



The 4th
SEASIA
Biennial
Conference **2022**
*"Managing Disruption Developing Resilience
for a Better Southeast Asia"*



CONFERENCE PROGRAM

The 4th
SEASIA
Biennial
Conference **2022**

*"Managing Disruption Developing Resilience
for a Better Southeast Asia"*

Jakarta-Indonesia, June 9–11, 2022

Hosted by
The National Research and Innovation Agency

CONSORTIUM OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES IN ASIA



The 4th
SEASIA
Biennial
Conference **2022**
*"Managing Disruption Developing Resilience
for a Better Southeast Asia"*



4th SEASIA

Biennial Conference 2022

*Managing Disruption, Developing Resilience for
a Better Southeast Asia*

Jakarta Indonesia, June 9-11, 2022

4th SEASIA

Biennial Conference 2022

*Managing Disruption, Developing Resilience for
a Better Southeast Asia*

Jakarta Indonesia, June 9-11, 2022

Hosted by



CONSORTIUM OF SOUTHEAST
ASIAN STUDIES IN ASIA

The 4th
SEASIA
Biennial
Conference **2022**

*“Managing Disruption Developing Resilience
for Better Southeast Asia”*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Opening remarks from The Chairman of BRIN	3
Message from Chairman of the Institute of Social Sciences and Humanities, BRIN	6
Message from Governing Board of The Consortium for Southeast Asian Studies In Asia (SEASIA)	8
The SEASIA 2022 Governing Board	9
Conference Committee	9
SEASIA Conference Secretariat	9
About SEASIA Biennial Conference 2022	12
About the Consortium for Southeast Asian Studies in Asia (SEASIA) Institution	14
Conference Program at a Glance	15
Guest of Honor: Prof. Dr. Muhadjir Effendy, MAP	18
Keynote Speaker: Yayan Ganda Hayat Mulyana	19
Keynote Speaker: Professor Bart Barendregt	21
Additional Programs	22
Roundtable Discussion	22
Panel Discussion	26
Academic Writing	52
Publisher Exhibition	54
Appendices	55
Floor Map Hotel Le Meridien	55
Guide to Conference Venue from Soekarno-Hatta International Airport	58
List of Nearest Hotels	59
List of Abstract	62

OPENING REMARKS FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF BRIN THE 4TH SEASIA BIENNIAL CONFERENCE 2022

Jakarta, Indonesia



Bismillahirrahmanirrahim.

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh,

Salam sejahtera bagi kita semuanya,

Salom, *Om swastiastu,*

Namo buddhaya,

Salam kebajikan.

Excellencies,

Distinguished participants,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Good morning,

Welcome to the 4th SEASIA BIENNIAL CONFERENCE 2022 and welcome to Jakarta, Indonesia

I would like to thank everyone here today for being part of this prestigious event.

As the Chairman of the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), it is a tremendous honor to see so many members of the Consortium of Southeast Asian Studies in Asia, to have so many distinguished and high-level speakers on the agenda, and to welcome hundreds of delegates from all over the world.

I would like to thank our Chairman of the Institute of Social Sciences and Humanities (ISSH) BRIN – Prof. Ahmad Najib Burhani, Head of the Research Center for Politics, Dr Athiqah Nur Alami, and Head of Research Center for Population, Dr Nawawi, for co-organizing this event, and the steering committee, and of course Dr Yanu Prasetyo, chair of organizing committee, for putting all this together.

I would also like to thank all those who have been involved in organizing this event, and what we see before us today is a testament to their hard work.

Excellencies,

Distinguished participants,

Ladies and gentlemen,

The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has reversed many of Southeast Asia's hard-won gains in reducing poverty, creating jobs, and enhancing health and wellbeing, with the poor and vulnerable particularly hard-hit.

As countries begin to transition to a post-pandemic world, we hold our 4th SEASIA BIENNIAL CONFERENCE 2022 to discuss experiences, innovations and solutions that can restore our economies and social life, in order to lay the foundation for an equitable and enduring recovery.

The 4th SEASIA BIENNIAL CONFERENCE 2022 builds on the momentum to address unprecedented pandemic challenges. I believe this conference will provide a unique opportunity to discuss research and policy responses for a post-COVID-19 world.

Excellencies,
Distinguished participants,
Ladies and gentlemen,

It was clear that no one could act alone in this era, and there is a need for wider cooperation to rebuild our national economy and community resilience to achieve a longer-term sustainability in our region. Without this cooperation and collaborative action, the world would have exhibited extreme uncertainty, with far-reaching negative consequences for our society.

It is important to remember what happened over the past two years during the pandemic. While acknowledging some significant achievements we have made, we are also aware that our work is ongoing.

It is also clear that what we have witnessed underlines just how important collaboration is with all the main parties, including government, academic community, private sectors, civil society especially in Southeast Asia to recover from the pandemic.

In this regard, this 4th SEASIA BIENNIAL CONFERENCE 2022 is part of our ongoing efforts to promote dialogue and cooperation with all SEASIA Consortium members, including scholars and students from higher education institutions, researchers, and activists who work with the issues related to economic, social, history, art, cultural, heritage, religion, politics, human rights, and international relations issues.

We will investigate the challenge and prospects of Southeast Asia countries in managing disruption and developing resilience in dealing with global health, climate & environment, and socioeconomic, cultural, and political development together.

Once again, this 4th SEASIA BIENNIAL CONFERENCE 2022 is part of our attempt to provide platforms for dialogue, share experiences and lessons learned, as well as to build an international network among scholars and researchers on Southeast Asian Studies in various research institutes in the region.

As you might know that National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) is one of the prominent research institutes in Southeast Asia. Our establishment aims to build and develop a conducive science and innovation ecosystem in Indonesia as well as to make Indonesia as a global reference for science.

BRIN is also expected to contribute to economic development in the country in order to achieve Indonesia's goals to be a developed country in 2045.

Currently, BRIN consists of seven deputies, twelve research institutes, and eighty five research centers that play role as facilitators and enablers for the development of research and innovation in Indonesia and collaboration with foreign research institutes, including with the member of SEASIA Consortium.

Excellencies,
Distinguished participants,
Ladies and gentlemen,

Over the next three days in this conference, you will hear presentations and debates on how the state and society has managed disruption and developed resilience for a better Southeast Asia. Through the lively discussions that are sure to follow, we will undoubtedly learn from one another by exchanging valuable viewpoints and experiences.

I hope you all find the next two days and a half an enjoyable and rewarding experience. Don't forget also to explore Jakarta where you can find various tourists attractions, from cultural heritage, culinaries to fun world-class destinations.

On that note, I would like to announce that the 4th SEASIA BIENNIAL CONFERENCE 2022 is now officially open.

May we all have a fruitful discussion.

Thank you very much!

Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi wabarakatuh'

Om santi-santi om

Dr. Laksana Tri Handoko, M.Sc.

The Chairman of the National Research and Innovaton Agency

MESSAGE FROM CHAIRMAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES, BRIN

Jakarta, Indonesia



Welcome to the 4th SEASIA Biennial Conference 2022 on “Managing Disruption, Developing Resilience for a Better Southeast Asia.” On behalf of the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), local organizers of SEASIA Biennial Conference, and the SEASIA Conference Committee, I would like to convey my gratitude and appreciation to all esteemed guests and participants to this year’s Conference in Jakarta, Indonesia.

Due to COVID-19, this 4th SEASIA Biennial Conference is moved from its earlier schedule in December 2021 to June 2022. One year ago, we were still not sure about the pandemic situation and, therefore, we decided to organize this conference in hybrid format: offline and online. The situation is much better now and hopefully we are in the final and recovery stage of the pandemic. We hope the theme of this conference can help us building our society better after the COVID-19.

We started distributing our Call for Paper (CfP) in August 2021 through our websites, academic mailing lists, social media, and also direct invitation to a number of scholars. We received almost 400 applicants from several countries and after selection we have 198 registered participants.

During the process of CfP, there was a huge change and transformation of research organization in Indonesia. The government dissolved the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education (Kemenristek- Dikti) and bestowed the authority to oversee research in the country upon the National Research and Innovation Agency (Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional, or BRIN). Various research institutes, including LIPI, were merged or integrated into BRIN. We are grateful that the changing and transition of research management in Indonesia does not really affect the process of organizing the 4th SEASIA Biennial Conference.

The background of this conference is mostly related to the recent dynamics in Southeast Asia. Countries in this region currently under challenges due to the on-going political, regional, socio-economic and cultural dynamics. Democracy remains “the only game in town” in a number of region’s countries but its legitimacy as well as effectiveness have been under threat of predatory oligarchic network, military praetorians, and sectarian violence. On the other hand, the current COVID-19 pandemic has made clear how difficult it is to manage a complex system of interconnected and dynamic components (economy, transportation, healthcare, and education) regarding risk perception, culture, attitudes, institutional and social trust, and socio-economic contexts. In the same vein, the impacts of digital transformation in Southeast Asian communities are amplified by ongoing global trends, like demographic change, rapid urbanization, increasing international migration, and strong reliance on digital technologies.

The 4th SEASIA Biennial Conference 2022 specifically has three objectives. First, it aims to conduct critical analysis on economic, social, history, art, cultural, heritage, religion, politics, human rights, and international relations issues within Southeast Asian countries. The second objective is to investigate the challenge and prospect of Southeast Asia countries in managing turbulence and developing resilience in dealing with global health, climate change and environment, and socio-economic, cultural, and political development. Thirdly, the conference aims to provide a platform for dialogue, share experiences and lessons learnt, as well as to build international network among scholars on Southeast Asian Studies.

I am sure this conference will certainly provide us with a valuable academic opportunity to share ideas with other researchers and scholars from many parts of the world. All presenters, chairs, and discussants will share their best research findings, experiences, and knowledge to this conference.

Lastly, I would like to thank all presenters for participating in this conference and for presenting their papers. We are also grateful for the willingness of Professor Bart Barendregt of Leiden Institute of Cultural Anthropology and Sociology to give keynote speech in this conference. We hope that you will find the conference interesting and thought-provoking.

Ahmad Najib Burhani

Steering Committee of the 4th SEASIA Biennial Conference 2022

Chairman of the Institute of Social Sciences and Humanities, BRIN

FROM GOVERNING BOARD OF THE CONSORTIUM FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES IN ASIA (SEASIA)



It gives me great pleasure to represent the Governing Board of the Consortium for Southeast Asian Studies in Asia (SEASIA) in welcoming all participants to the 4th SEASIA Biennial Conference 2022.

The host for this conference, the *Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional (BRIN, formerly known as Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia, or LIPI)*, is one of the ten institutions which came together to establish SEASIA in Kyoto, Japan in 2013. Since that time, the Consortium has advanced its mandate of facilitating accessible platforms for Southeast Asianists to meet and interact in productive and meaningful ways. This year's conference continues a tradition that has featured successful events held in Kyoto (2015), Bangkok (2017) and Taipei (2019).

In 2022, we come together amidst the difficulties and disruptions brought about by the global pandemic which has greatly affected our lives. In spite of these

challenges, the Conference call for proposals has attracted some 198 proposals from 15 academic institutions in Asia and beyond. The conference program features a great diversity of topics, involving presentations from scholars from disciplines that range from natural science, anthropology, political science, sociology, economics, geography, law, and environmental studies to name just a few. The conference also features roundtable sessions which confront the most pressing issues in the region today. I am confident that these presentations will exemplify the many ways in which Southeast Asian studies has been continuing to thrive, in spite of the disruptions brought about by our common predicament.

A conference of this magnitude would not have been possible if not for the dedicated work of the SEASIA Conference Committee, which is made up of representatives from the University of the Philippines Asian Center, the Center for Southeast Asian Studies at Kyoto University, and Taiwan's Academia Sinica. The Governing Board also wishes to acknowledge the tireless efforts of the members of the BRIN organizing team, who have worked synergistically with our own SEASIA Secretariat over the past four years in bringing this conference to fruition.

We hope that you have a meaningful and enjoyable time at this year's conference.

Professor Hsin-Huang Michael Hsiao

Academia Sinica
SEASIA Chairman

SEASIA GOVERNING BOARD

Professor Hsin-Huang Michael Hsiao, Academia Sinica and National Cheng Chi University, Taiwan (Chair)

Associate Professor Julius Bautista, Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University, Japan

Professor Antoinette Raquiza, Asian Center, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Philippines

Professor Ahmad Najib Burhani, National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), Indonesia

Professor Nuanoi Treerat, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Dr. Kei Koga, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Associate Professor Mairii Aung-Thwin, Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore

Professor Tong Chee Kiong, Institute of Asian Studies, Universiti Brunei Darussalam

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE STEERING COMMITTEE

Prof. Dr. Ahmad Najib Burhani, M.A., Head of ISSH, BRIN

Nur Tri Aries Suestiningtyas, M.A., Acting Main Secretary of BRIN

Nawawi, Ph.D., Head of Research Center for Population, BRIN

Dr. Agus Eko Nugroho, M.Appl.Econ., Head of Research Center for Economy, BRIN

Dr. Athiqah Nur Alami, M.A., Head of Research Center for Politics, BRIN

Dr. Fadjar Ibnu Thufail, M.A., Head of Research Center for Area Study, BRIN

Lilis Mulyani, MPL., Ph.D., Head of Research Center for Community and Culture, BRIN

Mila Kencana, S.IP., M.A. Acting Head of Bureau for Legal and Cooperation

Driszal Fryantoni, M.Eng. Sc., Acting Head of Bureau for Public Communication, General Affairs, and Secretariat

Hendro Subagyo, M.Eng., Acting Head of Center for Data and Information

CONFERENCE IN CHIEF

Yanu Endar Prasetyo, Ph.D., Research Center for Population, BRIN

SECRETARIAT

Wabilia Husnah, M.Si, Directorate for Human Resource Policy, Population, and Culture, BRIN

Eka Nurjati, M.M., Research Center for Economy, BRIN

Letsu Vella Sunday, M.A., Research Center for Community and Culture, BRIN

Dini Rahmiati, S.Sos., M.Si., Research Center for Politics, BRIN

Tjetjep Kurnia, S.E., Research Organization for Social Science and Humanity, BRIN

Dewi Nurmalitasari, S.Pd., Research Organization for Social Science and Humanity, BRIN

Nining Suhartiningrum, Research Center for Population, BRIN

Sri Sulistyowati, A.M.d, Research Center for Politics, BRIN

FINANCE TEAM

Prima Nurahmi, M.A., Research Center for Area Studies, BRIN

Vera Bararah Barid, M.H., Research Center for Population, BRIN

Meilinda Sari Yayusman, M.A., Directorate of Politics, Law, Defence, and Security, BRIN

Ana Rohmatul Zulfa, S.E., M.E., Main Secretariat of BRIN

Suradi, S.Sos., M.AP., Acting Coordinator and Control Budgeting, BRIN

SUBSTANCE TEAM

Umi Karomah Yaumiddin, S.E., M.Econ.St. Research Center for Economy, BRIN

Wassisto Raharjo Jati, S.IP., M.A., Research Center for Politics, BRIN

Deasy Simanjuntak, NCCU University, Taipei

EVENT DIVISION

Dr. Bagus Hary Prakoso, M.A., Research Center for Education, BRIN

Dr. Aji Sofanudin, S.Pdi., M.Si., Research Center for Religion, BRIN

Dr. Halimatusa'diah, M.Si., Research Center for Community and Culture, BRIN

Saiful Hakam S.S., M.A., Research Center for Area Studies, BRIN

Dr. Budiana Setiawan, Research Center for Society and Culture, BRIN

ROUNTABLE DISCUSSION TEAM

Dr. Laely Nurhidayah, S.H., LL.M., Research Center for Law, BRIN

Arga Nugraha, S.Sos., M.A., Directorate for Measurement and Indicator, BRIN

Sari Kristiana, Research Center for Population, BRIN

Khanisa, S.IP., M.A., Research Center for Politics, BRIN

POST CONFERENCE AND SUPPORTING EVENT

Syarifah Aini Dalimunthem S.Si., M.Sc., Research Center for Population, BRIN

Intan Adhi Perdana Putri, S.Pi., M.Si., Research Center for Population, BRIN

Putri Ariza Kristimanta, M.Si (Han), Research Center for Politics, BRIN

Editor in Chief for Journal of Politics Research

Editor in Chief for Journal of Society and Culture

Editor in Chief for Journal of Area Studies

IT, PUBLICATION & DOCUMENTATION

Abdul Fikri Angga Reksa, S.Sos., M.Sc., Research Center for Area Studies, BRIN

Andri A. Rahman, A.Md., Directorate of Multimedia, Repository & Scientific Publishing, BRIN

Anggih Tangkas Wibowo, S.T., MMSi., Center of Data and Information, BRIN

Farham Harvianto, M.Kom., Center of Data and Information, BRIN

Yoga Satria Utama, S.Kom., M.T.I., Center of Data and Information, BRIN

Yusuf Maulana, S.AP., Research Center for Politics, BRIN

Andhika Ajie Baskoro, S.Sos., Research Center for Population, BRIN

LOGISTIC AND ACCOMMODATION

Anta Maulana, S.IP., M.Han., Research Center for Politics, BRIN

Norman Luther Aruan, S.E., Research Center for Population, BRIN

Mochamad Wahyu Gani, Research Center for Population, BRIN

Jalu Lintang Y Anuraga, S.Ant., Research Center for Society and Culture, BRIN

PERSON IN CHARGE FOR PANEL 1

New Models of Economic Development in Southeast Asia

Dr. Trina Fizzanty, Research Center for Economy, BRIN

Dr. Agus Syarip Hidayat, MA., Ph.D., Research Center for Economy, BRIN

Dr. Purwanto, M.Econ.St., Ph.D., Research Center for Economy, BRIN

Panky Tri Febiyansah, S.E., MIDEK., Research Center for Economy, BRIN

Nika Pranata, S.T.,M.E., MPP, Research Center for Economy, BRIN

Pihri, S.E., M.I.D.E.C., Research Center for Economy, BRIN

Kanetasya Sabilla, S.E., Research Center for Economy, BRIN

Gusti Ketut Ayu Sutiarti, BRIN

PERSON IN CHARGE FOR PANEL 2

Challenge to Education Quality, New Skills, and Labor Market of Southeast Asia in the Digital Era.

Dr. Andy Ahmad Zaelany, M.A., Research Center for Population, BRIN

Ngadi, M.Si., Research Center for Population, BRIN

Anggi Afriansyah, S.Pd., M.Si., Research Center for Population, BRIN

Devi Asiati, SE., M.Si., Research Center for Population, BRIN

Gutomo Bayu Aji, S.Sos., Research Center for Population, BRIN

Triyono, S.Sos. M.A., Research Center for Population, BRIN

PERSON IN CHARGE FOR PANEL 2

Demographic Change and Critical Issues of Young and Elderly People

Dr. Sri Sunarti Purwaningsih, M.A., Research Center for Population, BRIN

Zainal Fatoni, S.K.M., MPH., Research Center for Population, BRIN

Angga Sisca Rahadian, M.Soc.Sc., Research Center for Population, BRIN

Deshinta Vibriyanti, S.Psi., M.S., Research Center for Population, BRIN

Puguh Prasetyoputra, S.E., M.H.Econ., Research Center for Population, BRIN

ABOUT SEASIA CONFERENCE 2022

The SEASIA Biennial Conference is an international conference organized by the Consortium for Southeast Asian Studies in Asia, consisting of thirteen leading educational and research institutions in the Asian region. This conference is an academic forum for scholars, researchers, and practitioners from Asia and other regions to enrich and share knowledge and contemporary strategic issues in Southeast Asia.

The Conference has been taking place since 2015 in Kyoto, Japan. Continuing the success of previous conferences, the organizing committee is pleased to announce the 4th SEASIA Biennial Conference with a theme entitled “Managing Disruption, Developing Resilience for a Better Southeast Asia.” The conference will be held on 9-11 June 2022 in Jakarta, Indonesia and organized by Research Organisation of the Social Sciences and Humanities of the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN). The 4th SEASIA Conference will be held in a hybrid event. There will be a variety of panel sessions, roundtable discussions, and side events virtually and in person at the conference. The host will use a special application for virtual conference which allow all participants to watch live webinar and have many opportunities to ask questions, make comments and download any materials presented in the conference. All the sessions will be recorded and available to watch at any time.

The theme is important to be discussed at this conference as an effort to respond to the latest developments and challenges experienced by countries in Southeast Asia related to political, economic, socio-cultural dynamics in the region, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic that hit countries in the region.

The 4th SEASIA Biennial Conference specifically has three objectives. First, it aims to conduct critical analysis on economic, social, history, art, cultural, heritage, religion, politics, human rights, and international relations issues within Southeast Asian countries. The second objective is to investigate the challenge and prospect of Southeast Asia countries in managing turbulence and developing resilience in dealing with global health, climate change and environment, and socio-economic, cultural, and political development. Thirdly, the conference aims to provide a platform for dialogue, share experiences and lessons learned, as well as to build international network among scholars on Southeast Asian Studies.

The conference will consist of a number of fascinating activities ranging from the presentation of Guest of Honor by the President of the Republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo and Keynote Speech by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Retno Marsudi, Roundtable Discussions from experts in their fields and panel discussions, to various supporting activities such as poster presentations, book fairs, and screenings of films about Southeast Asia. Specifically, the panel discussion will cover nine sub-themes which are strategic issues in the Southeast Asia region.

Therefore, we warmly invite all academics, researchers, practitioners and observers of Southeast Asian studies to take part and deliver their ideas by submitting abstracts and manuscripts related to the sub-themes and panels as well as to propose additional panels with new titles. The accepted papers will be considered for publication in leading international journals and international proceedings indexed by Scopus.

ABOUT THE CONSORTIUM FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES IN ASIA (SEASIA)

Over the past few decades and in tandem with ever-deepening economic integration, increasing cross-border flows and movements of people, goods, ideas, and technologies, a number of leading organizations, communities, and individuals in the region now called East Asia (encompassing both Southeast and Northeast Asia) have been initiating, cementing, and institutionalizing both regional and global linkages and collaborations at the governmental and non-governmental levels, particularly in business, academia, and the arts.

Network-style academic cooperation has become de rigueur among area specialists as well. But over the years, academic cooperation in the East Asia region has mainly taken the form of bundles of bilateral (or at most trilateral) exchanges and collaboration, involving great expenditure of time, energy, and funds. There are many overlaps in the thematic focus of conferences, symposium and workshops sponsored individually or jointly by area studies institutions.

Some of the unintended consequences of this “noodle-bowl” phenomenon include intellectual fragmentation and segmentation even within one particular topic of “area studies” as can be experienced at some of the larger academic meetings that are frequently held. This fragmentation and segmentation can potentially impede the development of synergistic, inter- and multi-disciplinary research and ultimately hinder comparative approaches in terms of the goals and endeavors that are held and pursued in common by all of us scholars who are keen to promote area studies.

The study of Southeast Asia has been an integral part of Asian studies, and is represented in various international academic meetings such as the Association for Asian Studies (AAS), International Convention of Asia Scholars (ICAS), and European Association for South East Asian Studies (EuroSEAS). Parallel to these meetings, which have until very recently been held outside of the region, there have also existed region-based institutions that have provided excellent platforms for promoting Southeast Asian studies. The creation and rise of East Asian and Southeast Asian Studies departments and research institutes within the region and in its vicinity is testimony to this.

