Political Parties A Study of The Indonesian Solidarity Party (Psi) And the Labor Party In Using The Political Party Information System (Sipol) In The 2024 Election
3	Hasan Mustapa, Citra Mutiara	Opposition In the Digital Space: majalah.tempo.co's Critique of Political Issues in Power
4	Aniqotul Ummah, Syarif Hidayat	Santri Gayeng, Relasi Kyai-Santri Di Pilkada Jawa Tengah 2018
5	Kadek Dwita Apriani, Richard Togaranta Ginting; Ni Made Ras Amanda Gelgel	FADING PARTY IDENTIFICATION AND STRENGTHENING ROLE OF FIGURES IN THE 2024 ELECTION IN KARANGASEM: PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY FINDINGS
6	Fakta Lovandez, Muhammad Faried Sefthiyan, Hasan Mustapa	Truth After Post-Truth: Strengthening Discourse Post-2024 Election

Title 1

Identity Politics and Elections: The Political Choices of Assembly Congregations Taklim Darul Ibtida' in the 2020 South Tangerang Election

Idris Thaha, Izza Marizatul Azizah
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Abstract:

This research discusses identity politics and elections, the political choices of the congregation of Majelis Taklim Darul Ibtida' in the 2020 South Tangerang Pilkada. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship and influence between identity politics and voter behavior. The political identity in question includes religion and ethnicity. Voter behavior includes sociological approach, psychological approach, and rational choice approach.

This research uses quantitative methods with descriptive and inferential statistical approaches. Descriptively, the data is displayed in the form of a cross tabulation table. The data in the study were processed with correlation tests and simple linear regression tests. Data were obtained through distributing questionnaires to 100 respondents, where the determination of the number of respondents has been determined by the Slovin formula and the census method. The theories used are identity politics (Manuel Castells) and voter behavior theory (Ramlan Surbakti).

The results of this study are based on the problem statement which includes the frequency of identity politics, regional head elections (pilkada), and Majelis Taklim Darul Ibtida'. The results showed that the frequency of identity politics in the congregation of Majleis Taklim Darul Ibtida' was 70%, based on religion and ethnicity. The voter behavior preference score is 93%, based on the sociological approach, psychological approach, and rational choice approach. In the correlation test (influence) and regression test (relationship) shows.

Keyword: Identity Politics, Voting Behaviour, Local Leaders Election.

Title 2

Pemilu dan Partai Politik: Studi atas Partai Solidaritas Indonesia (PSI) dan Partai Buruh dalam Menggunakan Sistem Informasi Partai Politik (SIPOL) pada Pemilu 2024

Idris Thaha[1], Muh Revi S[1 2]
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Abstract:

This research discusses the Indonesian Solidarity Party (PSI) and the Labor Party in using Sipol in the 2024 general elections (elections) as an effort to present elections with integrity. This research aims to determine the use of Sipol in verifying political parties as candidates for election and to analyze the use of Sipol as an effort to realize elections with integrity, based on the use of Sipol by PSI and the Labor Party. This research uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Data collection through interviews and documentation. Interviews were conducted with six people who were appropriate to the context of this research, while documentation related to Sipol was taken from the Indonesian KPU. The data that has been collected is then analyzed from various literature

The results of this research show the important role of using Sipol in political party verification. Starting from the registration, administrative and factual verification stages, Sipol is positioned not only as a means of uploading documents but also improving and announcing verification results. PSI and the Labor Party at each stage have different obstacles in collecting data and inputting data. This research assesses the use of Sipol in realizing elections with integrity. Elections with integrity have four elements, namely accountability, transparency, honesty and accuracy. The use of Sipol in verifying political parties in the 2024 elections has proven to encourage elections with integrity. The four elements of elections with integrity, namely accountability, transparency, honesty and accuracy, have positive values in the view of PSI and the Labor Party. Even though it has its own notes on each of these elements. Accountability is built through the use of Sipol with the presence of a helpdesk, although regulations and socialization need to be strengthened. The element of transparency is present through improvements to Sipol's functions and features. Honesty is met through reports at each stage and accuracy still needs to be improved.

Keyword: Sipol; PSI; partai Buruh; political party verification; pemilu 2024

Title 3

Opposition in the Digital Space: majalah.tempo.co's Critique of Political Issues in Power

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Abstract:

The rise of social media has transformed the way people criticize the government. Digital media now provides a platform for public opinion to express itself critically. This includes magazine.tempo.co. This medium critically examines the politics of the Jokowi dynasty and the instability of the Constitutional Court. This essay investigates if magazine.tempo.co has an opposing viewpoint toward promoting Jokowi's government. This study employs a qualitative approach, including content analysis methodologies. According to the research findings, magazine.tempo.co's criticism is typically oppositional. This is understandable given that the media has no particular political affinity. However, it clearly takes a political stand. Even while it is not as powerful as the opposition party, the digital sphere offers an alternate discourse for bolstering public opinion. Despite the fact that its resistance is not anti-mainstream, but rather a real opposition.

Keywords: digital opposition, critique of political issues, real opposition,

Title 4

Santri Gayeng, Kyai-Santri Relations in the 2018 Central Java Local Leaders Election

Aniqotul Ummah[1], Syarif Hidayat [2]
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Abstract:

This research will reveal the history, work patterns and motives behind the santri's support which sublimated into a movement to win Ganjar Pranowo – Taj Yasin Maimoen in the 2018 Central Java Regional Head Election. This santri movement became known as Santri Gayeng. This movement, which was pioneered by alumni of the Al-Anwar Islamic Boarding School in Sarang-Rembang, Central Java, was born out of love and respect for Kiai Maimoen Zubair as the boarding school's caretaker and father of Taj Yasin. This article attempts to reveal and analyze the facts about the birth and movement patterns of Santri Gayeng in the 2018 Central Java regional elections. Santri Gayeng is the only political machine for winning Taj Yasin which was born from an emotional contract between kiai and santri. The symbolic power of kiai is always present in Santri Gayeng's campaign work, both through campaign props and the political communication patterns that are developed. This relationship pattern is similar to what Karl D. Jackson explained with traditional authority where the patron-client relationship that occurs between kiai and santri is not based on anything purely material, and this occurs through a series of interactions in Islamic boarding schools and the existence of teachings that emphasize feelings. respect or hope for blessings from the kiai. Even though it was not significant, Santri Gayeng's political work was successful in winning Ganjar-Yasin, especially in the Islamic boarding school base pockets in Central Java in three electoral districts. These are electoral district 3 (Demak, Jepara and Kudus), electoral district 4 (Pati and Rembang) which is the birthplace of Taj Yasin, and electoral district 5 (Grobogan and Blora). Sources of data and information in this research were taken from literature, field findings and in-depth interviews with key figures.

Keywords: Santri Gayeng, social movements, kiai-santri relations, Ganjar Pranowo, Taj Yasin

Title 5

Fading Party Identification and Strengthening Role of Figures in the 2024 Election in Karangasem: Public Opinion Survey Findings

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Abstract:

The political culture in Bali was characterized by its strong party-id which is obtained through political communication from the surrounding environment and party hegemony. This culture has shown results and shown the direction in which the majority of Balinese people's voices land. The consistency of the Balinese people in their choices from election to election tends to remain and is getting stronger. Based on the results of the 2024 election, especially in Bali, it is clear that political party identification is fading which shows the role of figures in the 2024 election. This paper is a descriptive article based on the results of a voter survey in Karangasem ahead of the 2024 election. Population and sample in this study based on data from 8 (eight) sub-districts in Karangasem Regency, namely: Abang, Bebandem, Karangasem, Kubu, Manggis, Rendang, Selat, and Sidemen, which were taken using the multi-stage random sampling, obtained as many as 420 respondents. The research results show that rational choices in elections are not always completely rational or logical. Emotional factors, group affiliation, and social influence may also play a role in the formation of political preferences.

Key words: Party-id; role of figure; political culture; bali; election 2024

Title 6

Truth After Post-Truth: Strengthening Discourse Post-2024 Election

Fakta Lovandez, Muhammad Faried Sefthiyan, Hasan Mustapa
Political Sciences, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung

Abstract:

The 2024 election has been surrounded in controversy. For some, things go smoothly. Some consider it unethical. The mainstream media is likewise divided. There are some who agree, disagree, and remain neutral. Republika.co, among others. Try to maintain a neutral stance and avoid discussing the benefits and cons. This article examines the impact of enhancing positive, negative, and neutral language in the context of the 2024 election. This qualitative study includes media framing analysis. The data was analyzed using a truth-after-truth perspective. To get a knowledge of how the media attempts to shape public perceptions and interpretations of an issue. The study's findings suggest that Republika.co is establishing itself as not implicated in the pro-con dialectic by focusing on the 2024 election and related subjects such as dynasty politics, the three-term presidential debate, and others. Not critical, but not openly supportive of the rulers. The news discourse given is proportionate.

SUBTHEME 02

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND DIGITAL DEMOCRACY

PARALLEL 2 : Political Development and Digital Democracy

Room : 225 (2nd Floor)
Moderator : Muhammad Farras Sakha

No	Author	Article Title
1	Suryani, Siti Safiyah Nur Ubai	Deaths of KPPS Officers in 2019 Indonesian Election: Evaluation of The Election to Strengthen Sustainable Political Development
2	Suryani, Putri Ramadhana	BTS Law: South Korea's Breakthrough Effort in Securing the Country's Economic Growth Through Its K-Pop Band Popularity
3	Muhammad Izzudin, Alamsyah, Alfitri, Abdul Nadjib, Krisna Murti, Oemar Madri Bafadhal, Sena Prabujaya, Januar Eko Aryansah	Realization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Local Government of Indonesia: Case Study in Prabumulih City
4	Rahmat Muhammad, Irfah Yahya, Ridwan Syam	Disparities in Voters' Rational Choice of Imaging Actions of Legislative Candidates in the 2024 Elections: The Case of East Luwu
5	A. Bakir Ihsan, Muhammad Farras Sakha, Davin Julian Hermes	The Use of Information Technology Application "Sirekap" on Strengthening the 2024 Indonesia Election Accountability
6	Muhammad Arief Virgy, Mustabsyirotul Ummah Mustofa, Ahmad Mikail	One Map Policy as an Anti-Corruption Endeavour in Participatory and Inclusive Mining Governance

Title 7

Deaths of KPPS Officers in 2019 Indonesian Election: Evaluation of The Election to Strengthen Sustainable Political Development

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Abstract:

This article analyzes the phenomenon of 5,175 people who were sick and 894 people who died as KPPS officers in the 2019 elections in Indonesia. This is a crucial problem because the general election, which is a five-year democratic party, should be well prepared, especially regarding the preparation of its officers in the field. Therefore, it is important to examine how this incident can occur and how the impact of the sickness and death of KPPS officers in the 2019 elections on sustainable political development in Indonesia. After analyzing the data qualitatively, several things were found that caused the sickness and death of KPPS officers in the 2019 elections, those are: Lack of standard health requirements in the officer recruitment process, constraints in logistics distribution, overtime working hours, and no regulations related to access to health services for officers. The incident of sickness and death of KPPS officers has a quite bad impact on the sustainability of political development in Indonesia, marked by the emergence of public doubts about the credibility and accountability of election organizers in Indonesia, also injuring the principle of SDGs number 3, which is a Healthy and Prosperous Life, this is an obstacle in achieving SDGs targets, especially related to universal health and safety. Therefore, it is important to conduct an in-depth evaluation so that similar incidents do not recur in future elections, concrete steps need to be taken to improve the health and safety of KPPS, and improve the electoral administration system, by making significant improvements, Indonesia can realize better democracy and achieve SDGs through the holding of safe elections.

Keywords: Election, KPPS Officers, political development

Title 8

BTS Law: South Korea's Breakthrough Effort in Securing the Country's Economic Growth Through Its K-Pop Band Popularity

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Abstract:

Artikel ini menganalisis Perubahan Undang Undang wajib militer di Korea Selatan yang melibatkan Bangtan Sonyeondan (BTS) sebagai BoyBand yang dianggap memberikan pengaruh bagi naiknya pertumbuhan ekonomi di Korea Selatan. Hal ini menjadi menarik karena perubahan itu dilakukan pada situasi terjadinya krisis populasi yang dipercaya akan mempengaruhi pertahanan Korea Selatan. Dengan menggunakan perspektif Rational Choice yang mempertimbangkan unsur unsur ekonomi yang dianalisis secara kualitatif artikel ini menjelaskan bahwa BTS memberikan pengaruh yang kuat terhadap upaya Majelis Nasional Korea dalam merevisi UU Militer dengan memberikan dispensasi penundaan wajib militer bagi personel BTS dan BoyBand K-Pop lain yang dianggap memberikan kontribusi bagi kemajuan pertumbuhan ekonomi di Korea Selatan. Besarnya basis penggemar yang dibangun BTS mampu memberikan dampak positif terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi Korea Selatan melalui sektor industri mulai dari kosmetik, pakaian, makanan, hingga pariwisata. Penguatan bidang ekonomi bagi Korea Selatan diharapkan bisa menjadi bagian dari pertahanan negara ditengah krisis populasi yang sedang terjadi.

Keyword: Boyband, Rational Choice, Economic Growth, South Korea

Title 9

Realization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Local Government of Indonesia: Case Study in Prabumulih City

Muhammad Izzudin, Alamsyah, Alfitri, Abdul Nadjib, Krisna Murti, Oemar Madri Bafadhal, Sena Prabujaya, Januar Eko Aryansah
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Abstract:

The paper focuses on the implementation and realization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at a local level, specifically in the city of Prabumulih, Indonesia. The SDGs aim to ensure sustained economic welfare, social life sustainability, environmental quality, and equitable development governance across generations. This study evaluates the progress and effectiveness of integrating these global objectives into national and local development plans following Presidential Regulation No. 59/2017. The methodology incorporates both quantitative and qualitative analyses using data from various government and local surveys. The results of SGDs successful realization in Prabumulih reached 65% which contain 34% of the indicators were fully achieved, 31% have seen interventions but have not yet met the targets set by the central government, and 34% lack data. This findings highlight the challenges and successes in achieving the SDGs, emphasizing the critical role of local governance and policy alignment in achieving sustainable development targets effectively.

Keyword: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Local implementation, Presidential Regulation No. 59/2017, Policy alignment

Title 10

Disparities in Voters' Rational Choice of Imaging Actions of Legislative Candidates in the 2024 Elections: The Case of East Luwu

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Abstract:

The 2024 General Election will be an opportunity for legislative candidates to have the opportunity to win seats in the DPR. Various imaging strategies are used to get voters' attention. However, openness of information has increased voters' rationality in assessing each legislative candidate in their region. This research investigates voters' rational choices regarding imaging actions for legislative candidates in the 2024 General Election, with a focus on the case of the East Luwu mining industrial area. Through a sociological approach, this research reveals the dynamics behind how voters respond to the imaging strategies of legislative candidates and the extent to which this influences voter preferences. The research method used included in-depth interviews among interest groups in East Luwu Regency. Research findings reveal that the imaging strategy for legislative candidates in mining industrial areas is carried out through installing billboards, gathering at various events, social media, small-scale infrastructure development, holding various entertainment and sports competitions and spreading promises of guarantees of work in mining companies. Meanwhile, in terms of voters' rational choices, there is a disparity in voters' rational choices, where in the inner ring of the mine, voters consider the track record of legislative candidates to be a valuable resource to choose for development purposes in their area, whereas in the outer ring of the mine, the legislative candidate's track record is a valuable resource for chosen based on the amount of material exchanged for the voter's pragmatic purposes.

Keywords: Rational Choice; Voter Behavior, Legislative Candidate Image Actions; 2024 Election

Title 11

The Use of Information Technology Application "Sirekap" on Strengthening the 2024 Indonesia Election Accountability

Ahmad Bakir Ihsan, Muhammad Farras Shaka, Davin Julian Hermes
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Abstract:

On the 2024 election, the Commission Of Election (KPU) used Sirekap or "sistem informasi rekapitulasi elektronik". This application is used as the newer and more effective tools than Situng (Sistem informasi penghitungan) that used in the last period of election (2019) to eliminate errors in vote counting system. This article intends to view the effectivity of Sirekap utilization on strengthening the voting accountability on the election, using qualitative methods, this article will analyze several verified and qualified data record from many reliable sources. Based on the analysis, this article concluded that first, Sirekap is a form of fixation of the last application Situng, by narrowing the possibility of national apparatus roles on the vote counting so it can minimize the potentialities of electoral fraud. Sirekap counts the voting results by scanning the C1 form directly in all voting posts (TPS) under the authority of the team of voting organizer (KPPS) and was sent directly to KPU main server. Secondly, there is problems in the Sirekap usage so it create the problem of election accountability, this can be seen by the fluctuation that occurs in data reporting process by KPPS, and this event made people think that there are electoral frauds happening in the voting recapitulation. Thirdly, KPU is not yet placing Sirekap as the main tools of voting recapitulation, so it's function is not yet optimal to creates accountability in the electoral process. On the several conclusions made above, seemingly Sirekap is there just to be as "additive spices" to manual voting recapitulations system.

Keywords: Election, Sirekap, Situng, Akuntabilitas

Title 12

One Map Policy as an Anti-Corruption Endeavour in Participatory and Inclusive Mining Governance

Muhammad Arief Virgy, Mustabsyirotul Ummah Mustofa, Ahmad Mikail
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Abstract:

Natural resources, such as land, water and various types of mining, are some of the most economically profitable industries. Indonesia itself plays an important role in the global mining industry, particularly in coal and nickel. To ensure that mining resources can support the people's livelihoods, as required by the constitution, it is important to ensure good governance in the mining sector. However, Indonesia still has a long way to go to fulfil its constitutional mandate due to the potential challenges of corruption in the sector. This article discusses using a national mining map as a gateway to participatory and inclusive mining governance, and how it can reduce corruption in the mining sector. Good spatial planning, by minimising overlap between concessions and local/indigenous community areas, and avoiding mining concessions in protected forest areas or conservation forest areas, is one way to improve the governance of the mining sector in Indonesia. This can also prevent agrarian conflicts with local/indigenous communities, which can result in large operational losses for the company if conflicts cannot be avoided, and provide legal certainty for companies in their operations. Comprehensive spatial planning also better protects local communities/indigenous peoples who are vulnerable regarding land tenure.

Keywords: One Map Policy, Corruption, Mining Governance, Participative, inclusive

SUBTHEME 03

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND DIGITAL DEMOCRACY

GENDER AND INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

PARALLEL 3 : Gender and Political Development

Room : 226 (2nd Floor)
Moderator : Ana Sabhana Azmy

No	Author	Article Title
1	Ana Sabhana Azmy, Holisah	Peran Pemerintah Kabupaten Serang, Banten dalam Kebijakan Pelindungan Calon Pekerja Migran Indonesia pada Proses Pra Penempatan 2020-2022 Sebagai Implementasi dari Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's)
2	Sri Wahyuni	Woman Crisis Centre and Facts Approval of Sexual Violence in Terms of Gramsci's Hegemonic Theory
3	Yosi Arianti	WOMEN'S RESISTANCE TO CYBER HARASSMENT ACTS ON TWITTER
4	Yuyun Sunesti	Religious Women's Organization-Based Environmental Conservation Movement: Contributions of Muslimat NU and Aisiyah Muhammadiyah to the Grassroots Environmental Awareness
5	Himawan Indrajat	Analisa Menguatnya Politik Identitas Pada Pemilihan Kepala Daerah Di Provinsi Lampung
6	Harmona Daulay, Moulita, Fredrick Broven Ekayanta	Single Mothers in the Study of Aspects of Social Stereotypes and Gender Policy
7	Yuva Ayuning Anjar	Penyelenggaran K3 Pekerja Perempuan saat Jam Malam di Banda Aceh

Title 13

Peran Pemerintah Kabupaten Serang, Banten dalam Kebijakan Pelindungan Calon Pekerja Migran Indonesia pada Proses Pra Penempatan 2020-2022 Sebagai Implementasi dari Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's)

Ana Sabhana Azmy, Holisah
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Abstract:

Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi peran Pemerintah Kabupaten Serang, Provinsi Banten dalam kebijakan pelindungan Calon Pekerja Migran Indonesia (CPMI) selama proses pra-penempatan dari tahun 2020 hingga 2022. Pelindungan bagi CPMI adalah bentuk dari implementasi kesempatan kerja layak bagi seluruh warga Indonesia dan mengapresiasi kesempatan kerja yang menyeluruh, yang merupakan bagian dari poin Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Metode kualitatif digunakan dengan wawancara sebagai data primer. Setelah disahkannya Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2017 tentang Pelindungan Pekerja Migran Indonesia, pemerintah daerah memiliki peran aktif dalam melindungi pekerja migran, terutama pada proses pra-penempatan. Meskipun peraturan tersebut memberikan kewenangan yang luas kepada pemerintah daerah dalam memberikan pelindungan secara teknis dan administratif selama proses pra-penempatan, namun hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa peran yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah Kabupaten Serang masih minim dan belum optimal. Kurangnya sosialisasi yang komprehensif tentang persiapan bekerja ke luar negeri dan kurangnya pelatihan kerja yang komprehensif menjadi tantangan utama yang dihadapi.

Kata Kunci: Calon Pekerja Migran Indonesia, Kebijakan, Pemerintah Daerah.

Title 14

Woman Crisis Centre and Facts Approval of Sexual Violence in Terms of Gramsci's Hegemonic Theory

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Abstract:
The problem of sexual violence in the Higher Education environment is increasingly worrying. Therefore the Ministry of Education and Culture issued the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 30 of 2021 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence. The regulation then reaped polemic in society. The problem that arises is what exactly does the phrase mean without the victim's own consent? Because it falls into the qualifications of a crime, what type of articles do these articles that contain the phrase "without the consent of the victim" fall into? This problem is important to be answered in order to end the pros and cons that are starting to be counterproductive in society considering that victims of sexual violence are actually increasing. The author tries to examine this problem with normative juridical legal research methods. The approach used by the author is a case approach and a concept approach. The author considers that the inclusion of the phrase "without the victim's consent" is to protect the privacy and individual rights of the victim. Articles containing the phrase "without the victim's consent" are not articles legalizing adultery but articles with the qualifications of complaint offenses.

Keywords: Approval Sexual Violence, Fact, and Hegemonic Theory

Title 15

Women's Resistance to Cyber Harassment Acts on Twitter

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Abstract:
This research focuses on women's resistance to sexual objectification on Twitter. The subjects in this research were female Twitter users. In this research, the theory used is James C. Scott's Theory of Resistance using descriptive qualitative methods and case studies as research strategies. Data collection techniques in this research were carried out through observation, interviews, documentation and audio visuals. There are two sources of data in this research, namely, secondary data obtained from observations and interviews and primary data obtained through documentation and audio visuals. Then the data was analyzed using data condensation analysis techniques, data presentation and conclusions. The research results show that acts of sexual objectification that occur against women on Twitter occur through features on Twitter such as tweets and comments, in the form of sentences that demean women sexually. There are two forms of sexual objectification, namely reductive objectification and non-reductive objectification. The act of sexual objectification that occurs does not see the meaning in a post, but the trigger for the act of sexual objectification is the perpetrator who lacks education, is influenced by culture and has narrow thinking. Therefore, women carry out acts of resistance as awareness and solidarity to protect each other among women. The form of resistance action carried out by women is closed resistance, namely, by providing educational opinions and arguments against stereotypes, beauty standards and verbal violence. Verbal violence is an act of sexual objectification that women often experience on Twitter. Women carry out acts of resistance through tweets, retweets and comments. Apart from through real action, women carry out passive resistance, such as reporting posts that carry out acts of sexual objectification.