As ASEAN comes of age through the creation of a regional community in 2015, there has never been a more compelling need to establish a region-based consortium of Southeast Asian Studies institutions, one that can complement deepening economic, social and cultural integration and foster both regional and global efforts to network.

In North America and Europe, Southeast Asian studies constitutes only one sub-regional branch of “area studies” among many other areas, and is subject to the vicissitudes of funding and institutional imperatives specific to the countries in which they are based. But for scholars working on Southeast Asia who are based in East Asia, this “area” matters in geopolitical, economic, intellectual, institutional, social, cultural, and affective terms. The study of Southeast Asia is not peripheral and external to what scholars, public intellectuals, policy-makers, and activists are doing in the region.

This consortium enables scholars who live and research within or close to the region to come together for regular meetings without the added expense of traveling outside of the region. In line with the principle of open regionalism, however, the consortium welcomes close linkages with institutions based outside the region and encourages scholars from different regions of the world to participate in the common endeavour of enriching knowledge of Southeast Asia and sharing this knowledge with the world.

INSTITUTION

The following institutions are part of SEASIA.



TAIWAN ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES, TAIWAN



CENTER FOR ASIA-PACIFIC STUDIES (RESEARCH CENTER FOR HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES), ACADEMIA SINICA, TAIWAN



ASIA RESEARCH INSTITUTE (ARI), NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE



INSTITUTE OF ASIAN STUDIES, UNIVERSITI BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, BRUNEI



NATIONAL RESEARCH AND INNOVATION AGENCY (BRIN), INDONESIA



THE ASIAN CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES, DILIMAN, PHILIPPINES



CENTER FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES (CSEAS), KYOTO UNIVERSITY, JAPAN



THE INSTITUTE OF ASIAN STUDIES, CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY, THAILAND



CENTER FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES (CSEAS), NATIONAL CHENGCHI UNIVERSITY, TAIWAN



INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES (ISEAS), YUSOF ISHAK INSTITUTE, SINGAPORE



SOUTHEAST ASIA RESEARCH CENTRE (SEARC), CITY UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG, HONG KONG SAR



SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (SIS), JINAN UNIVERSITY, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA



SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, SINGAPORE

CONFERENCE PROGRAM AT A GLANCE

DAY 1: THURSDAY, 9 JUNE 2022

- 08.00 - 08.30 Registration
- 08.30 - 08.45 Opening Ceremony
- Indonesia National Anthem
 - Cultural Performance
- 08.45 - 09.15 Welcoming Remarks:
- Dr. Yanu Endar Prasetyo, the Organizing Committee of the 4th SEASIA Biennial Conference 2022
 - Dr. Laksana Tri Handoko, M. Sc, Chairman of BRIN (National Research and Innovation Agency)
 - Prof. Hsin-Huang Michael Hsiao, Chairman of SEASIA Consortium
- 09.15 - 09.25 Guest of Honor:
Prof. Dr. Muhadjir Effendy, M.A.P, Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia
- 09.25 - 09.30 Group photo and token of appreciation for Prof. Dr. Muhadjir Effendy, M.A.P and Dr. Julius Bautista (the Representative of SEASIA Consortium)
- 09.30 - 10.10 Keynote Speech:
- Dr. Yayan GH Mulyana, Head of Foreign Policy Strategy Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia
 - Prof. Bart Barendregt, Leiden Institute of Cultural Anthropology and Sociology
- 10.00 - 10.05 Token of appreciation for Dr. Yayan GH Mulyana and Prof. Bart Barendregt
- 10.10 - 10.15 Closing the ceremony
- 10.15 - 10.25 Refreshment Break
- 10.25 - 11.45 **Virtual Roundtable Discussion 1: COVID-19 Policy Responses and Challenges in Southeast Asia**
Chair: Dr. Deasy Simandjuntak (NCCU Taiwan)
Panelists:
- Prof. Dr. Tjandra Yoga Aditama, Sp.P(K), MARS, DTM&H, DTCE, FISR (University of YARSI, Indonesia)
 - Prof Meredith Weiss (The University at Albany, US)
 - Dr. Kristoffer B. Berse (The University of the Philippines)
- 11.45 - 12.45 Refreshment Break
- 12.45 - 13.45 Panel Discussion: Session 1
- 13.45 - 14.45 Panel Discussion: Session 2
- 14.45 - 15.45 Panel Discussion: Session 3
- 16.15 - 17.15 Panel Discussion: Session 4
- 17.15 End of Session - Day 1

DAY 2: FRIDAY, 10 JUNE 2022

08.30 - 09.30	Virtual Roundtable Discussion 2 Roundtable Discussion 2: Governing Systemic Risk and Cascading Risk in Southeast Asia Chair: Gusti Ayu Ketut Surtiarti, M.Si (BRIN, Indonesia) Panelists: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dr. Gianluca Pescaroli (University College London, UK)• Dr. Helena Varkkey (Universiti Malaya)• Prof. John McCarthy (Australian National University)	Virtual Roundtable Discussion 3 Roundtable Discussion 3: Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources Management Chair: Rini Astuti, Ph.D (Australian National University) Panelists: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prof. Shawkat Alam (Macquarie University)• Dr. Michelle Ann Miller (The Asia Research Institute of the NUS)• Ir. Laksmi Dhewanthi, M.A (The Ministry of Environment & Forestry, Indonesia)
09.30 - 09.45	Refreshment Break	
09.45 - 10.45	Panel Discussion: Session 1	
10.45 - 11.45	Panel Discussion: Session 2	
11.45 - 13.30	Refreshment Break and Jumuah Prayer	
13.30 - 15.00	Academic Writing Workshop (Offline, Pre-Registration required) Facilitators: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dr. Thung Ju Lan (BRIN, Indonesia)• Dr. Hendricus Andy Simarmata (University of Indonesia) Moderator: Putri Ariza Kristimanta Room: Antasena 1 and Antasena 2	
15.00 - 15.30	Refreshment Break	
15.30 - 16.30	Panel Discussion: Session 3	
16.30 - 17.30	Panel Discussion: Session 4	
17.30	End of Session - Day 2	

DAY 3: SATURDAY, 11 JUNE 2022

08.30 - 09.30 Virtual Roundtable Discussion 4

Roundtable 4: ASEAN, Multilateralism, Foreign Policy and Security in Indo-Pacific Region

Chair: Prof. Dewi Fortuna Anwar (BRIN, Indonesia)

Panelists:

- H.E Amb. M.I. Derry Aman (Permanent Representative of the Republic of Indonesia to ASEAN)
- Prof. Kai He (Griffith University, Australia)
- Prof. Ann Marie Murphy (Seton Hall University)

Virtual Roundtable Discussion 5

Roundtable 5: Academic and Scholarly Publishing in Asia

Chair: Noviasnuti Putri Indrasari, M.A. (BRIN Publishing)

Panelists:

- Alex Westcott Campbell (Springer Southeast Asia)
- Peter Schoppert (NUS Press)
- Narumi Shitara (CSEAS Kyoto University Publisher)
- Katie Peace (Taylor and Francis)

09.30 - 09.45 Refreshment Break

09.45 - 10.45 Panel Discussion: Session 1

10.45 - 11.45 Panel Discussion: Session 2

11.45 - 13.00 Refreshment Break

13.00 - 14.00 Panel Discussion: Session 3

14.00 - 15.00 Indigenous Forum on “Strengthening The Inclusion of Indigenous People in ASEAN Progress”

Speakers:

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Prasit Leepreecha (Department of Social Sciences and Development Faculty of Social Sciences Chiang Mai University, Thailand)
- Dr. Elena Gregoria Chai Chin Fern (Universiti Malaysia Sarawak)
- Sari Seftiani, M.Sc. (Researcher at Research Center for Population BRIN)

Moderator: Dr. Ekoningtyas Margu Wardhani (ASEAN)

Room : Antasena 1

15.00 - 15.30 Closing Remarks:

- Representative from the host of next SEASIA Biennial Conference in 2024
- Prof. Dr. Ahmad Najib Burhani, MA, Chairman of the Institute of Social Sciences and Humanities (IPSH) - BRIN
- Announcement for Best Paper Awards

19.00 - 21.00 Gala Dinner with the Governor of Jakarta (tbc)



Prof. Dr. Muhadjir Effendy, MAP

Prof. Dr. Muhadjir Effendy, MAP, a figure who grew up as an academic, is now acting as the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture (Menko PMK) of the Advanced Indonesian Cabinet for the 2019-2024 period. Previously, He was appointed as a Minister of Education and Culture in 2016-2020. Sixteen years as a Chancellor and four years as Minister of Education and Culture it was sufficient for him to carry out tasks that revolve around coordination, synchronization, and controlling Ministry affairs in the field of human development and culture in Indonesia.

He started his academic profession as a teacher, then topped the position of Chancellor for three periods: 2000-2004, 2004-2008, and 2008-February 2016. He earned a bachelor's degree in social education in IKIP Malang (1982), and He continued his public administration degree (MAP) at Gadjah Mada University in Yogyakarta (1996), then completed the third degree in military sociology doctoral program at Airlangga University, Surabaya (2008).

He received a short education in higher education management in Canada through Victoria University in 1991. Two years later, in 1993, he took a short course in security and defense at the National Defense University, Washington DC, United States. His long-time activism in the Muhammadiyah Islamic organization brought him as Deputy Chair of the Regional Leadership for East Java for five years (2005-2010). He was also elected as Chairman of PP Muhammadiyah for Higher Education, Research, and Development (2015 to 2020).

Apart from Muhammadiyah, Prof. Dr. Muhadjir Effendy is also the Chairman of the Central Board of the Private Islamic Higher Education Cooperation Agency (BKS-PTIS), the Council of Experts of the Indonesian Muslim Intellectuals Association (ICMI) East Java, a member of the East Java Regional Research Council, advisor to the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), The Indonesian Journalists Association (PWI), and the Indonesian Public Relations Association (Perhumas). In 2010 Muhadjir Effendy was rewarded with Satya Lencana Karya Satya XX for his success in bringing the name of the University of Muhammadiyah Malang to the best private campus nationwide.



Yayan Ganda Hayat Mulyana

Yayan Ganda Hayat Mulyana is a career diplomat at the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). He is currently Head of the Foreign Policy Strategy Agency at the MFA. He was born in Tasikmalaya, West Java, Indonesia in July 1966. He joined the MFA in 1993. Since then, he has assumed responsibilities in various divisions of the MFA, including Head of the Secretariat for Special Envoys of the President (2004 – 2006) and Head of the Center for Education and Training (2018-2022). His first diplomatic posting was at the Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the UN in New York (2000 - 2004). The second posting was also at the Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the UN in New York, serving as the Political Coordinator of the Indonesian Team to the UN Security Council (2007 - 2008). He then served at the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore as the Coordinator of Information, Social and Cultural Affairs, also as the Spokesperson of the Embassy (2009 – 2010).

Returning from Singapore, he served as Assistant to the Special Staff of the President for International Relations at the Office of the President (2010 – 2014). He served as Indonesian the Consul General for New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia, based in Sydney from October 2014 to December 2017. Between June 2012 and June 2013, he was also serving as an expert to the Indonesian National Committee on the Vision of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. During his career at the MFA, he has participated as Indonesian delegate to the meetings and conferences of the AAPP, APEC, APPF, ASEM, ASEAN, ASIAAFRICA Summit, Developing 8 (D8), East Asia Summit, ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies, G-77, G20, ILO, IPU, NAM, NPT Review Conference, Nuclear Security Summit, OIC, Review Conference of the Ottawa (Anti-land Mines) Convention, Open Government Partnership, UNESCO, UN Alliance of Civilizations, UN Commission for Social Development, UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, UN Committee on Information, UN Committee on Indigenous People, UN General Assembly and its Main Committees, UN High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, UN Security Council, UN Human Rights Council, UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, World Culture Forum, World Economic Forum, World Economic Forum on East Asia, and WTO.

He graduated cum laude from University of Padjadjaran, Department of International Relations (1992); pursued in the US two master programmes under the Fulbright scholarship (1996 - 1998) at Ohio University and a doctoral programme (2000 - 2004) at Madison University majoring political science, IR and public administration. He was a Research Fellow at the Center for Global Change and Governance, Rutgers University, USA (Spring 2003 – Spring 2004); the Ralph Bunche Institute for International Studies (Fall 2009 – Spring 2010), City University of New York; and Centre for Non-Traditional Security Studies, S. Rajaratnam School for International Studies, Nanyang Technological University (Fall 2010 – Fall 2014). He was awarded the International Affairs Karen D. Jenkins King Award by the Ohio University, USA (1998); was a Class Valedictorian of the Junior-Level (1993) as well as Mid-Career (2005) Diplomatic Training Programme at the

Centre for Education and Training, Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He completed his Senior-Level Diplomatic Training Programme in 2011. He was also an Alumnus of the Clingendael Advanced Diplomatic Studies Programme, Den Haag, the Joint Programme SIPA Columbia University UNITAR POCI on UN Studies, New York, and the Peace Operations and Conflict Resolutions Programme of the Institute of World Affairs, Washington, DC. He was a regular speaker and resource person on foreign policy, diplomacy and public speaking at the MFA Education and Training Center and State Secretariat Training Center, as well as a visiting professor at the Department of International Relations, Padjadjaran University, Bandung (2010 – 2014). He is a contributor to various journals and newspapers, including the Jakarta Post and the Jakarta Globe. He is married to Irene Irjayanti Mulyana, and blessed with one son.



Professor Bart Barendregt

Professor at Leiden Institute of Cultural Anthropology and Sociology

Bart Barendregt is a professor in the anthropology of Digital Diversity and the scientific director of the Leiden Institute of Cultural Anthropology and Sociology. With a five-year grant of the Dutch Scientific organization Bart and his One among Zeroes |0100| team are currently exploring how religion and digitalization produce their own futures, how their co-existence may lead to exciting experiments but also moral dilemmas, such as is the case with Southeast Asian Islam and artificial intelligence. Bart has extensively published on media, Asian studies, and digital culture and is co-editor (with Chris Hudson) of *Global Imaginaries and Performance in Asia* (Amsterdam University Press, 2018) and (with Andrew Weintraub) *Vamping the Stage; Voices of Asian Modernities* (University of Hawaii Press, 2017). Together with his Leiden colleague he more recently published a Routledge guide on Audiovisual and Digital Ethnography (2021). Besides being a board member of the European Association of Southeast Asian Studies (EuroSEAS), Bart is presently the managing editor of Brill's *Southeast Asia Mediated* book series.

ROUNDTABLE 1:

COVID-19: Policy Responses and Challenges in Southeast Asia.

Thursday, 9th June: 10.25-11.45 (virtual)

COVID-19 pandemic has brought havoc globally as it is affected more than 190 countries including Southeast Asia. Southeast Asia is currently going through third wave of infections with the spread of Omicron variants. The 10 ASEAN countries has reported 18,393,853 million cases with deaths 319,513 by 17 February 2022. COVID-19 responses by countries in Southeast Asia have diverse intensity in imposing lock down from strictest to less strict measures. The key government policy to restrict human mobility aims to contain the virus from spreading and at the same time the governments are taking health, social, and economic responses to save lives and limit the impacts to human and economic of the countries. This panel brings together academics/scholars and policy makers in charge with COVID-19 issues in their respective countries to share their countries on-going responses and challenges to deal with pandemic and way forward for cooperation to end the pandemic in Southeast Asia.

Chair:

Dr. Deasy Simandjuntak (*National Chengchi University, Taiwan*)

Panelists:

Prof. Dr. Tjandra Yoga Aditama, Sp.P(K), MARS, DTM&H, DTCE, FISR (*University of YARSI, Indonesia*)

Prof. Meredith Weiss (*Director of Semester in Washington, University at Albany, New York*)

Dr. Kristoffer B. Berse (*Associate Professor at the National College of Public Administration and Governance (UP_NCPAG) of the University of the Philippines Diliman*)

ROUNDTABLE 2:

Governing Systemic Risk and Cascading Risk in Southeast Asia

Friday, 10th June: 08.30-09.30 (virtual)

The recent eruption of the Covid-19 pandemic has the characteristics of cascading disasters as the surrounding effects are tremendous both in time, space, uncertainty, social and economic aspects, and hazardous conditions. Across Southeast Asia, the region's social and economy has been torn apart by COVID-19. The pandemic has uncovered the precariousness of healthcare systems, social protection, and the lack of financial resilience. The catastrophe struck a region already strained by geological disasters from earthquake to tsunami alongside climatic disasters from cyclones, floods, haze to drought. Above all, the Southeast Asia nations are relatively young and still struggling to come out of the colonial past, especially in poverty, political stability, education, and infrastructure development. Systemic risks are characterized by high complexity. The COVID-19 has reminded us that risk is increasingly systemic with the cascading effect, undermining the progress in Southeast Asia. The disruption caused by COVID-19 has shown how existing governance and risk management systems are challenged in the face of significant crisis events. Multiple types of risks intersect and lead to ripple effects across various sectors and impacts across societies. We are no longer able to address climate disasters, health, or environmental risk in separate approaches. We need a fresh look at addressing the contemporary interconnected risk landscape and introducing an agile process for current and future risks.

Chair:

Gusti Ayu Ketut Surtiarti, M.Si (*Researcher, National Research and Innovation Agency of Indonesia*)

Panelists:

Dr. Gianluca Pescaroli (*Director of the MSc in Risk, Disaster and Resilience IRDR, University College London, UK*)

Dr. Helena Varkkey (*Deputy Head, Department of International and Strategic Studies, Universiti Malaya, Malaysia*)

Prof. John McCarthy (*Associate Professor, Crawford School of Public Policy, ANU, Australia*)

ROUNDTABLE 3:

Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources Management Across Asia

Friday, 10th June: 08.30-09.30 (virtual)

Environment, climate change and natural resources management have been taking a center stage with policy makers and government across Asia. Experts recognize that Asia will be among hardest hit by the impacts of climate change. The climate crisis has put the very future of humanity at risk. However, the commitment to reduce emissions has been jeopardized as five Asian countries (China, Indonesia, Vietnam, Japan, India) are investing in 80% of the world's planned new coal plants. Air pollution level in Asia region is increasing with energy sector are responsible for the largest dioxide emissions. Transboundary haze pollution is also a persistent challenge. ASEAN region is also experienced decline of forest cover. Peat and mangrove forests are the most vulnerable forest types and are disappearing at a faster rate than other forest types. Coastal and Ocean are continuously under pressure of overfished and degraded. The economic growth-driven development of the ASEAN Member States (AMS) is fuelling most of the increase in natural resource exploitation and ensuing biodiversity loss. It needs strong commitment and lot of hard work to achieve sustainable and resilient community. Enhanced cross sector coordination and engaging with all stakeholders the private sector, communities and civil society are very essential to promote effective adaptation plans and sustainable development. This round table discussion will explore point of views from different academics and scholars in the region on a way forward to achieve more sustainable and resilient communities and sustainable development agenda in region.

Chair:

Rini Astuti, Ph.D (*Research Fellow, Australian National University*)

Panelists:

Ir. Laksmi Dhewanthi, M.A (*Director General of Climate Change Control, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry*)

Prof. Shawkat Alam (*Professor of International and Environmental Law at Macquarie Law School*)

Dr. Michelle Ann Miller (*a Senior Research Fellow at the Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore*)

ROUNDTABLE 4:

ASEAN, Multilateralism, Foreign Policy and Security in Indo Pasific Region

Saturday, 11th June: 08.30-09.30 (virtual)

As nations struggle to navigate their way in the pandemic situations that have been going on from the start of 2020, the dynamic of international politics is not something they can put aside. Relations among states and their stakeholder are still needed to be held through several adjustments such as fewer direct contact and virtual meetings. From all the issues discussed in the global forums, Indo-pacific is still one of the headlines. This new regional concept which aimed to highlight the geopolitical, geostrategic, and geoeconomic importance of the Pacific as well as the Indian ocean has generated pros and cons. The United States and its allies are rallying behind this concept, meanwhile, China and Russia tend to distance themselves from using it and prefer the previously used term Asia-Pacific. In responding to this competing perspective, ASEAN decided to launch ASEAN Outlook on Indo Pacific to ensure that the 10 membered regional organization will not be tangled in the competition. On the contrary, AOIP is an open proposal that stated four areas of cooperation that can be developed in the region with ASEAN partners regardless of their stance on Indo-Pacific. This round table will present various points of view about the Indo-Pacific and how this regional concept affects the global dynamics. ASEAN and the member states, which sit strategically within the Indo-Pacific hemisphere, will be the center of examination of each panelist.

Chair:

Prof. Dr. Dewi Fortuna Anwar (Research Professor at *National Research and Innovation Agency of Indonesia*)

Panelists:

H.E Amb. M.I Derry Aman A (*Permanent Representative of the Republic of Indonesia to ASEAN*)

Ann Marie Murphy, Ph.D (*Professor and Director of the Center for Foreign Policy Studies, School of Diplomacy and International Relations, Seton Hall University*)

Prof. Kai He (*Professor of International Relations and Director, Centre for Governance and Public Policy, Griffith University, Australia*)

ROUNDTABLE 5:

Academic and Scholarly Publishing in Asia

Saturday, 11th June: 08.30-09.30 (Virtual)

The effort to produce articles and books in internationally refereed journals and publication has become a major concern for new generation of researchers and academics in various science discipline including social science. Science has become synonymous with modernity. Southeast Asia government has invested more in R & D to make them more academic knowledge-production intensive. Collaboration and co-authorship is a helpful way for young scholars and Non-English speaking countries to get started in publishing. This panel will bring opportunities for academics and scholars in Southeast Asia with more knowledge from reputable international publication how to finding the right place to publish your paper, open access, digital platform and indexes.

Chair:

Noviastuti Putri Indrasari, M.A. (*BRIN Press*)

Panelists:

Alex Westcott Campbell (*Senior Editor Humanities and Social Science (Southeast and East Asia). Springer Singapore*)

Peter Schoppert (*Director, NUS Press, National University of Singapore*)

Narumi Shitara (*Network Division, CSEAS Kyoto University Publisher*)

Katie Peace (*Taylor and Francis*)

PANEL DISCUSSION SESSION

DAY 1 - 9 JUNE 2022

SESSION 1: 12.45 - 13.45 WIB

Panel 1.3

Economic Growth and Local Governance in Southeast Asia

Room: Antasena 1

Chair: Eka Nurjati, MM

Discussant: Panky Tri Febriansyah, SE, MIDEK

Presenters:

Muhammad Iqbal Maulana

“Village Economic Mapping for Issuing New Growth: Case Study in Tegal Regency”

Sanusi

“Government and Communities Roles in the Collaborative Governance for Ecotourism Policy: A Preliminary Mapping Analysis”

Parwa Oryzanti

“Optimization of Agropolitan-Agroindustrial Economic Development Towards a Sustainable Bioeconomic Circular based on Karacak Mangosteen”

Panel 5.5

Stories of Survival: Narrating and Performing Stories as Modes of Survival, Resistance, Learning, and Memory in Pandemic-Stricken Philippines (New Panel)

Room: Antasena 2

Chair: Charles Erize Ladia

Discussant: Rudell Ramirez

Presenters:

Charles Erize P. Ladia

“Contested Leadership in Times of Crisis: Narrative Policy Analysis of the COVID-19 Rhetoric of Philippine Vice President Leni Robredo and its Implications on her Presidential Campaigns on her Presidential Campaign”

Ms. Christine Joy A. Magpayo

“The Piston 6, the Police, and the People: Narratives of Hunger and Power and the Performance of Rhetorical Exigences in a Pandemic-Stricken Philippines”

Marvin Ray D. Olaes*

“Lola B Goes Digital: Designing a storytelling chatbot program for children in quarantine”

Panel 3.1

Demographic Change and Economic as well as Socio-Cultural Challenges in Southeast Asia

Room: Antasena 3

Chair: Angga Sisca Rahadian

Discussant: Meirina Ayumi M.

Presenters:

Sonyaruri Satiti

“Generations: Demographic Trends in Population and Workforce Indonesia”

Puguh Prasetyoputra

“Live longer but suffer more: Socio-economic, demographic, and spatial inequalities in disability among older persons in Indonesia”

Maika Louise Bugante*

“HOWRYA: The Quality of and Satisfaction with Life of Healthy Filipino Young Adults in Metro Manila during the Community Quarantine”

Panel 4.1

Emerging systemic risks and cascading risks in Southeast Asia

Room: Antasena 4

Chair: Dr. Kusnandar

Discussant: Gusti Ayu Surtiari, M. Si

Presenters:

Dwiyanti Kusumaningrum

“Deforestation and Systemic Risk in Jeneberang Watershed, South Sulawesi”

Ambar Sari Dewi

“The Inconsistency of COVID-19 Policies: The Narratives on Distrust and Resistance”

Hasti Widiasamratri

“A Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Approaches to Identify the Surface Fresh Water Resources Availability in Sulang sub-district, Rembang, Central Java Province”

Danilo Santos Cortez Jr*

“Putting Values into Actions: The Appraisal of the Socio-cultural Lynchpin of ASEAN’s Intra-regional Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response”

Panel 2.1A

Education and Teaching in 4.0 Era

Room: Al Nafoura Upper Level

Chair: Dini Dwikusumaningrum

Discussant: Rakhmat Hidayat, Ph.D

Presenters:

Dian Wahyu Utami

“‘Always on the move’: Commuting behaviour of migrants in Indonesia”

Amilia Novitasari

“Effectiveness of Online Learning Models for Engineering Courses at Civil and Environmental Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Indonesia (CEE FTUI)”

Hanna Patricia

“An Invigorated and Robust Education for Southeast Asia: The Importance of Teacher Upskilling and Adapting the 21st Century Curriculum”

Ivan Lilin Suryono

“Employment Link and Match Trends in The Digitalization Age”

Khofidotur Rofiah

“EasyIndo Apps: Digital Keyword Sign System for supporting inclusive University in Indonesia”

SESSION 2: 13.45 - 14.45

Panel 6.1

Religion and Pop Culture: Trends and Challenges in Contemporary Southeast Asia

Room: Antasena 1

Chair: M. Luthfi Khair A, S.Hum

Discussant: Wahyudi Akmaliah, M.Si

Presenters:

Agus Iswanto

“Negotiating Religious Identities and Traditions in Javanese Manuscript Culture: The Mamaca Tradition in Banyuwangi and Jember”

Nursalamah Siagian

“Dakwah Model in Millennial Generation Community (Study on Rumah Ta’arufqu, Bogor City)”

Indah Fadhilla*

“Prayer Poems for Reaching Happiness During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia”

Panel 7.1

Global and Local Challenges on Human Mobility

Room: Antasena 2

Chair: Paulus Rudolf Yuniarto

Discussant: Ahmad Helmy Fuady

Presenters:

Angela Iban

“Exploring the Role of African Diaspora in Southeast Asia for Indonesia-Afrika Trade Networks”

Robiatul Adhawiyah

“Trafficking Offlines (TIP) in Border Areas of Indonesia: An Issue of Human Security”

Fitranita Ibnu*

“Indonesian Migrant Workers During Pandemic Covid-19: Indonesian Government Policy, Implementation and It’ Implication”

Razel Navalt*

“Sis, mamsh, kasodan’: Affective Belonging and Solidarity in Facebook Groups among Filipino Women Migrants in Japan”

Panel 5.1A

Dynamics of Natural Resources Management (NRM) In Southeast Asia: Policy, Strategy and Social Practices

Room: Antasena 3

Chair: Annisa Meutia Ratri

Discussant: Dr. Adi Prasetijo

Presenters:

Lia Nuralia

“The Destruction of Priangan Cinchona Production as A Cultural Problem”

Augustina Situmorang

“Living with multiple stressors: the story of Small Scale Fishermen’s wives in Indonesia”

Sri Wahyuni

“Strategy of Enhancing Plantation Production in The Center of Excellent Area of Central Kalimantan”

Panel 9.1

ASEAN Leadership and The Future of Indo-Pacific

Room: Antasena 4

Chair: Mario Surya Ramadhan

Discussant: RR Emilia Yustiningrum, Ph.D

Presenters:

Azza Bimantara

“A Constructivist Analysis on ASEAN Centrality in Indo-Pacific Geopolitics”

Elpeni Fitrah

“Indonesian Strategic Approach in Indo-Pacific: The Prospect, Challenges, and Limitations”

Faudzan Farhana

“Chairmanship in ASEAN: Lessons Learned for Indonesia’s upcoming turn”

Panel 8.1

Democracy, Governance, and Digitalisation

Room: Al Nafoura Upper Level

Chair: Defbry Margiansyah

Discussant: Bayu Dardias Kurniadi, Ph.D

Presenters:

Isabella Edzel Importante

“Effect of Police Brutality Tweets on Emerging Adults’ Opinion Towards Philippine National Police”

Gil Diaz Turingan

“Hashtag Democracy The #Democracy in the 2020 Thai Student Movement”

Zulfia Hanum Alfi Syahr

“The Bailiff’ Services in The Electronic Judicial Era in Indonesia”

Firman Noor

“Indonesia Political Condition Post COVID-19 Pandemic: The Continuation of Democracy Stagnation Tendency and Its Solution”

Benjamin Velasco

“An Epidemic of Human Rights Violations: The Authoritarian Response to COVID-19 in Duterte’s Philippines”

SESSION 3: 14.45 - 15.45 WIB

Panel 2.1B

Education and Teaching in 4.0 Era

Room: Antasena 1

Chair: Dini Dwikusumaningrum

Discussant: Rakhmat Hidayat, Ph.D

Presenters:

Besar Agung Martono

“Multidimensional Scaling of Tracer Study Among Universities to Improve Outcome Based Education in Indonesia”

Mirza Ayunda Pratiwi

“A Roadmap of the Challenges and Obstacles for Indonesian Generation Z in Meeting Future Work Needs After Covid-19 Pandemic in the Southeast Asia Labor Market”

Gregorius Andika Ariwibowo

“Cultural Heritage of the Spice Route and the Development of Historical Learning in Banten Province”

Mira Handayani

“Field School Effectiveness on Productivity of Paddy Irrigated Systems in Aceh Besar Regency, Indonesia”

Panel 3.2

Youth Bulge and Policy Response in Southeast Asia

Room: Antasena 2

Chair: Puguh Prasetyoputro

Discussant: Dr. Augustina Situmorang

Presenters:

Teguh Widodo

“Another Meaning behind the Differences between Median Age at First Marriage and Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse”

Sari Kristiana

“Differentials in Reproductive Health Knowledge among Adolescents in Indonesia”

Andre Samosir

“Medical Students’ Well-Being: Phenomenological Perspectives from Indonesia”

Panel 4.2

Changing the resilience paradigm in Southeast Asia’ post- COVID-19 world

Room: Antasena 3

Chair: Dewi Ratna Kurnia Sari

Discussant: Dr. Rusli Cahyadi

Presenters:

Heni Marta Diana

“Risk perception of the vulnerable group in facing post-disaster of Rob Flood in North Jakarta Coastal Using Social Network Approach”

Ani Rostiyati

“Black and White in Punk World”

Kerby Clado Alvarez*

“Katatagan: Reexamining Resilience as a Filipino Disaster Adaptation Concept”

Virgiemari Salazar*

“Governing Climate Change the ASEAN Way: The Role of Interests, Institutions, and Ideas”

Panel 5.1B

Dynamics of Natural Resources Management (NRM) In Southeast Asia: Policy, Strategy and Social Practices

Room: Antasena 4

Chair: Annisa Meutia Ratri

Discussant: Dr. Suraya Afiff

Presenters:

Dodi Widiyanto

“Food security landscape in South East Asian countries: A conceptual solution”

Purnamawati

“First time implementation sustainable waste management of Osaki system Japan model with based cooperation government, residents and company in Indonesia (Depok City, Bali and Jakarta Province)”

Nhut Minh Le

“Response to Climate Change Disasters in Vietnam Towards Asean Cooperation Through Investment in Projects Against Deforestation and Forest Degradation”

Laely Nurhidayah*

“Land use Change, Food security and Climate Change adaptation: A case study from Jeneberang River watershed, South Sulawesi Indonesia”

Panel 6.2

Religion and Gender Issues: Trends, Problems and Challenges in Southeast Asia

Room: **Al Nafoura Upper Level**

Chair: Isnenningtyas Yulianti, S.S, M.A

Discussant: Prof. Dr. Widjajanti M Santoso

Presenters:

Paul Benedict Abuedo Serafica

“The Overseas Female Protagonists: Images on the Emerging Genre of Films about Filipino Diaspora”

Chonnipa Amornwat

“Changing gender regime in Karen community: A case study of Karen women in Mae Ramat Sub-District Tak Province”

Handika Mukti

“Women’s March during the Covid-19 Pandemic (The study of the Feminism Movement for Women’s in Indonesia – Malaysia)”

Amelia Rahmawati

“Where is our old respect for each other? Reflection Indonesia society towards homosexual in the beginning 20th century and 21st century.”

Umi Masfiah

“The Construction of the Piety of Women Adhering to the Tarekat Annaqshabandiyah al-Khalidiyah al-Mujaddadiyah in Banyumas Regency, Central Java”

SESSION 4: 16.15 - 17.15 WIB

Panel 7.2A

Human Rights and Protection of Migrant Workers

Room: Antasena 1

Chair: Vera Bararah Barid

Discussant: Asma Zahratun Nabila

Presenters:

May Thu Zaw

“Promoting the Right to Health of Myanmar Migrant Workers in Mae Sot Province, Thailand: Accessibility to Adequate Health Care Services* *May Thu Zaw, Dr Aye Mar Win, Lecturer, Professor, Department of Law, Hpa

An University, Hinthada University”

Retno Widyastuti

“Return Migration and Reintegration Experiences of Indonesian Migrant Workers: Case Study of Desbumi in Central Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara Province”

Pandu Prayoga*

“ASEAN’s Response to Sea-based Slavery in Supply Chain: Roots and Policy”

Panel 8.2

Human Rights, Peace, and Conflict Management

Room: Antasena 2

Chair: Dr. Arie Ruhyanto

Discussant: Irine Hiraswari Gayatri

Presenters:

Gede Indra Pramana

“Postmemory Politics and Cultural Strategies: Exhumation of Mass Grave in Jembrana, Bali”

Riris Katharina

“Special Autonomy as Final Solution to Separatist Conflict in Papua”

Dessy Maeyangsari

“Back to the Ground: Recognizing the South-East Asian Local Wisdom and Indigenous People for Future Resilient”

Panel 9.2

Trends in Economy and Development in the Southeast Asia

Room: Antasena 3

Chair: Lidya Christin Sinaga, MA

Discussant: Dr. Agus Syarip Hidayat

Presenters:

Zamroni Salim

“Indonesia’s Trade Expansion to Potential Partners Under More Protective Global Markets During The Pandemic of COVID-19”

Zhaohul Wang*

“Varieties of Politicization: A Comparative Study of Belt and Road Initiative Infrastructure Projects in Malaysia and Indonesia”

Faudzan Farhana*

“Sailing in the future: Will Southeast Asian Countries be ready to welcome Unmanned Commercial Vessels in their Waters?”

Panel 1.1

Inclusion, Inequality and Middle Class in Southeast Asia

Room: Antasena 4

Chair: Kanetasya Sabilla, SE

Discussant: Rus'an Nasrudin, S.E., MIDEK, Ph D

Presenters:

Pihri Buhaerah

“The Possibility of Running Full Employment: A New Insight from Indonesia’s Village Fund”

Julian Adrian Halim

“The role of organisational flexibility in building organisational readiness for change toward sustainable energy”

Benjamin Velasco

“Revisiting Models of Economic Development in the Philippines in the Light of the Pandemic”

Panel 5.1C

Dynamics of Natural Resources Management (NRM) In Southeast Asia: Policy, Strategy and Social Practices

Room: Al Nafoura Upper Level

Chair: Annisa Meutia Ratri

Discussant: Prof. John F. McCarthy

Presenters:

Wahyu Prasetyawan

“Weak state capacity and enforcement: environmental degradation in Riau”

Yohanes I Wayan Marianta

“Catholic Church and Antimining Movements in Flores and Lembata, Indonesia”

PANEL DISCUSSION SESSION

DAY 2 - 10 JUNE 2022

SESSION 1: 09.45 - 10.45 WIB

Panel 3.3

Implications of an Aging Population, Elderly Care and Social Workers in Southeast Asia

Room: Antasena 1

Chair: Deshinta Vibriyanti

Discussant: Dr. Ir. Lilis Heri Mis Cich

Presenters:

Syahmida Arsyad

“Elderly People Issues in Indonesia: Determinant of working elderly in demographic transition”

Rina Herartri

“Intergenerational Transfers and Elderly Living Arrangements in Indonesia”

Mugia Bayu Raharja

“Elderly and health insurance coverage in Indonesia”

Panel 7.2B

Human Rights and Protection of Migrant Workers

Room: Antasena 2

Chair: Pandu Prayoga

Discussant: Retno Widyastuti

Presenters:

Asma Zahratun Nabila

“Can the Subaltern Resist?: A Discussion about Patriarchal Capitalism in Indonesia’s Labor Migration System”

Athiqah Nur Alami

“‘Whithered Before Blooming’: The Failure of Indonesia’s Infrastructure of Migrant Workers’ Protection”

Vera Bararah*

“Strategies to Improve Legal Protection for Indonesian Migrant Workers in Malaysia under Human Rights Obligation”

Panel 5.4A

Understanding the Social Disruptions and Impacts of COVID-19 In Southeast Asia: Changes, Lessons and Strategies

Room: Antasena 3

Chair: Ikbal Maulana

Discussant: Mario Ivan Lopez, Ph.D

Presenters:

Aditya Lia Ramadona

“Analysis of mobility and social interaction resident in Jakarta, Indonesia, to build contact networks for COVID-19”

Mardiana Dwi Puspitasari

“Applying science to explain marital dissolution in West Java, Indonesia, during the Covid-19 outbreak”

Alfian Sugiyarto*

“Disruption of Pharmaceutical Services in Hospital During The Covid19 Pandemic (Case Study at Pasar Minggu Regional Public Hospital)”

Rachmanto

“The Changing Role of Civil Society and Government”

Panel 6.3

Religion and Minority Rights: Problems and Challenges in Crafting Inclusive Citizenship in Southeast Asia

Room: Antasena 4

Chair: M. Saifullah Rohman, M.A

Discussant: M. Khoirul Muqtafa, Ph.D

Presenters:

Harry Bawono

“State Archiving System Against Indigenous Religions Post Issuance of Constitutional Court Decree Number 97/PU-XIV/2016”

Rita Pranawati

“Special Protection and The Fulfilment of the Ahmadiyya Children Basic Rights, Manis Lor, Kuningan West Java”

Anik Farida

“The Politics of Exclusion Based on Religious Identity (Shiah Case in Indonesia)”

Giselle Lugo Miole

“Hybridized educational approach for indigenous learners: promotion of indigenous knowledge in the Philippine higher education”

Panel 4.3

Disaster Resilience and Environmental Sustainability (New Panel)

Room: **Al Nafoura Upper Level**

Chair: Sawang Meesang

Discussant: Dr. Galuh Syahbana Indraprasta

Presenters:

Dr. Wanwalee Inpina

“Child Rights Protection Regarding Safe Learning Facilities in accordance with the Comprehensive School Safety Framework: A Case Study of Schools in Phan District Areas, Chiang Rai Province”

Reni Juwitasari

“Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Education in Thailand”

Asst. Prof. Areerat Kosita

“Child Rights Protection Regarding Safe Learning Facilities in accordance with the Comprehensive School Safety Framework: A Case Study of Schools in Phan District Areas, Chiang Rai Province”

Yuki Miyake PhD

“New Challenges of Flood Management and Resilience Building at Border Communities: A Case Study of Floods over the Transboundary Sai River”

Kunanon Pannila

“Role of Local Government in Sustainable Community Forest Management: A Case Study of Ban Pi, Chiang Kam District, Phayao Province”

SESSION 2: 10.45 - 11.45 WIB

Panel 8.4

Identity and Urban Politics and Social Movemen

Room: Antasena 1

Chair: Choerunnisa Noor Syahid, M.Si

Discussant: Prof. Dr. Cahyo Pamungkas

Presenters:

Dini Suryani

“Civil Society and Democratization of Natural Resource Governance”

Wasisto Raharjo Jati

“Faith, Gender, & Politics: Religious Appearance and Candidate Support in Indonesian Elections”

Mya Moe Khaing

“Air Pollution Impacts on Public Health (Right to Health) in Myanmar”

Panel 9.3

Southeast Asia Countries' Foreign Policy in Multiplex World

Room: Antasena 2

Chair: Khanisa Krisman, MA

Discussant: Dr. Adriana Elisabeth

Presenters:

Darren Ramon Chichioco Avestruz

“Of Hegemonies and Rivalries: The US-China Relations in the Southeast Asia”

Patrick James B. Serra

“Sun Yat-sen, Pan-Asianism and the Early Relations of the First Philippine Republic, 1899-1902”

Rizka Fiani Prabaningtyas and Mario Surya Ramadhan*
“Indonesia’s Middle Power Diplomacy in G20”

Panel 5.4B

Understanding the Social Disruptions and Impacts of COVID-19 In Southeast Asia: Changes, Lessons and Strategies

Room: Antasena 3

Chair: Dr. Ikbal Maulana
Discussant: Abdul Rohman, Ph.D

Presenters:

Dimas Caraka Ramadani

“The Economics of Perception in Digital Platforms: Markets of Herbal Supplements during Indonesia Covid-19 Pandemic”

Suyami

“The Pandemic is Not to Be Wailed: (Micro-Entrepreneur’s Revival in Encountering COVID-19)”

Zakiyah

“Online Da’wa during Pandemic Covid-19; An Alternative Approach to Deliver Islamic Teaching”

Carmita Eliza

“Save the Squash: Materialities in Rescuing Produce”

Panel 2.3

Digitalization, Future of Work, and the Consequences for Work-Related Issues

Room: Antasena 4

Chair: Ruth Meilianna, SE.
Discussant: Dr. Riwanto Tirtosudarmo

Presenters:

Vanda Ningrum

“Child Labour in Small-Scale Fisheries: An Empirical Evidence From South Sulawesi, Indonesia”

Rudell Antonio Ramirez

“The Relationship of Organizational Assimilation to the Power Distance Cultural Dimension of Filipino Online English Teachers”

Diyana Putranto

“Digital Marketing Strategy in Strengthening Destination Branding in The Thematic Village of Mulyaharja”

Rosella Moya Torrecampo

“The Marginalization of Local Language Experts in the Digitalization and Global North Shift of Professional Opportunities”

Panel 1.4

Globalization and Nationalism in Trade and Investment Panel in Southeast Asia

Room: Al Nafoura Upper Level

Chair: Felix Wisnu Handoyo, SE. M.Sc

Discussant: Deasy Damayanti Putri Pane, ST, MT, Ph.D

Presenters:

Agus Syarip Hidayat

“The Main Drivers of Local Business Internationalization During The COVID-19 Pandemic”

Yunxi Wu

“Multi-functionality of transnational agribusiness beyond economic development: A case of oolong tea industry in Central Highlands of Vietnam”

Estuti Fitri Hartini

“Impact of Liquidity, Asset Structure and Business Risk on Capital Structure of Automotive and Component Companies”

Ilham Dary Athallah

“Indonesia’s Success Constructing Freeport’s Smelter in Gresik: Why Building it on a Loss?”