Keywords: *Cyber Harassment, Sexual objectification, Resistance, Gender equality*

Title 16

Religious Women's Organization-Based Environmental Conservation Movement: Contributions of Muslimat NU and Aisiyah Muhammadiyah to the Grassroots Environmental Awareness

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Abstract:

The global movement to care for the environment has been championed by a diverse array of individuals, organizations, and communities worldwide. This collective effort stems from the recognition that environmental stewardship aligns with key Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including affordable and clean energy (SDG 7), responsible consumption and production (SDG 12), and climate action (SDG 13). Among the active participants in advancing this environmental agenda are religious women's organizations, notably Muslimat NU and Aisiyah Muhammadiyah in Indonesia. These organizations boast a robust grassroots presence, wielding significant influence over the movements they support. This article delves into the role played by these two religious women's organizations in Indonesia in fostering environmental consciousness and examines the various initiatives they undertake in this regard. This study adopts a qualitative research approach, utilizing systematic literature review as the primary method. By synthesizing findings from prior research studies and supplementing them with data sourced from the organizations' websites and documents, it seeks to delineate the environmental conservation programs spearheaded by Muslimat NU and Aisiyah Muhammadiyah. The analysis reveals that both organizations espouse a fundamental commitment to environmental preservation rooted in their respective religious doctrines. Moreover, they have undertaken multifaceted endeavours aimed at instilling environmental awareness among their female constituents at the grassroots level.

Keywords: Muslimat NU, Aisiyah Muhammadiyah, Environment Awareness, Conservation

Title 17

Analisa Menguatnya Politik Identitas pada Pemilihan Kepala Daerah di Provinsi Lampung

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Abstract:

Direct regional elections are a form of implementing democracy at the local level, after previously regional elections were held indirectly elected through the Rakyar Regional Representative Council constituencies with this method were still carried out at the beginning of the 1999 reform regulated through Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government, but then with the spirit of democratization regional elections were finally held directly where the people were the ones who determine who is eligible to be the regional head and its implementation was first carried out in 2005 based on Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government. But in its implementation, it turns out that dynamics emerge, especially efforts made by candidates for regional heads to win contestations using tribal and religious sentiments or known as Identity Politics. The use of identity politics in local elections also occurred in the regional elections of East Lampung and Pringsewu districts to win regional elections in these areas.

Keywords: Identity Politics, Regional Elections, Democracy, KPU and BAWASLU

Title 18

Single Mothers in the Study of Aspects of Social Stereotypes and Gender Policy

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Abstract

The issue of single parenthood is a familiar issue in people's lives in Indonesia. Single parents are more dominated by women than men. The attachment of the mother's role to the domestic world results in the mother having a central role in child care. When a mother divorces her partner, the mother becomes a single parent with various legal, social, economic and psychological consequences. There are various reasons why someone becomes a single parent, such as being left by a partner, divorce, death of a partner, or adoption of a child by a single parent. Divorced single mothers receive different stereotypes in society compared to single mothers whose husbands died. This research is important when looking at how divorced single mothers are exposed to gender-biased social stereotypes and how gender issues in state policies give preference to single mothers. This research uses a gender issues, concepts and policies perspective by selecting 10 divorced single mother female informants with specified criteria. The results of this research will discuss how the construction of social stereotypes experienced by single mothers gives different constructions of gender bias to single fathers. Social marginalization in the form of marginalization of single mothers is important to analyze and also see how state policy in overseeing social problems relates to women's central position in raising and educating children for the nation's generation.

Key words: Single mother, gender, stereotypes, marginalization and policy

Title 19

Penyelenggaran K3 Pekerja Perempuan saat Jam Malam di Banda Aceh

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Universitas Syiah Kuala

Abstrak

(Belum ada Abstrak)

SUBTHEME 04

GENDER AND INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

PARALLEL 4 : Gender and Inclusive Development

Room : 227 (2nd Floor)
Moderator : Ida Rosyidah

No	Author	Article Title
1	Ida Rosyidah, Alifa Zahrana	Measuring Gender Narratives in Digital Da'wah on YouTube on the Women Figures of the Hijrah Movement
2	Dr. Indraddin, S. Sos, M. Si, Kurnia Warman, Retno Anggaraini	Women's Involvement in Nagari Municipal Land Arrangement
3	Vinita Susanti, Wahidah R. Bulan, Joharotul Jamilah, Ahmad Abrori	The Hook Up Phenomenon in Indonesia from a Radical Feminist Perspective: Unveiling Women's Vulnerability in Sexual Relations
4	Hasina Putri Maharani	Stereotypes, Segregation, Sexism, Patriarchy, Religiosity and Choice Preferences Medical Specialties
5	Harisan Boni Firmando, Elvri Teresia Simbolon, Roida Lumbantobing	Strategi Partisipasi Perempuan dalam Pembangunan Inklusif di Tapanuli Utara
6	Safira Soraida	Families As Agents for Inclusive Education to Prevent Child Sexual Violence

Title 20

Measuring Gender Narratives in Digital Da'wah on YouTube on the Women Figures of the Hijrah Movement

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Abstract:

Da'wah through digital, especially on YouTube, is generally carried out by male da'i with masculine narratives, this research explores the da'wah narratives delivered by female figures of the hijrah movement, who are the wives of the main founders or coaches of the hijrah movement, namely Pemuda Hijrah, Yuk Ngaji, and Terang Jakarta. This research uses a qualitative method, with data collection through content analysis of YouTube audiovisual content. Somech and Drach Zahavy's theory of three forms of gender roles in the division of household labor, namely traditional, transitional and egalitarian as well as the Feminist perspective were used for data analysis. This research found that there are around 37 gender issues in dakwah on YouTube narrated by these female figures on their YouTube channel. In addition, the gender narratives conveyed tend to be gender issues in the transitional stage which emphasizes the strict division of labor between men and women, where women work in the domestic sphere and men in the public sphere. However, at the same time, they state that women can work in the public sphere under various conditions. When viewed from a feminist perspective, the findings of this research show that the narratives conveyed are still full of subordination, stereotypes and potential psychological violence.

Keywords: Digital da'wah, social media, gender narratives

Title 21

Women's Involvement in Nagari Municipal Land Arrangement

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Abstract:
Women in Minangkabau culture are the heirs of customary land, but in its arrangement and management there is no significant involvement of women. At the level of implementation of land registration, so far privately owned land has been running smoothly, but problems often arise in the management of customary land and, both community customary land and Nagari customary land. This research aims to analyze women's involvement in managing Nagari ulayat land. The research was conducted in Nagari Sungai Kamuyang, Limapuluh Kota Regency using a qualitative approach. The analytical tool used was Anthony Ginddens' structural theory. The result of the research show that women's involvement in managing communal land is greater during consensus deliberation events. There was more involvement of women at the beginning of the activity, but the implementation of the activity was mostly carried out by men. At the deliberations on the agreement to make Nagari Sungai Kamuyang a pilot project, women were invited to take the position of bundo kanduang, there as nagari officials. In determining boundaries in the field, women are no longer involved, there is polarization in the division of labor between men and women, while discussion in forums range from socialization activities to building an agreement to make Nagari Sungai Kamuyang one of the pilot project locations for customary land management, the women present met and joined in the conversation. When a field assistance team was formed to determine land boundaries and land measurements by BPN longer involved.

Keywords: Administrative, Involvement, Nagari, Ulayat Land

Title 22

The Hook Up Phenomenon in Indonesia from a Radical Feminist Perspective: Unveiling Women's Vulnerability in Sexual Relations

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Abstract:

This research aims to uncover the realities experienced by women in gender relations in the context of sexuality. Using a content analysis approach from a radical feminist perspective, this study seeks to interpret the hook up or friends with benefits phenomenon reflected on the social media platform Twitter X during September 2022. The research findings reveal that in friends with benefits relationships, which involve sexual activity without commitment or emotional bonds, women are vulnerable to experiencing various negative consequences. These include the risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV from their partners, unintended pregnancy, becoming emotionally involved despite initially not intending to, as well as the potential for exploitation. This vulnerability can occur both consciously and unconsciously for women involved in such relationships.

Keywords: hook up culture, radical feminism, twitter X, women, gender relations, sexuality

Title 23

Stereotypes, Segregation, Sexism, Patriarchy, Religiosity and Choice Preferences Medical Specialties

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Abstract

In Indonesia, career success is often based on the gender of the worker. Occupational gender segregation reinforces unequal power dynamics, limits individual opportunities, and perpetuates traditional gender role norms. As a result, many men and women still choose jobs that are dominated by their gender. In the context of the job world in medical specialties, this study aims to determine the influence of stereotypes, segregation, sexism, patriarchy, and religiosity on the preferences of male and female in seven types of specialties: Pediatrics, Surgery, Dermatology and Venereology, Cardiologist, Psychiatry, Obstetrics and Gynecology, and Internist. Data were collected using a questionnaire. A random sample of 211 respondents was taken from the population of medical students at Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta State Islamic University. T-test and logistic regression has been selected to test the hypothesis of this study using STATA 13.

The results of this research show: (1) There are only two specialties that show significant differences where women have a higher preference for the specialties of Dermatology-Venereology and Obstetrics-Gynecology; (2) Specialties that are stereotyped and segregated by gender do not affect preferences in medical specialties. However, female students tend to have a higher preference for the specialties of Dermatology and Venereology than male students; (3) Sexism and patriarchy do not affect specialty choice preferences; (4) Religiosity does not affect specialty choice preferences. However, female students tend to have a lower preference for the specialty of pediatrics than male students; (5) The majority of respondents already have gender egalitarian perception, but some of them still have gender stereotypical perception.

Keywords: stereotype, segregation, sexisme, patriarchy, religiosity, speciality of medical preferences

Title 24

Strategi Partisipasi Perempuan dalam Pembangunan Inklusif di Tapanuli Utara

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Abstract:

Keterlibatan perempuan dalam proses pembangunan merupakan elemen kunci untuk mencapai pembangunan inklusif yang berkelanjutan. Tapanuli Utara, sebagai wilayah yang berkembang di Indonesia, menghadapi tantangan dalam mencapai inklusi yang merata bagi seluruh warganya. Studi ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis strategi partisipasi yang digunakan oleh perempuan dalam konteks pembangunan inklusif di Tapanuli Utara. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara mendalam dan observasi partisipatif dengan perempuan yang aktif terlibat dalam berbagai inisiatif pembangunan di wilayah Tapanuli Utara. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perempuan di Tapanuli Utara menggunakan beragam strategi partisipasi, termasuk pengorganisasian komunitas, pembentukan kelompok kerja, kerjasama dengan lembaga pemerintah dan non-pemerintah, pemanfaatan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi, serta pendidikan dan pelatihan. Faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi partisipasi perempuan meliputi faktor sosial, ekonomi, budaya, dan kebijakan. Temuan ini memberikan wawasan yang berharga bagi pemangku kepentingan lokal dan nasional tentang pentingnya memperkuat peran perempuan untuk pengembangan kebijakan dan program pembangunan yang lebih inklusif dan berkelanjutan di Tapanuli Utara.

Title 25

Families as Agents for Inclusive Education to Prevent Child Sexual Violence

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Abstract:
Child sexual abuse is a serious problem that affects many people worldwide. According to data from the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control's Division of Violence Prevention, about 1 in 4 girls and 1 in 13 boys have experienced sexual abuse during their childhood. Shockingly, 91% of child sexual abuse cases were committed by someone known to the child or the family. Although the family can be a crucial element in preventing sexual violence, it can also be a factor contributing to it, especially when there is dysfunction within the family. This article aims to analyze families as agents for inclusive education to prevent child sexual violence. The research method used in this study is qualitative research, which involves observation and interviews as primary data collection tools, as well as a review of the relevant literature on sexual violence against children and families. The data is analyzed using Millet's theory of psychoanalysis and feminism. Based on the field data, it is evident that sexual violence against children is primarily caused by patriarchal culture and family dysfunction. Therefore, preventing sexual violence against children must begin with the family.

Keywords: *Family, Agent, Inclusion Education, Sexual Violence, Child*

SUBTHEME 05

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND COMPLEX DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

PARALLEL 5 : International Relations and Complex Development Challenges

Room : 228 (2nd Floor)
Moderator : Eska Dwipayana Pulungan

No	Author	Article Title
1	Eska Dwipayana Pulungan	Critical Thinking on Realizing Indonesia as The Maritime Axis
2	Teuku Muhammad Nur Fadilah, Rahmi Fitriyanti	Ancaman Perluasan Air Defence Identification Zone (Adiz) Cina Menuju Laut Cina Selatan Terhadap Kedaulatan Ruang Udara Indonesia
3	Ikma Citra Ranteallo And Imanuella Romaputri Andilolo,	Bringing Peace to the Table: Refugee, Gastronomic Festival, and Transnationalism
4	Nazrina Zuryani	Sustaining Inclusive Shows by The Monster and Diffable (Australian Taste) For Bali's Tourism Development
5	Afrizal Tjoetra, Fiandy Mauliansyah, Apri Rotin Djusfi	Charting Peaceful Seas: The Admiralty's Approach to Fisherfolk Conflict Resolution in Laot Aceh
6	Dina Lesmana	Exploring Complexity Leadership for Self-Regulation and Individual Performance in Public Service

Title 26

Critical Thinking on Realizing Indonesia as The Maritime Axis

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Abstract:

During the Joko Widodo's presidency, there are four development focuses that are carried out to achieve equitable development of Indonesia's infrastructure. First, building maritime glory towards a world maritime axis. By increasing the number of ports and promoting sea tolls and creating a roll-on/roll-off shipping industry to connect the Indonesian archipelago in the western and eastern regions. Joko Widodo has focused on building the sea highway rather than building the US$20 billion Sunda Strait Bridge to connect Java and Sumatra by land. Joko Widodo assumes the sea highway concept will support Indonesia's development plan as the center of the global maritime axis, but the lack of freight services is a major obstacle in the sea highway concept. Second, Indonesia will achieve food self-sufficiency within three or five years of the beginning of his presidency, for which it needs national-scale agricultural infrastructure development. Third, improving distribution networks and lowering logistics costs in the economy, by encouraging investment in roads and railways to improve land connectivity between regions. Fourth, the resilience of electricity supply to cope with higher demand, especially in Java and Bali and prevent energy deficits. The four development focuses are in line with Indonesia's position at the global maritime center. The straits in Indonesian waters serve as economic and energy-producing routes to the Middle East and Africa. If maximized, it will make Indonesia a contemporary global maritime axis power from Northeast Asia.

Keywords: Indonesia, Maritime Axis, Sustainable Development

Title 27

Ancaman Perluasan Air Defence Identification Zone (Adiz) Cina Menuju Laut Cina Selatan Terhadap Kedaulatan Ruang Udara Indonesia

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Abstract:

China's Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ) in the East China Sea (ECS) has been the cause of escalating tensions in the region, where China has included the disputed Senkaku-Diayou Islands between China and Japan into China's new ADIZ arrangement. Based on China's past actions in the ECS, it is assumed that China has the potential to expand its ADIZ into the South China Sea (SCS) area. This could create a threat perception for countries in the Southeast Asia region, including Indonesia. For this reason, the article analyzes a number of potential threats that Indonesia will face. Including efforts that can be made to deal with the possibility of expanding China's ADIZ into the North Natuna Sea area. The analysis refers to the concepts of national interest, threat perception, and geospatial. The results of the analysis found the potential for expanding China's ADIZ towards the South China Sea based on existing economic and military potential.

Title 28

Bringing Peace to the Table: Refugee, Gastronomic Festival, and Transnationalism

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Abstract:

The aim of this article is to elucidate gastronomic festivals as an alternative vessel in promoting peace and integration for chef refugees in the host nations. This paper claims that food mediates intercultural contact through diaspora and international migration, which are responsible for reproducing and recreating traditional food abroad. Furthermore, identity and transnationalism as well as the social networks of chef refugees who joined the gastronomic festival are explored and elaborated. The networks enable border-crossing with both local and global connections. This present study contributes to understanding the journey undertaken by chef refugees entering new states and cultures and integrating into the labour market through food entrepreneurship. Present day world situation, with ongoing wars and the rise in hate crimes toward immigrants and refugees of war, highlights the importance of integration, adaptation and alternative peace processes through food. The old phrase "The way to the heart is through the stomach" has never been more powerful and necessary.

Keywords: chef, labour market, migration, refugee, transnationalism

Title 29

Sustaining Inclusive Shows by The Monster and Diffable (Australian Taste) for Bali's Tourism Development

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Abstract:

Following the Covid-19 pandemic, the development of tourism in Bali has continued to feature cabaret shows and midget fun boxing, particularly in the district of Badung. This study endeavours to analyse the specific entertainment offerings tailored to Australian preferences, notably exemplified by the Frankenstein laboratory in Seminyak and the AySport Bar hosting Midget Fun Boxing in Legian, Bali. These attractions are integral components of popular culture, catering predominantly to Australian tourists due to their inclusive and globally collaborative nature. Employing ethnographic methodologies, this research underscores the significant impact of social media platforms in shaping the narrative surrounding monster cabaret and shows featuring individuals as small people, thereby contributing to their ongoing evolution amidst the dynamic landscape of Bali's tourism industry. Although both attractions are managed inclusively by their Australian proprietors, ensuring stability during the most tumultuous phases necessitates the active involvement of Bali's hotel and restaurant association, as well as its tourism office. Notably, the phenomenon of monstrous cabaret performers is not confined to Bali per se, as evidenced by similar productions in London theatres in 2018 and 2019. Similarly, midget fun boxing has found expression in Manila, Philippines, known as the 'Thrilla'. These performances, though reflecting elements of Western or European culture, are enacted by Indonesian performers, as a result underscoring the obligation of owners to safeguard the welfare of their employees to ensure the sustainability of their businesses.

Key Words: Sustainable Inclusive Shows; Monster and Diffable; Australian Taste, Bali, Tourism Development

Title 30

Charting Peaceful Seas: The Admiralty's Approach to Fisherfolk Conflict Resolution in Laot Aceh

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Abstract:

Research on local wisdom as a solution to fisherman conflicts remains limited, especially within the Indonesian context. Previous studies have tended to focus solely on resolution mechanisms involving stakeholders, social-ecological models, and limiting fishing areas, without delving deeply into the contributions of local wisdom. Furthermore, research on fisherman conflicts often stops at identifying the various types of conflicts within communities. This highlights the urgency for research that not only explains but also provides a comprehensive understanding of how local wisdom can serve as an alternative strategy in resolving fisherman conflicts in Aceh. Therefore, this study aims to determine (1) the role of the Admiral of Laot in implementing local wisdom to manage conflicts with an effective approach within fisherman communities, (2) the ability of fisherman communities to actively support and enhance the success of local wisdom strategies in addressing conflicts, and (3) the implementation practices of local wisdom to enhance social cohesion within fisherman communities. To address the predetermined research questions, data collection techniques will involve a literature review. The indicator is the researchers obtaining in-depth information/data about the complex situations faced by fisherman communities. This study indicates Panglima Laot's pivotal role in coastal and maritime governance in Aceh. However, their conservation efforts may lose relevance amid rising marine degradation due to climate change. Relying solely on resource management is insufficient; cultural revitalization and local government-led socialization are essential for addressing environmental challenges and enhancing maritime security.

Keywords: Panglima Laot, Conflict, Fisheries, Local Wisdom.

Title 31

Exploring Complexity Leadership for Self-Regulation and Individual Performance in Public Service

Dina Lesmana
Padjajaran University

Abstrak

The objective of the research is to elucidate the impact of agile leadership on self-regulation and performance within public institutions in Indonesia. The research methodology employs an explanatory survey conducted among randomly selected employees working in public institutions. Total sample is 320 employees in public service in Banten and West Jawa. The data analysis entails the utilization of covariant Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). The study's findings demonstrate that leadership plays a crucial role in determining both self-regulation and performance. Continuing the discourse regarding the role of leadership according to Complexity Leadership theory in terms of proactive adaptation to environmental complexity, enabling subordinates to achieve self-regulation and optimal performance. the concept of complexity leadership as a transformative approach to fostering self-regulation and enhancing individual performance in the context of public service.

Keywords: Complexity Leadership, self-regulation Individual performance, Local public Service

SUBTHEME 06

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND COMPLEX DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

PARALLEL 6 : International Relations and Complex Development Challenges

Room : 229 (2nd Floor)
Moderator : Sarah Hajar Mahmudah

No	Author	Article Title
1	Sarah Hajar Mahmudah	The Role of Santri in Supporting People-to-People Connectivity Between Indonesia and China
2	Nur Al Zahra, Riana Mardila	World Food Program's Role in Addressing Myanmar's Food Crises
3	Nurul Aulia, Shabrina Febriandini	Examining Indonesia's Leadership in the G20 2022: A Case Study on the Agenda of Women and MSMEs
4	Hasbi Aswar, Ulya Nuril Fajri, Jalaluddin Rizqi Mulia	Global Civil Resistance to Israeli Occupation of Palestine
5	Hasbi Aswar, Ade Irman Heryana, Imam Hudaifi, Imam Khairul Muslim Hawari	Global Civilian Response to Israeli Massacre in Gaza since October 07 2023
6	Zahra Nada Novalina	Community Empowerment Based on Local Potential in Improving the Economy of the Gunung Harta Farmer Group

Title 32

The Role of Santri in Supporting People-to-People Connectivity Between Indonesia and China

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Abstract:

The role of santri (Indonesia's Muslim students) in building people-to-people connectivity between Indonesia and China has emerged as a significant aspect of support relations between the two countries, especially in religious and cultural exchanges. The publication of the book "Indonesian Islam and China: The Struggle of Indonesian Muslim Students in China" by PCINU (Special Branch of Nahdlatul Ulama) in China marks this significant step. The book provides a view of China from the santri's perspective who's studying in China. The increasing number of NU students in China has become a bridge between the two countries, increasing mutual understanding and cooperation not only in the religious context but also in education, politics, and economics. The views of Indonesian students studying in China provide a new color to viewing China that previously was dominated by negative views, especially regarding communist ideology and discrimination against the Muslim community there, especially in the case of the Uyghur ethnic group. The role of the santri is to eliminate negative prejudices and increase more comprehensive and positive understanding between the people of the two countries. In analyzing this, this research uses a qualitative approach that uses descriptive narratives to explain the role of Santri in supporting relations between the two countries. Additionally, using the constructivist theory, the author tries to analyze the role of norms in relations between two countries and how Santri positively changes its norms.

Keywords: Santri, Indonesia, China, Bilateral Relations, People-to-people connectivity

Title 33

World Food Program's Role in Addressing Myanmar's Food Crises

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Abstract:

This study analyzes the role of the World Food Programme (WFP) in addressing the food crisis in Myanmar through the Myanmar Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022). The research employs a qualitative method using library research or literature review as its data collection technique. The data obtained are secondary data collected from books, articles, scientific journals, and documents published by the WFP such as working papers and reports. The study finds that the WFP, as an international organization, has played a role as an instrument, arena, and independent actor in addressing the food crisis in Myanmar under the Country Strategic Plan program

Title 34

Examining Indonesia's Leadership in the G20 2022: A Case Study on the Agenda of Women and MSMEs

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Abstract:

The central question of this work is to what extent Indonesia exercised influence during its chairmanship of the G20 in 2022. The G20 forum brings together 19 countries and one regional body to discuss and negotiate global economic cooperation. Therefore, leadership is important in this arena. This research takes the issue of women's empowerment in micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the G20 as an empirical case study. In Indonesia and other developing countries, MSMEs contribute significantly to the national economy, of which more than half are owned by women. Thus, this issue has become one of Indonesia's major concerns. This research employs the theory of formal leadership to explore the power of Indonesia's G20 chairmanship in agenda setting, agenda structuring, and agenda exclusion. In the context of women's empowerment and MSMEs, Indonesia is able to exercise its influence as a chair to set and structure the agenda at various levels, including the W20 engagement group, the G20 empower, the G20 Ministerial Conference of Women Empowerment, and the G20 Leader Summit. This research confirms that Indonesia's position during its G20 presidency matters and has an influence on the outcome of the G20 leaders' declaration.