SESSION 3: 15.30 - 16.30 WIB

Panel 5.2B

Understanding the Social Disruptions and Impacts of COVID-19 In Southeast Asia: Changes, Lessons and Strategies

Room: Antasena 1

Chair: Ibnu Nadzir Daraini

Discussant: Dr. Annisa R. Beta

Presenters:

Wabilia Husnah

“The Image of “Indonesian Brides” in Mail-Order Brides Catalog: The Lens of Feminist Cultural Studies”

Erwin dela Cruz

“Gaya sa Pelikula (?): Dialectics of male homosexuality in media in the course of glocalization of the Boys Love (BL) genre in the Philippines”

Nabila Santoso*

“Breaking the Boundaries: Digital Fashion and its Potential in Southeast Asia’s Fashion Industry”

Dwi Atmawati*

“The Dynamics of Anthroponymy in Java Society”

Panel 6.4

Identity, Religion and Conflict: Past and Current Trends in Southeast Asia

Room: Antasena 2

Chair: Hidayatullah Rabbani, MA

Discussant: Dr. Ahmad Nuril Huda, MA

Presenters:

Saparudin

“Ideological Framing, Mosques, and Conflict: Bargaining Position of Salafi Movement in Lombok, Indonesia”

Saifulloh Rohman*

“Keeping a Harmony among Tenggerese in Ngadas, Malang Regency; Cultural Strategy in Deescalating Religious Conflict”

Abd Hanan*

The Future of Religious Freedom in Madura in the Wake of the Oathbound Conversion of Shi’ites in Sampang into Sunni

Mikka Nurrochsyam*

“The Adam Religion: Samin Society Continuities and Changes”

Panel 7.3

Migration, Integration, and (Dual) Citizenship

Room: Antasena 3

Chair: Dr. Bondan Widyatmoko

Discussant: Dr. Paramithaningrum

Presenters:

Abel Agbayani Ubaldo

“Guilt and Gratitude: A Comparison of Singaporean and Filipino Responses to Ilo Ilo (2013)”

Ali Setiono

“An Analysis of Determinants and Effects of Socio-Economic Factors on Labor Migration: Evidence in Indonesia Using IFLS 2007-2014”

Mariam Agonos*

“A phenomenological study on Filipinos in Diaspora: Sense of belonging and citizenship in the host countries among Filipinos in Taiwan”

Patrick Serra*

“Tracing Filipino Communities in French Indochina in the early 20th century”

Panel 9.4

Revisiting International Relations theory in Indonesia: Contending Perspectives (New Panel)

Room: Antasena 4

Chair: Musa Maliki, Ph.D

Discussant: Shofwan Al Banna, Ph.D

Presenters:

Ahmad Rizky Mardhatillah Umar

“Cosmopolitanism Pancasila”

Muhammad Yusra*

Localising The Southeast Asian International Relations: Indonesian Role as The Hegemon “Pangulu”

Irine Hiraswari Gayatri*

“Norm Diffusion and Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda: The Case of Indonesia”

Panel 8.3

Defense, Security, and Hybrid Threats

Room: Al Nafoura Upper Level

Chair: Nurina Vidya Hutagalung, M.Si (Han)

Discussant: Prof. Dr. Ikrar Nusa Bhakti

Presenters:

Putri Ariza Kristimanta

“Organizing the outbreak: Introducing Indonesia’s Covid-19 Regulations and Speeches Dataset, March 2020 – March 2021”

Diandra Megaputri Mengko

“Reforming Intelligence: The Prospects and Challenges of Parliamentary Oversight in Contemporary Indonesia”

Mehmet Furkan Ergüln

“Handling Transition After The Coup: Comparing Turkey and Thailand’s Transition to Civilian Rule After The Coups in 1980 and 2014”

Panji Syofiadisna*

“The Power Behind the Code: Artillery on the Spice Route and Maritime Domination by Company”

SESSION 4: 16.30 - 17.30 WIB

Panel 1.5

New Developmentalism in Southeast Asia

Room: Antasena 1

Chair: Chitra Indah Yuliana

Discussant: Dr. Trina Fizzanty

Presenters:

Sri Sarjana

“Economic Development through Scientific Evolution in Bibliometric Analysis”

Achsanah Hidayatina

“Revisiting The U-Shaped Feminization Hypothesis: The Case of Indonesia”

Fahmi Rizki Fahroji

“Let the Community Decide: Examining Grassroots and Policy Level Initiatives in KPPN Citamansakti, Sukabumi Regency, Indonesia”

Lim Peng Han

“The AIFL Model for Economic Development and Social Integration in the Region: Creating Sustainable Cities, a Digital Broadcasting and Advertising Industry, Diverse Unique Sporting Cultures, Merchandizing Industries and a Potential Tourism Industry”

Panel 7.4A

Diaspora Struggle and Cooperation During the Global Pandemic

Room: Antasena 2

Chair: Rita Pawestri Setyaningsih

Discussant: Henny Rosalinda

Presenters:

Fikri Angga Reksa

“Managing the crisis: The role of local leaders in crisis communications during the Pandemic COVID-19 in Central Maluku”

Puji Hastuti

Plague Mobility of Covid-19 in Upper Sembakung mediated by Cross-Border Rite as Materiality ANT

Asih Purwanti*

Indonesians’ well-being in Taiwan during the Covid-19 Pandemic from a Human Security approach

Panel 5.2A

Digital Humanities: The Role of Digital and Communication Technology in Shaping Society, Contemporary Culture, Art, and History in Southeast Asia

Room: Antasena 3

Chair: Ranny Rastati

Discussant: Dr. Fiona Suwana

Presenters:

Rogelio Alicor Panao

“Do informational citizens make governments sincere? Evidence from state media framing of COVID19 in the Philippines”

Rangga Kala Mahaswa

“Rethinking Post-Pandemic and Digital Anthropocene in Southeast Asia”

Patrick Flores Campos*

“Audiovisual Culture, Human Rights, and Activist Documentary Practice Under Duterte”

Panel 5.2C

Digital Humanities: The Role of Digital and Communication Technology in Shaping Society, Contemporary Culture, Art, and History in Southeast Asia

Room: Antasena 4

Chair: Ibnu Nadzir Daraini

Discussant: Dr. Annisa R. Beta

Presenters:

Ashar Murdihastomo

“Integrated Virtual Exhibition as a Media for Introducing Indonesian Cultural Heritage in Overseas Case Study on the Hindu-Buddhist Statues”

Andrian Wikayanto*

“Metaverse for Digital Artist”

Muhammad Naziful Haq*

“The Fate of Communication Science in Digital Indonesia: Repeating Sociology’s Nemesis in the New Order Era?”

Panel 2.4

Entrepreneurship and Innovation

Room: Al Nafoura Upper Level

Chair: Ivan Lilin Suryono, S.Si, M.Ec.Dev

Discussant: Prof. Zantermans Rajagukguk, S.H

Presenters:

Nanang Suwondo

“Development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Through Modernization and Digitization Training to Compete in the Digital Age towards New Society 5.0”

Siti Muawanah

“Life Skill Program in Madrasah: The Best Practice of Vocational Program in MAN 2 Kulonprogo”

Debira Paramita Siregar

“Prediction of Upcoming Sales for New Home-Scale Businesses Making DHandmade Bags with Time Series Analysis Method”

Nawawi*

Understanding Digital Talent Potential in Indonesia’s SMEs: A Case Study from West Sumatra, West Java and DI Yogyakarta

PANEL DISCUSSION SESSION DAY 3 - 11 JUNE 2022

SESSION 1: 09.45 - 10.45 WIB

Panel 8.5

Election, Political Party, and Representation

Room: Antasena 1

Chair: Mouliza Kristhopher Donna Sweinstani, S.IP, M.IP

Discussant: Dr. Sri Nuryanti

Presenters:

Nina Andriana

“How Political Parties Consider Social Media as One of the Political Communication Tools: A Case Study on PDI-Perjuangan and PSI”

Kurniawati Hastuti Dewi

“‘The Gender Equality of Civil Society’ Framework: Mapping of Women NGOs’ Capacity in Supporting Women’s Political Participation in Indonesia”

Luky Sandra Amalia

“The Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP) in Thought and Action”

Devi Darmawan

“Preserving Democracy: Strengthening “checks and balances mechanism” to prevent state capture in Indonesia”

Wawan Ichwanuddin

“Do Selective Incentives Drive Party Activism? A Study of Party Members of Two Political Parties in Solo, Central Java”

Panel 9.5

Critical Outlook and Comparative Implication on Taiwan’s New Southbound Policy: An Indonesian Perspective (New Panel)

Room: Antasena 2

Chair: Rita Pawestri Setyaningsih

Discussant: Dr. Taufiq Tanasaldy

Presenters:

Tate agape Bawana

“Taiwan – Indonesia Economic Partnership Under the Unofficial Relation”

Maulana Amrullah

“Indonesian Perceptions of the Implementation of Taiwan New Southbound Policy:

Restu Karlina Rahayu

“Going south, greater clout? An empirical analysis of Indonesian perception towards Taiwan’s New Southbound Policy”

Asih Purwanti

“Perceptions on Human Security during the Covid-19 Pandemic among Indonesian students in Taiwan”

Tonny Dian Effendi

“Reciprocal Asymmetrical relationship in the Indonesia-Taiwan Relations: Case Study to Indonesians and Taiwanese students’ thesis topic during the implementation of New Southbound Policy (2016-2021)”

Septyan Prakoso

“The Significance of Indonesia’s Democracy Index towards Taiwan’s Investment to Indonesia 2010-2020: A Brief Analysis”

Panel 1.6

Digital and Innovation Economy in Southeast Asia

Room: Antasena 3

Chair: Pihri Buhaerah, SE. MIDEK

Discussant: Nika Pranata, SE. ME. MPP

Presenters:

Itca Istia Wahyuni

“Brand Activation Tool on Integrated Marketing Communication (IMC): Interactive Brand Experience”

Trina Fizzanty

“How SMEs and Startups build business partnership: Indonesia case studies”

Dina Nurul Fitria*

“Shaping the Sustainability in Higher Education Paradigm Amidst Post Pandemic Covid 19: Case study in Agribusiness Industry”

Adityo Wicaksono*

“Boosting Digital Startups Ecosystem in Indonesia: A strategy for economic recovery”

Panel 2.5

Social Protection and Inclusive Labour Market

Room: Antasena 4

Chair: Norman Luther

Discussant: Titik Handayani

Presenters:

Triyono

“Informal Sector Workers’ Income and Access to Social Security in Indonesia”

Inayah Hidayati

““Birds of A Feather Flock Together””: Ethnic Communities and Social Capital of Migrants in Batam”

Ngadi

“Featuring Digital Labor Market across Generation of Workers in Indonesia”

Irwan Sitorus

“Analysis of Job Satisfaction Seen from The Perspective of Compensation, Leadership & Ohs Commitment at PT. Trans Logistics in Jakarta”

Agus Faisal

“Performance of Bus Operation Officers 1 at PT Transportasi Jakarta in Digital Era: Do The Work Involvement, Loyalty, and Team Cooperation Matter?”

Panel 6.5

Religion and The Digital Age: New Media, Digital Culture and Religious Practice

Room: Al Nafoura Upper Level

Chair: M. Nur Prabowo

Discussant: Dr. Suhadi Cholil

Presenters:

Firmanda Taufiq

“Post-Covid-19 Society: Between Spiritual Piety and Religious Authority”

Fauziah Muslimah

“Expression of Millennial Generation Da’wah on Social Media in the Era of Disruption (Study on Mosque Youth Community in Indonesia)”

Ahmad Nuril Huda*

“Ngaji Islam in Clubhouse: Religious Learning and the Transformation of Digital Public in Muslim Indonesia”

SESSION 2: 10.45 - 11.45 WIB

Panel 7.4B

Diaspora Struggle and Cooperation During the Global Pandemic

Room: Antasena 1

Chair: Puji Hastuti, S.Sos

Discussant: Dr. Sartika Soesilowati

Presenters:

Irin Oktafiani

“Challenges of Indonesian Migrant Workers in Malaysia during the Pandemic”

Sylvia Yazid

“Identifying Vulnerabilities of Women Migrant Workers during the Pandemic”

Rita Pawestri Setyaningsih

“Halal Tourism Development in Improving Welfare of Indonesian Muslim Community in Taiwan”

Panel 3.4

Investing Health and Education for Adolescent Girls and Maternal Mothers in Southeast Asia

Room: Antasena 2

Chair: Sri Sunarti Purwaningsih

Discussant: Dr. Ni Ketut Aryastami, MCN, MSc

Presenters:

Yuly Astuti

“Women’s autonomy on maternal healthcare utilization: between cultural tradition and “control” over health decision making in Papua, Indonesia”

Angga Sisca

“The socio-cultural context of barriers to exclusive breastfeeding practices: Results from a mixed-methods study in Indonesia”

Rindang Ekawati

“What Causes Young Mothers of Twenties with Two or More Children Still Think of Having More in Indonesia”

Panel 5.3A

COVID-19 and Vulnerable, Marginalized and High-Risk Groups: Experiences in Southeast Asia

Room: Antasena 3

Chair: Sentiela Ocktaviana

Discussant: Dicky C. Pelupessy, Ph.D

Presenters:

Evalina Franciska Hutasoit

“The Characteristics of Pregnant Women and Contributing Factors to Pregnancy during COVID-19 Pandemic in Deli Serdang, North Sumatera”

Deny Hidayati

“The Importance of Family and Community Approach in Reducing Risk of the Elderly in Facing COVID-19 Pandemic”

Precious Pantoja

“A Barangay-Level Case Study of Socioeconomic Disparity & COVID-19 in Krus Na Ligas, Quezon City, Philippines”

Panel 8.6

Decentralisation, Regional Autonomy, and Local Politics

Room: Antasena 2

Chair: Dini Suryani, MA

Discussant: Dr. Agus Syarip Hidayat

Presenters:

Chelsea Janine

“Grassroots Democracy in Southeast Asia”

Fredrick Broven

“the Emergence of Subnational Authoritarianism in Competitive Election? Evidence from North Labuhanbatu”

Septi Satriani

“The Road to Territorial Politics Through the Special Law of Yogyakarta Number 13 of 2012”

Mardiyanto Wahyu T

“Impaired Institutionalisation of Special Autonomy and Perpetuation of Conflict in Papua, Indonesia”

Mouliza K. Donna

“Reification of Political Parties in Indonesia: Between Organization and Personalization”

Panel 5.3A

COVID-19 and Vulnerable, Marginalized and High-Risk Groups: Experiences in Southeast Asia

Room: Antasena 3

Chair: Sentiela Ocktaviana

Discussant: Dicky C. Pelupessy, Ph.D

Presenters:

Evalina Franciska Hutasoit

“The Characteristics of Pregnant Women and Contributing Factors to Pregnancy during COVID-19 Pandemic in Deli Serdang, North Sumatera”

Deny Hidayati

“The Importance of Family and Community Approach in Reducing Risk of the Elderly in Facing COVID-19 Pandemic”

Precious Pantoja

“A Barangay-Level Case Study of Socioeconomic Disparity & COVID-19 in Krus Na Ligas, Quezon City, Philippines”

Panel 1.2

Rural Development in Southeast Asia

Room: Antasena 4

Chair: Kanetasya Sabilla, SE

Discussant: Purwanto, Ph.D

Presenters:

Luh Putu Mahyuni

“How Do Social Entrepreneurs Establish Sustainable Value Chain? A Model of Social Entrepreneurs-induced Social Network to Develop Resilient Rural Economy”

Ary Widiyanto

“Policy and Implementation of Community Forestry in Myanmar: Community Empowerment in The Rural Area”

Sanusi

“Communication Strategy on Diffusion Process in Livestock Food Security in Indonesia and Southeast Asia Region”

Panel 8.6

Decentralisation, Regional Autonomy, and Local Politics

Room: Al Nafoura Upper Level

Chair: Dini Suryani, MA

Discussant: Dr. Agus Syarip Hidayat

Presenters:

Chelsea Janine

“Grassroots Democracy in Southeast Asia”

Fredick Broven

“the Emergence of Subnational Authoritarianism in Competitive Election? Evidence from North Labuhanbatu”

Septi Satriani

“The Road to Territorial Politics Through the Special Law of Yogyakarta Number 13 of 2012”

Mardyanto Wahyu T

“Impaired Institutionalisation of Special Autonomy and Perpetuation of Conflict in Papua, Indonesia”

Mouliza K. Donna

“Reification of Political Parties in Indonesia: Between Organization and Personalization”

SESSION 3: 13.00 - 14.00 WIB

Panel 8.7

The Pandemic Pretext: Furthering Authoritarianism Under COVID-19 (New Panel)

Room: Antasena 1

Chair: Trinh Huu Long

Discussant: Dr. Deasy Simandjuntak

Presenters:

Trinh Huu Long

“Vietnam, COVID-19, and digital authoritarianism”

Jenny

“The (Ir)relevance of Jokowi’s Pragmatism amidst the Pandemic Setting”

Panel 5.3B

COVID-19 and Vulnerable, Marginalized and High-Risk Groups: Experiences in Southeast Asia

Room: Antasena 2

Chair: Sentiela Ocktaviana

Discussant: Dicky C. Pelupessy, Ph.D

Presenters:

Irin Oktafiani

“Indigenous People in The Global Pandemic: Responses of Various Adat Communities in Indonesia during Covid-19 Pandemic”

Jaka Ramdani

“Prayer Poems for Reaching Happiness During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia”

Felicitas Wiji Lestari

“Indonesian Migrant Workers in Taiwan during the Covid-19 Pandemic: Language, Cultural and Policy Problems”

Panel 2.2

Vocational Programme and Skill Mismatch

Room: Antasena 3

Chair: Puji Hastuti, S.Sos

Discussant: Dr. Irsyad Zamjani

Presenters:

Anggi Afriansyah

“Challenges and Strategies for Development of Fishery Training and Counseling in Ambon, Maluku Province”

Beni Teguh Gunawan

“Effectiveness of Vocational Training on Minimizing School-Job Mismatch”

Nugroho Eko

“Model of the Favourite Madrasah Ibtidaiyah with Islamic Boarding School Base in Sleman District: Case Study MI Afkaruna”

Elias C. Olapane

“Reducing Poverty Through Free Tertiary Education Grant in the Philippines “

Christian Placido Palma*

Online Capacity Building Activities (OCBA): the PPP Center’s Strategic Response to Learner Demand in the Time of the Pandemic

Panel 7.5

The Roles of Indonesian Diaspora in the Host Countries: Potencies, Agencies, and Networks (New Panel)

Room: Antasena 4

Chair: Prima Nurahmi Mulyasari

Discussant: Prof. Dr. Yekti Maunati

Presenters:

Lamijo

“Indonesian Professionals Diaspora in Malaysia: Potencies, Roles, and Networks”

Firman Budianto

“Promoting Diversity, Introducing the Value of Islam: Muslim Indonesian Professionals in Corporate Japan”

Meilinda Sari Y

“Indonesia’s culinary business in Australia: Deciphering the Indonesian diaspora’s potencies for Indonesia Spice Up the World”

Syahril Siddik

“The Poetics of Gender: Indonesian Women Diaspora and the Moderate Islam Movement in the Netherlands”

Betti Rosita Sari

“Mapping the Recent Development of Transnational Academic Mobility in Southeast Asia: Case study of Indonesian Scholars in the Malaysian Higher Education”

ACADEMIC WRITING WORKSHOP

Introduction

The SEASIA Biennial Conference is organized by the Consortium for Southeast Asian Studies in Asia, consisting of thirteen leading educational and research institutions in the Asian region. This conference is an academic forum for scholars, researchers, and practitioners from Asia and other regions to enrich and share knowledge and contemporary strategic issues in Southeast Asia.

One of the conference's side events in SEASIA 2022 is academic writing workshops, which help the researcher hone their writing skills by learning about text organization, structure, and argumentation. The workshop participants will learn about preparing manuscripts for submission to academic journals and receiving feedback on their writing, such as the paper's central question, argument, and presentation. Participants will leave the workshop prepared to complete a preliminary draft of a research manuscript. Furthermore, a discussion on the publishing opportunities and prospective academic journals will be part of the workshop.

Objectives

The objective of this workshop is to give participants feedback on their preliminary research manuscript and discussion on the publishing opportunities.

Implementation

The workshop will be held offline in the conference venue on Friday, June 10th 2022, at 13.00 – 14.30 WIB (Jakarta Time). However, the organizing committee is adaptive amidst the pandemic, and an online session will be possible. The workshop will be conducted in English and Bahasa Indonesia. The workshop will be 90 minutes long and involve some discussion and Q&A.

WORKSHOP RUNDOWN	
13.00 – 13.05	Opening by the moderator - Putri Ariza Kristimanta, M. Si (Han)
13.05 – 13.20	Research writing overview - Dr. Thung Ju Lan
13.20 – 13.35	Composing research paper structure - Dr. Hendricus Andy Simarmata, S.T., M.Si
13.35 – 14.20	Q and A on the submitted paper (the participant will be split into two groups and have a discussion on their paper with the facilitators)
14.20 – 14.30	Closing by moderator

Facilitators

Two internationally published authors will facilitate the workshop:

Dr. Thung Ju Lan (The Research Center for Society and Culture – Indonesia, National Research and Innovation Agency) is a Senior Researcher, The Research Center for Society and Culture. She hold Ph.D (Sociology) from La Trobe University and M.A. (Sociology) Purdue University. Her research interests include ethnicity and nation building. Her notable publication are 'Political' Chinese & 'Cultural' Chinese: A Conceptual Debate

On The Issue Of Chinese Identity and Chinese Indonesians, The (Re)Construction of ‘Pan-Dayak’ Identity in Kalimantan and Sarawak: and The Challenge for Multicultural Education in Indonesia” in Critical Perspectives on Values Education in Asia.

Dr. Hendricus Andy Simarmata (University of Indonesia) is a contributor in Public Library of Science, UNRISD project Transformative Adaptation to Climate Change in Southeast Asian Coastal Cities, Future Challenges of Cities in Asia, Int. J. Geomate, Phenomenology in Adaptation Planning, Land Use Policy, Low Carbon Economy, International Journal of Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity, Habitat International, Springer.

Participants

This workshop is **free of charge** and will be limited to the conference participants who already have a preliminary manuscript ready to be submitted to a journal. The participants will register their participation prior to the 4th SEASIA conference. The participants who plan to attend are asked to ensure that they are on time and can stay for the entire session. To secure seats at the workshop, all participants must **submit their manuscripts by May 30th 2022**. The organizer committee will arrange a review by the facilitator beforehand. **The workshop is limited to 20 workshop participants only.**

THE 4TH SEASIA BIENNIAL CONFERENCE
JAKARTA, 9-11 JUNE 2022

WORKSHOP ACADEMIC WRITING

Le Meridien Hotel, Jakarta **Friday, June 10th 2022**
1.00 - 2.30 pm

Dr. Hendricus Andy Simarmata
UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA

Dr. Thung Ju Lan
BRIN

One of **The 4th SEASIA Biennial Conference's side events** is academic writing workshops, which help the researcher hone their writing skills by learning about text organization, structure, and argumentation. The workshop participants will learn about preparing manuscripts for submission to academic journals and receiving feedback on their writing, such as the paper's central question, argument, and presentation.

Participants will leave the workshop prepared to complete a preliminary draft of a research manuscript. Furthermore, a discussion on the publishing opportunities and prospective academic journals will be part of the workshop.

This workshop will be an **offline** activity and **limited to 20** conference participants who already have a preliminary manuscript submitted to a journal.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS VISIT www.seasiaconference2022.org

FOR INQUIRIES PLEASE EMAIL TO seasia2022ina@gmail.com

THE 4TH SEASIA BIENNIAL CONFERENCE SIDE EVENTS

Organized by:



Co-organized by:



PUBLISHER EXHIBITION

The publisher exhibition of the 4th SEASIA Biennial Conference 2022 will complement the panel sessions with opportunities to directly meet publishers and to access the latest publications in Southeast Asian studies. In addition to the participating publishers listed below, local faculties and institutes will also display their publications. The exhibition will take place at 1st floor, Le Meridien Hotel between June 9-11, 2022.



ISEAS Publishing is a dynamic academic press with more than 40 years' experience. It is the largest publisher of academic books that focuses on Southeast Asian politics, economics and social issues. Since 1970 it has issued more than 2,000 books and journals, publishing an average of 70 a year.

As a Unit of the ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute in Singapore, its role is enshrined in Parliamentary Act 9 of 1968, to assist ISEAS in the “promotion of research on Southeast Asia” worldwide (Clause 3) and to serve as the Institute’s “printing press [in the] publishing of books and other publications” (Clause 14).

The Mission of ISEAS Publishing is:

- To disseminate research on Southeast Asia as widely as possible throughout the world.
- To produce quality books and journals, benchmarked with other world-class scholarly publishers.

ISEAS Publishing also co-publishes with academic and trade publishers in Asia, Europe, America and Australia to disseminate important research and analyses from and about Southeast Asia to the rest of the world.