Keywords: chair, Indonesia, G20, leadership, MSMEs, women empowerment

Title 35

Global Civil Resistance to Israeli Occupation of Palestine

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Abstract:

The Israeli occupation has led Palestinians for more than 75 years with repeated conditions: persecuted, arrested, their land confiscated, and under the watchful eye and restriction of the Israeli regime. Since then, the resistance efforts of the Palestinian people have continued to this day. Not only that, international support for the Palestinian people is also voiced throughout the world, especially among civil society. This paper will review the efforts of global civil movements, both from the Muslim movement and the mainstream movement, to fight for the fate of Palestinians. This research is qualitative research by collecting materials through online media and analyzing the roles of civic groups in fighting for the Palestinian issue to date. The study found that civic groups have made efforts from various countries to fight for Palestinians' fate from a humanitarian and political perspective.

Keywords: Israeli occupation, Palestine, global civil society action

Title 36

Global Civilian Response to Israeli Massacre in Gaza since October 07, 2023

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Abstract:

This paper discusses the global civilian response to the Israeli massacre in Gaza since October 2023. The massacre began when Hamas carried out an attack on October 07 that was retaliated with indiscriminate attacks by the Israeli regime. Israel carried out massacres not only through military strikes but also by blockading Gaza by stopping the entry of food, water, electricity, and internet aid in Gaza. This has increased the number of deaths in Gaza and people suffering acutely. The international community responded to this Israeli attack through condemnation, criticism, and calls to stop this massacre. This study will focus on the efforts of the global civil community in responding to the Israeli massacre in Gaza by trying to map the spread of actions and strategies carried out by these communities. This study uses a qualitative method approach by collecting data through online media to assess the actions and movement patterns of the global community's efforts to respond to the Gaza issue and the Israeli massacre.

Keywords: Global Civil Action, Israel, Protests, Gaza Massacre

Title 37

Community Empowerment Based on Local Potential in Improving the Economy of the Gunung Harta Farmer Group

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Abstract

Community empowerment based on local potential is one of the efforts to carry out national development by involving the community by providing power in participating in developing their local potential as well as possible with the hope that the community will be able to be competitive and sustainable in determining the future of the community itself. The purpose of this study is to determine community empowerment that utilizes local potentials in an effort to improve the economy of the Gunung Harta Farmer Group located in Tulungrejo Village, Bumiaji District, Batu City. This study uses a qualitative approach method with a descriptive type with data sourced from primary data sources and secondary data sources. In obtaining data in this study, the author made observations and interviews with several research subjects determined through purposive techniques. Not only that, in order to strengthen the data that has been obtained previously, the author also conducts documentation studies that are expected to be able to provide valid and complete data. In this study, the theory used is the Theory of Community Empowerment proposed by Jim Ife. Community empowerment based on local potential is carried out through the planning stage, implementation stage, and evaluation monitoring stage, starting from mapping local potential and problems faced by the people of Tulungrejo Village, followed by the implementation of empowerment programs and the monitoring and evaluation stages of the programs that have been carried out. Community empowerment based on local potential has succeeded in improving the economy of the Gunung Harta Farmer Group through organic fruit and vegetable breeding programs, assistance in dairy farming in communal pens, as well as marketing and business partnerships for processed agricultural products.

Keywords: Community Empowerment, Local Potential, Farmer Group, Economic Improvement

SUBTHEME 07

RELIGION AND SOCIAL MOVEMENT IN SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

PARALLEL 7 : Religion and Social Movement in Sustainable and Inclusive Development

Room : 324 (3rd Floor)
Moderator : Ahmad Abrori

No	Author	Article Title
1	Ahmad Abrori, Cucu Nurhayati, Joharotul Jamilah	Promoting charisma through social media platforms: the case of Habib's Followers Among Indonesian Young Muslims
2	Dwi Setianingsih	Transformation of Islamic Preaching in the Digital Age: Representation of Islamic Boarding School Female Clerics on social media
3	Mukhlis, Nahot Tua Parlindungan Sihaloho	Analysis Of Determination of Community Migration Section from Kubu Raya City to Java Island, Indonesia
4	Mohamad L. Wafa	Religious Diplomacy in Bilateral Relationship Indonesia-Morocco
5	Muhammad Thalal, Muliadi Kurdi, Aulia Kesuma	Žižek's Lens on Aceh's Paradox: Negotiating Religious Identity and Rights in Aceh, Indonesia
6	Rahmatiah, Zulaecha Ngiu, Dondick W. Wiroto, Dewinta Rezky R. Hatu, Idham Irwansyah Idrus, Rudy Harold, Sainuddin Latare	Dimensions of Change and Variety of Expectations of Muslim Micro-Entrepreneurs through Productive Sadaqah
7	Rudy Kurniawan, Asmawati, Andries Lionardo, Alfitri, Pardamean Daulay, Vieoronica Varbi Sununianti	Everyday Maker: Community Participation in Public Problem Concerns

Title 38

Promoting charisma through social media platforms: the case of Habib's Followers Among Indonesian Young Muslims

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Abstract:

This paper aims to analyze a relationship between charisma and the usage of social media platforms. The charisma refers to the special status of Habibs, honored preachers in Indonesia, which is recognized by local young Muslims. This acknowledgment emerges because Habibs have been seen as the descendants of the Prophet Muhammad. The followers see this linage as a vital source of Habib's charisma and they have intentionally appeared to involve themselves in promoting the charisma through online social media channels, such as Instagram, YouTube, and TikTok. This study is significant since it discusses the contemporary phenomenon of the utilization of social media technology for running pengajian (Islamic studies) among Muslim communities. While literatures say that social media platform are important for the congregants to learn Islam (Aang 2021), to develop community (van Tubergen 2021), and to bridge them into popular culture (Aidulsyah 2023), this research finds that online social media is indeed useful for widening a recognition of charisma. In addition of gaining new members of community because of the promotion of Habibs' charisma, the followers are also taking advantages of this, such as mobilizing their loyal members and capitalizing the charisma for their business. These findings are based on data that gathered through observation their social media platforms and interviewing 20 fans of Habibs.

Title 39

Transformation of Islamic Preaching in the Digital Age: Representation of Islamic Boarding School Female Clerics on Social Media

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Abstract:

This study examines thr transformation of Islamic preaching among Islamic boarding school as represented by Islamic boarding school female clerics on social media. The presence of Islamic boarding school female clerics on social media is an interesting phenomenon in the transformation of Islamic preaching on various social media platforms. Islamic boarding schools as a sub-culture have their own traditions in their environment, especially female Islamic boarding school clerics, who are not widely known to the public, and having the basic education of Islamic boarding schools will provide a different dimension and identity discourse. By using Pierre Bourdieu's Habitus theory, this research will focus on the dialectical process of habitus, field and capital in framing Islamic boarding school traditions on social media. This research is a netnographic study in which data collection was carried out online from instagram and facebook as part of social media platforms. The argument of this study states that Islamic preaching among Islamic boarding schools, especially female Islamic boarding school clerics, has undergone a transformation in the digital era. If previously Islamic preaching was only studied by Islamic boarding school students, now it has become wider for society in general. Second, the presence of Islamic preaching Islamic boarding school female clerics on social media shows that there has been a negotiation of the dimensions of space and discourse between the Islamic boarding school and the world outside in the contestation of Islamic preaching.

Keyword: Female Clerics, Islamic Boarding School, Social Media

Title 40

Analysis of Determination of Community Migration Section from Kubu Raya City to Java Island, Indonesia

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Abstract:

This study aimed to determine the determinants of migration in Kubu Raya City. The data collected consists of primary data and secondary data. Primary data is collected through in-depth interviews with selected informants. In contrast, secondary information is collected through literature studies, reports, or other documentation contained in government offices. The data collected in this study is then described to determine the factors that influence migration from Kubu Raya City to Java Island, then analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. The quantitative method uses a simple statistical way through a frequency distribution table. The study results are that the push factor of migration out of Kubu Raya City is the absence of work, the lack of agricultural land that can be worked on, low wages, and follow-up friends. The pull factor for out-migration from Kubu Raya City is the high salary factor on the island of Java, easy job requirements, available job vacancies, and family influence. The minimum wage in Java is 4 million rupiahs on average, while the minimum wage in Kubu Raya City is only 2.4 million rupiahs. The higher minimum wage in Java is a factor in the increased interest of the people of Kubu Raya City to migrate to Java.

Keywords: Migration, Economic Migration, Pull Factor, Push Factor

Title 41

Religious Diplomacy in Bilateral Relationship Indonesia-Morocco

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Abstract:

The religious dimension in the foreign policy of Muslim-majority countries is taken into account so much that diplomacy, which is a foreign policy tool of these countries, requires the inclusion of religious factors as a binding factor in their bilateral and multilateral relations. Indonesia and Morocco, which are Muslim-majority countries, use religious diplomacy as their initial link in increasing mutually beneficial cooperation for both parties. The signing of cooperation in the religious sector, student and scholars exchanges, religious tourism, cooperation in the halal industry is part of the religious diplomacy carried out by the Indonesian government towards Morocco. However, the Indonesian government does not recognize the existence of religious diplomacy in its foreign policy. The cooperation in the religious sector that has so far been carried out has only been considered as cultural diplomacy rather than religious diplomacy. The temporary hypothesis that emerges is that an ideological clash between politics and religion, in this phenomenon, where the Westphalian agreement and Western dominance in the discipline of International Relations allowed both to stand in their respective places. Indonesia, which refuses to be considered a secular country and a theocracy at the same time, must explain why the characteristics of secularism appear in Indonesia's foreign policy, which does not want to recognize the existence of religious diplomacy as a unifying tool between Indonesia and Morocco. With this phenomenon, this research seeks to analyze why Indonesia does not recognize religious diplomacy in its foreign policy.

Keywords: Religious Diplomacy, Faith-based Diplomacy, Morocco, Indonesia, diplomacy

Title 42

Žižek's Lens on Aceh's Paradox: Negotiating Religious Identity and Rights in Aceh, Indonesia

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Abstract:

This paper investigates the intricate relationships that exist in Aceh, Indonesia, between social movements, citizenship rights, and religious identity. With a case-study methodology influenced by Žižekian psychoanalysis, it looks at the tensions that result from Aceh's special application of Sharia law in relation to the larger context of Indonesian citizenship rights. The analysis explores particular issues related to freedom of expression, gender norms, and religious diversity, using real-world examples to highlight the relevant dynamics. It also looks at the ways in which social movements and religious communities might support inclusive and sustainable development in Aceh. In order to achieve harmonization, the paper suggests innovative frameworks for legal interpretations and economic development that take religious beliefs into account, as well as open communication and education. The ideas of "ideological fantasy," "subversive potential," and "universalism and particularism" by Žižek are helpful in recognizing the contradictions that exist and in figuring out how-to live-in harmony with one another. This study adds to the growing body of knowledge about the management of religious pluralism, the harmonization of disparate legal systems, and the promotion of the role of social movements and religion in inclusive and sustainable national development. It provides insightful information for other societies facing comparable difficulties.

Keywords: paradox, religious identity, citizenship rights, Slavoj Žižek

Title 43

Dimensions of Change and Variety of Expectations of Muslim Micro-Entrepreneurs through Productive Sadaqah

Rahmatiah, Zulaecha Ngiu, Dondick W. Wiroto, Dewinta Rezky R. Hatu, Idham Irwansyah Idrus, Rudy Harold, Sainuddin Latare
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Abstract:

Claims of productive sadaqah success in Indonesia are interesting to study, as micro-scale enterprises are always overshadowed with vulnerability due to their low business competence. The hopes of micro-entrepreneurs may not necessarily revolve around transformative change, and it is crucial for these hopes to be entrusted to sadaqah fundraising organizations that will allocate productive sadaqah to them. This paper explains the sociological explanation to form the concept of change in answering how the possibility of interaction between Islamic philanthropy organizations that raise productive sadaqah (productive sadaqah fundriser or PSF) and micro-entrepreneurs will be able to create an increase in expectations of micro-entrepreneurs. Some of the things that will be discussed are: 1) conceptualization of the vulnerability of micro-entrepreneurs in an Islamic perspective, 2) the function of religious philanthropy to help micro-entrepreneurs face risks and vulnerabilities, 3) dimensions and approaches to social change through productive sadaqah, 4) principles of social change through productive sadaqah, and 5) the hopes of Muslim micro-entrepreneurs towards productive sadaqah.

KeyWords: Produktive alms, Micro Enterpreneuers, Produktive Alms Fundraising Organisation (PSFs), Change, hope

Title 44

Everyday Maker: Community Participation in Public Problem Concerns

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Abstract:

Indonesia, with all its complex problems, provides gaps in the state apparatus in solving all existing problems. Seeing this phenomenon, public enthusiasm appears to be based on apathy, assuming that the government is unable to overcome various kinds of public problems. The aim of this article is to try to show the enthusiasm of the community to move to help the government solve existing problems. This search uses literature studies to show results where public distrust in the performance of public officials causes community movements to take part in solving public problems. Community rebellion is carried out with positive things that are able to provide solutions to public problems. Solving everyday problems in society is the main focus that must be resolved concretely. The scientific contribution in this article is to provide an overview of community participation regarding the inability of public institutions to solve everyday problems.

SUBTHEME 08

RELIGION AND SOCIAL MOVEMENT IN SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

PARALLEL 8 : Religion and Social Movement in Sustainable and Inclusive Development

Room : 325 (3rd Floor)
Moderator : Wahidah R. Bulan

No	Author	Article Title
1	Nawiruddin, Muhammad Arif Maulana	Pembubaran FPI dan HTI Perspektif Demokrasi dan Hak Asasi Manusia
2	Hariashari Rahim, Hasbi	Transformation Of Community Social Life with The Existence of The Tahfidz Ummul Quro Hidayatullah Islamic Boarding School in Tompobulu Village, Tompobulu District, Maros District, South Sulawesi
3	Hasbi Aswar, Gustri Eni Putri, Alfredha Sinta Putri, Dewi Masitoh, Derina Faslig Silitonga, Ade Irman Heryana, Imam Hudaifi, Imam Khairul Muslim Hawari	Gerakan Islam Nusantara Sebagai Kontra Gerakan Islam Transnasional di Indonesia
4	Ulfa Destari	Halal Tourism Branding in Aceh Based on Islamic Sharia
5	Wahidah R. Bulan, Kustini, M. Ramli At., Ida Rosyidah	Wahdah Islamiyah's Activism: Between Modernization of Institutional Management and The Strong Spirit of Exclusivism Which Tends Towards Soft Radicalism
6	Farhatul Kamilah And Faisal Nurdin Idris	Political Parties and Foreign Policy: Analyzing the Role of Political Parties in the UK's Withdrawal from the EU

Title 45

Pembubaran FPI dan HTI Perspektif Demokrasi dan Hak Asasi Manusia

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Abstract:

Pembubaran Front Pembela Islam (FPI) dan Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia (HTI) melalui Undang-Undang NO. 16 Tahun 2017 memicu kontroversial di tengah masyarakat khususnya jika ditinjau dari aspek penegakan Demokrasi dan Hak Asasi Manusia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan bagaimana mekanisme pembubaran kedua ormas tersebut dan implikasinya terhadap penegakan nilai-nilai demokrasi dan Hak Asasi Manusia di Indonesia. Temuan penelitian ini menggambarkan adanya benang merah penerbitan dan penerapan UU No. 16 Tahun 2017 yang diorientasikan untuk membubarkan kedua ormas tersebut, sehingga mereduksi nilai-nilai demokrasi dan hak asasi manusia dan berimplikasi terhadap pengekangan dan penurunan indeks demokrasi, kebebasan berpendapat dan berserikat di Indonesia. Pemerintah perlu mempertimbangkan mengkaji ulang dan lebih mendalam mengenai UU tersebut.

Keywords: Demokrasi, Hak Asasi Manusia, Organisasi Masyarakat, FPI, HTI.

Title 46

Transformation Of Community Social Life With The Existence Of The Tahfidz Ummul Quro Hidayatullah Islamic Boarding School In Tompobulu Village, Tompobulu District, Maros District, South Sulawesi

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Abstract:

Tahfidz Ummul Quro Hidayatullah Islamic Boarding School is a religious educational institution that has had a significant impact on the social life of the people of Tompobulu Village, Tompobulu District, Maros Regency, South Sulwesi. This research aims to describe the cultural shift that occurred in society after the existence of the Islamic boarding school using a social change analysis approach: Changes in cultural values, changes in structure, and changes in thinking. The research method used is qualitative with a narrative analysis approach which involves collecting data through observation, in-depth interviews, literature study and document analysis. The results of the research show that the existence of the Tahfidz Umml Quro Hidayatullah Islamic Boarding School has experienced a significant shift in the culture of the people of Tompobulu Village. This shift brought new knowledge to society which made some cultural traditions begin to be abandoned, such as the tradition of offering offerings or even no longer carried out. This pattern of change is also reflected in various aspects of daily life. Although there have been significant shifts, this research also identified resistance and challenges faced by a small portion of society who have not fully accepted these changes. These challenges include adjusting to changing values and new norms as well as the conflict between traditional values and the values introduced by Islamic boarding schools.

Key words: Islamic boarding school, cultural shift, social change

Title 47

Gerakan Islam Nusantara sebagai Kontra Gerakan Islam Transnasional di Indonesia

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Abstract:

The narrative of Islam Nusantara in recent years continues to be echoed, especially by Nahdlatul Ulama. This Islamic narrative is considered to be a bulwark for transnational Islamic attacks that have the potential to divide the defense of the Indonesian nation. Since the reform era, various patterns of Islamic movements have emerged that adorn the politics of da'wah in Indonesia, such as Salafis, Tabligh Jamaat, Muslim Brotherhood, Hizb ut-Tahrir, and jihadist groups. Some of these active groups carry missions that are considered radical or fundamentalist, which, for Muslims, is viewed as a threat. This paper will discuss the Nusantara Islamic movement within the framework of social movement studies using the concept of countermovement through three causal variables, namely: the existence of signs of success of a movement, the threat of movement to specific communities, and the reality of political elites who support and fund the emergence of countermovement movements. This paper argues that the Nusantara Islamic movement emerged as a counterpoint or counter to the radical/transnational Islamic movement, which is considered to threaten the existence of religious politics in Indonesia.

Keywords: Countermovement, Indonesia, Islam Nusantara, Transnational Islam

Title 48

Halal Tourism Branding in Aceh Based on Islamic Sharia

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Abstract:

Halal tourism is a form of culture-based tourism that prioritizes the values of Islamic law without reducing the entertainment elements desired by Muslim tourists. The main criteria for halal tourism are looking at the environment, access and services with indicators of the availability of halal food, adequate prayer places, clean water available in toilets, no Islamophobia issues, there are services during Ramadan, separate men and women in public facilities, and there are no non-halal activities. The aim of this research is to look at the form of halal tourism branding in Aceh on social media. In this research, the semiotic method is used by looking at events and things that happen. This research uses qualitative methods with data analysis techniques. In this research, theoretical concepts are used using tourism advertising and communication theory. The research results show that the concept of halal tourism in Aceh has not been fully implemented, such as inadequate facilities, unsupportive cleanliness of tourist objects, interactions between women and men that are still not maintained, wearing clothing that is not sharia, etc. Therefore, the development of halal tourism is carried out with strategic steps, namely promoting halal tourist attractions.

Keywords: branding, halal tourism, Aceh, and Islamic law

Title 49

Wahdah Islamiyah's Activism: Between Modernization of Institutional Management and The Strong Spirit of Exclusivism Which Tends Towards Soft Radicalism

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Abstract:

The Islamic purification movement by young Indonesian groups which began to emerge in the 1980s, especially on well-known campuses in Indonesia such as UI, IPB, ITB, and UNAIR is still ongoing. The difference is, if the movement previously carried out more activities on campuses that already existed, now they prefer to use community organizations (ormas) that they themselves formed as a vehicle (tool) for the movement, including by establishing and managing their own educational institutions. At least, that is what is depicted in the Islamic purification movement by young groups through Wahdah Islamiyah (WI). Initially it took place in Makassar, but has now spread to other areas in Indonesia. This study aims to explore the assessment of the people of Makassar from various backgrounds (lecturers and campus administrators, religious leaders, and the public opinion leaders) on Wahdah Islamiyah's activism. Using a qualitative method of case study type, the study uses in-depth interviews and document studies as data collection techniques. Conducted in July 2022, the findings of the study show that there is a similarity in public responses, both as lecturers and campus managers, religious leaders, and the public regarding Wahdah Islamiyah's activists. On the one hand, there are public admiration for the ability of Wahdah Islamiyah activists to develop their organization into a modern organization using digital technology as well as admiration for their volunteer spirit. However, on the other hand, there is public concern about the exclusive attitude of WI activists which is tend to strengthen soft radicalism (tend to only accept Islamic values from their group, perform worship according to the group's beliefs, and tend to judge negatively on worship practices that are different from them). Another concern is that Wahdah Islamiyah's activism will eliminate old traditions that are deeply rooted in society (such as barzanzi) and take over community mosques in a systematic and organized way.

Keywords: the Islamic purification movement; Wahdah Islamiyah; soft radicalism; modern organization; digital technology.

Title 50

Political Parties and Foreign Policy: Analyzing the Role of Political Parties in the UK's Withdrawal from the EU

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Abstract

Investigating linkages between domestic politics and foreign policy has been a continuing concern within foreign policy analysis (FPA) research. Relatively less attention, however, has been given to the extent to which political parties exert influence over foreign policy and international negotiations. Our qualitative case study of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union (EU) or Brexit seeks to examine the inter- and intra-party dynamics of Britain's main political parties and their party positions towards the Brexit negotiations with the EU on the Northern Ireland Protocol or a so-called 'backstop'. Drawing on documentary analysis for collecting data and the institutional approach for analyzing data, our study found that the ruling Conservative Party was internally divided concerning the backstop of Brexit and this setting led to an internal compromise. In addition, right-left cleavage played a role in foreign policy preferences as shown by changes in party positions of the opposition Labour Party on the Backstop. The findings of our study confirm research strands on the role of political parties in foreign policy in which partisan foreign policy preferences are closely intertwined with preferences in domestic settings. While executives are constrained by contestation in the legislature, domestic politics also matters in international negotiations of Brexit with the EU.

Keywords: Political Parties, Foreign Policy, Brexit, UK-EU Withdrawal Negotiations

SUBTHEME 03

RELIGION AND SOCIAL MOVEMENT IN SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN DEVELOPMENT

PARALLEL 9 : Religion, Law Enforcement and Culture

Room : 326 (3rd Floor)
Moderator : Fikha Adelia

No	Author	Article Title
1	Willi Ashadi, Silvia Jultikasari Febrian, Auliya Eka Safitri, Nazila Alfayed	Islamic Activism and Popular Da'wah Strategy in Indonesia
2	Irfan R. Hutagalung	ASEAN's Policy and Legal Framework in Eradicating Trans-National Crime and the Indonesia Criminal Law
3	Muh. Iqbal Latief, Ria Renita Abbas, Arsyad Genda, Suryanto	Managing Social Conflict Through Strengthening Village Institutions in Bone District
4	Zulkifli, Nuryaman	Local Wisdom, Conflict Resolution, and Sustainable Peace in Indonesia: A Systematic Literature Review
5	Pardamean Daulay, Sri Pujiati, Momy A. Hunowu	Between Public Acceptance and Worship Challenges: A Study of the Religious Lives of Transgender Women in the Midst of Democratization
6	Ridhah Taqwa, Yulasteriyani, Perdamaean Daulay	Four Revelation-Based Social Science Argumentations to Organize Human Civilization

Title 51

Islamic Activism and Popular Da'wah Strategy in Indonesia

Willi Ashadi, Silvia Jultikasari Febrian, Auliya Eka Safitri, Nazila Alfayed
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Abstract:

This research explores the concept of Islamic activism and popular da'wah strategies in Indonesia. Da'wah, or vocation to Islam, is a fundamental obligation for every Muslim. In Islamic teachings, da'wah is divided into speech, writing, and action. However, "da'wah" is more often associated with verbal communication. Indonesia, with its large Muslim population, has many activists and preachers involved in da'wah. This study examines various approaches and characteristics of these da'wah practitioners, targeting various segments of society, including the younger generation, adolescents, and older people. This study aims to discuss the urgency of da'wah from an Islamic perspective, the evolution of popular da'wah strategies, and the impact of da'wah through social media.