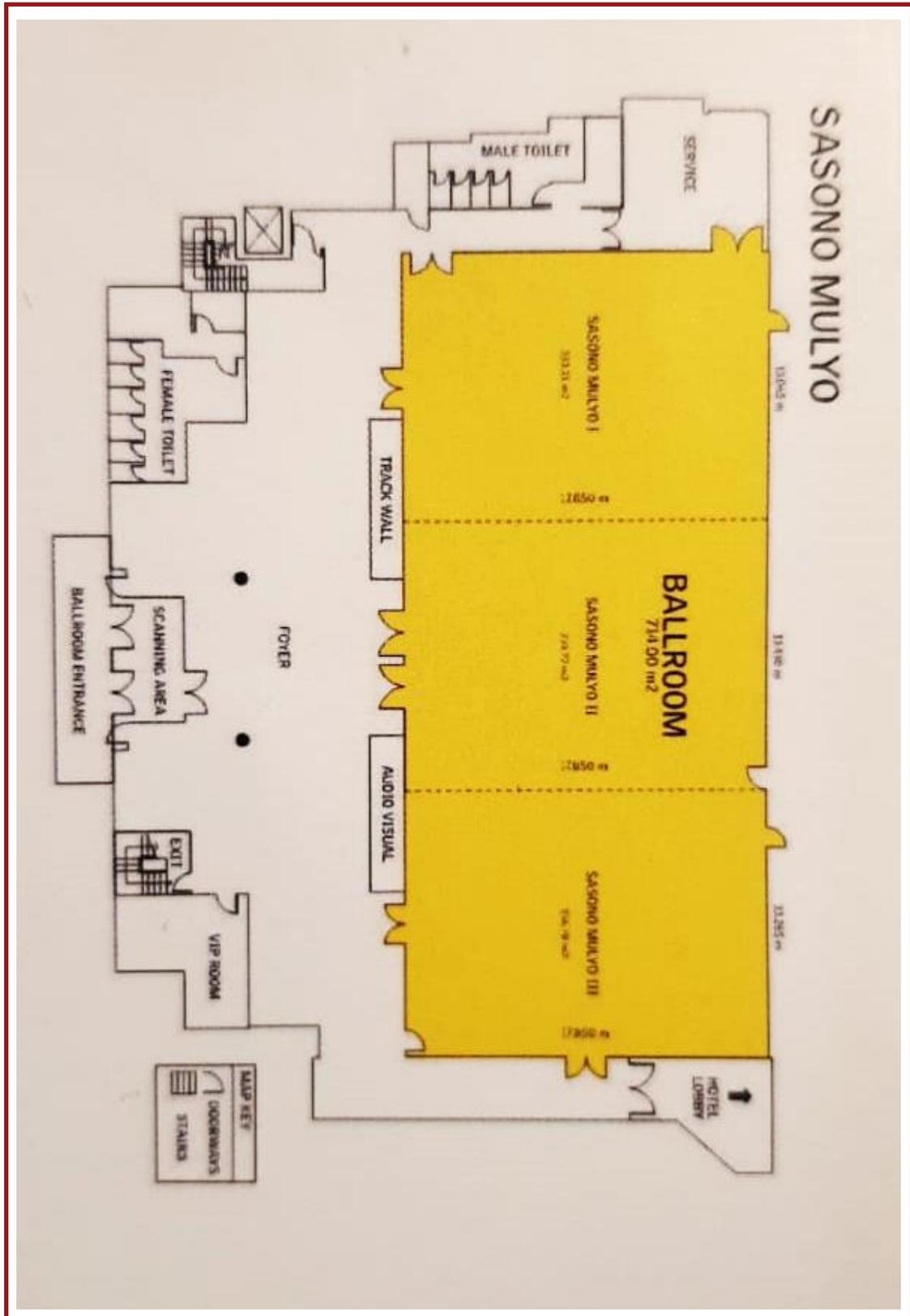
NUS Press enacts the National University of Singapore’s vision of being “a leading global university, shaping the future”, by supporting cosmopolitan forms of scholarly communication. For us this means acquiring, marketing and selling our books around the world, in tune with the broad priorities of English-language scholarship in the social science and humanities disciplines, while being particularly attentive to the needs and priorities of those researchers, writers and readers vitally concerned with Singapore and Southeast Asia.

Our books, journals and digital products further the university’s mission of education, inspiration and transformation by gathering and creating diverse “publics”, communities of readers, be they researchers, teachers, students, alumni or citizens. While we operate as a private limited company under Singapore law, we are 100% owned by the National University of Singapore and we operate on a not-for-profit basis.

NUS Press publishes academic books and journals, as well as high quality general non-fiction. Books and memoirs meant mostly for a general audience and to be sold in bookshops are published under our Ridge Books imprint. We publish some 25 books a year.

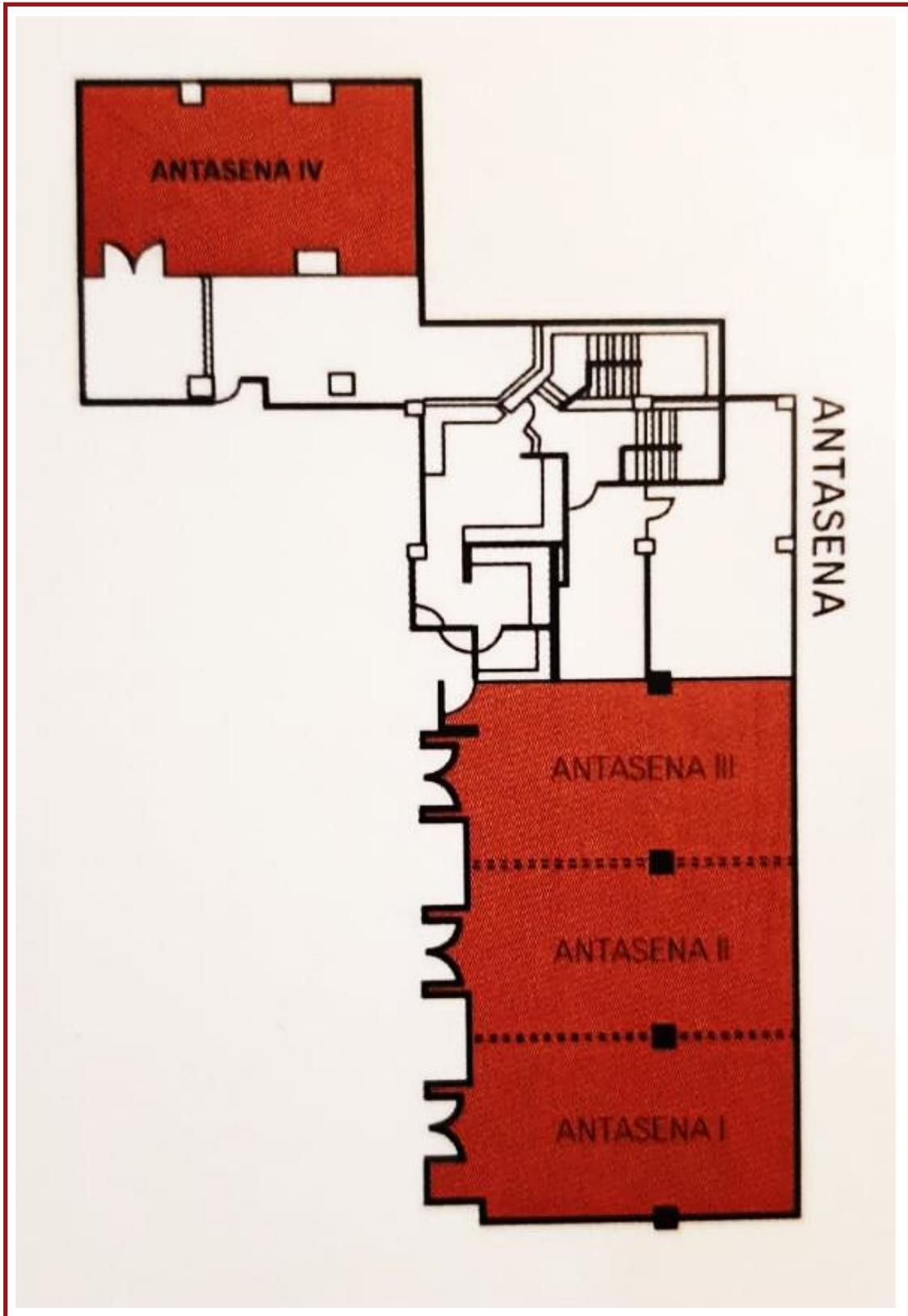
FLOOR MAP HOTEL LE MERIDIEN

Sasono Mulyo (Ground Floor)

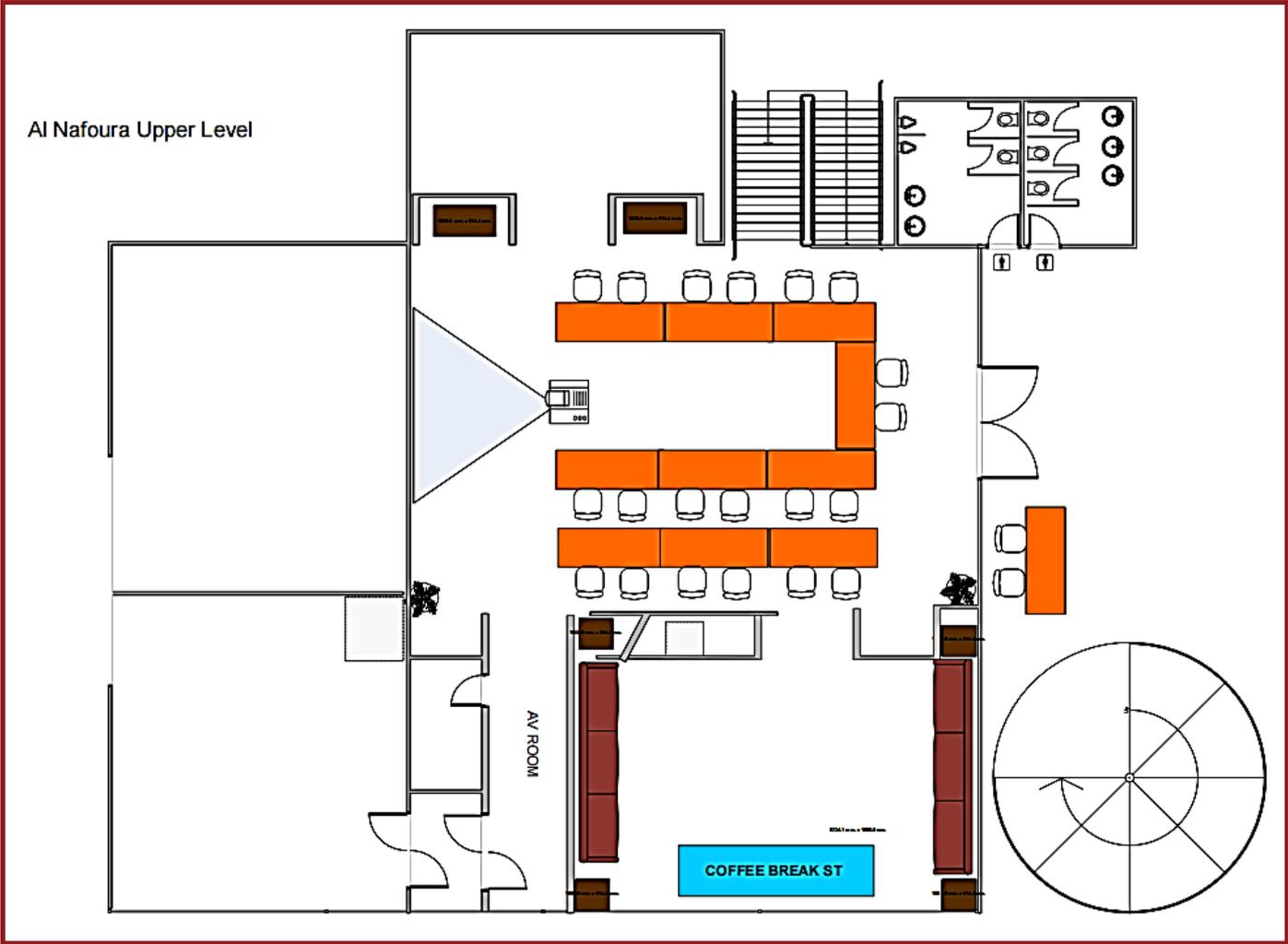


FLOOR MAP HOTEL LE MERIDIEN

Antasena 1 - 4 (first floor)



Upper U-Shape (first floor)



GUIDE TO CONFERENCE VENUE FROM SOEKARNO-HATTA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

1. Using Public Transportation

Via Bus and MRT:

- From Soekarno-Hatta International Airport choose a bus heading for M.H. Thamrin Street.
- From M.H. Thamrin Street then walked to the Bundaran HI (Hotel Indonesia) MRT station towards Bendungan Hilir.
- From Bendungan Hilir station then walk or order a car/bike using the Gojek/Grab application to the Le Meridien Jakarta hotel

Via Train (Rail link):

- From Soekarno-Hatta International Airport Station and get off at BNI City Sudirman Station.
- From BNI City Sudirman Station then walk or order a car/bike using the Gojek/Grab application to the Le Meridien Jakarta hotel.

Via Damri:

- From Soekarno-Hatta Airport, take the DAMRI bus to Monas (Monumen Nasional).
- From Monas then go to the TransJakarta bus stop, choose corridor no. 1, get off at the Karet Stop.
- From Karet Stop then walk or order a car/bike using the Gojek/Grab application to the Le Meridien Jakarta hotel

2. Using Airport Taxi

- Please go to the taxi counter at the airport. You can find it before the terminal exit. You can choose
- several types of taxi service providers available such as Blue Bird, Borobudur, Tiara, Express Taxi.

3. Using the Ride Hailing Apps (Gojek/Grab App):

Via the application:

- Download Gojek/Grab applications via the App Store (iOS) or Play Store (Android).
- Enter the destination of Hotel Le Meridien Jakarta in the application.
- Then select the nearest pick-up point (Grab – International Arrival T3 or T3 Domestic - GoCar Instan Pickup Point, Soekarno Hatta International Airport T3) and wait for the vehicle to arrive.

Via the Officer at the Pick Up Point:

- You just go to the pick-up point that has the Grab and Gojek logos on it. Then ask the officer for help to place an order for a vehicle with the destination of Hotel Le Meridien Jakarta, later the officer will order a vehicle.

Notes:

- The price/fee that you have to pay using the ride-hailing application (Grab/Gojek) if you depart from Soekarno-Hatta Airport is the metered rate stated in the application, plus parking fees, and toll fees.
- We recommend that you activate and use google maps throughout the trip.
- The fastest and most convenient way is to use an online transportation application instead of using public transportation.

LIST OF NEAREST HOTELS

Ibis Style Hotel



Ibis Styles Jakarta Tanah Abang is located within walking distance to the biggest textile market in South East Asia. It also offers easy access to the Sudirman Thamrin CBD, Grand Indonesia and Plaza Indonesia shopping malls, Gambir train station, Monas, Istiqlal Mosque as well as the culinary district in Jl. Sabang. The hotel features 201 stylish rooms, a restaurant, fitness centre, 8 meeting rooms and free WiFi. Ideal for both business and leisure travellers.

Website Rate IDR 388,099

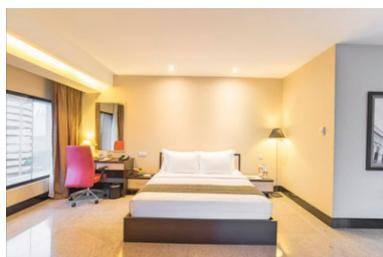
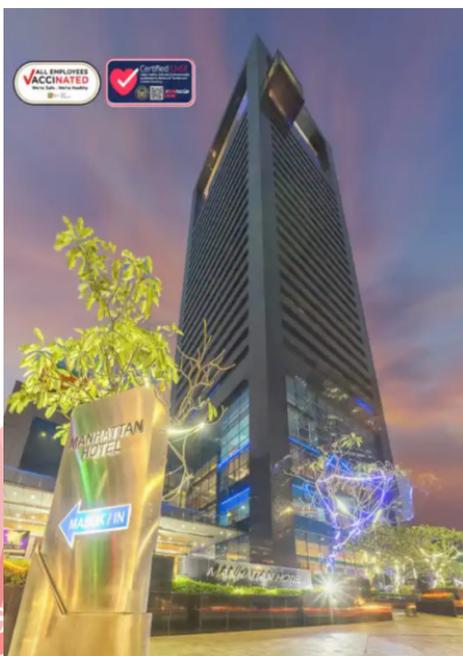
Address & Contact Details

Address:

Jl Fachruddin No.22, RW.5, Kp. Bali, Kecamatan Tanah Abang, Jakarta, 10250.

Phone: (021) 50852500, Web: <https://all.accor.com/hotel/8674/>

Manhattan Hotel



Located in the prestigious golden triangle area in South Jakarta. The hotel is in close proximity to the Central Business Districts of South Jakarta like Sudirman, Jl. Rasuna Said and Jl. Gatot Subroto. It is also close to major shopping and entertainment areas in South Jakarta and also the Jakarta Convention Center. The hotel is in the vicinity of the majority of the Consulates and Embassies in Jakarta.

Website Rate IDR 718,080

Address & Contact Details

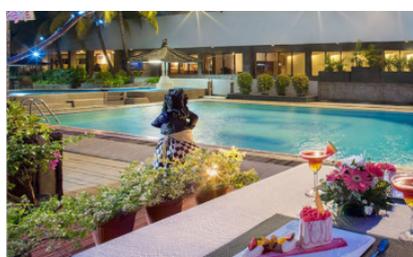
Address:

Jl. Prof. Dr. Satrio Kav.19-24 Karet Kuningan, Jakarta Selatan 12940

P : (62-21) 30040888, 52961188, M : (62-21) 812 8142 4430

Web: hotel-manhattan.com

Grand Sahid Jaya Jakarta



The five-star Grand Sahid Jaya Hotel has a long and rich history in the Indonesian Hospitality industry combining traditional Indonesian charm with international hospitality standards. The staff's genuine and friendly service is one of the core values which highlights Indonesian hospitality at its best and guests will feel immediately at home. Situated on Jakarta's most prominent address along the Jalan Jend. Sudirman boulevard, the city's major commercial district where key corporations and financial institutions, retail businesses and entertainment venues make their home. Located just 40 minutes by expressway from Soekarno - Hatta International Airport. The 560 rooms including executive and suites offer a unique blend of international amenities and traditional art which is ideal for business travelers in Jakarta complete with swimming pool and outdoor area.

Website Rate IDR 936,000

Address & Contact Details

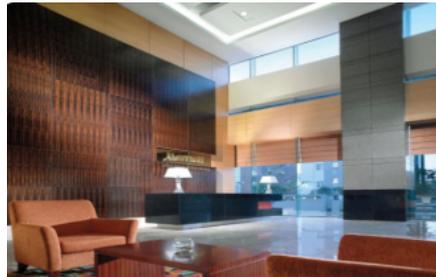
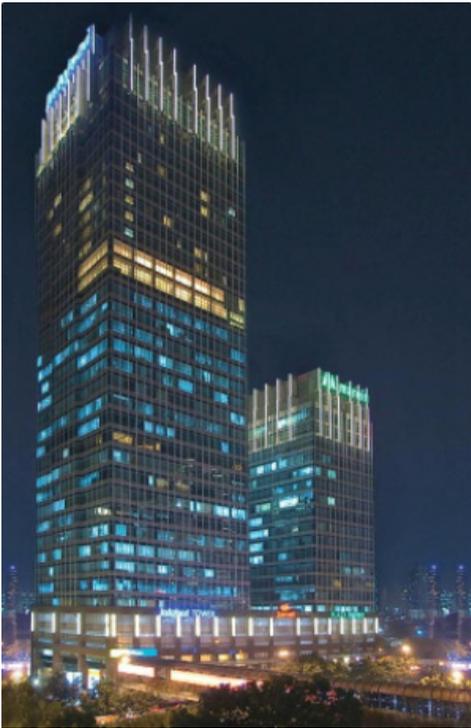
Address:

Jl. Jendral Sudirman No. 86 Jakarta, Indonesia

Telp. : +(62) 21 570 4444, Fax. : +(62) 21 570 4444

Email : reservation@grandsahidjaya.com, Web: grandsahidjaya.com

The Mayflower Jakarta



Make The Mayflower, Jakarta - Marriott Executive Apartments your home away from home during your extended stay in Indonesia. Nestled in the heart of Jakarta Selatan, our hotel places you steps away from local shops, restaurants and the Setiabudi MRT Station. Enjoy a wide range of sumptuous international dishes at The Cafe, or head up to the 28th floor and recharge with a swim in our 25-meter indoor swimming pool, which showcases sweeping views of Jakarta. You can also pamper yourself at our full-service spa or maintain your workout routine in the fitness center. After a busy day of meetings or exploring the city, unwind in our hotel's spacious and well-appointed one-, two- or three-bedroom apartments for rent. Each apartment offers everything you need for a successful visit, including a fully equipped kitchen, a laundry room, Marriott's signature Revive bedding and separate areas for living and working. We look forward making your stay truly special at The Mayflower, Jakarta - Marriott Executive.

Website Rate IDR 1,550,000

Address & Contact Details

Address:

Sudirman Plaza, Indofood Tower

Jl. Jendral Sudirman kav 76-79, Jakarta Indonesia

Telp. : +(62) 21 5789 7888

Web: <https://www.marriott.com/en-us/hotels/jkter-the-mayflower-jakarta-marriott-executive-apartments/>

LIST OF ABSTRACT

SUBTHEME 1:

New Models of Economic Development in Southeast Asia

PIHRI BUHAERAH, UNGGUL PURNOMO AJI (ONLINE)

THE POSSIBILITY OF RUNNING FULL EMPLOYMENT: AN INSIGHT FROM INDONESIA'S VILLAGE FUND

A full employment policy is an important macroeconomic policy and necessary to achieve sustainable development. One of the main reasons is that it offers non-inflationary pressure, provides more economic stability, creates a cohesive society, and lowers inequality and poverty. A full employment policy is a typical economic policy in the US economy before inflation targeting under the non-accelerating inflation rate of unemployment (NAIRU) framework dominated macroeconomic policy in the 1970s. For this reason, this study investigates the possibility of running a full employment policy through a job guarantee (JG) scheme. This study finds that this scheme will affect the unemployed, part-time workers, full-time workers with lower-wage, and out-of-labor force. In total, this scheme will absorb potential participants from 9.7 million workers (lower bound) to 20.5 million workers (higher bound). We also find that full employment conditions in Indonesia are partially adopted under the village fund program. We then make a simulation to estimate the investment cost of running full employment in three scenarios. We find that under the first scenario, it needs a cost between 16.1 % and 21.4 % of the total village fund in 2019. Meanwhile, the second and third scenarios require investment costs at least 65% and 100.8 % of the village fund. Therefore, running full employment in rural areas is possible even in the short-run.

JULIAN ADRIAN HALIM, HANA PANGGABEAN (ONLINE)

THE ROLE OF ORGANIZATIONAL FLEXIBILITY IN BUILDING ORGANIZATIONAL READINESS FOR CHANGE

Indonesia's electrical energy needs are supplied by steam-electric power stations which predominantly rely on fossil fuel. The use of fossil fuel causes a spike in CO2 emission. Nevertheless, the Indonesian energy needs and consumption steadily increases which will undoubtedly cause certain energy security problems in the future. Therefore, there is a need for companies to start planning for organizational changes in energy use, specifically energy efficiency. Energy efficiency not only benefits the environment, but the organization itself. It has been previously suggested that flexibility is an important organizational characteristic to be considered when addressing organizational change. Therefore, this research aims to study the influence of organizational flexibility on organizational readiness for change. Data intake was done by disseminating the questionnaire to four companies via Gform. Instruments used in this study were organizational readiness to implement change (ORIC) and a self-constructed organizational flexibility scale. Sample size in this study was 232 employees. To investigate the influence of organizational flexibility on organizational readiness for change, a simple linear regression was conducted. The fitted regression model was: Organizational readiness for change = 6.398+0.425*organizational flexibility. The intercept (b = 6.398, p = .002 (95% CI [2.013, 12.071])) and predictor variable was found to be statistically significant (b = .425, p = .000 (95% CI [0.364, 0.474])). The overall regression model was statistically significant (R2 = .574, F(1, 230) = 309.99, p < .000). Results indicate that organizational flexibility significantly influences organizational readiness for change in which this model explained approximately 57.4% of the variability.

BENJAMIN VELASCO (ONLINE)

REVISITING MODELS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES IN THE LIGHT OF THE PANDEMIC

The idea that social development accrues primarily from economic growth is rooted in a modernist perspective or a functionalist strategy. At present, this is implemented in many Southeast Asian countries as a neoliberal program conceived as integration in the global economy. Yet the relevance of modernist, functionalist and neoliberal models of development have been critically examined since the 2008 global crisis. The experience of the pandemic in which state intervention and public provisioning massively expanded provides further push for interrogating new models of development for countries such as the Philippines. This paper revisits the critiques of the neoliberal model of economic development in the light of the pandemic and proposes an alternative that is framed in holistic social development. Finally, it suggests how this alternative model of development can be concretized in an electoral agenda in view of the upcoming national polls in the Philippines.

LUH PUTU MAHYUNI, GUSTI AYU KETUT SURTIARI (OFFLINE)

HOW DO SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURS ESTABLISH SUSTAINABLE VALUE CHAINS? A MODEL OF SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURS-INDUCED SOCIAL NETWORK TO DEVELOP RESILIENT RURAL ECONOMY

The economy of Bali has been largely impacted by the pandemic of Covid-19. Researchers have emphasized that there is a need for Bali to diversify their income sources for a more sustainable and resilient economy. Even though the pandemic has inflicted severe economic crises, it has acted as a push for transformation. It is observed that a large number of young tourism workers, who are laid-off, return to their hometown. They are working on either farming, fisheries, or small creative industry sectors for a living, sectors that have been long abandoned by young people due to a more lucrative tourism industry. The pandemic has shifted the center of economic development, from cities to rural areas. Whilst this shifting has provided great opportunities to boost rural economic development, the rural communities are still facing various challenges, such as: limited innovation, management, and marketing capability, as well as limited access to market. These factors contribute to very low bargaining power of producers and unfair prices for farmers/fishers/craftsmen. This study aims to explore how social entrepreneurs build social networks to develop resilient rural economies, particularly through establishing sustainable value chains. Guided by social network, social entrepreneurship, and transformative theory, this study uses qualitative case studies on farmer, fisher, and craftsman communities in Bali. This study finds that social entrepreneurs play a significant role as network builders to connect producers and consumers directly by introducing latest technology and innovation, as well as connect producers and universities, village-owned enterprises, state-owned enterprises, and private companies. By establishing this sustainable value chain, the producers gain fair prices, thus increasing their income significantly. A more resilient rural economy could be established. A model offered by this study could also be relevant and implemented in other South East Asia countries that has similar context to the context of this study.

ARY WIDIYANTO, NYOME HTUNT (ONLINE)

POLICY AND IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY FORESTRY IN MYANMAR: COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT IN THE RURAL AREA

Myanmar is a country with a fairly extensive forest cover, which is about 42% of the total area. On the other hand, Myanmar is also a country with a high rate of deforestation. The Ministry of Natural

Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) tries to tackle deforestation with various policies. One of the latest policies is Community Forestry (CF) in state forests. This paper aims to explore the benefits of CF as a catalyst for rural economic development in Myanmar. The research method used is to examine the policies that have been issued by the Myanmar government. A short field trip was carried out to get a direct overview of the field. The results of the study show that MONREC is still facing the challenge of shifting cultivation in state forests by the community. The CF program is proven to provide socio-economic and environmental benefits to the community. However, there are many obstacles that have an impact on the effectiveness of the program. Among them are related to capital, human resources, market access, and the role of government.

SANUSI, ELFIRA ROSA JUNINGSIH (ONLINE)

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY ON DIFFUSION PROCESS IN LIVESTOCK FOOD SECURITY IN INDONESIA AND SOUTHEAST ASIA REGION

The livestock sector globally is very dynamic. Indonesia and the Southeast Asian countries continue to strive to meet the rapidly increasing demand for livestock products. Cattle farming is an asset for the community, especially in rural areas, as a livelihood. Availability of feed is the one that significantly affects the productivity of livestock. Farmers have not wholly adopted forage preservation technology. The application of technology starts from the research results, continues with dissemination, and expects to lead to the adoption and diffusion process. This qualitative research uses a literature review to compare what is happening in rural areas to improve livestock food security. Patterns of a good communication strategy can positively impact the successful implementation of technology and innovation in society. This enables innovation and can lead to increased economies of scale.

MUHAMMAD IQBAL MAULANA, MUHAMMAD ILHAM MAULANA (ONLINE)

VILLAGE ECONOMIC MAPPING FOR ISSUING NEW GROWTH: CASE STUDY IN TEGAL REGENCY

Analyzing village economy in Tegal Regency, this paper demonstrates village economic mapping that is used as a new economic tool. It suggests the policymakers in the Indonesian government and Tegal Regency government to formulate the right public policies for economic optimization. In order to realize local potential optimization, Tegal Regency needs initial mapping to find out the economic potential of its village with the support of community empowerment. This research aims to identify the specific economic potential of villages in the Tegal Regency. The study is also using spatial analysis with a qualitative approach. The results of the study showed village economic mapping can be an initial step of economic optimization for many sectors and how it can be a new paradigm of public policy for local government in Indonesia.

SANUSI SANUSI, ELFIRA ROSA JUNINGSIH, ANGGA WIJAYA HOLMAN FASA, MAHARDHIKA BERLIANDALDO (ONLINE)

GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITIES ROLES IN THE COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE FOR ECOTOURISM POLICY: A PRELIMINARY MAPPING ANALYSIS

Ecotourism is one of the important aspects in the economic development of countries in various parts of the world, including in the Southeast Asia Region (ASEAN). Recent conditions show that various policies that are being implemented in Indonesia and several ASEAN countries have a

diversity of ecotourism development governance, especially aspects of the partnership pattern between policy makers. Each country has its own level of success in managing this partnership. This study focuses on government-community partnerships, as the most important part of Ecotourism Partnership Governance. To analyze the focus of the study, a desk study method with a stakeholder mapping analysis approach was employed. This analysis was conducted to determine the Participation Planning Matrix, Bases of Power-Directions of Interest Diagrams, Stakeholder Issue Interrelationship Diagrams, Problem-Frame Stakeholder Maps, Policy Implementation Mapping, Power versus Interest Grid, Value Orientation Mapping, and Net-Map. The results of the study show that existing partnerships have the potential to become the basis for developing a model of partnership pattern. The analysis shows that successful partnership management is in accordance with several parameters, namely: sustainable use of natural resources, community-based and community-run initiatives, equity, and social justice.

PARWA ORYZANTI, ERIYATNO, NURUL TAUFUQU ROCHMAN, AND ERNAN RUSTIADI (ONLINE)

OPTIMIZATION OF AGROPOLITAN-AGROINDUSTRIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE BIOECONOMIC CIRCULAR BASED ON KARACAK MANGOSTEEN

The concept of developing an agroindustry based agropolitan area as a solution needs to be further developed specifically for commodities in order to dig deeper into the economic prospects and health benefits for the human. Mangosteen (*Garcinia mangostana*) is a national strategic commodity based on specific locations that is rich in health benefits. The development of the circular mangosteen bioeconomy is carried out to leverage the economy, nature conservation and optimize the input-output of mangosteen agroindustry to approach zero waste. The method used is the bioprospecting mapping of all elements of the mangosteen plant from roots to treetops into a mangosteen industrial tree, which is then analyzed for the economic value of its bioproducts, in order to obtain the total economic value of the mangosteen plant. Based on the PEKA Cluster Mangosteen Global Network 4.0 model, the economic value obtained from the basis of 100 kilogram of fresh mangosteen fruit into processed products is IDR 27,183,300, consisting of capsules of mangosteen peel extract product IDR 14,583,300 and mangosteen traditional product IDR 12,600,000. This value will increase along with the development of high added value mangosteen products.

AGUS SYARIP HIDAYAT, ZAMRONI SALIM, CARUNIA MULYA FIRDAUSY, PANKY TRI FEBIANSYAH, KANETASYA SABILA, RENINTA DEWI NUGRAHANI, BINTANG DWITYA CAHYONO (OFFLINE)

THE MAIN DRIVERS OF LOCAL BUSINESS INTERNATIONALIZATION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

This study aims at investigating the main drivers of the internationalization process of local business champions during the COVID-19 Pandemic. The pandemic which is seen by most of the economic sectors as a disaster, is not the case with some creative local businesses. In Bali, a group of youths called “Petani Muda Keren” (Cool Young Farmers) has become a driving force for the agricultural sector revival during the pandemic and succeeded in exporting several fruit commodities such as mangosteen to many countries. In South Sulawesi, Porang farmers and Seaweed cultivators have been able to exist during the crisis and even export or establish cooperation with exporting companies during the pandemic. Meanwhile, in North Sumatra, many creative farmers are taking advantage of the pandemic by intensifying farming activities in specific vegetable crops (such as Chili and Ginger) and fruit crops (such as Salak and Durian), and thereby contributing significantly

to increasing the growth of agricultural commodities export of North Sumatra, which reached up to 38% during the pandemic time (2020-2021). Underpinned by the theory of Social Innovation, theory of entrepreneurship, and Extended Resources Based View (ERBV) theory, and framed by using PEST BCL approach (Politic, Economic, Social, Technology, Business, Climate, and Law), this study found that three main drivers of local business champions' internationalization success are the emergence of innovator entrepreneurs, the application of Industry Revolution 4.0 (IR4.0) technology, and the adaptation and proliferation of social innovation policy to the wider community and sectors. This study contributes to filling the existing knowledge gap that has not fully addressed the interaction effect among the theory of social innovation, theory of entrepreneurship, and ERBV theory in building back better sectors slumped by the pandemic.

YUNXI WU AND YASUYUKI KONO (OFFLINE)

MULTI-FUNCTIONALITY OF TRANSNATIONAL AGRIBUSINESS BEYOND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: A CASE OF OOLONG TEA INDUSTRY IN CENTRAL HIGHLANDS OF VIETNAM INDUSTRY IN CENTRAL HIGHLANDS OF VIETNAM

This study examines the diverse functions of the oolong tea agribusiness in the Central Highlands of Vietnam. In the 1990s, the Taiwanese established an export-oriented oolong tea industry in this area with a Taiwan-style planting, processing, and management system. The study found that the oolong tea system, as a typical example of transnational agribusiness on cash crops, functioned economically on the one hand and played a profound role in social services in the local area as well. This system provided a great demand for long-term, heterogeneous job opportunities by non-discriminatory employment standards and a flexible entry and exit mechanism, along with a welfare mechanism on free training and accommodation. It facilitated the resettlement process of inward spontaneous Kinh migrants by offering frequent income for capital accumulation and an initial shelter. As an indirect outcome, this system aggravated the tension between Kinh and local minorities of land and deepened the marginalization of local minorities. Nevertheless, the labor demand of this system worked as a remediation mechanism for relieving the unfavorable situation of local minorities and other disadvantaged groups through its massive and diverse employment needs and flexible participation mechanisms. This paper contributes to the knowledge of the impact of transnational agribusiness by shedding light on its various potential functions beyond economics and provides insights to inspire new perspectives on the research of the impact of agricultural investments.

ESTUTI FITRI HARTINI; AMIKA YULIANINGSIH; AGUS JENAL MUTAKIN (ONLINE)

IMPACT OF LIQUIDITY, ASSETS STRUCTURE AND BUSINESS RISK ON CAPITAL STRUCTURE OF AUTOMOTIVE COMPANIES AND COMPONENTS LISTED ON THE INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE (IDX)

This study aims to analyze the impact of Liquidity, Asset Structure, and Business Risk on Capital Structure with a population of Automotive and Component companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2015-2019 observation period. The sample selection used a purposive sampling technique. A sample of 12 companies was obtained through the Indonesia Stock Exchange website (<https://www.idx.co.id/>). This study uses secondary data obtained through the company's financial statements. Data analysis technique using multiple linear regression. In the explanation of the results of the study, it shows that the capital structure is affected by liquidity with a negative and significant value, the asset structure affects the capital structure negatively and significantly, as well as business risk which has a negative and significant effect on the capital structure.

ILHAM DARY ATHALLAH, RENATHA AYU ROSSDIANA (OFFLINE)

INDONESIA'S SUCCESS ON CONSTRUCTING FREEPORT'S SMELTER IN GRESIK AS WELL-CALCULATED STRATEGY FOR EXERTING CONTROL

Indonesia and Freeport relations have long been problematic, plagued by disproportionate ownership, profit-sharing mechanism, and supply chain control as mentioned in the "Kontrak Karya" regime. However, "Izin Usaha Pertambangan Khusus" (IUPK) regime changed the tide on Freeport operation by giving Indonesia the majority ownership and forcing Freeport to build its smelter in Gresik, Indonesia. The dilemma then arises from Indonesia's side on building this smelter. Indonesia needs to facilitate massive demand from this industry, such as a new electricity grid, water treatment facilities, and inject a massive sum of money to support the smelter construction in Gresik. As presented in Indonesia's Legislative Council on Energy Commission, MIND ID (formerly known as Inalum, Indonesia's state enterprise holding the mining sector) injected approximately US\$ 1,2 billion to US\$ 1,5 billion for the smelter construction. (Katadata, 2021). It is more profitable and accessible for Indonesia's state budget to put the hefty export levy on the raw materials rather than build the smelter here. Therefore, this essay will elaborate why the Indonesian Government insists on building Freeport's smelter in Gresik.

SRI SARJANA, MAHSA AMIRA ANINDYA NAJIB, INNAYAH KUSUMA DEWI, NUR KHAYATI (OFFLINE)

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH SCIENTIFIC EVOLUTION IN BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

Economic development is an improvement in income that takes into account population growth marked by changes in the economic structure and income distribution. Economic development during the covid-19 pandemic has become a global problem whose handling is very dependent on the strategies adopted for economic, social and health recovery. Mapping theory and topics through bibliometric analysis is applied as a development step in a qualitative approach. Knowledge development is carried out through scientific evolution of the concept of economic development in scientific journals published during pandemic. The results of study found several topics that have been widely published and still need to be developed, including efficiency, economic growth, socio economic development, energy consumption and relationship. In addition, it is important to further develop several topics that are still rarely researched and have the opportunity to produce novelty in economic development, including income inequality, marine economic development, women entrepreneurship, coordinated development, food security, and environmental regulation. Knowledge development plays an important role in strengthening economic development that has an impact on growth in the business sector, especially during the face of a health crisis through follow-up on findings that are implemented in research development.

ACHSANAH HIDAYATINA, CHITRA INDAH YULIANA, UMI KAROMAH YAUMIDIN (OFFLINE)

REVISITING THE U-SHAPED FEMINIZATION HYPOTHESIS: THE CASE OF INDONESIA

The causality between gender equality and its impact on economic growth has been a concern for developing countries, calling for policy design on labor supply. Experience studies from developed countries suggest that the government is well designed to create opportunities for female labor force participation in their developmental program. This paper examines the relationship between female labor participation and economic growth by taking the Indonesian development case. Using national and provincial data from 1990 – 2020, this study will answer the critical gap in the literature that lacks a discussion on the speed and structural change across provinces. Data were collected

from the National Statistic Agency (BPS) and Penn World Table (PWT) version 10.0 database. We employ simple linear panel data analysis and dynamic panel data using a different or system General Methods of Moments (GMM) to estimate this relationship. This study shows no evidence for a U-shaped relationship between female labor force participation and economic development at the province and national levels. This study finds the J curve pattern that indicates a high participation rate of female labor in the labor market at an initial level of development, but then it decreased significantly in the later development. This paper recommends that the Indonesian government pay more attention to improving women's education for younger age groups and other public infrastructure that ease women to be more participants in the labor market and other government developmental programs.

FAHMI RIZKI FAHROJI; MEDHIANSYAH PUTRA PRAWIRA; WILDA MAZIDATURRIZKA; ARIA MARIANY (OFFLINE)

LET THE COMMUNITY DECIDE: EXAMINING GRASSROOTS AND POLICY LEVEL INITIATIVES IN KPPN CITAMANSAKTI, SUKABUMI REGENCY, INDONESIA

This paper discusses the dynamics of rural communities in the Citamansakti rural area, Sukabumi Regency, Indonesia. The communities are supported by the national program on National Priority Rural Area (Kawasan Perdesaan Prioritas Nasional/KPPN) by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration. These policies have challenges in the implementation since they cause socio-cultural and political problems. Rural communities suffer from poverty, dependency, vulnerability, and alienation. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a major socio-economic effect and repercussions for the potential growth of the economy in rural areas. The existing rural development policies cannot solve the problems and needs of the community. Thus, they tend to apply their own individual approaches rather than working under governmental policies. The repercussions arising is the fallacy of the government to understand the development program paradigm, that is not reflecting the perspectives and needs of local communities. Findings indicate that rural communities are staked within socio-cultural disputes and unequal power relations. This situation becomes a benchmark for consideration in affirming alternative sources in rural development, such as intervention and capital inflow from the private sector. This paper uses a qualitative method, including policy analysis and an ethnographic approach. In addition, qualitative data analysis with a descriptive method was performed to obtain meaningful results. This paper argues that the grassroots approach has a significant role in ensuring the implementation of national priority rural areas. It helps to promote better governance accountability and to trigger innovation-driven economics. One of the examples is the social innovation platform, which has the potential to re-imagine development from the bottom-up by taking into account local contexts, relevance and interests.

LIM PENG HAN (OFFLINE)

THE ASEAN INTER-CITY FOOTBALL LEAGUE (AIFL) MODEL FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION IN THE REGION: CREATING SUSTAINABLE CITIES, A DIGITAL AND BROADCASTING INDUSTRY, UNIQUE DIVERSE SPORTING CULTURES, MERCHANDISING INDUSTRY AND A POTENTIAL SPORT TOURISM INDUSTRY

The researcher has developed a 20-city eight-month sustainable regional Inter-City Football League (IAFL) comprising of a detailed marketing plan (involving sponsorship, regional sports broadcasting programming, and a governance framework) to develop it as an engine to generate economic

growth, facilitate social and cultural integration. Methodology: Using published secondary data of football leagues in Europe and Asia in the areas of sponsorship fees, sports programming, advertisement spending, potential football audience penetration in cable TV, merchandising, intra-ASEAN tourist travel, the researcher has analyzed and arranged the data to develop a sustainable IAFL league.

TRINA FIZZANTY (OFFLINE)

HOW SMES AND STARTUPS BUILD BUSINESS PARTNERSHIP: INDONESIA CASE STUDIES

Innovative startups are expected to be an enabler for SMEs in Indonesia. The startup's business grows based on its capability in R&D, digital, green business, and renewable energy. Latest reference shows different characteristics of MSMEs and Startups, however both have potential to build partnerships (Cavallo et al, 2020). How Indonesian SMEs and startups build partnerships has not been explored yet. This paper reveals initial research results of Indonesia SMEs and startups partnership. Two cases were studied, first case is digital startups initiated by an academia, and the second case initiated by a young entrepreneur. This research found that startups have digital and innovation capabilities. Meanwhile, SMEs have products and markets (mostly local market), with limited capability in digital and innovation. Partnership grows between MSMEs and startups to create a new value of business, and to keep them sustained during the economic crises related to pandemic. How this kind of partnership sustains is still questionable and opens for future research opportunities.

DINA NURUL FITRIA; MAULIDIAN MAULIDIAN (OFFLINE)

SHAPING THE SUSTAINABILITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION PARADIGM AMIDST POST PANDEMIC COVID 19: CASE STUDY IN AGRIBUSINESS INDUSTRY

Sustainability as a paradigm in development studies would be shaped by the higher education curriculum. However, in the context of Indonesia higher education a wide range implementation of sustainability in higher education curriculum, notably, have conducting education for sustainable development (ESD) as such reflects on lecturers' understanding of and attitudes towards sustainable development.

The data used in the application of the RCA method are primary data and secondary data. Primary data were obtained from (1) information and direct observation through direct interviews in the field, (2) information in the form of opinions and opinions related to the condition of higher education, especially post-covid-19 agribusiness study programs, (3) direct observation of all university activities, especially in post-covid-19 agribusiness study program. Secondary data is in the form of literature reviews from previous research, actual news from various sources of print or online media, and documents from higher education and the government regarding the condition of higher education after COVID-19.

The findings of this survey reveal a wide range of understandings of sustainable development within the shaping of agribusiness curriculum focused on industry needs. The comparison of agribusiness curriculum between certain countries, i.e, Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam imply that teacher education curriculum needs to have the integration of agribusiness literacy, entrepreneurship skill for sustainability, innovation and disruptive in education system. Despite this, a fairly high level of support for sustainable development is expressed across all discipline areas and a range of

suggestions about appropriate agribusiness curriculum for ESD are raised. However, the extent to which this enthusiasm can be translated into practical changes to the higher education curriculum extended by critical thinking, decision making, value based learning outcome.

ITCA ISTIA WAHYUNI, EKA YULIANA, SONIA DEWI (ONLINE)

BRAND ACTIVATION TOOL ON INTEGRATED MARKETING COMMUNICATION (IMC): INTERACTIVE BRAND EXPERIENCE

Interactions that occur in the industry between the brands and customers are the core of Brand Experience. However, the conventional or traditional Integrated Marketing Communication is still widely used by Marketers even though it is not profitable because of the changing communication patterns in the digitalization era. In the digitization era, customers prefer to communicate with the two-way communication. Two-way communication should be widely used by marketers in brand activation to build brand experience for customers. From a brand experience perspective, this study is to establish communication about brand experience carried out by integrated marketing communication. This study uses an outline of previous findings about traditional channels with One-way communication methods used by marketers and those using compatibility in marketing communication activities. This finding reveals from the results of exploration of consumer interactions with the use of Events, Public Relations, and Interactive Websites for brand activation. The identification of the problem in this study is how the brand activation tool at IMC can create two-way communication to improve brand experience on customers. The findings of this study indicate that Activation activities have succeeded in creating interactions between brands and consumers. Therefore, the Integrated Marketing Communication tool starts to move and marketers shift towards the IMC tool that creates brand communication for each implementation.

ADITYO WICAKSONO, TRINA FIZZANTY (ONLINE)

BOOSTING DIGITAL STARTUPS ECOSYSTEM IN INDONESIA: A STRATEGY FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY

In recent years, the Indonesian digital startup ecosystem is remarkably thriving. The dynamic situation of covid-19 exerts substantial challenges, yet opens wide opportunities for digital startups. During this time, the number of Indonesian unicorn startups increases from 7 to 12 firms. They became the new economic power during the downturn. This also indicates that the ecosystem is growing at a faster pace. However, the disparity of growth across regions remain unaddressed. This paper explores the contemporary condition of Indonesia's startup digital ecosystem and formulates strategies toward its enhancement through a qualitative approach. By using SWOT analysis, this research found that the enormous size of the domestic market and large digital users are two strong points of Indonesia digital startups, but have weaknesses in the scarcity of digital talents, seed funding and the absence of policy coordination. Excess of series A funding and the untapped domestic market can be explored for expansion opportunities. Meanwhile, the competition with foreign digital startups remains challenging. Consequently, aligning multiple governments' programs, building mutual coo-petition with foreign startups, and reallocating later stage funding became strategic options for nurturing the ecosystem.