Keywords: Islamic Activism, Da'wah, Indonesia, Young Preachers

Title 52

ASEAN's Policy and Legal Framework in Eradicating Trans-National Crime and the Indonesia Criminal Law

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Abstract:
The state's authority to investigate and prosecute a crime is limited to the territory of the country where the crime occurred and the nationality of the perpetrator or the victim. For international crimes, for some countries, the authority to investigate and prosecute is juridically universal, meaning that regardless the place of the crime occurs, the nationality of the perpetrator or the victim, state legal enforcement can prosecute such crime. Although crimes such as human trafficking, drug trafficking, money laundering, corruption are mostly transborder, they are not international crimes. Thus, universal jurisdiction does not apply to them. Therefore, cooperation between countries to prevent and prosecute perpetrators is needed. ASEAN already has several policy and legal frameworks to eradicate these crimes. However, policies and law enforcement adopted at the ASEAN level cannot necessarily be applied domestically. Synchronization or harmonization is needed so that policies/laws can be implemented. This paper aims to review how the Indonesian criminal law system is synchronized or harmonized with ASEAN policies and legal frameworks in preventing and prosecuting trans-national crimes in the region.

Keywords: Law Enforcement, Trans-Nasional Crimes, Mutual Legal Assistance, ASEAN Legal Cooperation, ASEAN

Title 53

Managing Social Conflict Through Strengthening Village Institutions in Bone District

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Abstract:
Conflict management that has been done tends to be reactive and short-term because it tends to only responds to the problem of conflict that appears on the surface and the secondary is just so sporadically to reappear. Therefore, the handling of the conflict which is run long for the bus a stop and dampen conflict is something very urgent to be done by all parties, including higher education institutions. In general, in the Disctrict of Bone there has been a background various of factors such as land, politics and even religious values and beliefs. Partners in this activity are the government and village communities in Disctrict of Bone. So that through this conflict management training will produce a conflict management document. This activity will be carried out from May to September 2019, starting from the formulation of the proposal to preparation of the final report of activity. Solutions and methods used in this training are the provision of knowledge and understanding through lectures, questions and answers, the practice of mapping potential conflicts with prepared tools and formulating steps for managing conflict that potentially occur in the community. Various parties are associated in training as a form of concrete service to the community are the leaders of society , leaders of religion, the head of the neighborhood / village, leaders of youth and women, and some elements of the organization in the village such as *Pekka* (Female Head of Family), and others which amounted to 30 participant . The results of the training and dedication have concluded that the potentials of conflict in the village, quite varied and diverse. One of the newest is a conflict because of their investment from outside to work on the potential sources of the power of nature village. Because of that, the training and dedication of this, the stakeholders interests in the village, have already recognized and determined the potential for conflict and resolution of conflicts that must be carried out one of them through the mechanism of meetings, dialogue, communication non-formal, and commitment to build the village.

Keywords: conflict, institutional, community village.

Title 54

Local Wisdom, Conflict Resolution, and Sustainable Peace in Indonesia: A Systematic Literature Review

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Abstract:

This study comprehensively examines the manifestations of local wisdom employed in conflict resolution and sustainable peace in Indonesia. Using a Systematic Literature Review Method, the research identified and analyzed sixteen pertinent articles from Scopus Database. Results indicate twenty-one local wisdom practices dealt with conflict resolution and sustainable peace in Indonesia. The local wisdom practices are classified into three types: traditional language expressions, ceremonies or rituals, and cultural artifacts. Most practices have latent functions for conflict resolution, while only a few have actual and direct functions in resolving conflicts. These findings provide insights into the potential development of resolution conflict in a multicultural country. Local wisdom can unravel the multifaceted issues related to family relationships, inter-ethnic disputes, socio-culturalism, territoriality, religious harmony, community welfare, and legal matters.

Keywords: local wisdom, conflict resolution, sustainable peace, Indonesia

Title 55

Between Public Acceptance and Worship Challenges: A Study of the Religious Lives of Transgender Women in the Midst of Democratization

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Abstract:

Dilatarbelakangi oleh berbagai kajian tentang waria yang masih parsial, kajian ini bertujuan untuk melengkapi gambaran kehidupan waria dengan mengungkap dimensi kehidupan beragama mereka. Penelitian ini berusaha untuk mendalami bagaimana eksistensi waria berhubungan dengan penerimaan sosial dan dampaknya terhadap praktik ketaatan beribadah. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kualitatif dengan wawancara mendalam terhadap sejumlah waria yang taat beragama. Pendekatan sosiologi dramaturgi Goffman digunakan untuk melihat kehidupan waria yang memfokuskan pada kehidupan beragama mereka dan teori komitmen beragama Glock dan Stark untuk memetakan dimensi keberagamaan waria. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa eksistensi kaum waria dalam masyarakat masih dihadapkan pada tantangan berupa diskriminasi, streotif, dan ketidakpahaman yang dapat mempengaruhi praktek keagamaan mereka. Kendati demikian, keberagamaan bagi kaum waria telah menjadi bagian integral dari identitas sehingga mereka tetap menunjukkan tekad yang kuat untuk menjalankan ibadah. Dalam konteks ini, mereka memanfaatkan kelompok dukungan dan jaringan sosial sebagai modal agar tetap diterima masyarakat dan bisa menjalankan ibadah meski dalam situasi yang sulit. Penelitian ini memiliki implikasi pentingnya pemahaman pluralisme keagamaan dan hak asasi manusia (HAM) dalam era demokratisasi. Mendorong penerimaan sosial terhadap waria adalah langkah penting agar dapat mengekpresikan keberagamaannya sebagaimana manusia normal dan keterlibatan agamawan untuk memberikan bimbingan dengan strategi dakwah dengan hikmah. Setidaknya ini adalah langkah preventif untuk menghindari lahirnya konflik sosial atas nama agama.

Kata Kunci: Penerimaan masyarakat, Tantangan beribadah, Waria

Title 56

Four Revelation-Based Social Science Argumentations to Organize Human Civilization

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Abstract:

Human civilization is in a multidimensional crisis situation in all walks of life. Therefore, to overcome this, serious attention is needed in terms of a scientific approach that is authentic, sustainable, universal and, more importantly, integrated. These four key words then become arguments for social science based on revelation. Because of this, it needs to be studied in depth if we really want to take the right path to building a national civilization based on authentic knowledge. In this context, the importance of social science based on the revelation of the Qur'an as a guide to human life is seen. The scientific approach to explaining this material is synthetic analytical. The truth regarding the origin of knowledge from Allah's revelation, as well as the purpose of human life is present in this world. It is sustainable because it is able to explain the process from the beginning of life to the end or end of human life. Meanwhile, it is universal, apart from the fact that the scope of the discussion includes the lives of creatures in the realm of the shahada and the supernatural world, both of which are continuously interrelated. Meanwhile, the integrated concept shows a unity between all social institutions, as well as between worldly life and the afterlife. This concept will provide broader, deeper and more sustainable benefits. A scientific building based on clear revelation has a clear output, namely giving birth to human beings. In this way, it will give birth to the best and most sustainable human civilization until the afterlife.

Keywords: civilization, revelation, truth, sustainable, universal, integrated, ulul albab

SUBTHEME 10

CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN DEVELOPMENT

PARALLEL 10 : Cultural and Environmental Issues in Development

Room : 327 (3rd Floor)
Moderator : Agus Nugraha

No	Author	Article Title
1	Agus Nugraha, Savira Maharani	The Effectiveness of Public Policy on The Biskita Transpakuan Operation in Bogor City
2	Budi Darmawan, Iskandar Zulkarnain, Herza Dan Panggio Restu Wilujeng,	"Green Energy" Co-firing at the Air Anyir Power Plant: Solution or Ecological Threat and Community Living Spaces
3	Idham Irwansyah Idrus, Sopian Tamrin; Riri Amandaria; Najamuddin	The Dynamics of Space Struggles Over the Lae-Lae Island Reclamation Project in Makassar City
4	Iwan Ramadhan, Yani, Mualimin, Muhammad Agus Hardiansyah, Imran	How to Heal the Village? The Meaning of Betambe Kampung Ritual among Ethnic Malays in Sambas Regency
5	Limi Mokodompit	The Interaction of Tradition and Modernity in the Leadership of Papuan Indigenous Peoples: The Case of the Comorian Mimika Tribe, Indonesia
6	Mutiara Pertiwi, Haya Qonita	Countering the Green Washing Culture in Indonesia: Policy Framework and Challenges

Title 57

The Effectiveness of Public Policy on the Biskita Transpaku An Operation in Bogor City

Agus Nugraha, Savira Maharani
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Abstract:

This study explains the effectiveness of the government policies on operating BisKita Transpakuan in the Bogor City. BisKita Transpakuan is considered to be a solution in solving problems related to traffic jams and urban transportation arrangements in the Bogor City. The flow of BisKita's operations is based on Laws, Presidential Regulations, Ministerial Regulations, Bogor City Regional Regulations and Bogor Mayor Regulations. The purpose of this research is to find out how the effectiveness of the government policies in implementing the BisKita Transpakuan program in Bogor City. The main theory in this study is based on the theory of effectiveness and public policy. In analyzing the effectiveness of public policy, it is measured by achieving the goals of BisKita Transpakuan operation. This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Data is collected with documentation study, observation and depth interview of key informan. The results of the research show that the effectiveness of public policy in the BisKita Transpakuan operation of The Bogor City can be said to be effective on bus operation aspect only. But from the aspect of preparing safe and comfortable halte and terminals it is still not effective. So the final goal of BisKita Transpakuan operation policy has not been successful in moving private car to public transportation to overcome traffic jams in Bogor City.

Keyword: Effectiveness, Policy, Operation of BisKita.

Title 58

"Green Energy" Co-firing at the Air Anyir Power Plant: Solution or Ecological Threat and Community Living Spaces

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Abstract:

Co-firing in power plants has been implemented as a measure to reduce dependence on coal fuel, one of which is in Air Anyir Village, Bangka Regency. The green energy co-firing of the Air Anyir Power Plant, with a production of approximately 354,391 MWh per year, began construction on April 20, 2021, and was inaugurated on September 27, 2022. In one year, the Air Anyir Power Plant consumes 365,933 tons of coal and 15,000 tons of wood chips. To meet the wood chip needs of the power plant, PT. Maharaksa Biru Energi has built a Wood Chip Co-firing factory in Air Duren Village, Mendo Barat District, Bangka Regency. The presence of co-firing in Air Anyir is like a double-edged sword, on one hand striving to reduce the use of coal. However, on the other hand, it brings about new problems, namely environmental damage and threatens the living space of the community. This paper uses a qualitative descriptive approach with a literature study research design. Then the author uses the critical discourse analysis technique of Teun Van Dijk's model to dissect the meaning behind the discourse of "Green energy co-firing of the Air Anyir Power Plant," and finds that the label "Green energy" is not suitable for the co-firing of the Air Anyir Power Plant because the process still produces carbon and methane emissions, originating from coal mining and logging activities. The presence of the Air Anyir Power Plant has the potential to exacerbate ecological disasters in the Bangka Belitung Islands previously caused by tin mining and large-scale oil palm plantations. The impact will result in the loss of many flora and fauna in highlands, lowlands, and coastal areas, as well as disruptions to the hydrological system causing floods, landslides, and droughts. Furthermore, the demand for wood for wood chips and wood pellets is supplied from production forests in the Bangka Belitung Islands by several HTI companies. The activities of HTI as wood suppliers for companies producing wood chips and wood pellets for co-firing power plants not only have a negative impact on the environment but also threaten the living space of communities, especially indigenous communities.

Keywords: Co-firing in power plant, ecological threat, threat to people's living space

Title 59

The Dynamics of Space Struggles over The Lae-Lae Island Reclamation Project in Makassar City

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Abstract:

The planned reclamation of Lae-Lae Island undoubtedly poses a threat to the marine ecosystem and the livelihoods of the surrounding fishing communities. This research aims to depict the dynamics of spatial contestation arising from this situation. To elucidate these dynamics, the researcher employs Henri Lefebvre's sociology of space and Edward Soja's geographical imagination. Utilizing a qualitative descriptive approach, data were gathered through observation, interviews, and documentation involving twenty-three informants. Findings reveal the dynamics of spatial contestation on Lae-Lae Island, including the emergence of spatial awareness as a socio-economic arena and the mobilization of resources from both the island community and external parties. Internal mobilization, led by community leaders, actively fosters solidarity among residents in rejecting the reclamation, while external resource mobilization involves actors from environmental organizations, media, and academia. The research concludes that community resistance stems from the direct implications of reclamation on residents' living space and livelihoods, particularly those of fishermen. The integration of Henri Lefebvre's sociological analysis and Edward Soja's geographical imagination provides a fresh perspective on social movement phenomena and spatial contestation.

Keyword: Reclamation, Space Struggles, Social Movements

Title 60

How to Heal the Village? : The Meaning of Betambe Kampung Ritual among Ethnic Malays in Sambas Regency

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Abstract:

The betambe kampong traditional ritual is a ritual of rejecting reinforcements in the village which is routinely carried out once a year as a form of obligation that must be carried out, as well as a form of gratitude and their intention to reject reinforcements from things they do not want. People's belief in these traditional rituals is the basis for maintaining the existence and preservation of these traditional rituals. This research aims to determine the series of processions from the initial procession, the core procession, to the end of the betambe kampong traditional ritual among ethnic Malays in Teluk Kembang Village, Teluk Keramat District, Sambas Regency. The method used is a descriptive qualitative research approach. The data collection techniques used were observation, interviews and documentation. The data analysis techniques used are data reduction, data presentation, and concluding. Meanwhile, the analysis in this study used four informants, namely one person as a key informant and three other people as supporting informants. The results of the research show that the initial procession is the prayer for aek tulak bole. The core procession includes morek ke dorot with ke aek (giving offerings to the land/forest and water); pray; and bepapas at the village boundary. The final procession includes the house papas; pray; and eat together. This series of processions has value and meaning in which there are symbolic messages so that they can be used as a means of social and moral education for the community.

Title 61

The Interaction of Tradition and Modernity in the Leadership of Papuan Indigenous Peoples: The Case of the Comorian Mimika Tribe, Indonesia

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Abstract:

This study aims to identify not only the economic impact of industrialization in the Comoros Mimika tribe in Papua Province but also how these changes are reshaping social and institutional dynamics, particularly in terms of traditional leadership. This research was conducted from January 2024 to March 2024 focusing on Comorian District, especially the Komoro Mimiko Tribe, Papua Province. The data collection techniques used in this study are in-depth interviews with members of the Comoro District, particularly the Comojima tribe, indigenous leaders, industrial workers, and other stakeholders, participatory observation, and holding FGDs with Komoria community groups. The results show that there has been a change in cultural values and traditions as a result of interaction with elements of modernity. NGOs focused on cultural and ecological diversity, championing the rights of indigenous peoples, while government figures, with a pragmatic approach, saw modernization as part of economic development efforts, but also recognized theimportance of protecting the cultural sustainability and rights of Indigenous peoples by creating policies that supported the integration of modernities with traditional practices. The interaction between tradition and modernity sees complexity as well as divergence of views among various stakeholders. Overall, these findings highlight the challenges and opportunities in maintaining a balance between modernity and indigenous traditions.

Keywords: Tradition, Modernity, Leadership, Indigenous Peoples.

Title 62

Countering the Green Washing Culture in Indonesia: Policy Framework and Challenges

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Abstract:

This research evaluates the compatibility of the policy framework in Indonesia with the emerging anti-greenwashing agenda on the global stage, particularly for regulating the fashion industry. The fashion business has sustained the contribution to 97 million tons of waste annually worldwide despite the increasing number of major labels endorsing the global agenda of Sustainable Development Goals. Alarmingly, a range of research reveals that many fashion companies engage in greenwashing practices, rebranding their image to look greener without presenting concrete outcomes or measurable actions in reducing and neutralizing their carbon waste. Without a proper policy framework, the global sustainability agenda will fall into a dense procedural process rather than substantive reform. Countries such as the UK, the EU countries, and the USA lead the initiative to develop measures to counter this greenwashing trend.

In Indonesia, the extent of the commitment to counter greenwashing is uncertain. The country ranks 75 on the global sustainability index, with a growing number of fashion companies claiming to embrace sustainable operations. However, the textile industry alone contributes 20% of its waste to the environment, and this is projected to increase by 68% to nearly 3.5 million tons by 2030. This alarming trend underscores the urgent need for effective management of this issue to prevent potentially disastrous consequences in the near future.

We argue that Indonesia has several regulations that can provide a solid legal foundation for developing measures to counter greenwashing practices, including: (1) The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945; (2) Law Number 24 of 1997 concerning General Broadcasting Conduct; (3) Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection; and (4) Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions. While the government's priority in waste management is on the rise, countering greenwashing is not even acknowledged as an embedded issue in waste management. In other words, the political commitment to develop the above legal foundation into actionable anti-greenwashing policies is yet to be seen. Therefore, these legal foundations remain in a dormant state, unable to operate in countering the greenwashing culture.

We utilize a qualitative approach in analysis, scrutinizing data from policy documentation, interviews with government officials, and a range of academic literature. This research will be published in a reputable academic journal in 2025.

SUBTHEME 11

CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN DEVELOPMENT

PARALLEL 11 : Cultural and Environmental Issues in Development

Room : 424 (4th Floor)
Moderator : Haniah Hanafie

No	Author	Article Title
1	Haniah Hanafie, M. Zenal Abidin	Efektivitas Kebijakan Pembangunan Ketapang Urban Aquaculture
2	Hidayati, Sujadmi, Michael Jeffri Sinabutar	Pengelolaan Lingkungan tanpa Etika: Pandangan Ekosentrisme terkait Pertambangan Timah Inkonvensional di Pulau Bangka
3	Muh.Ishak Syahadat, Iriyani Astuti Arief	Political Economic Analysis of Land Reform Enforcement Problems as a Model for Land Management of Cultivation Rights in Indonesia
4	Puspita Wulandari	Climate Change and The Decision to Become Sex Workers for North Coastal Women of Java Island
5	Siti Zunariyah	Literature Review on River Restoration in the Perspective of Social Movements
6	Sri Hilmi Pujihartati, Ismi Dwi Astuti Nurhaeni, Drajat Tri Kartono, And Argyo Demartoto	Capability Set and Environmental Agency in Kampung Harmoni: A Sociological Inquiry
7	Yulasteriyani, Muhamad Afdoli Ramadoni, Febrimarani Malinda, Cynthia Azhara Putri, Gita Isyanawulan, Diana Dewi Sartika, Safira Soraida, Randi	Transformation Of the Livelihood Structure of Farmer Households in Kalampadu Village, Ogan Ilir Regency

Title 63

Efektivitas Kebijakan Pembangunan Ketapang Urban Aquaculture

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Abstract:

This article discusses the effectiveness of the Ketapang Urban Aquaculture Development policy in Ketapang Village, Tangerang Regency. The purpose of the study was to determine the effectiveness of the Ketapang Urban Aquaculture Development policy and its impact on the community. Riant Nugroho's five indicators of Policy Effectiveness are used as a framework for discussion. The research approach is qualitative. Data collection through interviews, documentation, and field observations. The results showed that the five indicators of policy effectiveness, only one indicator, was not effective, namely the right policy indicator. While four indicators can be said to be effective, namely: the right implementation, the right target, the right environment and the right process. For the right environment, internally it is said to be effective, while externally it is not yet effective. Positive impacts, the more open the community's desire for entrepreneurship, and the creation of mangrove forests, so that abrasion can be prevented and additional oxygen. Negative impacts, social interaction is tenuous, due to business competition and more garbage.

Keywords: Public Policy, Poverty, Policy Effectiveness.

Title 64

Pengelolaan Lingkungan tanpa Etika: Pandangan Ekosentrisme terkait Pertambangan Timah Inkonvensional di Pulau Bangka

Hidayati, Sujadmi, Michael Jeffri Sinabutar
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Abstract:

Aktivitas penambangan timah inkonvensional di Pulau Bangka mulai menjamur sejak tahun 2001. Timah yang sebelumnya merupakan komoditas strategis nasional, tidak lagi dicantumkan sebagai daftar barang ekspor yang diatur dan diawasi oleh pemerintah melalui Keputusan Menperindag No.146/MPP/Kep/4/1999. Perubahan status tersebut menjadikan timah sebagai komoditas yang bebas dipasarkan oleh siapapun, sehingga penggunaan lahan di Pulau Bangka mulai beralih ke aktivitas penambangan timah. Tulisan ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap berbagai dampak yang disebabkan oleh aktivitas penambangan inkonvensional dan mengkaji bagaimana ekosentrisme memandang aktivitas pertambangan timah inkonvensional di Pulau Bangka. Kajian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Hasil kajian ini menunjukkan bahwa aktivitas penambangan timah menimbulkan berbagai dampak terhadap lingkungan fisik, diantaranya kerusakan lahan akibat bekas galian tambang yang berpotensi menjadi lahan kritis, kerusakan ekosistem hutan mangrove, dan pencemaran air sungai maupun laut akibat limbah aktivitas pertambangan. Ekosentrisme merupakan suatu teori etika lingkungan yang memandang bahwa keberlangsungan ekosistem dan kehidupan di bumi merupakan prioritas utama dalam mengambil suatu tindakan. Pandangan Ekosentrisme menekankan etika terhadap semua komunitas ekologis, baik biotik maupun abiotik. Dalam pandangan ekosentrisme, aktivitas penambangan timah inkonvensional sebagai bentuk pengelolaan lingkungan tanpa etika, di mana manusia tidak menerapkan sikap empati dan mengabaikan hak-hak yang dimiliki oleh alam untuk diperlakukan secara hormat (respect for nature). Aktivitas penambangan ini juga hanya menguntungkan salah satu pihak dan mengabaikan prinsip saling ketergantungan antara manusia dengan alam serta mengancam punahnya keanekaragaman hayati. Pengelolaan lingkungan yang tidak memperhatikan etika lingkungan serta prinsip keberlanjutan dapat berpotensi pada timbulnya kerusakan alam dalam skala yang lebih besar.

Kata kunci: ekosentrisme, etika, tambang timah inkonvensional, pengelolaan lingkungan, Bangka

Title 65

Political Economic Analysis of Land Reform Enforcement Problems as a Model for Land Management of Cultivation Rights in Indonesia

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Abstract:

The focus of the article describes the political economy of Southeast Sulawesi Province's Cultivation Rights (Hak Guna Usaha-HGU). This article aims to answer the following questions: 1. How do conflicts occur during HGU implementation in Indonesia? What factors cause HGU Land conflicts? Who is involved in the HGU conflict? What is the government's role in resolving conflicts resulting from the implementation of HGU in Indonesia? The research method used is descriptive qualitative, supported by primary data and secondary data. Data collection is conducted using the library research method by studying regulations, books, and articles related to the political economic aspects of ex-HGU, and by conducting field observations, which were the object of research.

Keywords: Political, Economy, Landrefor

Title 66

Climate Change and the Decision to Become Sex Workers for North Coastal Women of Java Island

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Abstract:

Women are not only faced with challenges regarding social construction but are also faced with natural challenges. The uncertain climate has in fact become one of the reasons for fertilizing the prostitution business in the northern coast of Java Island. Climate change is making poverty even more real. The drastic decline in marine products and the uncertainty of life during the pandemic provide a special impetus for women in making decisions as sex workers. A phenomenological approach is used to reveal the meaning behind women's decisions. The results of the study reveal that there are at least two things that are taken into consideration in making women's decisions to become sex workers, namely economic incapacity and powerlessness in social construction as women.

Keywords: Sex Workers, Coastal Women, Climate Change

Title 67

Literature Review on River Restoration in the Perspective of Social Movements

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Abstract:

The river restoration movement is a new variant of the mainstream environmental movement. This issue is not supported by existing studies although it is shaped by social, economic, political and ecological interests at local and global scales. This article is an attempt to make a preliminary assessment of the academic literature occurring in several countries in the perspective of the environmental movement. This article uses the method of searching scientific articles or literature reviews, namely reading, summarizing, and reporting the source of previous data found on certain topics written by previous researchers. Grouping articles in the perspective of social movements consisting of resource mobilization, political opportunities, framing and collective identity and social networks is carried out in order to produce critical notes as well as recommendations for further research. The results of the literature review show that research on river restoration movements with various perspectives of social movements has explained the process of resource mobilization and political processes. Various actors and actors are mobilizing resources; develop concrete and symbolic strategies and actions; conducive policy changes; and active community initiatives to encourage policies that enable the river restoration movement to remain sustainable. With the perspective of resource mobilization, the process of how organizational resources are distributed and exchanged can influence the role played by different actors in social networks.

Keywords: River Restoration, Environmental Movement and Literature Review

Title 68

Capability Set and Environmental Agency in Kampung Harmoni: A Sociological Inquiry

Sri Hilmi Pujihartati, Ismi Dwi Astuti Nurhaeni , Drajat Tri Kartono, And Argyo Demartoto
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Abstract:

This sociological study delves into the nuanced relationship between capability sets and environmental agency within the community empowerment programs at Kampung Harmoni, Indonesia. Utilizing qualitative case study methods, it examines how individual and collective capabilities impact proactive environmental actions and stewardship. The research emphasizes the development of these capabilities as essential for effective community participation in environmental preservation initiatives supported by PT Indaco Warna Dunia's CSR efforts. Key findings suggest that enhanced capability sets significantly empower residents to manage and improve their environmental practices. The study concludes with policy recommendations aimed at bolstering community capabilities to foster sustainable development and stronger environmental agency, highlighting the crucial role of continuous support and education in achieving these goals.

Title 69

Transformation of the Livelihood Structure of Farmer Households in Kalampadu Village, Ogan Ilir Regency

Yulasteriyani[1], Muhamad Afdoli Ramadoni[2], Febrimarani Malinda[3], Cynthia Azhara Putri[4], Gita Isyanawulan[5], Diana Dewi Sartika[6], Safira Soraida[7], Randi [8]

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Abstract:

This research aims to analyze the transformation of the livelihood structure of farmers in Kalampadu Village, Muara Kuang District, Ogan Ilir Regency. This research uses the farmer household livelihood structure developed by Ellis (2000), which is linked to contemporary e-commerce issues. Researchers used descriptive research with a qualitative approach because the issue of rural livelihood structure requires farmer subjectivity and in-depth data analysis. The data collection techniques were participant observation, in-depth interviews, and a literature study. The researcher used a phenomenological research strategy to dig deeper into the transformation of the livelihood structure of contemporary farming households. The research results found three farmer livelihood structures: a) on-farm structure, b) off-farm structure, and c) non-farm structures. E-commerce businesses such as Lazada, Shopee, TikTok Shop, and Facebook are society's newest non-farm income structures. E-commerce traders maximize natural capital, physical capital, human capital, financial capital and social capital assets to increase their economic income drastically.

Keywords: Livelihood Structure, E-Commerce, and Rural Communities

SUBTHEME 12

CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN DEVELOPMENT

PARALLEL 12 : Cultural and Environmental Issues in Development

Room : 425 (4th Floor)
Moderator : Gefarina Djohan

No	Author	Article Title
1	Gefarina Djohan	Implementasi Kebijakan Kota Layak Anak Studi Atas Program Layak Anak di Kelurahan Pondok Kacang Barat Kecamatan Pondok Aren Tangerang Selatan 2022 Menuju Kota Dan Pemukiman Yang Berkelanjutan
2	Rosseta Septia Menawati, Ahmad Zuber, Trisni Utami	The Existence of Campursari Music Javanese Culture in Globalization Era
3	Miftah Fauzi Sobar, Fikri Fahrul Faiz	(Tidak ada Judul)
4	Syamsu Kamaruddin, Haslinda B. Anriani, Harifuddin	The Sociological Perspective of Religious Culture as School Culture in Integrated Islamic School
5	Wayan Pini Purnawati	Strengthening The Bonds of Fraternal Relations and Citizen Responsibility In Bali Culture Through Ngayah Traditions
6	Sakaria To Anwar Dan Arisnawawi, Arisnawawi	Agricultural Modernization: Declining Job Prospects and Income for Pa'daros (The Case of Female Farm Workers in Sidrap Regency)
7	Riana Mardila	Harnessing Artificial Intellegence (AI) for Health: The Indonesian Government's Diplomacy in Healthcare

Title 70

Implementasi Kebijakan Kota Layak Anak Studi atas Program Layak Anak di Kelurahan Pondok Kacang Barat Kecamatan Pondok Aren Tangerang Selatan 2022 Menuju Kota dan Pemukiman yang Berkelanjutan

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Abstract:

This study aimed to examine the implementation of the Child-Friendly City (CFC) policy in Pondok Kacang Barat Village, South Tangerang City. This study used a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis method. Data were obtained through interviews with key informants, namely the Head of the Women Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning Office of South Tangerang City (DP3AP2KB), the Head of Pondok Kacang Barat Village, the Head of Tantrib Government, Residents, and the Head of Social Welfare of Pondok Kacang Barat Village. The results showed that the implementation of the CFC policy in Pondok Kacang Barat Village has been carried out through the CFC establishment program. The child-centered development system is implemented by following several indicators taken from cluster 5 of special protection, which is compiled by the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection. These indicators include violence and exploitation, pornography and emergency situations, people with disabilities and children with special needs, terrorism, and stigma. There are supporting and inhibiting factors in the implementation of the CFC policy in Pondok Kacang Barat Village. The supporting factors are the active involvement of local governments, partnerships with institutions and organizations, and adequate resources. While the inhibiting factors are the lack of public awareness and the lack of coordination between institutions. Based on the results of this study, it is suggested that the local government can increase public awareness of the importance of child protection, as well as improve coordination between institutions in the implementation of the CFC policy. CFC is included in the scope of achievements of sustainable cities and communities, namely making cities inclusive, safe, strong and sustainable. Implementation of the CFC policy in Pondok Kacang Barat Subdistrict, South Tangerang City is a form of the Government's responsibility to carry out follow-up and review, starting from the local and national level, regarding the progress achieved in implementing the goals and targets over the fifteen years coming.

Keywords: CFC, special protection, Pondok Kacang Barat Village

Title 71

The Existence of Campursari Music Javanese Culture in Globalization Era

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Abstract:

Campursari music is the result of the popular culture of the Javanese people who are connected to each other, not only regarding the use of Javanese lyrics but also regarding conveying the noble values of Javanese culture in every meaning of the lyrics sung. The method used in this research is a systematic literature review, which is a type of approach that utilizes literature studies as various literary sources that are collected systematically to answer problematic topics from the themes raised in a study. This research aims to look at the changes that have occurred in campursari music from time to time. The results of the research obtained explain that in each era campursari music underwent changes from the old campursasi music which was close to gamelan playing and lyrics which carried Javanese values, then began to become more widely known in the Manthous era with several modifications and reached the peak of popularity through Didi Kempot in the era of massive globalization in 2019 with several changes in the presentation of his music so that he was able to form a group of fans with an extraordinary base, namely Sobat Ambyar. The response to the transformational changes in campursari music that has occurred from time to time has experienced pros and cons from several parties because this is related to the Javanese values contained in campursari music. It is quite a complicated cultural issue between maintaining campursari as local music that is close to Javanese noble values known as ancient campursari music, or providing space for campursari artists to explore more widely in order to keep campursari music still existing in the midst of development and globalization which has become increasingly massive has further introduced modern campursari music among the wider community.

Keywords: Campursari, Music, Javanese Culture, Globalization.

Title 72

(Tidak ada Judul)

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Abstract:

This article analyzes the factors influencing the foreign policy of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) to normalize diplomatic relations with Israel through the Abraham Accord in 2020. The UAE's decision to normalize with Israel is unusual. This is because the UAE, which has long supported Palestine, seems to ignore it. Then, there are pros and cons from the international community regarding the decision to normalize the UAE. This research uses qualitative methods and literature studies collected through books, journal articles, websites, official reports and related ministry institutions. National interest theory and foreign policy concepts are applied to analyze the factors that are the reasons why the UAE normalizes relations. This research found that several factors are the reasons for the UAE to normalize diplomatic relations with Israel in 2020, namely security interests, economic interests, support from the UAE community and Iran, which is a threat in the region. Overall, the UAE's foreign policy in normalizing diplomatic relations with Israel in 2020 is the UAE's effort to maintain stability in the Middle East region.

Title 73

The Sociological Perspective of Religious Culture as School Culture in Integrated Islamic School

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Abstract

School culture is changing towards a religious culture, especially in SDIT. School identity that offers religious character is an attractive selling point for parents. This study aims to analyze the forms of school culture, the character of students, and the role of stakeholders in the development of school culture. This research uses a case study approach to 5 Integrated Islamic Primary Schools (SDIT) in Makassar City. In-depth interviews were conducted with school principals, participant observation, and documentation review. Questionnaires were also distributed to teachers to strengthen the qualitative data. Data analysis used a three-stage technique: data reduction, data categorization, and conclusion. The results of this study found (i) the form of school culture in the research location consists of congregational prayers, Dhuha prayers, kissing hands, memorizing the Qur'an and hadith, (ii) The character of students is responsible, honest, disciplined, respect for others. (iii) The role of stakeholders towards school culture is to support, develop, collaborate, and build networks. This study concludes that religious school culture has increased and become popular, especially in SDIT. This can be seen in the religious characters produced and shown by the students. Stakeholders are also more confident in seeing these results so that they support all school culture policies.

Keywords: school culture; religious character; SDIT; stakeholders; learners

Title 74

Strengthening The Bonds Of Fraternal Relations And Citizen Responsibility In Bali Culture Through Ngayah Traditions

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Abstract:

Currently, there are many challenges in living this life. Divisions continue to occur which results in someone losing their sense of empathy towards fellow humans. Many things can be done to improve all of this, such as carrying out sincere activities with full awareness. In the beauty of the island of Bali, the ancient tradition of Ngayah developed into a thread of brotherhood woven by united hands. This practice is more than just a ritual, it contains the essence of selfless service, strengthening brotherhood and civic responsibility. The Ngayah tradition contains civic values which include Unity in Action: Ngayah invites people from various backgrounds across ethnicities, religions, and languages to come together. Shoulder to shoulder, they engage in common tasks, transcending differences and adopting common goals. Sincere Sacrifice: Ngayah is not burdened by expectations of reward. Participants work without seeking personal gain, driven by a sincere desire to serve. Their efforts, whether cleaning the temple grounds or making offerings, become offerings from the heart. Bonds of Brotherhood: Like the sun rising over Bali's terraced rice fields, so are the bonds that are formed during Ngayah. Without realizing it, participants create a brotherly relationship rooted in joint work and mutual respect. Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam which means the world as one family, this ancient Sanskrit proverb lives on in the Ngayah Tradition. When joined hands are clean, tidy, and prepared, peace blooms. The world, graced by unity, becomes a refuge for all. Preserving Wisdom: Ngayah must survive, guarded like a valuable inheritance. He teaches that destiny binds our lives, and a sense of belonging transcends borders. Let these traditions echo through the generations, resonating with the collective pulse of a united humanity.

Keywords: Ngayah, Brotherly Bonds, civic responsibility

Title 75

Agricultural Modernization: Declining Job Prospects and Income for Pa'daros (The Case of Female Farm Workers in Sidrap Regency)

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Abstract:

Pa'daros are women who are involved in agricultural activities, especially during the harvest season. They use the harvest season as an activity to earn a living so they can increase their family income. The majority of pa'daros women are female farmers who do not own land (farm laborers), therefore they use the rice harvest season as a moment to earn income. The impact of modernization in the agricultural sector which has spread to rural areas has implications for the role of pa'daros women. This article aims to describe the impact of modernization in the agricultural sector on the employment prospects and income of pa'daros women in the agricultural sector. Data was collected through in-depth interviews with seven informants, including women who had been pa'daros farm workers in Tonronge Village, Baranti District, Sidrap Regency. To strengthen data analysis, limited observations and literature studies were also carried out. Data analysis was carried out descriptively qualitatively. The results of this research show that agricultural modernization in Tonrongnge Village has caused massive changes in the agricultural sector and has had an impact on reducing the employment prospects and income of pa'daros women. This can be seen in the shift and shrinkage of women's work in the agricultural sector from the planting process to harvest. Work that was previously handled by women has now been replaced by machines operated by a few people and generally men. The decline in women's employment opportunities certainly has an impact on their income. Now the pa'daros are increasingly degraded or even no longer earning income compared to before the massive mechanization in the agricultural sector in Tonrongnge Village.

Keywords: Agricultural Modernization, Job Prospects, Female Farm Workers

Title 76

Harnessing Artificial Intellegence (AI) for Health: The Indonesian Government's Diplomacy in Healthcare

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Abstract:

This article investigates on how Artificial Intelligence (AI) shapes or influences the Indonesian Government's diplomacy, particularly in healthcare. Embracing the Disruption Era 5.0, AI has been a part of daily use that can stimulate impressive productivity in so many aspects and on so many levels. Nowadays, states also in competition of advancing their AI discoveries. In March 21st 2024, the United Nations even adopted its first resolution on AI indicating the urgency of ruling the AI' development. Indonesia as a developing country and an influencing one within the Southeast Asia region also sees the opportunity that AI could possibly create. Based on OECD, it is estimated that AI could generate 1 Trillion USD Regional GDP and 60 Billion USD for Indonesia's GDP itself. With the experience of Covid 19, Indonesia is also eager to integrate AI and its healthcare industry. Therefore, using a qualitative method, this article finds that AI has influenced the Indonesian Government's diplomacy, both bilaterally and multilaterally. However, though health is one of 5 priorities of Indonesia's AI strategies, it seems that the AI collaboration in healthcare is still the beginning.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, healthcare, diplomacy, Indonesia, health

SUBTHEME 17

SOCIAL MEDIA, COMMUNICATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

PARALLEL 13 : Social Media, Communication and Sustainable Development

Room : 426 (4th Floor)
Moderator : Luthfi Hasanal Bolqiah

No	Author	Article Title
1	Iding Rosyidin, Indah Rahmalia	Komunikasi Politik di Media Sosial: Studi atas Dinamika Diskursus Komunitas di Instagram atas Upaya Penghapusan Kekerasan Seksual di Indonesia
2	Idris Hemay, Luthfi Hasanal Bolqiah	Scrolls and Beliefs: Does Social Media Shape Religious Political Orientations?
3	Merlinda Santina Ximenes, Petrus Ana Andung, Roky Konstantin Ara	Using Instagram for Social Marketing Communications regarding the Environment
4	Muhammad Ismail, Artie Novianti	Fanaticism and Consumptive Behavior of K-Pop Fans K Pop
5	Tiara Ramadhani, Putra Pratama Saputra, Aimie Sulaiman, Laila Hayati	Peran Media Sosial dalam Menghadirkan Isu Kontemporer: Studi Kasus Gerakan Feminisme di Instagram
6	Adelia Kinanti, Khoirun Nisa	Social Media Twitter as a Means of Public Opinion in the Transition of Sweden's Open-Door Policy to U-Turn Policy Toward Syrian Refugees

Title 77

Komunikasi Politik di Media Sosial: Studi atas Dinamika Diskursus Komunitas di Instagram atas Upaya Penghapusan Kekerasan Seksual di Indonesia

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Abstract:

Penelitian ini membahas tentang dinamika diskursus komunitas di media sosial atas diskursus penghapusan kekerasan seksual di media sosial Instagram. Lokus penelitiannya adalah akun Jaringan Muda yang memiliki konsern terhadap berbagai kasus kekerasan seksual di Indonesia, khususnya terkait rancangan undang-undang penghapusan kekerasa seksual. Teori dan konsep yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah media sosial dan komunikasi politik. Sedangkan metode yang digunakan ialah metode penelitian kualitatif yang didukung dengan data kuantitatif. Dalam hal pengumpulan data peneliti menggunakan teknik dokumentasi, wawancara dan penyebaran kuesioner.

Hasil penelitian menyimpulkan bahwa komunitas yang tergabung di dalam instagram Jaringan Muda sangat aktif dalam menyuarakan berbagai topik yang berhubungan dengan kekerasa seksual. Di antara topik yang sering menjadi perbincangan di kalangan mereka adalah tentang kesetaraan gender dalam kaitannya dengan kekerasan seksual; pandangan masyarakat tentang pentinganya upaya penghapusan kekerasan seksual dirumuskan dalam undang-undang dan sebagainya. Selain itu, mereka juga sering terlibat dalam perdebatan-perdebatan yang serius dengan kelompok masyarakat di Indonesia yang menolak upaya penghapusan kekerasan seksual tersebut dijadikan sebagai undang-undang. Dinamika perdebatan inilah yang sangat menarik diteliti.

Kata Kunci: kekerasan seksual, media sosial, jaringan muda, komunikasi politik

Title 78

Scrolls and Beliefs: Does Social Media Shape Religious Political Orientations?

Idris Hemay[1], Luthfi Hasanal Bolqiah[2]

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Abstract:

In the era of rapid and widespread social media development, this study explores the influence of social media on the nexus between religious orientation and political attitudes, addressing a literature gap where such dynamics remain underexplored. Employing a quantitative survey, we juxtapose the religious orientations of social media users and non-users in Madura, Indonesia, utilizing Mark Tessler's (2002) conceptual framework. While no significant divergence surfaces in the overall religious orientation between the two cohorts, discernible disparities in political preferences emerge. Social media users demonstrate a tendency to advocate for the implementation of Islamic law or Shariah and the notion of Khilafah, contrasting with non-users who lean towards endorsing religious leadership and Islamic organizations. These findings provide valuable insights into the intricate interplay of religion and politics in Madura, with broader implications for Indonesia.

Keywords: Social Media, religious orientation, shariah, khilafah, organization.

Title 79

Using Instagram for Social Marketing Communications regarding the Environment

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Abstract:

Instagram social media with the account @hutanituid has the main mission of campaigning for forest issues and climate change with the hashtag *#MauHidupLebihLama* (#Want to Live Longer). This research aims to describe the social marketing communication built into the @hutanituid account through the use of the hashtag #Want to Live Longer. This research uses a qualitative approach with an interpretive paradigm. The research method used is virtual ethnography with data collection techniques based on virtual observation and in-depth interviews. The data analysis technique follows Cresswell's six-step technique. Based on the research results, it was found that the social marketing communication activities conducted by Hutan Itu Indonesia through the account @hutanituid with the hashtag #Want to Live Longer can be divided into five stages, namely, analysis of the social marketing environment, where the hashtag you want to communicate is a neutral hashtag. The second stage, determining the campaign target based on age segmentation, socio-economic status, family size and geographic location. The third stage, designing social marketing goals and strategies, begins with research, planning editorial plans, implementing campaigns, and even evaluating according to existing SOPs. The fourth stage, designing a social marketing program, by building collaboration with partners to expand the target audience more and more. Finally, organizing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating to see what has been implemented and measure the success and effectiveness of the campaign program.

Keywords: Social Marketing, Instagram, Hutan Itu Indonesia, Virtual ethnography, #MauHidupLebihLama

Title 80

Fanaticism and Consumptive Behavior of K-Pop Fans K Pop

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Abstract:

Title 81

Peran Media Sosial dalam Menghadirkan Isu Kontemporer : Studi Kasus Gerakan Feminisme di Instagram

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Abstract:
Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui bagaimana pemanfaatan media sosial Instagram dalam menghadirkan isu-isu kontemporer saat ini. banyak komunitas-komunitas di Instagram mengkampayekan gerakan feminisme sebagai upaya pemberdayaan perempuan. Menggunakan teori Difusi Inovasi dan Feminisme Liberal, penelitian ini membahas secara mendalam mengenai Instagram beserta fitur-fiturnya sebagai media untuk mengupayakan pemberdayaan perempuan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif-kualitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Komunitas gerakan feminisme di Instagram mampu mengupayakan pemberdayaan perempuan dengan menerapkan tahap-tahap pemberdayaan melalui media sosial Instagram. Tahap penyadaran dan pembentukan perilaku dilaksanakan dengan pemanfaatan media sosial Instagram untuk sosialisasi melalui pesan persuasif, pemberitaan isu-isu perempuan lingkup lokal serta nasional, tahap transformasi kemampuan berupa wawasan pengetahuan dilaksanakan dengan pemanfaatan fitur posting di Instagram Feeds dan Instagram Story serta Instagram Highlight, kemudian tahap peningkatan kemampuan intelektual dan keterampilan menuju kemandirian yang dilaksanakan dengan pemanfaatan fitur Instagram Live serta Instagram TV, dan kolaborasi dengan komunitas lain dan masyarakat.

Keywords: Peran, Media Sosial, Isu Kontemporer, Feminisme

Title 82

Social Media Twitter as a Means of Public Opinion in the Transition of Sweden's Open-Door Policy to U-Turn Policy Toward Syrian Refugees

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Abstract:

This paper examines how social media technology has become a forum for carrying public opinion behind the changes in Sweden's foreign policy towards Syrian refugees in response to the 2015 refugee crisis. This research uses a qualitative method sourced from literature studies in the form of journals and information in other electronic media. This research is studied using the theory of freedom of speech, the concept of foreign policy and the concept of national interest. The results showed that this research shows the role of the government in facilitating information through the Twitter social media page as a forum for communicating policy developments to the public as well as a medium where Swedish people can express their opinions and opinions on issues and phenomena that are happening. This research shows that the public opinion of the Swedish people through social media ICT has implications for the transition of the *Open-Door policy* to *the U-Turn Policy*.

SUBTHEME 14

SOCIAL MEDIA, COMMUNICATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

PARALLEL 14 : Social Media, Communication and Sustainable Development

Room : 427 (4th Floor)
Moderator : Iding Rosyidin

No	Author	Article Title
1	Agus Nilmada Azmi, Cut Syifa Azzahra Chairullah	Sustainable Tourism South Korea Through BTS in the Economic and Social Sector (2020-2022)
2	Agus Nilmada Azmi, Iis Andini	Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals Number 12.6 in the Fast Fashion Industry in Indonesia 2015-2019
3	Satrio Adjie Wibowo, Iding Rosyidin	Social Media Contribution to National Political News: Study of Youtube Contents of Akbar Faizal Uncensored
4	Yermia Djefri Manafe, Felisianus Efrem Jelahut	Metaverse: A Construction of Social Reality
5	Ida Rosyidah, Rizqi Marisqa, Dan Vinita Susanti	Stigmatization, of Women on Tiktok social media: Content Analysis of Women Sensual Dance
6	Faisal Nurdin Idris, Taufik Edy Sutanto	Indonesian Attitudes toward the Russia-Ukraine War on social media

Title 83

Sustainable Tourism South Korea Through BTS in the Economic and Social Sector (2020-2022)

Agus Nilmada Azmi, Cut Syifa Azzahra Chairullah

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Abstract:

Penelitian ini membahas tentang pariwisata berkelanjutan Korea Selatan dengan nation branding Korea Selatan melalui grup idol BTS pada sektor pariwisata periode 2020-2022. Sebagai grup idol yang memiliki popularitas dan pengaruh yang tinggi di kalangan masyarakat mancanegara, Korea Selatan mempercayai eksistensi mereka dalam memenuhi kepentingan nasionalnya, yaitu nation branding. Di mana melalui kolaborasi antara pemerintah dengan BTS dalam agenda promosi pariwisata negara, Korea Selatan dapat meningkatkan image dan citra baik atas negaranya, serta memberikan dampak positif terhadap peningkatan ekonomi, pelestarian budaya, hingga kehidupan masyarakat Korea Selatan di masa kini juga masa mendatang. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat tiga upaya nation branding yang dilakukan Korea Selatan melalui grup idol BTS pada periode 2020-2022, yaitu: Kolaborasi KTO dengan BTS dalam kampanye 'Feel the Rhythm of Korea', BTS sebagai ambassador pariwisata Kota Seoul, dan BTS sebagai honorary ambassador Busan Expo 2030.