SUBTHEME 2:
**Challenge to Education Quality, New Skills, and Labour Market
of Southeast Asia in the Digital Era**

DIAN WAHYU UTAMI, MEIRINA AYUMI MALAMASSAM (ONLINE)

'ALWAYS ON THE MOVE': COMMUTING BEHAVIOR OF MIGRANTS IN INDONESIA

Commuting is an important aspect of urban lives. It is argued that commuting plays an important role on how people can enhance their quality of life and subjective well-being. Meanwhile, migration is also suggested as a critical means to improve individuals' welfare. For the educated ones, particularly, the spatial movement to other regions are mainly maximize return to their education. While internal migration and commuting are often examined separately, previous studies have shown that these two spatial mobility patterns are interrelated. By utilizing data from Intercensal Survey 2015, this study aims to understand the commuting characteristics of recent migrants and to what extent their commuting behavior can be explained by their education background. About 10% of recent migrants commute daily for work. Among these commuting migrants, around 45% of them are high secondary graduates and about a third of them are tertiary degree holders. These commuting migrants mainly work in retail sectors, manufacturing industry, and financial service. The understanding of the relationship between commuting and migration can help in explaining spatial disparities in employment, housing, and human capital distribution.

AMILIA NOVITASARI, IDQAN FAHMI, CINDY RIANTI PRIADI (ONLINE)

EFFECTIVENESS OF ONLINE LEARNING MODELS FOR ENGINEERING COURSES AT CIVIL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA (CEE FTUI)

Engineering education is required to apply innovation to its teaching method while the trend of online learning becomes very dramatic during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study aims to analyze the level of effectiveness and the factors that influence the level of effectiveness of using online learning models and formulate strategies to increase effectiveness for engineering courses at CEE UI as a recommendation for the blended learning method towards the new normal era. This study used quantitative methods with questionnaires and saturation sampling techniques with 117 students for sampling (both for offline and online). The data analysis technique used Mann-Whitney test, SEM PLS and Cartesian diagrams. The results show that the effectiveness of online learning from the variables of learning implementation and time management is considered quite effective, although from the learning effectiveness variable itself the results are not significant, which means that there is no difference between offline and online learning. Based on the SEM PLS analysis, the indicator of effective learning time gives the largest contribution to the variable of time management, while the indicator of the use of learning media has the largest contribution to the variable of learning implementation. Hypothesis testing has been done to prove that the implementation of learning and time management has a significant effect on the effectiveness of online learning. Although time management has the largest loading factor, it has a low respondent's perception value, so it is in the high priority quadrant or is a concern for improvement.

HANNA PATRICIA MELEGRITO CORTES (ONLINE)

AN INVIGORATED AND ROBUST EDUCATION FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA: THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHER UPSKILLING AND ADAPTING THE 21ST CENTURY CURRICULUM

This paper will provide a general discussion on the challenges being faced by the basic education sector in Southeast Asia which has been aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic such as the need to integrate Information and Communication Technologies or (ICT) in the provision of education and the need to explore alternative learning modalities and ways of delivery. It continues to argue that the need to address these challenges were already existent upon the onset of the 4th Industrial Revolution and the height of globalization. Finally, this paper will argue that the Southeast Asian education sector should focus on two vital strategies to cope with the fast-paced changes in the region: teacher upskilling and adapting a 21st century curriculum. It will utilize journal articles, reports, and data and information available for public consumption by the ministries/departments of education across countries within the region as well as the results and proceeds from the discussions held during the episodes of the ASEAN-SEAMEO Webinar Series held by the Philippine Department of Education through the International Cooperation Office.

IVAN LILIN SURYONO; ARDHIAN KURNIAWATI; HENNIGUSNIA; BENI TEGUH GUNAWAN (ONLINE)

EMPLOYMENT LINK AND MATCH TRENDS IN THE DIGITALIZATION AGE

Digitalization has become a phenomenon that has attracted attention in the last few decades. The impact of digitalization is seen in almost all sectors including employment. Disruption and changes on the demand side are forcing the world of employment to transform. The transformation includes the upstream side or the output of the world of education which is an input in the job market. This study aims to look at the link and match trend in the world of employment in the last decade where digitalization is increasing along with the creation of industry 4.0. This study uses secondary data from the 2010-2020 National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas) to see link and match trends in the world of education and the world of work. Vertical mismatch analysis is used to see the suitability of the level of education with the level of the position occupied.

KHOFIDOTUR ROFIAH, HIRNANDA DIMAS PRADANA, CITRA FITRI KHOLIDYA, SRI WIDAYATI (OFFLINE)

EASYINDO APPS: DIGITAL KEYWORD SIGN SYSTEM FOR SUPPORTING INCLUSIVE UNIVERSITY IN INDONESIA

The digital revolution of the last few decades has changed the perspective and implementation of global education. In Indonesia, it also has a major impact on the choice of teachers in how to teach, interact and facilitate students. This paper will explore the case of developing digital applications to support the convenience of students with communication barriers in learning keyword-based sign language or known as Signalong Indonesia (SI). The setting of inclusive education at the university was chosen based on the sign vocabulary developed in the Berbisa application. The results show that there are 250 SI vocabularies which were digitized and implemented in simple video conversations in a campus setting. This method is faster and easier to learn and attracts campus residents without disabilities to participate in supporting the implementation of inclusive education at universities in Indonesia

BESAR AGUNG MARTONO, TITING WIDYASTUTI, ANGGRAITA PRIMA TAMI, PURBA JUNIARTO SIDABUTAR (ONLINE)

MULTIDIMENSIONAL SCALING OF TRACER STUDY AMONG UNIVERSITIES TO IMPROVE OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION IN INDONESIA

Outcome based education (OBE) is a fairly new method to measure accreditation of universities in Indonesia. One of the key performance indicators is measurement of tracer study for alumni of every university. The objective of this research is to analyze multidimensional comparison of tracer study conducted among universities in Indonesia. The methodology of this research is using multidimensional scaling analysis to measure factors of tracer study based on secondary data compiled from tracer study reports of universities which received tracer study grants from Directorate General of Higher Education Ministry of Education and Culture Research and Technology of Indonesia in 2021. Indicators of tracer study measured success factors after graduation such as: length of waiting after graduating to get a job, linearity of study and work, employability, etc. Many universities found difficulties to get a high response rate from alumni because tedious forms must be filled, especially some sensitive privacy questions such as ID number, tax number and salary. Resulting very high missing data which cannot be measured for further analysis. The result of this research showed a perceptual map of multidimensional scaling comparing indicators of tracer study in matrix visualizations among universities. Universities which developed automation systems which allow alumni to fill the form easily got very high response rates and very little missing data. On the contrary, universities which used manual form-filled analysis got very low response rate.

MIRZA AYUNDA PRATIWI, MAYA MUSTIKA, NURUL HILDA SYANI PUTRI (ONLINE)

A ROADMAP OF THE CHALLENGES AND OBSTACLES FOR INDONESIAN GENERATION Z IN MEETING FUTURE WORK NEEDS AFTER COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN THE SOUTHEAST ASIA LABOR MARKET

A pandemic causes massive changes in any behaviors regarding education and work. Numerous studies revealed a set of skills needed in the post-COVID-19 pandemic. In May 2021, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Southeast Asia regional forum revealed three changing skill needs in Southeast Asia that should be adapted. These are problem-solving skills, social skills, and technical skills. This study aims to create a roadmap that explores the challenges and obstacles of Generation Z in Indonesia in preparing themselves to meet these three needs. The method used is qualitative with NVIVO 12 software analysis tools. Triangulation analysis data were collected from documents, observation, and in-depth interviews with 50 informants that were selected purposively. Informants are representatives selected from Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Papua, and each island consists of 10 informants. This study indicates that their challenges and obstacles in meeting these skill needs are economic levels, infrastructure (such as signal stability, public learning facilities, school or institutional support), informal education, non-formal education, and mastery of foreign languages. This research also provides several policy implications and efforts to address these challenges.

GREGORIUS ANDIKA ARIWIBOWO (ONLINE)

CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE SPICE ROUTE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF HISTORICAL LEARNING IN BANTEN PROVINCE

The Spice Route Revitalization Program is one of the programs compiled by the Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan through the Direktorat Jenderal Kebudayaan, which will make the "Spice Route" as a UNESCO World Heritage. Revitalization of the Spice Route also aims to foster pride in the national identity of Indonesia and strengthen the network of cultural interactions between regions, islands, and nations to support Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Education is one of the most influential supporting media in the effort to support the Spice Route Revitalization program, especially in areas that have been designated to be one of the revitalization nodes, such as in Banten Province. This study will discuss how efforts are made to develop educational methods and facilities that support efforts to raise awareness of students to protect, develop, utilize, and manage the Spice Route cultural heritage in Banten Province. The Spice Route Revitalization Program is an effort to rebuild the awareness of students in Banten Province about the glory of the Banten Sultanate in the past. Re-learning the history of Banten through the theme "The Spice Route" is an interesting point of view for students to understand the history and cultural identity of Banten. The results of this study see that the involvement of students in exploring historical and cultural heritage activities needs to strengthen by applying the fieldworks practices approach. This approach expects students not only to visit historical and cultural heritage objects but also to participate in multidimensional and independent historical studies; moreover this encourages them to study history through field-based historical inquiry. It's also inherent and expected to be able to regenerate awareness of Banten's identity and their path of cultural heritage.

MIRA HANDAYANI, MONALISA, AZHAR (ONLINE)

FIELD SCHOOL EFFECTIVENESS ON PRODUCTIVITY OF PADDY IRRIGATED SYSTEMS IN ACEH BESAR REGENCY, INDONESIA

The integrated participatory development and management of irrigation project (IPDMIP) for a period of 6 years (2017 - 2022) is expected to improve the ability of irrigation management, water use and other irrigation benefits for efficient, effective and sustainable irrigation management system, by involving community participation in the implementation of the irrigation system. This program is designed to support the Indonesian government's efforts to overcome various obstacles and increase agricultural productivity, as well as to reduce rural poverty, promote gender equality and improve nutrition. Its services include irrigation areas which are being rehabilitated through an irrigation management program, namely intensive extension services through Field Schools (Sekolah Lapang). Aceh Besar District is a district in Aceh Province that receives a Field School support project from the National government. This study aims to analyze the factors affecting the effectiveness of the field school program on irrigated system paddy productivity in Montasik Sub-District which consists of 3 villages and 5 farmer groups with 125 SL participants in total. The study applies an ordinal logistic regression analysis approach. This study suspects that the participants' motivation, participation, land area, age, education, land ownership status, intensity of extension, characteristics of innovation, government funding and productivity have significant effects on the effectiveness of the SL program. The field school activities are expected to improve the understanding of individual farmers and farmer groups regarding the importance of technological innovation. However, the integrated crop management innovations that have been studied in SL have not been fully implemented by farmers. The level of program effectiveness is thought to be still low. In increasing the effectiveness of field schools, the intensity of intensive extension activities

needs to be carried out by emphasizing on increasing the motivation and participation of farmers towards the application of technological innovations that have been taught in the implementation of field schools.

ANGGI AFRIANSYAH, FIKRI MUSLIM, RUTH MEILIANNA, VERA BARARAH BARID (ONLINE)

CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERY TRAINING AND COUNSELING IN AMBON, MALUKU PROVINCE

Indonesia has a good potential for marine resources. Ambon, the capital city of Maluku province, is a part of the area targeted to become the National Fish Barn. This position requires both skilled human resources in mastering knowledge and skills in the fishery sector. This article aims to describe the existing condition of the fishery sector workforce in the city of Ambon. This article describes: first, the demographic characteristics of the fishing workforce. Second, the existing condition of vocational training in the fishery sector. Third, analysis of needs and training schemes for workers in the fishery sector. The method used in this article is a survey of 200 respondents who work in the fishery sector. The research findings illustrate several things: first, the majority of workers in the fishery sector are male, and more than half are in the 35-44 and 45-54 years age groups. Second, the majority of fishery workforce education is high school education. Third, most of them are fishermen. Fourth, the majority of respondents have not had the opportunity to attend training due to lack of information and time constraints. Fifth, training needs for fishery sector workers include: the use of modern fishing gear, ship engine repair, business management, and marketing, and catch processing.

CHRISTIAN PLACIDO CALMA (OFFLINE)

ONLINE CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES (OCBA): THE PPP CENTER'S STRATEGIC RESPONSE TO LEARNER DEMAND IN THE TIME OF THE PANDEMIC

The paper shall present the transition of the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Center of the Philippines' training mandate from a traditionally face-to-face experience to a technology-driven initiative, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and the greater demand for PPP knowledge among the many government agencies across the country. It shall first discuss the PPP Center mandate, emphasizing its responsibility to deliver capacity building programs for agencies interested in developing infrastructure projects. The discussion will then hone in on the Capacity Building Division – a six-person team that oversees the nationwide capacity building program – a task that demands the attention of thousands of government personnel interested in PPPs. From 2011 to early 2020, the PPP Center's capacity building program focused on on-site lectures, either through the delivery of planned training activities or through the provision of demand-driven training. However, the pandemic required the PPP Center to strategically pivot to a technology-driven response due to the continued clamor for PPP knowledge. With this in mind, the PPP Center established its Online Capacity Building Activities (OCBA) program, wherein training is now conducted through online platforms and applications. The discussion shall then delve into the program's future, which is the utilization of e-learning modules, paving the way for asynchronous learning, thus allowing users to learn at their own pace. The paper shall then conclude with lessons learned from the two-year implementation of the program, including: setting the tone for the entire PPP Center to buy-in to the technological innovation; forging collaboration with national and international partners to augment resource deficiencies; establishing the processes required to transition to a technologically-driven initiative; and strengthening the core competencies of the capacity building division, particularly in designing and conducting such activities.

BENI TEGUH GUNAWAN, IVAN LILIN SURYONO, HENNI GUSNIA, ARDHIAN KURNIAWATI (ONLINE)

EFFECTIVENESS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING ON MINIMIZING SCHOOL-JOB MISMATCH

Job mismatch is one of the big issues regarding the labor market in Indonesia. Mismatch is defined as the unsuitable job level and type for the formal education output. According to the research, mismatch in Indonesia has been getting bigger in some sectors for the last 5 years. This problem can be caused by the rapid transformation of demand side and/or unadaptive in supply side skill facing to the transformation. The government policies try to minimize the mismatch in various ways, one of the policies is vocational training. This research aims to determine whether vocational training can minimize the school-job mismatch. Individual data of the labor force from National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas) is used to inspect this objective. As Sakernas is held twice a year, in February and August, we use the August publication data because of the size of the sample data survey. This research analyses a quantitative logit regression model with probability of mismatch as the dependent variable. Mismatch between school and job measures using vertical mismatch with vocational training as the dummy variable.

ELIAS C. OLAPANE (ONLINE)

REDUCING POVERTY THROUGH FREE TERTIARY EDUCATION GRANT IN THE PHILIPPINES

Though education is a basic right of every human being, economic inequality continues to persist in tertiary education. In 2013, the Philippine government empirically expanded its so-called Expanded Student's Grant-in-Aid Program for Poverty Alleviation (ESGP-PA) social program which targeted poor yet academically-inclined students to pursue and finish college. The researchers sought to explore the experiences and success stories of the grant among the grantees, parents, and program implementers of the host University in the Philippines. The conceptual analysis was done using NVivo 12 Plus while the analytic analysis was done by the researchers. Results showed that the participants felt privileged and grateful for gaining college degrees and have decent graduate jobs now. Some of their problems associated with the grant were delayed release of monthly stipend, proximity and detachment from family, teenage pregnancy and lack of electronic equipment to be used in their studies. Despite these, the participants were able to hurdle difficulties with the strong support they got from their families, friends, religious faith, and having part-time jobs. It is concluded that the cost spent by the government for the scholarship outweighs the success that the grantees have enjoyed right now. It is then recommended that the program may be continued provided provisions are rigorously ironed-out against the Free Tertiary Education Act of 2017.

VANDA NINGRUM, INTAN ADHI PERDANA PUTRI (OFFLINE)

CHILD LABOUR IN SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES: AN EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM SOUTH SULAWESI, INDONESIA

Fisheries is the most hazardous occupation for children. While child labor is a crucial issue in Sustainable Development Goals, statistical data of child labor in fisheries are not well described, particularly in small-scale. Efforts to eliminate child labor are hampered when it is challenging to obtain a comprehensive analysis of the characteristics of child labor. The purpose of this paper was to explore the characteristics of value chain activities and risks to children involved in capture fisheries and seaweed farming in South Sulawesi. We conducted a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods adapted to the context in the target areas. The quantitative data was collected by a survey of 150 children in small-scale capture fisheries and seaweed farming, then qualitative

by interviewing nine key informants and FGDs with government and communities. The findings of this study are; First, In capture fisheries, 80% of children worked for more than three hours almost every day in the past week. Meanwhile, only a third of respondents in aquaculture worked for more than three hours. Children aged 6-12 years old and aged 13 and over in the fisheries sector do the same work, such as preparing, fishing, and selling the fish. Some children have to work for more than eight hours. Second, There are seven hazardous conditions found in children's activities, include working on ships/offshore/deep sea, working at night, working more than 3 hours a day, not using security tools, and experiences of injuries due to cuts/stabs, injuries due to bruising, and injuries due to skin allergies to heat and exposure to other chemicals were found. Third, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the distance learning system made children less focused when studying; children preferred to spend their time working than studying.

RUDELL ANTONIO RAMIREZ (ONLINE)

THE RELATIONSHIP OF ORGANIZATIONAL ASSIMILATION TO THE POWER DISTANCE CULTURAL DIMENSION OF FILIPINO ONLINE ENGLISH TEACHERS

This study explored the relationship of power distance and organizational assimilation among online English as a Second Language (ESL) teachers. It determined the relationship of Hofstede's Power Distance to Jablin's Organizational Assimilation. A total of 162 respondents working as Office-based Online English Teachers in Metro Manila participated in the study. Results showed that the respondents had a moderate level of assimilation with a Mean score of 119.01. As to the power distance, the respondents had a high level of power distance with 59.05 Mean score. Correlation test results revealed that power distance had a positive relationship with organizational assimilation. Different factors were determined which influenced the assimilation in connection to power distance and these are personality, relationship, age, and family and affiliation. Impacts of power distance to assimilation were also determined. The impacts are saturation point and disengagement, and compromise and retaliation, and being outspoken.

DIYAN PUTRANTO, MARHANANI TRI ASTUTI (OFFLINE)

DIGITAL MARKETING STRATEGY IN STRENGTHENING DESTINATION BRANDING IN THE THEMATIC VILLAGE OF MULYAHARJA

Technological developments have led to changes in marketing trends in Indonesia. During the COVID-19 pandemic, also changes in consumer behavior patterns caused by restrictions on human movement have caused the development of the use of digital technology as a marketing tool to take on a very important role in strengthening branding and marketing of products and services so that the company can live and develop. Likewise with the Mulyaharja Thematic Village which is a village located in the city of Bogor with the concept of Community-Based Tourism (CBT) which can be applied in the form of local community participation, by forming tourism village institutions, environmental formation, and community business activities. The purpose of this study focuses on digital marketing strategies in strengthening Destination Branding in the thematic village of Mulyaharja through the media website, Instagram, and Social Media (Facebook) and forming a "Unique Tourist Destination" which combines ecotourism, education tourism, and sports tourism with a rural feel in the city of Bogor. The Destination branding analysis technique uses a qualitative descriptive approach based on the use of digital marketing with a SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threat) analysis of both internal and external factors in determining the most appropriate digital marketing strategy. By collecting data using primary data and secondary data through literature studies, research results, and digital marketing media.

ROSELLA MOYA TORRECAMPO (ONLINE)**THE MARGINALIZATION OF LOCAL LANGUAGE EXPERTS IN THE DIGITALIZATION AND GLOBAL NORTH SHIFT OF PROFESSIONAL OPPORTUNITIES**

Professional language assessment praxis in the Philippines spanning 21 years, including the history, assumptions, and trends of professional examining opportunities are reflexively, descriptively analyzed. Currently, perceived limitation of labor and professional opportunities of examinees and the marginalization of the local are affected by the move of rating modalities toward digitalization, thus unevenly privileging ASEAN practitioners. These are probably dependent on the national political climate and administrative policies and the economic Global North positionality of the service owner that now privileges their local labor. Digitalization of language assessment appears key to opportunity as well as possible linguistic, professional and economic inequity.

NANANG SUWONDO, BESAR AGUNG MARTONO (ONLINE)**DEVELOPMENT OF MICRO SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMES) THROUGH MODERNIZATION AND DIGITIZATION TRAINING IN BOGOR DISTRICT IN INDONESIA**

Society 5.0 is a refinement of the previous concepts. As we know, Society 1.0 began in the 18th century through the use of steam power and the mechanization of production. Society 2.0 began in the 19th century with the invention of electricity and the assembly line. Society 3.0 started in the 70s, through partial automation using programmable memory controls and computers. Society 4.0 is marked by the application of information and communication technology in industry. Society 5.0 is an era where all technology is part of humans themselves, the internet is not only used to share information but to live life. In Society 5.0 where the main component is humans who are able to create new value through technological developments, it can minimize the gap between humans and economic problems in the future. The problems faced by MSME actors are how to survive the business they run, how to grow up and how to scale up. In more detail, the problem is the difficulty in product licensing, good bookkeeping, lack of understanding about digital marketing and the main thing is capital.

NAWAWI (OFFLINE)**UNDERSTANDING DIGITAL TALENT POTENTIAL IN INDONESIA'S SMES: A CASE STUDY FROM WEST SUMATRA, WEST JAVA AND DI YOGYAKARTA**

The development of digital technology in the past decades and the current pandemic of Covid-19 have given good lessons to learn how business should adapt to these changes. Those who can adapt through digital technology in developing their business will survive and gain profits, while on the contrary will be left behind. In the Indonesian context, where most business actors are small medium-size enterprises (SMEs), the challenges will be more complex. This paper provides new insights into the socio-economic dynamics of Indonesian SMEs, with consideration given to the need of developing digital talent of SMEs toward the use of digital technology. The paper also questions the digital readiness of SMEs in Indonesia by examining their level of digital talent in developing their businesses. Empirical data is gathered from a qualitative study and a survey involving 718 SMEs in West Sumatera, West Java and DI Yogyakarta provinces. The core analysis of this paper finds that implementation of the SMEs' digital transformation program in Indonesia must consider different socio-economic characteristics and digital capability of SMEs. A more consolidated, professional and sustainable digital business accompaniment is needed, especially programs initiated by local

governments. In addition, a locally specific incentive program for SMEs is significantly proven to increase the willingness of SMEs to transform their businesses into digital or mix with both types, manual and digital. In developing these arguments, this paper offers a way to better understand the varied possibilities for and limitation of digital talent's development among SMEs in Indonesia. It also explicates the prospect of digital transformation in Indonesia's economy.

DEBIRA PARAMITA SIREGAR, BESAR AGUNG MARTONO (OFFLINE)

PREDICTION OF UPCOMING SALES FOR NEW HOME-SCALE BUSINESSES MAKING HANDMADE BAGS WITH TIME SERIES ANALYSIS METHOD

To add insight and income, many housewives currently carry out small-scale home-based businesses that are carried out from home, where the business goals are different, one of which is to increase income from developing their hobbies. Dhandmade is one of the home businesses developed by a housewife is the business of making handmade bags. Developed from what was originally a hobby, then ventured to accept orders and began to develop. To estimate or predict the continuity of her home-scale business, Dhandmade dares to start a forecast to estimate the number of orders that will be received in the coming year. This research method uses quantitative methods through forecasting which will use Time Series Analysis using POM QM software. This method was chosen because it is quite simple for a home-scale business forecasting measure. Time Series data can be seen as a representation of the real variables which usually have the same time interval. The data collection is obtained from bags sales data for the last one year which is processed using the Microsoft Excel program to see the trend of bag order in a year and is also supported by literature studies to examine it. The results of the research show that there is a trend of stability in ordering the handmade bags in the coming year for DHandmade and the Linear Trend method of the Time Series Analysis is the suitable method because it has the smallest error rate value for the prediction. This research result aims to obtain the best demand forecast based on historical data on DHandmade bags production demand for the last year that can be used as information and reference in planning future production activities and establishing steps in continuing the production of handmade bags home-scale business.