Keyword: Sustainable Tourism; Nation Branding; South Korea; BTS; Tourism.

Title 84

Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals Number 12.6 in the Fast Fashion Industry in Indonesia 2015-2019

Agus Nilmada Azmi, Iis Andini
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Abstract:
Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bagaimana pengimplementasian Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) nomor 12 poin 6 di Indonesia tahun 2015-2019 dalam menghadapi industri fast fashion yang berkembang seiring pesatnya kemajuan teknologi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan jenis penelitian deskriptif kualitatif yang menggunakan sumber data sekunder melalui pengumpulan data berupa studi pustaka. Penelitian ini menggunakan Konsep Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dan Konsep Global Governance untuk menganalisis para multi-stakeholder dalam membentuk koordinasi untuk mencapai tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan di sektor industri fashion. Implementasi SDG nomor 12 poin 6 di Indonesia telah termuat pada regulasi agenda nasional yang selaras dengan agenda tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan global. Hasil analisa menunjukkan bahwa melalui sinergi Kerjasama para multi-stakeholder yaitu terdiri dari pemerintah pusat, UNDP sebagai organisasi internasional, Civil Society Organization (CSO), dan sektor bisnis berperan dalam pencapaian implementasi SDG nomor 12 poin 6 hingga ke lapisan masyarakat. Tindakan dan peran para multi-stakeholder telah menunjukkan adanya penerapan pola konsumsi dan produksi dari fast fashion ke arah berkelanjutan.

Title 85

Social Media Contribution to National Political News: Study of Youtube Contents of Akbar Faizal Uncensored

Iding Rosyidin, Satrio Adjie Wibowo
Universitas Nusa Cendana

Abstract:

Kemunculan podcast atau siniar telah memainkan peran signifikan dalam kehidupan sosial dan merubah lanskap media sosial. Sebagai suatu jenis media alternatif baru, podcast mencapai popularitasnya terutama pada tahun 2020 ketika pandemi Covid-19 melanda seluruh dunia dan mobilisasi interaksi tatap muka diatur ketat podcast menjadi sarana penyaluran percakapan yang jamak digunakan oleh berbagai kalangan. Termasuk bidang yang terkena penetrasi podcast adalah bidang politik dimana isu dan fenomena politik adalah topik yang tidak pernah kekurangan berita terbaru untuk diketahui publik dan salah satu podcast politik yang ramai dibicarakan adalah Akbar Faizal Uncensored. Karakteristik khas dari podcast Akbar Faizal Uncensored adalah dalam konten Youtube nya kerap dijumpai informasi politik ekslusif dan testimoni konfidensial yang tidak ditemui di media lain kecuali di konten podcast miliknya. Hal ini berimplikasi pada rilis berita politik nasional yang mengambil inspirasi berita dari podcast dan ini adalah fenomena baru dalam studi media sosial sekaligus pergeseran fungsi jurnalisme.

Kata Kunci: Podcast, berita politik, Youtube, Akbar Faizal Uncensored

Title 86

Metaverse: A Construction of Social Reality

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Abstract:
The purpose of this research is to reveal and understand the construction of social reality in the metaverse space. The method used in this research is qualitative with the type of phenomenological study, which is a study that examines phenomena such as appearance, everything that appears in experience. The conclusion of this research is that the construction of social reality in the metaverse is present and processes starting from intervatar interaction, the formation of norms and culture, collaboration and joint creativity, and the replication of social aspects. The replication of aspects of social reality in the metaverse can be seen in the formation of virtual communities that resemble communities in the real world. Users in the metaverse can meet, interact and form relationships as they do in everyday life.

Keywords: Metaverse; Social Construction; Phenomenology; Virtual Reality; Avatar; augmented

Title 87

Stigmatization of Women on Tiktok Social Media: Content Analysis of Women Sensual Dance

Ida Rosyidah, Rizqi Marisqa, Dan Vinita Susanti
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Abstract:
This research analyzes the stigmatization of women on TikTok social media regarding sensual dance. The aim of the research is to examine the image of female doing sensual dance on TikTok, the forms of stigma experienced by female content creators and the responses of female content creators related to the stigma experienced. Erving Goffman's stigma theory is used as a framework for the analysis. The research method used is a qualitative approach with content analysis and case study research types. Data was collected using interview and documentation methods. The results of this research found that woman sensual dance content is described with the following characteristics: body movements, facial expressions, vulgar clothing, musical effects and dances that is considered sensual. Another finding from this research is that there are three forms of stigmas, including the following abominations of the body, namely bodies that are labeled negatively, such as the bodies of aunts, pimps or commercial sex workers, seductive women, plump or fat women. A form of stigma known as individual blemishes based on characters is blaming of individual characters such as bad women and not good women. Tribal stigma is from women who reveal their intimate parts. This research also found that women's responses to stigma include ignoring negative stigma, remaining silent or accepting the stigma attached because it is a risk.

Title 88

Indonesian Attitudes toward the Russia-Ukraine War on social media

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Abstract

Recent developments in the field of international relations and social media have shown an increased research interest in analyzing opinions and expressions of social media users (netizens) on the Russia-Ukraine War. In the Indonesian context, Indonesians on social media have been portrayed as supportive of Russia by some analysts. However, empirical research on online expressions of Indonesian netizens toward the Russia-Ukraine War is limited and little attention has been given to investigate the extent to which Indonesian social media users have been polarized concerning this issue. Thus, this paper aims to examine online attitudes, polarity, and variations of what Indonesians had expressed in social media about the Russia-Ukraine War. Our study draws on API Crawling for data collection of Indonesian netizens in 2022 with 3493 social media size of total indexed social media data (40937865) as well as exploratory data analysis, engagement analysis, and text analysis for data analysis. We found strong evidence that the majority of Indonesians (62.6%) have expressed pro-war in contrast to pro-peace sentiment. Surprisingly, as more Indonesian netizens are classified as pro-Russia (45.9%) compared with those who were against Russia (16.9%) and neither both (37.2%), these results run counter to conventional assumptions that most Indonesians were supportive of Russia. Another important finding was that although only 20% of Indonesian netizens expressed pro-Ukraine tendencies, they received a positive engagement (likes) which can be seen as empathy in the face of war.

Keywords: Social Media, Russia-Ukraine War, Indonesia, Polarization

SUBTHEME 15

ECONOMIC MARGINALISATION AND EXCLUSION IN DEVELOPMENT

ISSUES OF SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

PARALLEL 15 : Economic Marginalisation, Sciences and Technology for Development

Room : 428 (4th Floor)
Moderator : Mutiara Pertiwi

No	Author	Article Title
1	Mohammad Hasan Ansori	Disability and Inclusivity in Indonesia's Public Transport: The Case Study of MRT Jakarta
2	Vieronica Varbi Sununianti, Rudy Kurniawan, Andries Leonardo, M Chairul Basrun Umanailo, Elita Aidilla	Power Reproduction and Marginalisation of Artisanal Oil Mining in South Sumatra
3	Adre Alir, M. Adian Firnas	Iranian Nuclear Technology Development and Iran's Strategy to Defend Against US Sanctions 2018–2020
4	Cynthia Sari Dewi, Apriliana Putri, Sangaviery Loucas Situmorang	Role of Digital Financial Literacy and Digital Financial Behavior on Financial Well-being in Indonesia
5	Mutiara Pertiwi, Rena Febriana	The Actorness Capacity of Tegal City Government in the Indonesia-Japan DeLCA Project
6	Linda Elida	Local Actor's Tactics for Protecting Their Land Ownership
7	M. Zaki Mubarak	Spiral of Violence in Papua: Putting Aside the Security Approach and Reviving an Approach Based on Social, Economic and Cultural Justice

Title 89

Disability and Inclusivity in Indonesia's Public Transport: The Case Study of MRT Jakarta

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Abstract:

The national constitution and law framework of Indonesia generally guarantee equal access and participation of all Indonesia citizen, including People with Disability (PWD). However, the inclusivity and accessibility of People with Disability in Indonesia have been widely criticized and under public examination. To this backdrop, this study aims to examine their inclusivity and accessibility in public services, especially public transport, by taking MRT Jakarta as the case study. This study specifically explores their involvement in initial process of design and planning of MRT Jakarta and the extent to which MRT Jakarta provides their special accesses and facilities. This study methodologically employs the qualitatively semi-structured interviews with purposively selected informants, including persons with disabilities who regularly use public transport, policymakers, public transport service providers, civil society organizations, and academics. Besides the primary data, the study also used the secondary one, including data stored in general data archives, special collections, publishing companies, reports and public documents as well as academic publications.

Title 90

Power Reproduction and Marginalisation of Artisanal Oil Mining in South Sumatra

Vieronica Varbi Sununianti, Rudy Kurniawan, Andries Leonardo, M Chairul Basrun Umanailo, Elita Aidilla
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Abstract:

Artisanal oil mining is a prominent subject in development studies, in the context of marginalization marginalisation and exclusion. The aim of this This article is aims to analyse the practice of artisanal oil mining that results resulting in the multiplication of power as well as marginalization marginalisation within the framework of development viewed from the perspective of Michel Foucault's perspective. The writer author assumes that artisanal oil mining occurs due to the disparity between development and economy, lack of regulation, and a dichotomizing dichotomising view. Data were collected through a three-month ethnographic study with through a live-inliving at the miners' residence to capture their entire daily life cycle of the miners. The findings show that power undergoes fragmentation and reproduction as a result of subjectivizationsubjectivisation. Power is not singular and fixed, but reproduces in terms of subject and rationalizationrationalisation. The marginalization marginalisation experienced is not only economic in nature, but also able to build reproduction of daily resistance. Policy recommendations, empowerment practices, and acceptance of the other can address these challenges and promote sustainable inclusive development.

Keyword: *artisanal mining, exclusion, marginalisation, power relation, rationalisation, resistance component, formatting, style, styling, insert (key words)*

Title 91

Iranian Nuclear Technology Development and Iran's Strategy to Defend Against US Sanctions 2018–2020

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Abstract:

This research analyzes Iran's nuclear development and how Iran responded to US sanctions in the 2018–2020 period. Iran's nuclear program began in 1957 but was stopped in 1979. Negotiations with the P5+1 resulted in the JCPOA in 2015, which was later withdrawn by the US in 2018, and the reimposition of economic sanctions on Iran. Iran responded by strengthening bilateral relations and using innovative approaches such as discounts on oil sales. The research, which used qualitative methods and secondary data sources, highlighted that while the US sanctions achieved certain goals, they failed to coerce Iran. Despite the challenges, Iran has maintained its nuclear program and diversified exports, showing resilience to sanctions.

Keywords: nuclear, JCPOA, Iran, US, economic sanctions

Title 92

Role of Digital Financial Literacy and Digital Financial Behavior on Financial Well-being in Indonesia

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Abstrak

In the current digital financial era, this research explores the important and relevant impact of the lack of welfare of Indonesian society in facing digital financial transformation. With the aim of improving people's financial welfare, this research focuses on digital financial literacy and digital financial behavior. Using the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) from a financial perspective, this research seeks to provide an in-depth understanding of how digital financial literacy and digital financial behavior can help improve people's financial welfare. This research uses a quantitative approach by distributing questionnaires to workers in JABODETABEK. This research model uses Partial Least Square - Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) via the SmartPLS application. It is hoped that the research results can help the government, practitioners or policy makers in improving the financial welfare of the Indonesian people. The findings in this study show that workers in the JABODETABEK area that DFL influences DFB and FWB FS. Then DFB influences FWB FS. However, DFL has no effect on FWB FA and DFB FA.

Keywords: Financial Well-Being, Digital Financial Literacy, Digital Financial Behavior, Theory of Planned Behavior.

Title 93

The Actorness Capacity of Tegal City Government in the Indonesia-Japan DeLCA Project

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Abstract:
his essay aims to understand the nuanced position of the Tegal City Government as the local operative of the Development of Low Carbon Affordable Apartments (DeLCA) project. DeLCA is an international research initiative between Indonesia and Japan, aspired to be part of efforts in achieving targets in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a global agenda to improve the quality of life of current and future generations by refining the balance between achievements in economic activity, human relations, and the preservation of the environment. DeLCA is the only international cooperation framework implemented in Tegal by far and the only project in Indonesia dedicated to producing a prototype of a green apartment building most suitable for the Indonesian climate. As suggested by a range of scholars, attaining the SDGs requires effective local operationalization, which is also true in the case of DeLCA. Previous research has shown the Tegal City Government's central roles in providing sites and daily maintenance of the DeLCA project. However, the extent to which this local actor acknowledges its position in the SDG framework remains under-explored. We therefore analyze this local government's self-perception regarding its contribution to the global agenda through Nahuel Oddone's analytical framework of international actorness.
We argue that the implementation of the DeLCA project has been successful in socializing the SDG framework to the Tegal City Government's officials. The government officers have developed a strong sense of belonging to the SDG framework and perceive that the global framework has generated positive initiatives that could help Tegal City improve its reputation in the national and international arena. They also see the potential benefits of the sophisticated apartment construction technology resulting from the DeLCA research project for the well-being of local people. However, the Tegal City Government does not have adequate resources to build its own public housing based on DeLCA technology. The DeLCA template is way too expensive for the local government budget, and the actual maintenance cost may need to be more affordable for middle-income people. Moreover, the construction of public housing in Tegal City entirely relies on the national government's funding and construction template. These constraints prevent the Tegal people from fully benefiting from this international partnership project. Reliance on international sponsorship to adopt sustainable technology prevails.
We employ a qualitative approach to this case. We retrieve data from field observations, interviews with key actors from the Tegal City Government, formal documents, and relevant literature. The findings will enrich the understanding of the actorness capacity of local governments with sustainability agendas at the global level. We plan to disseminate them through an article in a reputable journal in 2025.

Title 94

The Local Actor's Tactics for Protecting Their Land Ownership

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Abstract

This paper's main objective is to examine the intricacies of agrarian conflicts, specifically those involving communities and oil palm plantations in North Sumatra Province. It aims to shed light on the challenges and complexities associated with resolving conflicts in this setting and investigate how local actors contribute to addressing these issues. The study utilizes a qualitative methodology, including observations, focus group discussions (FGDs), in-depth interviews, and documentation reviews to collect data. Drawing from Bourdieu's Theory of Social Practice, the paper seeks to understand how local actors strategically utilize different forms of capital which consist of a combination of social, cultural, economic, and symbolic in conflict resolution. The research findings are expected to offer valuable insights for government institutions and social activists, aiding in the enhancement of the role played by dynamic social actors in effectively resolving agrarian conflicts.

Keywords : Agrarian Conflicts, North Sumatra Province, Local Actors, Bourdieu's Theory of Social Practice, Conflict Resolution

Title 95

Spiral of Violence in Papua: Putting Aside the Security Approach and Reviving an Approach Based on Social, Economic and Cultural Justice

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UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta

ABSTRAK

This paper explains the factors that have triggered the escalation of violence in Papua in recent years, and a number of solutions to bring about peace in the region. An increasingly aggressive security approach has led to an increase in the number of deaths from all parties, including separatist resistance groups (KKB), civilian, and Indonesia security forces (Polri and TNI). In recent years, deadly attacks and terror by separatist resistance groups have increased. Data in 2020 recorded 49 attacks, then increased to 92 in 2021, 90 in 2022, and increased sharply to 204 attacks in 2023. The number of civilian victims also continues to increase: 5 people in 2020, 19 people in 2021, 35 people in 2022 , and 37 people in 2023, as well as the number of TNI and Polri killed: 4 people in 2020, 15 people in 2021, 13 people in 2022, and increasing to 23 people in 2023. The security approach that focusses on military operations to dealing with violence in Papua has proven not effective. This approach actually makes efforts for political integration even more difficult. It is time for the Indonesian government to evaluate its security approach to Papua. The process of resolving the conflict in Papua needs to learn from the success of overcoming separatism in Aceh, by providing greater autonomy in the political field, as well as economic policies that provide prosperity. The fact that the increasing escalation of violence in Papua is occurring in the poorest and most marginal districts (Puncak, Nduga, Yahukimo, Bintang Mountains and Intan Jaya Districts), shows that equitable development and welfare is a critical factor that the government must pay attention to. Socio-cultural approaches and law enforcement also need to be a priority in a holistic solution towards true peace in Papua.

Keywords; Papua, separatism, violence, peace solutions.

SUBTHEME 16

SOCIAL MEDIA, COMMUNICATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

EDUCATIONAL ISSUES IN DEVELOPMENT

PARALLEL 16 : Social Media and Educational Issues in Development

Room : 429 (4th Floor)
Moderator : Adi Prayitno

No	Author	Article Title
1	Adi Prayitno, Rahmat Fajar Sanjaya	Komunikasi Politik Strategi Komunikasi Politik Gibran Rakabuming Raka Dalam Melakukan Personal Branding Di Media Sosial Twitter Pada Periode Oktober-November Tahun 2023
2	Adib Ahmad	Representation Of Figure and Group in One Breath: A Case of NU Funny Brigade in social media
3	Vinita Susanti, Ida Rosyidah, Elfina Labrine Sahetapi, Wahidah R Bulan	Dynamics Of Culture and Power of Media: Analysis of Misogyny in Online News in Indonesia
4	Kusumajanti, Ririn Puspita Tutiasri; Siti Maryam	Traditional Fishermen Communication Networks Enhance Competitiveness
5	Bambang Ruswandi, Fatihunnada F	The Role of Technology in Supporting Digital Literacy of Students at Ma'had Al-Jami'ah PTKIN Indonesia
6	T. Ilham Saladin	Empowerment Model of Farmers' Groups in the Development of Agro-tourism Food Estate in Ria Ria Village
7	Nur Endah Januarti	Technologization, Instrumentalization, and the Dilemma of Online Learning

Title 96

Komunikasi Politik Strategi Komunikasi Politik Gibran Rakabuming Raka Dalam Melakukan Personal Branding Di Media Sosial Twitter Pada Periode Oktober-November Tahun 2023

Adi Prayitno, Rahmat Fajar Sanjaya
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Abstract:
Pada era digitalisasi saat ini, media sosial telah menjadi landasan utama dalam komunikasi politik. Platform-platform seperti Twitter, Facebook, dan Instagram memberikan panggung interaktif bagi aktor politik untuk berinteraksi dengan pemilih. Media sosial menjadi wadah bagi seseorang untuk melakukan aktualisasi diri yang membentuk sebuah citra atau branding sesuai dengan apa yang diinginkan. Salah satu media sosial yang populer untuk melakukan strategi komunikasi politik ialah Twitter.
Penelitian ini membahas tentang personal branding yang dilakukan oleh Gibran Rakabuming Raka melalui akun Twitternya yaitu @gibran_tweet. Penelitian ini akan menguraikan bagaimana Gibran dalam membangun personal branding melalui konten-konten yang diunggah oleh Gibran pada bulan Oktober dan November 2023. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui strategi komunikasi politik Gibra Rakabuming Raka dalam menciptakan personal branding di media sosial Twitter pada bulan Oktober dan November 2023 dan mengetahui sejauhmana keberhasilan Gibran dalam membangun personal branding di Twitter. Penelitian dilakukan karena beberapa alasan pertama, pada Pemilihan Kepada Daerah (Pilkada) Kota Solo pada 2020 silam, Gibran memperoleh suara yang memuaskan. Hal ini membuat penulis tertarik untuk melihat strategi komukasi politik Gibran melalui akun Twitternya. Kedua, Prabowo Subianto menunjuk Gibran untuk menjadi calon wakil presiden pada Pilpres 2024. Ketiga, penulis melakukan penelitian pada bulan Oktober dan November 2023 karena pada bulan tersebut Gibran menjadi sorotan media Indoesia, karena pencalonannya menjadi wakil presiden menuai kontroversi dari berbagai pihak.
Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian campuran atau mixed methods yang terdiri dari kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Penelitian kualitatif dianggap cocok untuk menggali lebih lebih dalam fenomena personal branding lebih dalam, sedangkan deskriptif kuantitatif dinilai cocok untuk mengidentifikasi isi dari konten-konten yang telah diunggah secara objektif dan reliable. Pada bagian pertama penulis membahas pendahuluan yang berisi pernyataan masalah, tujuan penelitian, manfaat penelitian, tinjauan pustaka, kerangka teori, metode penelitian, dan sistematika penulisan. Pada bagian kedua penulis menyajikan gambaran umum mengenai media sosial, Twitter, dan profil singkat Gibran Rakabuming Raka. Bagian ketiga meliputi hasil dan pembahasan. Dan bagian keempat kesimpulan.
Kata Kunci: Gibran Rakabuming Raka, Strategi Komunkasi Politik, Personal Branding, Media Sosial.

Title 97

Representation of figure and group in one breath: A case of NU Funny Brigade in social media

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Abstract:

The development of social media has infected almost all elements of social life, including the realm of religion. NU as part of the largest religious group in Indonesia also follows this trend, one of which is the appearance of NU's Funny Brigade on several social media platforms. Unlike previous studies which mostly discussed the content represented by NU Funny Brigade, this research wants to reveal the dynamics of the representation it carries out. Based on literature analysis, social media observations and interviews with NU Funny Brigade administrator, at least two representations were obtained by this troop, namely the representation of the figure of Abdurrahman Wahid and the representation of Islamic groups portrayed by traditional ulama or kyai. In this article, I examine how these two models of representation are related to each other and gain legitimacy in the context of competition for influence on social media.

Keywords: NU Funny Brigade, social media, representation of figure, representation of group.

Title 98

Dynamics Of Culture and Power of Media: Analysis of Misogyny in Online News in Indonesia

Vinita Susanti, Ida Rosyidah, Elfina Labrine Sahetapi, Wahidah R Bulan

Abstract:

This article examines the phenomenon of media misogyny occurring in the context of online news in Indonesia. A survey indicates that Indonesian society tends to choose online news as the primary source of information, allowing people to easily contribute to and consume various information. Nevertheless, online news has significant freedom to produce news without strict limitations. The consequence is the potential for the public to become victims of crimes when they are portrayed as subjects in reporting, particularly in relation to the phenomenon of media misogyny. The focus of this research is to explain how misogyc massage is manifested in online reporting using a qualitative approach, involving interviews with journalists and editors, as well as an analysis of the resulting news. The theory used in this analysis is Radical Feminism. This research findings show there are some violations of the Journalistic Code of Ethics, gender inequality manifested in the lack of women's participation in the online news production process, and the impact on the production of news that is gender-biased and misogynistic.

Keywords: Radical Feminism, Media Misogyny, Gender Inequality, Media Power, Patriarchal Culture

Title 99

Traditional Fishermen Communication Networks Enhance Competitiveness

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Abstract:
Traditional fishermen in Sendang Biru, Malang Regency reside in close proximity to the Mina Jaya Village Unit Cooperative, Malang Regency Fisheries Service, and Entrepreneurs' Groups. Empowering small fishing groups to collaborate and enhance their capabilities is crucial. The study intends to uncover the information exchange patterns within the traditional fishing community in Sendang Biru. Fishing groups formed communication networks to enhance group cohesion and promote information sharing.

This study employs a case study methodology with qualitative analysis. Our goal is to investigate information using the experience of sharing it with fishermen in Malang Regency to enhance their competitiveness. The collaboration among fishermen, the Fisheries Service, the Mina Jaya Village Unit Cooperative, and fisheries entrepreneurs creates a competitive communication network.

Keywords: Communication Network, Traditional Fishermen, Competitiveness

Title 100

The Role of Technology in Supporting Digital Literacy of Students at Ma'had Al-Jami'ah PTKIN Indonesia

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Abstract:
This study examines the level of digital literacy in Ma'had al-Jami'ah students within PTKIN Indonesia. Digital literacy has engaged young people in media communication to empower them to feel a sense of belonging as creators and provide dynamic reporting on how content material is developed and disseminated. Higher education has a significant role in developing digital literacy in students. Higher education institutions need to provide information and communication technology facilities and infrastructure as well as adequate resources. Ma'had al-Jami'ah is an Islamic educational institution at the university level that focuses on deepening religious knowledge by maintaining classical Islamic traditions. Campus boarding schools affiliated with universities become student service bodies to help realize the vision and mission of the university.

The sampling method used in this study is the Quota Sampling method. The object of this research is students spread across four Ma'had al-Jami'ah, namely Ma'had al-Jami'ah UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, UIN Sunang Gunung Djati Bandung, UIN Walisongo Semarang, and UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang with a sample size of 365 students.

From the results of data analysis, it is known that the Digital Literacy Level of Students in the Ma'had Al-Jami'ah Environment is in the good category with an index of 68.57. This result was obtained based on an overview of the Digital Literacy dimension including the Ecological ability dimension which showed a good level with an index of 73.41. Then for the Cognitive ability dimension is at a good level with an index of 66.26 and the Ethics dimension with a good level at an index of 71.18.

Kata Kunci: Technology; digital literacy; Ma'had al-Jami'ah.

Title 101

Empowerment Model of Farmers' Groups in the Development of Agro-tourism Food Estate in Ria Ria Village

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Abstract

The government is developing food estate areas in North Sumatra Province, one of which is located in Ria Ria Village, Pollung District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency. Empowering farmer groups is essential in Ria Ria Village, considering its designation as a horticultural food estate development and its potential as an agrotourism location. The area's potential for tourism, especially with its natural and cultural attractions like Lake Toba, is emphasized. Several community empowerment models exist, with the USU Service Team employing the 7D approach, which includes Developing Relations, Discovering Capacities, Dreaming of Community Futures, Directing Community Actions, Designing Community Actions, Delivering Planned Activities, and Documenting Outputs, Outcomes, and Learning. This holistic approach aims to foster sustainable development and community participation in the food estate project.

Keywords: Community Empowerment, Farmer Groups, Food Estate, Agrotourism

Title 102

Technologization, Instrumentalization, and the Dilemma of Online Learning

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Abstract:

In the current digital financial era, this research explores the important and relevant impact of the lack of welfare of Indonesian society in facing digital financial transformation. With the aim of improving people's financial welfare, this research focuses on digital financial literacy and digital financial behavior. Using the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) from a financial perspective, this research seeks to provide an in-depth understanding of how digital financial literacy and digital financial behavior can help improve people's financial welfare. This research uses a quantitative approach by distributing questionnaires to workers in JABODETABEK. This research model uses Partial Least Square - Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) via the SmartPLS application. It is hoped that the research results can help the government, practitioners or policy makers in improving the financial welfare of the Indonesian people. The findings in this study show that workers in the JABODETABEK area that DFL influences DFB and FWB FS. Then DFB influences FWB FS. However, DFL has no effect on FWB FA and DFB FA.

Keywords: Financial Well-Being, Digital Financial Literacy, Digital Financial Behavior, Theory of Planned Behavior.

SUBTHEME 17

HEALTH PROGRAMMES AND ANY HEALTH ISSUES IN DEVELOPMENT

MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS AND DEVELOPMENT

EDUCATIONAL ISSUES IN DEVELOPMENT

PARALLEL 17 : Mental, Health and Education Program in Development

Room : 328 (3rd Floor)
Moderator : Robi Sugara

No	Author	Article Title
1	Argyo Demartoto	Social Capital-Based Mobile Voluntary Counselling and Testing in the Community with Risk of Being Infected with HIV and AIDS in Surakarta Indonesia
2	Millah Salsabila, Joharotul Jamilah	Tiktok "Poison" Content as a Driver of Student Consumptive Behavior in Online Shopping
3	Masitah Effendi	Dinamika Sosial dalam Depresi: Persepsi dan Pengalaman Individu dalam Menghadapi Stigma di Masyarakat Urban
4	Moondore Madalina Ali, Esther W. Andangsari, Wahyu Saputra, Greta V. Paramita, Ade P. Kemala	Bop or Flop? The study of emotional reactivity on depression tendencies among Kpop fans in Indonesia
5	Pasaribu Waldimer, Rahman Bustami, Harahap Fitri Ramdhani, Herdiyanti	Library as Mental Health Center of Bangka Belitung Islands Province
6	Grendi Hendrastomo	The Illusion of Guru Penggerak and Teachers Understanding of Kurikulum Merdeka
7	Shirley Y.V.I. Goni	Aktivitas Pemenuhan Kebutuhan Keluarga Penyandang Disabilitas Sensorik Netra di Manado

Title 103

Social Capital-Based Mobile Voluntary Counselling and Testing in the Community with Risk of Being Infected with HIV and AIDS in Surakarta Indonesia

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Abstract:
HIV and AIDS can be prevented through, among others, holding Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) that can detect earlier the status of an individual infected with HIV and AIDS. However, people with risk of being infected with HIV and AIDS have not conducted VCT optimally because limited facilities and access to VCT clinic; therefore a mobile service model (VCT) is implemented. The objective of research is to analyse Social Capital-Based Mobile Voluntary Counselling and Testing in the community with risk of being infected with HIV and AIDS in Surakarta Indonesia using Fukuyama's social capital theory. This exploratory research was conducted on Information and Technology Staffs of Surakarta's Health Office, VCT clinic in Dr. Oen Surakarta Hospital, Puskesmas Banjarsari Surakarta, Director of SPEK-HAM, 3 outreach officers, and 1 facilitator of SPEK-HAM, 8 people belonging to a group with risk of being infected with HIV and AIDS in Surakarta, and relevant document and archive. Data were collected through observation, in-depth interview, and documentation. Data validation was carried out using data source triangulation and data analysis using interactive model of analysis. The result shows that Mobile health VCT has some advantages: lower cost, easy access, effectiveness, and ability of detecting earlier and preventing HIV effectively. Mobile VCT as a healthcare service can be applied using information technology, particularly in providing information, counselling, and test to prevent and detect HIV earlier. The group with risk of being infected with HIV and AIDS in Surakarta needs and accesses mobile VCT, because there is a regulation to detect HIV status earlier to prevent HIV and AIDS transmission if the result is positive. Information on mobile VCT was obtained from social network between communities through social media and trust in health workers and peers about privacy data and follow-up that should be conducted for those with HIV positive status so that the negative consequence resulting can be prevented earlier.

Keywords: HIV and AIDS, mobile VCT, Community with Risk

Title 104

Webcomics and Graphic Novels as Media of Education and Campaign of Anti-Terrorism Messages

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Abstract:

This study discusses of student consumptive behavior in online shopping in Jakarta as a result of viewing "poison" content on TikTok. This study aims to find out three things, namely (1) Explain how the content of "poison" makes students become consumptive, (2) Describe the forms of consumptive behavior that are carried out, and

Describe the factors that cause consumptive behavior to occur. This study used a qualitative research approach with observation, interviews and documentation techniques as data collection techniques. The analysis of this study uses Jean Baudrillard's consumption society theory which also discusses the concepts of simulacra and hyperreality. The results of this study indicate that the presence of "poison" content on TikTok makes students behave consumptive in online shopping. The form of consumptive behavior is buying because of curiosity about a product being promoted. Most students buy products related to fashion, beauty products, and skincare with the aim of supporting their appearance to appear confident and balance the fashion of other students. Factors that cause students to behave consumptive are due to products that are becoming trends, clear information delivery, complete with attractive visualization, various conveniences and benefits and low prices. These things are referred to as a series of simulacra which produce hyperreality, so that students consume the image attached to the product purchased. This shows that students consume a product no longer to meet their needs, but to fulfill their desires. This is what Baudrillard calls a shift in the meaning of consumption which is no longer based on use values but rather sign values.

Keywords: Students; TikTok; “Poison” Content; Online Shopping; Consumptive Behavior

Title 105

Dinamika Sosial dalam Depresi: Persepsi dan Pengalaman Individu dalam Menghadapi Stigma di Masyarakat Urban

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Abstract:

Depresi merupakan gangguan mental yang signifikan dan memengaruhi banyak individu di masyarakat urban. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan menggambarkan dinamika sosial yang terkait dengan depresi, dengan fokus pada persepsi dan pengalaman individu dalam menghadapi stigma di masyarakat urban. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif, menggunakan wawancara semi-terstruktur dengan narasumber individu yang telah mengalami depresi dan menghadapi stigma di lingkungan urban. Melalui analisis tematis, data kualitatif dikumpulkan dan disusun untuk memahami pengalaman individu, strategi coping, dan interaksi sosial dalam menghadapi stigma depresi. Hasil penelitian menyoroti kompleksitas pengalaman individu dalam menghadapi stigma depresi. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa stigma tersebut sering kali muncul dalam berbagai konteks sosial, termasuk di lingkungan kerja, keluarga, dan komunitas. Persepsi negatif terhadap depresi sering kali mempengaruhi dukungan sosial yang diterima individu, menciptakan isolasi sosial dan kesulitan dalam mengakses layanan kesehatan mental. Namun demikian, individu juga mengembangkan strategi coping yang beragam, termasuk dukungan sosial dari teman sebaya, keluarga, dan terapi yang dilakukan individu. Penelitian ini memiliki implikasi penting untuk intervensi kesehatan mental di masyarakat urban, karena dengan memahami dinamika sosial depresi dan stigma membantu dalam merancang program intervensi yang lebih efektif, termasuk pendidikan masyarakat tentang kesehatan mental, pelatihan keterampilan untuk mengatasi stigma, dan meningkatkan aksesibilitas layanan kesehatan mental. Sehingga, penelitian ini dapat memberikan kontribusi signifikan terhadap pemahaman kita tentang bagaimana masyarakat urban dapat memberikan dukungan yang lebih baik bagi individu yang mengalami depresi dan menghadapi stigma.

Keywords: Dinamika Sosial, Depresi, Kesehatan Mental, Stigma

Title 106

Bop or Flop?: The study of emotional reactivity on depression tendencies among Kpop fans in Indonesia

Moondore Madalina Ali, Esther W. Andangsari, Wahyu Saputra, Greta V. Paramita, Ade P. Kemala
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Abstract:

Indonesia has the most K-Pop fans. Fans who idolize their celebrities too much can lead to mental health problems such as depression. Depression is often associated with emotional reactivity. Therefore, this study wants to see the role of emotional reactivity and the tendency of depression in K-pop fans in Indonesia. Four hundred thirty-eight participants aged 13 to 30 years participated in this study. The instruments used in this study were the Emotional Reactivity Scale (ERS) and Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-21), which were analyzed using multiple regression. The results of this study show that emotional reactivity plays a negative role in depression tendencies. So, it can be concluded that emotional reactivity is necessary to lessen depression tendencies in K-pop fans.

Keywords: emotional reactivity, depression, K-Pop fans.

Title 107

Library as Mental Health Center of Bangka Belitung Islands Province

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Abstract:
Mental health is an important part for every individual. Individuals maintain and maintain mental health by implementing a healthy lifestyle. Mental health is an issue that has received global attention because of its significant impact on the quality of life of individuals in the social environment. Mental health encompasses the psychological, emotional, and social aspects of an individual, becoming an important focus in the library environment. Libraries are starting to show their potential as effective and inclusive mental health centers in the Bangka Belitung Islands Provincial Library. In this research, the library has the function of accessing information, health facilities (calm atmosphere), as well as child-friendly programs that support social inclusion. This research aims to explore the role of libraries as social resources that can be widely accessed and the role of librarians as informants and facilitators in providing a supportive environment for visitors, in line with child-friendly social inclusion on mental health with a focus on psychological perspectives, as well as analyzing the implementation of friendly programs children to increase social inclusion. Implementation of child-friendly principles in libraries aims to create an inclusive environment, a comfortable, creative and educational space for children (individuals) to learn, interact and achieve mental well-being. The research method uses in-depth interviews with librarians and users as the main informants, as well as content analysis of existing programs. Research findings show that libraries can create an environment that supports mental health by providing access to information resources, space for reflection and self-exploration, and positive social interactions. Child-friendly programs, such as book discussion groups, expressive arts workshops, and counseling sessions, are consistently identified as effective means of promoting social inclusion and supporting mental well-being. The implication of this research is the importance of collaboration between librarians, psychologists and other stakeholders in designing and implementing programs that strengthen the role of libraries as mental health centers in society.

Keywords: Mental Health, Library, Librarian, User, and Psychology

Title 108

The Illusion of Guru Penggerak and Teachers Understanding of Kurikulum Merdeka

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Abstract:

This research aims to reveal differences in the understanding of Guru Penggerak and Guru Non Penggerak towards Kurikulum Merdeka, and to determine the factors that influence the level of teachers' understanding of Kurikulum Merdeka. This research uses mixed methods with quantitative methods as the main method and qualitative methods for deepening information. Data were collected from 151 sociology teacher in 24 provinces using a survey, and interview with 5 Guru Penggerak dan Guru Non Penggerak. The results show that there are differences in understanding and readiness between Guru Penggerak and Guru Non Penggerak. There are significant differences in aspects of teachers' understanding of the curriculum structure, the learning implementation process and teachers' understanding of learning completion and evaluation, where the Guru Penggerak have a better level of understanding. Meanwhile, in the aspect of teacher readiness in learning planning, there is no significant difference between those teachers' categories. Factors that influence the level of teachers' understanding of Kurikulum Merdeka include, among others, those related to ongoing training and the search for knowledge from independent reading of the guidebooks that have been provided. However, teacher mobilization also raises an issue related to the quantity of learning being abandoned and the emergence of stratification of teachers in the regions. Guru Penggerak becomes an oasis of innovation but also creates the illusion of improving the quality of learning.

Keywords: Kurikulum Merdeka, Guru Penggerak, sustainable education, teaching quality

Title 109

Aktivitas Pemenuhan Kebutuhan Keluarga Penyandang Disabilitas Sensorik Netra di Manado

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Abstrak

Memenuhi kebutuhan dalam keluarga merupakan tangungjawab orang tua. Akan tetapi juga dalam perkembangannya dilakukan oleh anak. Sehingga dalam berbagai aktivitas berupaya bekerja sekalipun harus melalukan pekerjaan diluar batas kemampuan fisik. Masyarakat dengan status penyandang disabilitas netra juga tidak luput dari aktivitas pemenuhan kebutuhan keluarga. Pemerintah melalui UU No. 8 tahun 2016 memberi jaminan dan perlindungan dalam menjalankan pekerjaan sebagai bagian dari kesamaan hak warga negara bagi penyandang disabilitas. Akan tetapi aktivitas pemenuhan kebutuhan keluarga dipandang kurang layak, mengancam keselamatan dan sering diperlakukan kurang baik. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis aktivitas yang dilakukan oleh penyandang disabilitas Sensorik netra di Manado dalam pemenuhan kebutuhan keluarga. Menggunakan desain penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan fenomenologis. Data diperoleh melalui pengamatan dan wawancara langsung kepada penyandang disabilitas Sensorik netra di Manado sebagaimana objek masalah, serta juga dilakukan pengumpulan dokumen data sekunder secara elektronik seperti Google Scholar, databases WoS, Scopus dan sejenisnya. Analisis data dilakukan model analisis interaktif dengan tahapan data reduction, display dan conclusion drawing/verification. Temuan penelitian bahwa keluarga penyandang disabilitas sensorik netra memiliki kebutuhan yang sama dengan dengan keluarga yang normal pada umumnya. Akan tetapi aktivitas yang mereka lakukan sangatlah terbatas seperti menjadi penjual kacang/tissue ataupun menjati tukang pijat. Pendapatan yang diperoleh dari aktivitas kerja belum mencukupi memenuhi kebutuhan hidup keluarga. Kebutuhan untuk dihargai sebagai sesama manusia dan kebutuhan rasa aman masih sulit terpenuhi sampai dengan saat ini. Program keluarga harapan (PKH), Kartu Indonesia Sehat (KIP) dan Kartu Indonesia Pintar (KIS) sangat membantu kaum disabilitas Netra dalam memenuhi kebutuhan akan makan, pendidikan dan kesehatan.

Keywords: Aktivitas; Kebutuhan Keluarga; Disabilitas, Sensorik Netral

SUBTHEME 10

ONLINE PARTICIPATION #1

PARALLEL 18 : Online Participation #1

Meeting ID : 96604077745
Passcode : 267895
Moderator : Ronald Adam
Operator : Bambang Ruswand

No	Author	Article Title
1	Mujiburrahman, Ashabul Kahffi, Eka Januar	India Environmental Policy: A Systematic Literature Review impact of Air Pollution toward Taj Mahal
2	Ahmad Alfajri	Artificial Intelligence and The Challenge for The International Order
3	Herwin Sagita Bela, Utang Suwaryo, Dede Sri Kartini, Neneng Yani Yuningsih	Community Participation Patterns in Development Planning Deliberations and Their Impact on Development Decision Making in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency
4	Erna Herawati, Risna Resnawaty; Ida Widianingsih	Constraints to Gender Inclusivity in Village Development in Rural West Java
5	Fachrizal	Education Policy to Support Gender-Based Development Case Study: The Impact of Zoning System PPDB Policy on Female Student Participation Rate in Indonesia's Public Elementary Schools
6	Nuraeni, Elsye Yubilia Keysinaya	Indonesian Digital Diplomacy in the Post-Pandemic Global Governance
7	Siti Aliyuna Pratisti	"Beyond Our Imagination": Engaging Global Narratives in Local Muslim Activism
8	R. Dudy Heryadi, Shanti Darmastuti	Indonesia and Australia Higher Education Cooperation in the Strategic Partnership Framework
9	Muhammad Naser El Haq, Badrus Sholeh	Navigating Borders: Geography, Transboundary Conflict, and Kurdish Self- Determination in Iraq and Syria
10	Maria Ulfa, Robi Sugara	Webcomics and Graphic Novels as Media of Education and Campaign of Anti-Terrorism Messages
11	Kasyfiyullah, Dadan Muhamad Ramdan	Youth Leisure and Art Consumption in social media

Title 110

India Environmental Policy: A Systematic Literature Review impact of Air Pollution toward Taj Mahal

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Abstract:

This paper focuses on environmental policies for mitigating the impacts of climate change on the Taj Mahal, an iconic structure built on the banks of the Yamuna River from 1632 to 1653 with a blend of Persian and Indian architectural styles. The Taj Mahal is threatened by damage caused by climate change, including air pollution resulting in acid rain and floods that lead to erosion and discoloration of the main marble material of the Taj Mahal. This study employs a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) of peer-reviewed journal articles with a primary focus on environmental policy, the impacts of climate change, and the preventive measures undertaken by the Indian government. Based on the analysis of 270 papers, it is concluded that out of the total, 30 papers specifically address objectives relevant to this research. The study period spans from 2014 to 2024. The research findings reveal that air pollution has a significantly adverse impact on the Taj Mahal. Furthermore, nine policies are generally identified from the journal literature review aimed at preserving and protecting the Taj Mahal from the negative effects caused by air pollution.

Keywords: Taj Mahal, Environmental, Pollution, Policy, Climate Change.

Title 111

Artificial Intelligence and The Challenge for The International Order

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Abstract:

This article wants to explain the rise of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and its challenge to the international order. AI has been an important discovery in the recent industrial revolution, while it helps society in many social, mechanical, and educational activities, there is a concern about the weaponized artificial intelligence in global politics. The world witnessed the evolution of weaponry technology has altered the international order, from the invention of gunpowder technology in the fifteenth century to nuclear weapons in the mid-twentieth century, all had shifted the balance of power and rule of the game in international politics. Therefore, this study will explore the extent to which weaponized artificial intelligence challenges the existing international order. This study will rely on documentary studies and securitization theory to comprehend the relationship between the variables. This study found that although the future threats posed by AI are considerably serious, the challenges posed by artificial Intelligence to the international order, though are great, but not fundamental compared to the previous revolution in weaponry systems.

Keywords: AI, International order, security, weaponry

Title 112

Community Participation Patterns in Development Planning Deliberations and Their Impact on Development Decision Making in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency

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Abstract:

Community participation in Development Planning Deliberations (Musrenbang) plays an important role in making development decisions at the district level that are inclusive and representative. The problem is that many development policies are not in accordance with community needs. Therefore, this research aims to analyze patterns of community participation in musrenbang and its impact on development policy decision making in Ogan Komering Ulu Sumatera Selatan. This research uses qualitative methods by collecting data through interviews, observation and documentation. The research results show that the pattern of community participation in musrenbang consists of active and passive participation. Actively participate, namely being present in forums and actively having dialogue and conveying ideas. Meanwhile, passive participation only comes and does not actively engage in dialogue. However, generally the people who attend the musrenbang participate more passively. Apart from that, many people were not present in the musrenbang process. The factors that influence participation patterns are level of education, access to information and political interests. The impact of passive community participation results in development policies that are unrepresentative and not in accordance with community needs. The recommendation from this research is to provide political education to the community so that they can actively participate in musrenbang and increase the transparency and accessibility of information on regional development plans.

Keywords: Participation, Musrenbang, development policy

Title 113

Constraints to Gender Inclusivity in Village Development in Rural West Java

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ABSTRACT

Gender equality is a standalone goal of sustainable development which is also integrated across other goals. Achieving gender equality is a critical step towards creating a foundation where all gender members have equal rights and opportunities. In order to achieve this, however, gender inclusivity is needed as it offers pathways and broader scope to emphasize the importance of active engagement and representation of all genders, particularly those who have been marginalized. In the context of village development, gender inclusivity is crucial for several interrelated social, economic, and ethical reasons. Addressing and incorporating gender inclusivity in village development processes can lead to a more sustainable, equitable and prosperous village. But, implementing gender inclusivity in the village development is not an easy task due to several constraints. Drawing from the case of Tarumajaya village in rural West Java, this research aims to explore, identify and describe constraint factors to gender inclusivity in the village development. A qualitative-ethnographic research method was applied to collect and analyze data on this topic. Findings of this research suggested some constraints to gender inclusive development in the village; such as local socio-cultural norms and values on gender, educational background, lack of equal gender representation in the village politic and government affairs, economic status, legal and regulations barriers, lack of gender sensitive data, as well as resistance of both genders to change. These factors must be recognized and addressed by the village government and relevant stakeholders in order to achieve gender inclusivity in the village development. A proper intervention is crucially needed to support the village government and village members to improve their awareness, capacity and skill to address these constraints in order to achieve gender inclusivity and equality in the village development.

Keywords: Gender,equality, inclusive, village, development

Title 114

Education Policy to Support Gender-Based Development Case Study: The Impact of Zoning System PPDB Policy on Female Student Participation Rate in Indonesia's Public Elementary Schools

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Abstract

Policies in education have an essential role, especially in improving the gender-based development of the education ecosystem in Indonesia. This study aims to determine the impact of policy in education, namely the implementation of the PPDB zoning system at the elementary school level, on gender-based development proxied by the participation of female students in Indonesia's Public Elementary Schools. This study uses the Difference-in-Difference method by comparing elementary public schools implementing PPDB zoning with private schools that do not do PPDB zoning. The results of the study found that implementing PPDB zoning at the public elementary school level increased the participation of female students by 24.4% compared to private schools that did not conduct PPDB zoning. The government's policy plays an essential role in improving the quality of the education ecosystem in Indonesia, so it is expected that they will provide easier access to education for female students. This study has limitations in obtaining data only in elementary schools on the province level. Future research is expected to expand the number of samples by involving high schools and districts/cities level to get better results.

Keywords: PPDB Zoning, Primary schools, female students, school participation rate

Title 115

Indonesian Digital Diplomacy in the Post-Pandemic Global Governance

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Abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought about changes in various aspects, such as economic, social, and political. Diplomacy activities have also changed with the use of communication technology as a means of diplomacy, known as digital diplomacy. Indonesia is one of the countries that sees the urgency and relevance of digital diplomacy in contemporary international relations. Indonesia's efforts to promote digital diplomacy can be seen through contributions and active participation in organizing constructive dialogues, such as the International Conference on Digital Diplomacy (ICDD) in November 2021, the Regional Workshop on Digital Diplomacy for Pacific countries in August 2022, and the Regional Government of Social Media (GSMS) on August 24–25, 2022. Not only Indonesia, but other countries such as India, Israel, and the European Union have also shown attention to digital diplomacy in various aspects, both domestically, regionally, and globally. In the development of various post-pandemic cooperation patterns, the occurrence of digital diplomacy is inevitable. Digital diplomacy is the main driver of global issues and their governance. Digital diplomacy is also a challenge that must be adequately addressed through the vision and mission of countries' foreign policies innovatively connected to cross-actor and cross-issue networks to participate in global governance. This research is intended to strengthen the development of studies on the role of states and international organizations in dealing with various global crises after the COVID-19 pandemic. This research will discuss the disruption faced by the state with the presence of digital diplomacy, as part of the phenomena and issues of the International Organization and Global Governance Course. The research is also part of an effort to contribute to academic and empirical discourse on the study of digital diplomacy in International Relations. Theoretically, digital diplomacy is closely related to public diplomacy. This research will use qualitative research methods that highlight various digital diplomacy activities in bilateral and multilateral contexts.

Keywords: Post-Pandemic, Digital Diplomacy, Digital Campaign Global Governance, Health Security, Indonesian Diplomacy.

Title 116

"Beyond Our Imagination": Engaging Global Narratives in Local Muslim Activism

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Abstract:

This research discusses the transmission of global narratives to local Muslim activism. In the last 20 years, communities of Pantai Bahagia in Bekasi, West Java, is deemed as the fastest drowning communities in the North Coast of Java due to rapid flooding and inundation. By employing the concept of transnationalism, flow of ideas–particularly on climate and environmental change– are discuss to explore how these ideas shaped community responses to environmental challenges. Ethnography turns in international relations is applied research method by conducting 6 months of fieldwork for gathering data. Findings show that in the observed community, knowledge transmissions shaped the local perspective of environmental religious and triggered a local environmental movement, known as Alipbata. Further analysis argues two main points: (1) Both global and local actors (NGOs and media) are engaged in transmitting the flow of ideas on climate and environmental change in Pantai Bahagia; and (2) local history and experiences shaped a unique perspective to environmental change that added to the diversity of global environmental narratives.

Keywords: transnationalism, global-local narratives, Muslim-based activism

Title 117

Indonesia and Australia Higher Education Cooperation in the Strategic Partnership Framework

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Abstract:

Bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and Australia has developed and increased in diverse aspects, including economic, security, and service sectors. Increased cooperation between the two parties can be seen from the formation of partnership cooperation through the Indonesia-Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IA-CEPA). This study aims to examine the higher education cooperation between the two countries before and after the strategic partnership framework. It highlights the discrepancy between policy initiation and the practice of cooperation, particularly in terms of the approach to understanding the meaning of strategic cooperation. This study suggests changing perspectives and enhancing capacity to promote equal partnerships that benefit both parties.

Keywords: Indonesia, Australia, Higher Education Cooperation, Strategic Partnership

Title 118

Navigating Borders : Geography, Transboundary Conflict, and Kurdish Self- Determination in Iraq and Syria

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Abstract:

This study discusses how the geogprahical location of Kurds, and the transboundary conflicts in Iraq and Syria affect the self-determination process of Kurds in both countries. This study aims to explain how the geographical spread of the Kurdish people in other countries such as Iraq, Syria, Türkiye, and Iran, as well as the transboundary conflict that are currently happening in Iraq and Syria, affect their self-determination process. To analyze the problem, this study describes the influence of the transboundary conflict in Iraq and Syria on the self-determination process of ethnic Kurds in both countries. Then, the study analyzes it by linking it with the concept of human geography of identity and self-determination. This study uses primary data sources through direct interviews with Omar Sheikhmous and Farhang Faraydoon Namdar, as well as secondary data sources through data spread widely in mass media, books, and scientific articles. The study revealed that the identity and geography of Kurdish people, who are dispersed among countries located near each other, impacted how the Kurds react to the ongoing transboundary conflict in Iraq and Syria. The impact, however, is varied between the Kurds in Syria and Iraq.

Keywords: Self-determination, Geography and Identity, Iraqi Kurdistan, Syrian Kurdistan, Kurdistan, Transboundary Conflic

Title 119

Webcomics and Graphic Novels as Media of Education and Campaign of Anti-Terrorism Messages

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Abstract:
This research focuses on webcomics as a medium for literary works in digital form (electronic literature) called Spinwhizcomics and an anti-terrorism themed English graphic novel with the title Passban (The Guardian) (Pakistan, 2015) to convey messages to readers with the aim of education and entertainment. This study examines: firstly the webcomics as an electronic medium that can be used for educational media and anti-terrorism campaigns through graphic novels; and secondly the communication methods, strategies, and campaign styles of webcomics and graphic novels in doing the educational campaigns. This qualitative research uses graphic novel theory and communication theory, especially regarding social campaigns as a communication process. The results show that the forms of digital graphic novels and webcomics have advantages in this digital era for nowadays young readers who are more familiar with internet technology and the graphic novel form which is a more relaxed style to deliver anti-terrorism messages as part of educational issues in development. The campaign through graphic novels aims to influence attitudes, thoughts, and opinions on the topic of anti-terrorism messages conveyed through the elements of webcomics and graphic novels where the emphasis is not only on the power of words but also the visuals.

Keywords: Webcomics, Graphic Novel, Education, Campaign of Anti-Terrorism Messages

Title 120

Youth Leisure and Art Consumption In Social Media

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Abstract:

Penelitian ini membahas mengenai proses konsumsi anak muda terhadap kelas seni dalam mengisi waktu luang mereka dan pembentukan identitas sebagai penanda kelas sehingga anak muda dikategorisasikan sebagai kelompok sosial. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan melakukan observasi dan wawancara. Penelitian ini juga menggunakan teknik pengumpulan data Purposive Sampling. Teknik pengumpulan data ini penulis gunakan untuk memudahkan proses pengambilan data yang hendak diambil saat proses pengambilan data berlangsung. Dalam penelitian ini, teori yang digunakan adalah modernitas cair dari Zygmunt Bauman yang dijelaskan melalui tiga tahap, yakni liquid society, konsumsi dan logika pemberitaan.

Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan bahwa kelas seni dalam hal ini Ganara Art mengalami pergeseran makna. Kelas seni merupakan salah satu konsumsi yang identik dengan anak muda dalam masyarakat perkotaan. Kelas seni yang dikemas secara eksklusif oleh Ganara Art memberikan nilai tersendiri bagi kaum muda yang mengkonsumsinya. Dengan berbagai macam kelas seni yang ditawarkan oleh Ganara Art, anak muda mendapatkan kebebasan dalam memilih dan sebagai pembentukan identitas juga. Kelas seni menjadi salah satu komoditas konsumsi dan sebagai penanda untuk menunjukkan keberadaan kelas sosial. Pemberitaan media dan nilai yang distandarisasi oleh sesama pengguna dan dorongan logika hasrat menggambarkan kelas seni sebagai konsumsi yang diapresiasi serta diposting melalui media sosial, seperti Instagram. Media sosial menjadi penghubung antar sesama pengguna dan berkontribusi dalam penilaian kategori menjadi suatu nilai sosial baru. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa konsumsi bisa menggambarkan kelas sosial dari apa yang anak muda konsumsi dan tafsirkan karena kelas sosial bukan hanya membicarakan ekonomi, tetapi apayang hendak di konsumsi.

Keywords: Konsumsi, Anak Muda, Kelas Seni, Kelas Menengah

SUBTHEME 19

ONLINE PARTICIPATION #2

PARALLEL 19 : Online Participation #2

Meeting ID : 96604077745
Passcode : 267895
Moderator : Saifuddin Asrori
Operator : Bambang Ruswandi

No	Author	Article Title
1	Alip Susilowati Utama, Utang Suwaryo, Rahman Mulyawan, Neneng Yani Yuningsih	Impact of Collaborative Governance in Development Nature Tourism in Ulu Ogan District Regency Ogan Komering Ulu, South Sumatra Province
2	Ikhwan Lutfi, Diana Zanuba Zahra	Pengaruh Adiksi Media Sosial, Fear of Missing Out, Online Social Support, dan Respect terhadap Perilaku Phubbing
3	Asep Kamaluddin Nashir	Kepentingan dan Posisi Strategis Indonesia dalam Peta Geopolitik Indo-Pasifik
4	Sapen Sartika Unyi Putri, Ida Widianingsih, Anggia Utami Dewi	Towards Sustainable Living: Cultural and Environmental Issues in Upper Citarum Watershed
5	Jason, Budi Sulaeman	Exploring the Role of Mindset on Adversity Quotient: A Correlations Study on Psychology Students
6	Idris Kusumanegara, Neka Fitriyah, Yoki Yusanto	The Impact of Social Media Communication to Mitigate Serious Physical Health Issues Among Young Indonesians
7	Iin Maryudi Helman	Analisis Kebijakan Perbankan Syariah di Provinsi Aceh
8	Wiwi Siti Sajaroh, Musfiyah Saidah, Nadya Kharimah, Hasbiyah	Empowerment Insights: Unveiling Gender Dynamics in UIN Syarif Hidayatullah's Academic Realm
9	Baydhowi, Wahyu Syahputra, Anggita Dian Cahyani, Daniel Rabitha	Sukarno's Vision of Nationalism in The Context of Social Psychological Measurement
10	Feby Anggrela, Robi Sugara	Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling in Asia and The Middle East: The Cases of Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, And Pakistan (2019-2022)

Title 121

Impact of Collaborative Governance in Development Nature Tourism in Ulu Ogan District Regency Ogan Komering Ulu, South Sumatra Province

Alip Susilowati Utama, Utang Suwaryo, Rahman Mulyawan, Neneng Yani Yuningsih
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Abstrak

Nature tourism has become main focus in development economics and conservation environment in many regions, including one of them is Regency Ogan Komering Ulu. In this context, governance collaborative appear as approach important in promote development tourist sustainable and inclusive nature. This aim study For explore governance impact collaborative between community public local and Pertamina Geothermal Energy (PGE) Lumut Balai Area under development nature tourism in Ulu Ogan District Regency Ogan Komering Ulu with focus on stakeholders interests involved. The method used in study This is qualitative method with collect data via observation, interviews and documentation. Research findings that governance collaborative in development tourist natural own significant impact in aspect collaboration between government, society local, industrial tourism and non- governmental organizations that make it possible exists taking more decisions inclusive and participatory. However, collaboration This No impact on improvement legitimacy policy and precisely bring up potency conflict between holder interests in Ulu Ogan District.

Although the collaboration process also has an impact on its occurrence exchange knowledge and resources Power between parties involved in management tourist nature, deep matter This is community public local and Pertamina PGE, such as management source Power financial and technical management destination tourist natural can held more effective and efficient However No immediately with development infrastructure tourist sustainable and precise potential for damage environment and culture local. Therefore that is necessary enhancement commitment politics, participation active all parties involved, as well increase development capacity public local. That matter can overcome challenge collaborate and improve governance effectiveness collaborative in development nature tourism.

Keywords: Collaborative, Governance, Nature Tourism, Sustainable Development

Title 122

Pengaruh Adiksi Media Sosial, Fear of Missing Out, Online Social Support,dan Respect terhadap Perilaku Phubbing

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Abstract:
Phubbing merupakan sebuah fenomena yang memiliki indikasi sebuah perilaku individu terlalu fokus terhadap gawai di genggamannya yang pada akhirnya berujung pada pengabaian orang lain (lawan bicara) dan/atau pun lingkungan di sekitarnya. Perilaku *phubbing* memiliki dampak yang buruk terhadap kualitas hubungan dalam interaksi sosial seseorang. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap faktor apa saja yang memengaruhi perilaku *phubbing*, khususnya terfokus pada pengaruh dari adiksi media sosial, *fear of missing out, online social support,* dan *respect* terhadap perilaku *phubbing*. Partisipan penelitian ini terdiri atas 323 responden yang termasuk fase dewasa awal, memiliki *smartphone,* menggunakan media sosial, dan berdomisili di JABODETABEK. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah *non-probability sampling*. Alat ukur yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah *The Phubbing Scale* (PS), *The Bergen Sosial Media Addiction Scale* (BSMAS), *Fear of Missing Out scale* (FoMOs), *The Online Social Support Short Version,* dan *Respect for Person* (RfP) *Scale*. Pada penelitian ini dilakukan uji validitas alat ukur menggunakan teknik *confirmatory factor analysis* (CFA) dan uji hipotesis menggunakan *multiple regression analysis* dengan bantuan software IBM SPSS Statistics 25. Hasil penelitian yang didapat menunjukkan bahwa terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan dari variabel adiksi media sosial, *fear of missing out, online social support,* dan *respect* terhadap perilaku *phubbing* sebesar 41.7%, sedangkan 58.3% lainnya dipengaruhi oleh variabel lain di luar penelitian ini. Adapun berdasarkan uji hipotesis pada masing-masing variabel yang dilakukan, terdapat empat variabel yang berpengaruh secara signifikan, yaitu adiksi media sosial, *fear of missing out,* dimensi *online instrumental support* dari *online social support,* dan *respect*.

Keywords: *phubbing,* adiksi media sosial, *fear of missing out, online social support, respect*

Title 123

Kepentingan dan Posisi Strategis Indonesia dalam Peta Geopolitik Indo-Pasifik

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Abstract:

This writing aims to analyze the development of global geopolitics in the Indo-Pacific region. Furthermore, it focuses on analyzing Indonesia's maritime interests and strategic position in the region through the formation of international regimes. Therefore, frameworks of geopolitical theory, international regimes, and maritime safety, security, and defense are needed as analytical tools. Findings in this writing explain that Indonesia has not yet directed its opportunities as an archipelagic state to enhance its role at the global level through the formation of international regimes to promote rules anchoring maritime safety, maritime security, and maritime defense despite the significant maritime interests in the Indo-Pacific. Moreover, developments in geopolitics in the region greatly influence Indonesia's maritime security. The results of this writing depict that maritime interests of archipelagic states must become a priority considering the geopolitical things have consequences in the maritime region for the future interests of the country.

Key Words: Indonesia; Indo-Pasifik; International Regime; Maritime Safety and Security

Title 124

Towards Sustainable Living: Cultural and Environmental Issues in Upper Citarum Watershed

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Abstract:

This research aims to examine environmental and cultural problems that occur in the upper reaches of the Citarum watershed. This research uses a qualitative-exploratory method located in the upper reaches of the Citarum watershed, Tarumajaya Village, Bandung Regency. The results of this research show that the main problem in the Upstream Citarum Watershed is river pollution caused by social behavior, lifestyle, and habits of people in the Upstream Citarum Watershed area who throw rubbish, domestic waste, livestock waste and chemical waste into the Upstream Citarum River Watershed. Apart from that, other environmental problems such as lack of clean water and agricultural land contaminated with chemical fertilizers are still other problems that occur in the Upper Citarum watershed area which must be resolved immediately in order to create a sustainable living.

Keywords: Environmental Issues, Cultural Issues, Sustainable Living, Watershed, Citarum River

Title 125

Exploring the Role of Mindset on Adversity Quotient: A Correlations Study on Psychology Students

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Abstract:

This study aims to explore the role of mindset on adversity quotient on psychology students. This quantitative predictive study will be conducted on 163 students, aged 18 to 25 years majoring in psychology. Data were collected using a stratified random sampling technique. The instruments used are the Dweck Mindset Instrument (DMI) by Carol S. Dweck and the Adversity Response Profile (ARP) by Paul G. Stoltz, modified by the researcher. The results of the analysis show that the Growth Mindset has a contribution of 9.6% to the Adversity Quotient of Psychology students (R Square 0.096) with a positive correlation (R = 0.310). On the other hand, the second analysis shows that a Fixed Mindset is not proven to play a role as a predictor of Adversity Quotient in Psychology students (Sig > 0.05). Therefore, it can be concluded that developing a growth mindset is one way to increase the Adversity Quotient.

Keywords: *mindset; adversity quotient; psychology student*

Title 126

The Impact of Social Media Communication to Mitigate Serious Physical Health Issues among Young Indonesians

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Abstract:

In the vibrant landscape of 2023 Indonesia, the young generation thrived in a digital ecosystem, seamlessly integrated into their daily routines. However, beneath the surface of convenience lay a complex tapestry of challenges and adverse effects stemming from digital communication. This study meticulously examines these intricacies, delving into their origins and repercussions, offering a nuanced exploration of their impact. Employing a qualitative descriptive approach within a constructivist communication paradigm, this research seeks to unravel the intricate web of meaning construction and navigation within digital communication among the youth. At its core, the study addresses the profound implications and multifaceted dimensions of digital communication, aiming to provide a comprehensive understanding of its effects on Indonesian youth. Through this endeavor, we aim to shed light on both the challenges and opportunities presented by digital communication, offering insights that pave the way for effective solutions. By enriching our understanding of how this digitally adept generation shapes their world and interacts within it, this research aims to inform and inspire meaningful interventions that promote the holistic well-being of young Indonesians.

Keywords: Digital Communication, Youth Health, Social Media Effects, Technology Engagement

Title 127

Analisis Kebijakan Perbankan Syariah di Provinsi Aceh

Iin Maryudi Helman

Abstrak

Berhentinya operasional perbankan konvensional di Aceh sejak berlakunya Qanun nomor 11 tahun 2018 tentang Lembaga Keuangan Syariah, disebutkan bahwa bank yang diperbolehkan di Aceh haruslah bank dengan prinsip syariah. Hal ini mewajibkan masyarakat dalam bertransaksi, layanan perbankan tanpa riba/bunga, gharar/ketidakpastian, maysir/perjudian dan transaksi lainnya yang selama ini berlaku di Indonesia dan sejak berlakunya undang-undang nomor 11 Tahun 2006 tentang Pemerintahan Aceh, salah satu bentuk kekhususan Aceh adalah qanun Aceh nomor 8 tahun 2015 tentang prinsip-prinsip syariah Islam yang menyatakan bahwa Lembaga Keuangan di Aceh didasarkan pada prinsip syariah.

Penelitian ini menerapkan metode kualitatif eksplorasi. Pengumpulan data dan informasi dilakukan dengan wawancara, observasi dan studi pustaka. Teori dasarnya adalah kedekatan prosedural analisis kebijakan dari William N. Dunn (1994). Informan yang diwawancarai berasal dari Dinas Syariat Islam Aceh, Lembaga perbankan Syariah, BPS, Kadin, pakar ekonomi Aceh.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kebijakan perbankan syariah belum menunjukkan hasil positif atau perubahan ekonomi dan kesejahteraan yang lebih baik kepada publik, justru kebijakan ini memberikan ketidaknyamanan publik kepada pihak perbankan. Beberapa kali lembaga legislatif dan eksekutif berencana merevisi qanun untuk mengembalikan bank konvensional yang telah berhenti beroperasi.

Konsep baru yang dihasilkan dari penelitian ini adalah "Analisis Syariah" (Sharia Analysis), yang dapat digunakan dalam analisis kebijakan yang belum menghasilkan outcome atau dampak. Metode yang tepat untuk "analisis Syariah" adalah Quran dan Hadis. Sementara itu, penerapan perbankan syariah sebaiknya dilakukan oleh Badan keuangan syariah yang bersifat permanen, bukan oleh Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dan dewas syariah.

Kata kunci: Analisis Kebijakan, Perbankan Syariah, Dinas Syariat Islam Aceh, Analisis Syariah.

Title 128

Empowerment Insights: Unveiling Gender Dynamics in UIN Syarif Hidayatullah's Academic Realm

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Abstract:
In the education system, it is important for students to have good gender awareness. However, among students themselves, especially UIN Jakarta students, candidates, Organizational leaders are always dominated by male leaders. The role of women in The power as a leader is relatively minimal. In filling structural divisions Even in organizations, men are more dominant in occupying the position of coordinator of each division. Although not everything happens like that, this phenomenon occurs almost universally campus organizations. This phenomenon is also a signal that students are entering. Even educational coverage does not yet have good gender awareness, so there are still many the discovery of forms of gender inequality in the education system. The objectives of this study are analyze: 1) Student perceptions of gender awareness; 2) Examining the relationship between sex and interaction with mass media with gender awareness of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta students. The sample of this study was 111 students from 12 faculties at UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. Sampling starts on August 2-8, 2023. This research method uses a quantitative approach. In this study, the author will examine the relationship between sex and interaction with mass media on gender awareness. The variables in this study used gender awareness variables as dependent variables. Meanwhile, the variables of mass media interaction and gender as independent variables. Data is processed with the help of the Stata 13 application. The hypotheses in this study are 1) Women have higher gender awareness than men, 2) The more often students interact with mass media, the higher gender awareness will be. The results showed that: 1) Student perception of high gender awareness, 2) Partially sex has a significant effect on gender awareness, 3) Compared to women, men have a smaller gender awareness of -0.03%, 4) Partially, interaction with mass media has a significant effect on gender awareness, 5) The value of the coefficient of interaction with mass media is positive, the more often students interact with mass media So the greater the gender awareness of students. Students want to report about violence experienced when there is a space that can protect their privacy and have professionals to handle cases of violence experienced by students. It is hoped that this article can be a reference for authorized institutions at UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta to create a gender service unit model that suits the wishes of students UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.

Keywords: Perception, gender awareness, women, men, mass media interaction.

Title 129

Sukarno's Vision of Nationalism in The Context of Social Psychological Measurement

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Abstract:

This research focused on tracing Sukarno's nationalist thought and deriving it in the form of psychological measurements. Based on theoretical exploration, several things were found that indicated nationalism in Sukarno's thought. From here successfully compiled 10 items. All of these items were tested on 300 participants through psychometric testing. The results of the analysis showed that the ten items were of good quality so they were suitable for use in measuring Indonesian nationalism. For further research, it is necessary to develop existing measuring instruments by adding items and conducting further psychometric testing.

Keywords : Sukarno's nationalism thought, psychological measurement, Indonesian nationalism

Title 130

Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling in Asia and the Middle East: The Cases of Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, and Pakistan (2019-2022)

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Abstract:

This paper describes Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and Smuggling of Migrants (SOM) in Asia and the Middle East, especially in the cases of Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, and Pakistan. The TIP and SOM data refer to the program report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) ranging from 2019-2022. The report is contained in Global Action (GLO.ACT), a program that conducts strategy and policy development, legislative assistance, capacity building, regional and transregional cooperation, as well as protection and assistance to victims of human trafficking and migrant smuggling cases. The research method used is qualitative method through interviews and literature study. The result of this paper is that human trafficking and migrant smuggling cases in the four countries require international assistance from international organizations, especially UNODC. This paper also proves that the state is not the only international actor that can solve some of its own problems but requires other actors such as international organizations.

Keywords: Trafficking in Persons, Smuggling of Migrants, Asia, Middle East, International

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