SITI MUAWANAH (ONLINE)

MODIFIED TEACHING FACTORY (MOTefa): THE BEST PRACTICE OF LIFE SKILL PROGRAM IN MAN 2 KULONPROGO

MAN 2 Kulonprogo, which is also known as MANDAKU is an Islamic senior high school (MA) in Yogyakarta which provides life skill programs for the students. It becomes the most favorite because most surrounding students are coming from lower middle class who mostly do not pursue their study into higher level. With another 82 MA throughout Indonesia, the school has conducted the program since 1998 due to the full support of MoRA and UNDP. When most among the 82 MA quitted the program because the ministry stopped the final support to the program, MANDAKU could survive the program without the MoRA's financial support. Even due to the school's good achievement, MANDAKU is given a chance to become the only MAKN (State Vocational Madrasah Aliyah) in Yogyakarta Province, or one of the only three MAKN in Indonesia. Based on qualitative research conducted in 2021, it is found that MANDAKU has several strategies to highlight the life skill in the school into a favorite program among the students. MAN de motefa is the best strategy applied by the school. It was created by the vocational teachers of MANDAKU. The essence of this

strategy is combining akhlaqul karimah (Islamic values which become a characteristic of madrasah) with teaching factories in the school. Even with this strategy, MANDAKU became the representative of the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia in the National Innovative Public Services Competition held by the Ministry in 2020. In this article, what motefa is and how it works in MANDAKU to make vocational programs the best among other vocational madrasah will be presented.

TRIYONO, LENGGA PRADIPTA, VERA BARARAH BARID, FUAT EDI KURNIAWAN, FIKRI MUSLIM (ONLINE)

INFORMAL SECTOR WORKERS' INCOME AND ACCESS TO SOCIAL SECURITY IN INDONESIA

Income is one of the important factors affecting the economic empowerment of informal sector workers. Income is also closely related to the ability of informal sector workers to participate in social security. Therefore, this article aims to dig deeper into how the income of informal sector workers affects the expansion of access to employment and social security. The information in this article comes from the findings of a 2019 study conducted in North Sumatra, West Java, Yogyakarta, East Java, South Sulawesi, and East Nusa Tenggara by the Research Center for Population, LIPI. A mixed-methods approach was used in this study by using quantitative and qualitative data. The results of this study indicate that income in the informal sector is mostly less than one million rupiah and impacts access participation in social security. This condition will jeopardize the expansion of access of social security participants to jobs in the informal sector. An accident at work and the lack of social protection is a significant source of vulnerability for informal workers. If they do not have access to basic income security, they will be trapped in poverty and social exclusion. In comparison, the social security scheme should target this vulnerable group as the target of the expansion program. Besides the low income, it is also related to the lack of awareness of informal sector workers about the importance of social security participation. This is a big challenge for individual welfare and for Indonesia's economic development and social welfare. Therefore, serious efforts are needed in the form of a policy of assisting; Promoting a comprehensive and integrated strategy for the extension of coverage; Raising awareness, sharing information and enhancing trust; Guaranteeing an adequate level of benefits; Embedding social protection in an integrated approach to facilitate the transition from the formal to the informal economy.

INAYAH HIDAYATI, MEIRINA AYUMI MALAMASSAM, BAYU SETIAWAN, ADE LATIFA, HANING ROMDIATI, IRIN OKTAFIANI (ONLINE)

'BIRDS OF A FEATHER FLOCK TOGETHER': ETHNIC COMMUNITIES AND SOCIAL CAPITAL OF MIGRANTS IN BATAM

Social capitals are essential components in the migration process that can be formed among migrants through their ethnic communities in the destination areas. This research aims to examine the role of ethnic communities in the formation of migrants' social capital in Batam, one of the main migration destination areas in Indonesia that provide various employment opportunities and relatively higher income. By utilizing data from the study of 'Migration and Human Development' by Research Center for Population, Indonesian Institute of Sciences in 2017 and 2019 in Batam, this study applies both quantitative and qualitative approaches for the data analysis. The preliminary finding of this study shows that migrants with similar ethnic backgrounds tend to be engaged in a similar type of work field. The segregation of work fields by migrant workers' ethnicity is influenced by social support within ethnic communities. It can be said that ethnic backgrounds have become a

critical social capital for migrants, particularly the less educated ones, in helping their adjustment process post-migration. However, this situation can also lead to the social exclusion of migrants from the broader community in the destination area.

NGADI (OFFLINE)

FEATURING DIGITAL LABOR MARKET ACROSS GENERATION OF WORKERS IN INDONESIA

Internet-based digital technology has developed rapidly in Indonesia, including in the labor market. New employment relationships such as partnerships “mitra” on online transportation and freelancers are increasing along with the use of the internet in the job market. Research on the employment relationship model in digital-internet-based needs to continue to be carried out so that policies that protect workers can be taken in accordance with field conditions. This paper will discuss the trend of digital-internet-based workers and the applied employment relationship across generations. The data used for the analysis is the 2019 Labor Force Survey (Sakernas) combined with interviews with digital-internet-based workers. Data analysis was descriptive and inferential. The results of the analysis show that generation Z workers who use digital-internet technology for work are 30.6%, while those of generation Y are 36.8%. Digital-internet-based workers are decreasing in generation X (24.7%) and Baby boomers (10.1%). Flexible time and place are the characteristics of digital-internet-based workers. The process of becoming a worker starts from a probationary period to a permanent employee. Despite their status as permanent employees, digital internet-based workers receive various facilities and some do not comply with the applicable provisions.

AGUS FAISAL (ONLINE)

PERFORMANCE OF BUS OPERATION OFFICERS 1 AT PT TRANSPORTASI JAKARTA IN DIGITAL ERA: DO THE WORK INVOLVEMENT, LOYALTY, AND TEAM COOPERATION MATTER?

Transportation is still one of the needs of the community in people’s activities in the digital era, especially in Jakarta. The use of public transportation is one of the most in demand today, this is because public transportation is more efficient in terms of cost and time, especially during peak hours. Public transportation available in the capital Jakarta includes rail-based services, namely the Jakarta Commuter Train (KCI), Mass Rapid Transit (MRT), Light Rapid Transit (LRT), while road-based services are Bus Rapid Transit (BRT). The BRT in the capital city of Jakarta is called Transjakarta and is operated by PT Transport Jakarta. The objective of this research is to increase performance of operator officers of PT Transportasi Jakarta in digital era influenced by problems of officers who lack the initiative to involve themselves in their duties; who feel that a task is not part of their obligations so that it is necessary to evaluate the employee's work loyalty; and who have no visible close cooperation between various lines in completing the work even though the task is carried out in groups. In this study, the population were operational officers 1 at PT Transportasi Jakarta, about 2,000 people. So that the sample used in this study has as many as 297 samples using the Isaac and Michel table with 5% significance method simple random sampling. Statistical multiple regression analysis was used to measure the influence of work involvement, loyalty and team cooperation to performance of operator officers at PT Transportasi Jakarta. The result of this study leads to the conclusion that work involvement identification in digital era is positively related to loyalty and team cooperation to influence task performance, and contextual performance to the extent that (a) social relationship is salient, and (b) high performance is perceived to be in the group’s interest of operator officers at PT Transportasi Jakarta in digital era.

IRWAN SITORUS, TITING WIDYASTUTI (ONLINE)

ANALYSIS OF JOB SATISFACTION SEEN FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF COMPENSATION, LEADERSHIP & OHS COMMITMENT AT PT TRANS LOGISTICS IN JAKARTA

In the era of rapid industrial development in all countries, especially in Indonesia, the demand for product distribution from producing companies to consumers is getting bigger and faster. So to maintain and improve the company's performance, it takes excellent human resource management. For this reason, the author will examine 3 aspects, namely employee job satisfaction from the perspective of compensation, leadership and OHS (Occupational Health & Safety) commitment at PT. Trans Logistics in Jakarta.

The research objective is how to develop the company's performance by increasing the Job satisfaction of its employees in order to achieve the company's goals and objectives.

The population in this study was from all departments in the companies with 60 Employees. The sampling technique in this study was 50 respondents (sample) consisting of level and supervisor level at PT. Trans Logistics in Jakarta. Data collection from respondents is respondents who fill out a questionnaire form and process the data using the SPSS 23 application. Statistical multiple regression analysis was used to measure the aspect effect of Compensation, Leadership, OHS Commitment to impact of Job Satisfaction at PT. Trans Logistics in Jakarta.

The results of research hypothesis on pre-survey show that: 1) There is a significant aspect of Compensation on the impact of Job Satisfaction , 2) There is a significant aspect of Leadership on the impact of Job Satisfaction and 3) There is a significant aspect of OHS Commitment on the impact of Job Satisfaction.

SUBTHEME 3 : Demographic Changes and Critical Issues of Young and Elderly People in Southeast Asia

SONYARURI SATITI (OFFLINE)

GENERATIONS: DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS IN POPULATION AND WORKFORCE INDONESIA

Younger generations of Indonesia (Gen-Z and the millennials) now represent more than half of the country's citizens according to the latest Statistics Indonesia (BPS) census. It shows the peak of the country's demographic bonus period which the experts warned could improve or destroy the economy, especially during the Covid 19 outbreak. Their transition into the labour market has long-term impacts on their lives as well as for the socio-economic development of the country. It is thus essential to understand how they engage in employment. This study aims to provide an overview on the workforce profile of the millennials and Gen-Z who act as the biggest human resources in the demographic bonus era as well as to map the geographical distribution of the millennials and Gen-Z at the province and regency/city level by using ArcGIS version 10.8. To support the analysis, the primary data comes from the Statistics Indonesia (BPS), namely the 2020 Population Census and the 2020 National Labour Force Survey. Other sources of data were obtained from survey results of several research institutions and other related references. Results of analysis show that in 2020, there are approximately 48 million (53%) of workers in Indonesia who are millennials. Around 7.67 million of the working-age population by the age 25-39 or the millennials or 40.15% were impacted by Covid 19 pandemic. Meanwhile 82,48% of them experienced the cutting of working hours. To be able to receive the demographic bonus, general strategies are needed, that is to reduce the number of younger population (the millennials and Gen-Z) who are not going to school or working or participating in training or used to be called as NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training). Besides that, qualified employment is required.

PUGUH PRASETYOPUTRA, ARI PURWANTO SARWO PRASOJOM, MARYA YENITA SITOANG (ONLINE)

LIVE LONGER BUT SUFFER MORE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND SPATIAL INEQUALITIES IN DISABILITY AMONG OLDER PERSONS IN INDONESIA

Indonesia is going towards an aging population, projected to have 57 million older people in 2040. Longevity comes with a price. Older persons are expected to be more vulnerable, including more prone to disability. However, evidence on comprehensive determinants of disability among older people is insufficient. Hence, this study aims at investigating the socio-economic, demographic, and spatial inequalities in disability among older persons in Indonesia. We employed the 2018 National Socio-economic Survey data of 102,652 persons residing in 79,993 households across 34 provinces. We fitted a multivariable probit regression model with average marginal effect (AME) as measure of association and 5% level of significance. We set the outcome as a low-threshold disability. We found that household socio-economic status, as represented by wealth index and per capita expenditure, is negatively associated with disability ($P < 0.001$). Those with higher educational attainment have lower probability of disability (AME = -0.1611). Moreover, older persons who are living alone (AME = 0.0995) and have been admitted as an inpatient (AME = 0.1152) are at higher probability of being disabled. We also found geographical inequalities in disability, with older persons living in rural areas having a higher probability (AME = 0.0271). Lastly, there are provincial variations in the probability of disability. These findings call for better support for the older persons from the government.

MAIKA LOUISE BUGANTE; MARIA RUELA BORDA; SAMANTHA ELLAINE BRAZA; SAMANTHA NICOLE CABURNAY; JESSA ANGELA CABANG; NATHALIE CAFE; JOHN ARVIN CALAYCAY; RAFAEL CLEMENTE; ARIADNE JAMILA CO; BIANCA BERNICE CO; MARX VINCENT COBOL; JENNIFER NAILES (ONLINE)

HOWRYA: THE QUALITY OF AND SATISFACTION WITH LIFE OF HEALTHY FILIPINO YOUNG ADULTS IN METRO MANILA DURING THE COMMUNITY QUARANTINE

Introduction. The community quarantine may have altered the quality of life (QOL) and satisfaction with life (SWL) of young adults who constitute 29.31% of the population. Despite belonging to this critical developmental period, there seems to be a paucity of studies on young adults, their QOL, and SWL. This study aimed to determine the current QOL, SWL, and the relationship between these in healthy Filipino young adults from Metro Manila during the community quarantine. Methods. This cross-sectional study was conducted through an online WHOQOL-BREF and SWL survey by convenience sampling of 18-24 years old who resided in Metro Manila in April-June 2021, and who have not had a clinically-debilitating diagnosis and/or hospitalization. Data were analyzed using Spearman rank-order correlation. Results. A total of 410 participated, majority of which were female (69.5%), post-high school (53.9%), currently enrolled (74.1%), unemployed (73.6%), single (98.8%), and living with a nuclear family (65.4%). Overall QOL was found to be at 65 ± 18.37 , with the psychological domain having the lowest mean score (55.96 ± 17.5). Mean SWL was 21 ± 6.87 . Both QOL and SWL are remarkably lower in the non-binary, and higher in those living alone. Significant positive correlation between overall QOL and SWL was found ($r = 0.575, p < .001$). Discussion and Conclusion. Healthy Filipino young adults are slightly satisfied with life, a level lower than pre-pandemic. Restrictions to curb COVID-19 may have preceded the decline. The dissatisfaction in the non-binary is a critical concept that needs further studies. Consistent with the positive correlation, the decline is correlated with the low QOL across all demographics, the psychological domain being the lowest. Continuing studies geared towards understanding and finding solutions are recommended.

TEGUH WIDODO (OFFLINE)

ANOTHER MEANING BEHIND THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Sexual intercourse before marriage may affect to the child whom was born. It will make the absence of recognition biological father legally. It means that a woman herself will bear her child from getting pregnant, giving birth, educating and until raising them. This study aims to examine the median age at first marriage and the experience of having sex for the first time against trends that have occurred in decades of Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data collection results. This study used DHS secondary data from 72 countries that posted their survey on its website. Data series obtained from websites vary in each country. It might be caused by the related country having not conducted a survey at that time. The analysis was conducted by regarding trend of time between median age at first marriage (MAFM) and median age at first sexual intercourse (MAFSI). Normally, the country which still upholds religious and traditional values, there is relatively no different time between MAFM and MAFSI or MAFSI is little bit longer than MAFM. This study shows the trend that MAFM had increased simultaneously from 1991 till 2017, on the other hand MAFSI had decreased, even the interval between them has been getting further. There is a positive time gap that the state or its people still uphold the dignity of women. It means that women are treated legally even though

some of them married before 18. The society still upholds religious norms. On the other hand, if MAFSI less than MAFM indicates that the society is permissive and ease of religious norms. This study recommends that preventing sexual intercourse before marriage is the duty of the state and it needs collective action to participate in care, besides having a positive impact on lineage, it will also protect women and their children from the loss of legal inheritance rights in the family.

SARI KISTIANA, DESY NURI FAJARNINGTIYAS (ONLINE)

DIFFERENTIALS IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH KNOWLEDGE AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN INDONESIA

The z-generation accounts for a high proportion of Indonesia's population, and this population is typically poorly informed about their reproductive health due to social taboos, traditional and religious values. This study aimed to assess the knowledge of Indonesian adolescents on reproductive health issues, modern contraceptive methods, and media exposure towards reproductive health; and whether or not the knowledge differs by selected sociodemographic characteristics. The analysis was restricted to 41,582 never-married adolescents aged 10-24 years drawn from the 2019 Performance and Accountability Survey. Descriptive and bivariate analyses using t-test were used to compare the means between two groups. The findings reveal that adolescents' reproductive health knowledge is still lacking. The overall mean of knowledge for reproductive health, modern contraceptive methods, and exposure toward reproductive health were 1.97, 2.54, and 3.07 respectively. Exposure to reproductive health messages through television and internet was high among adolescents. Most of them heard reproductive health from teachers (69%) and friends/relatives (48%). Adolescents who are older, have higher education, live in urban areas and wealthier reported significantly higher knowledge than their counterparts. Emphasis should be given for strengthening information to ensure reproductive health literacy among adolescents, with adequate concern and greater attention being given to younger adolescents, have lower education, live in a rural area, and from the lowest wealth index. Television and the digital media (the internet, text messaging, and social networking sites) are important communication platforms for providing youth in reproductive health promotion. Policies and programs should also be tailored to engage teachers, peers and relatives in providing information since their roles were vital.

ANDRE SG SAMOSIR (ONLINE)

MEDICAL STUDENTS' WELL-BEING: PHENOMENOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES FROM INDONESIA

Well-being and resilience have been burgeoning research topics for at least 60 years, but they are still neglected issues to a large degree in Indonesia. In educational context, well-being plays an important part in students' resilience, achievements, and future flourishing in life. Moreover, while there have been rapid changes in the landscape of Indonesian medical education, there was a persisting assumption that those who succeeded in entering medical school were amongst the most talented, competent, and capable components of the society, and as such it was taken for granted that they were more impervious to well-being issues. A paucity in the literature concerning the well-being of the medical student population in Indonesia was identified. The purpose of the study was to gain an understanding of the well-being of medical students with a focus on the students themselves. Specifically, the well-being of Indonesian medical students is explored using semi-structured interviews of 46 third and fourth-year undergraduate students in 10 Indonesian medical schools, acquired by means of purposive and snowball sampling methods. After Giorgian descriptive

phenomenological analysis of the data, an essence of what is being well for the students emerged: it is being fulfilled, enabled, and grateful. There are many contributors that influence both the students' well-being and its dynamics, including the challenges students face and future expectations. Of particular note, systematic intervention from the schools in developing and maintaining students' well-being and resilience was scarce. The students acquired a sense of growth as a person throughout medical school, and their resilience developed along the way. Overall, the findings helped rectify the Euro-American bias in the literature regarding the topic, while to some extent agreeing with previous studies. Further recommendations are presented.

DAROJAD NURJONO AGUNG NUGROHO, ARGA NUGRAHA, SYAHMIDA ARSYAD, RAHMADEWI, ROBANI CATUR SAPTANI, IKHSAN FAHMI, PUTU WIRA WIRBUANA (ONLINE)

ELDERLY PEOPLE ISSUES IN INDONESIA: DETERMINANT OF WORKING ELDERLY IN DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION

Demographic transition in Indonesia resulted in increasing the proportion of elderly population. Population aging has been recognized as an emerging challenge in many parts of the world. The issue that becomes a challenge is the existence of an increasingly elderly workforce. This study aims to determine some key factors of the elderly population still working. The elderly population who are still working is the unit of analysis and uses The National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas) 2020 data. The analysis uses binomial logistic regression. More than half of the elderly are still working. The education, marital status, sex, place of residence, disability, number of household members, head of household, ID number, recent migrant status have a significant relationship with the working elderly population. The elderly population with normal physicality tends to work 14.7 times compared to those with disabilities. This supports the conceptual framework of productive and active aging approaches for the workforce of the elderly population as an asset that is physically and mentally capable of meeting its needs. Government policies both central and regional related to the productive elderly population who are still working are needed in terms of ability development, skills, health insurance so that the productivity of the elderly population is maintained.

RINA HERARTRI, WISNU FADILA, RENI PEBRIANTI, MUGIA BAYU RAHARDJA AND WAHYU UTOMO (ONLINE)

ELDERLY LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSFERS IN INDONESIA

Indonesia experiences demographic changes as a result of falling fertility and mortality rates. These changes, combined with increased life expectancy, resulted in the fast growth of elderly people in Indonesia, which has increased from 7.6 percent in 2010 to 9.8 percent in 2020. This study aims to examine the intergenerational transfer and elderly living arrangements in Indonesia. This study uses the results of the 2020 National Socio-Economic Survey with a nationally representative sample of 121,961 old people aged 60 and older. Multinomial logistic regression analysis is used to explore the factors related to elderly living arrangements, which include living alone, living with a spouse, living at least with one adult child, and living with others. The majority of the elderly (62%) are household heads and 61% live with at least one adult child. The elderly living arrangements are strongly related to age, sex, education, employment, and household main source of income. Female elderly, aged 80 and older, low education level, working, and having government health insurance (JKN) are more likely to live alone. The intergenerational transfers tend to be downward since the majority of the elderly are the income-earner in the household.

MUGIA BAYU RAHARJA, ROBANI CATURSAPTANI, WAHYU UTOMO, NEDRA WATI ZALY (ONLINE)

ELDERLY AND HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE IN INDONESIA

Development in the health sector is one of the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). One of the targets that must be achieved is to ensure quality health coverage for everyone, including the elderly. The purpose of this study was to determine the achievement of national health insurance coverage (jaminan kesehatan nasional JKN) in the elderly population as well as factors related to the ownership of JKN for the elderly population in Indonesia. The source of the data for this research is the data from the Susenas 2020 and the unit of analysis of this study is the elderly aged 60 years and over. The variables studied in this study include socio-demographic variables, economic status, and health status of the elderly. The method of analysis used the chi-square test to determine the significance of the relationship between the status of the elderly JKN ownership with the independent variables. The binary logistic regression model was used to determine the magnitude of the influence of the independent variables on the JKN ownership status of the elderly. The results showed that most of the elderly in Indonesia were aged 60-69 years, had low education, and resided in rural areas. JKN coverage for the elderly in Indonesia is quite good, although there are quite high disparities in several regions in Indonesia. The elderly population in Indonesia is still dependent on financial guarantees from the government or known as contribution assistance recipients (penerima bantuan iuran/PBI). The ownership status of the JKN for the elderly in Indonesia has a relationship with age, gender, area of residence, education level, and economic status. Efforts to expand the reach of JKN for the elderly population must be increased as one of the strategies in realizing the SDG's targets.

YULY ASTUTI, WIDAYATUN, ZAINAL FATONI (OFFLINE)

WOMEN'S AUTONOMY ON MATERNAL HEALTHCARE UTILIZATION: BETWEEN CULTURAL TRADITION AND "CONTROL" OVER HEALTH DECISION MAKING IN PAPUA, INDONESIA

To date, girls and women in Papua have lower health status than those in other parts of Indonesia. This situation can be seen from the indicators of adolescent reproductive health and maternal health of Indigenous Papuans which indicate the need to address those gaps. Based on a 2019 study using a qualitative approach through open-ended interviews, focus group discussion, observation, and desk reviews in Sorong and Tambrau Districts, West Papua Province, this paper aims to emphasize the need of empowering Papuans' girls and women in order to improve their reproductive and maternal health status. The study found that the health condition of mothers in Papua is strongly influenced by their condition since they were teenagers. Anemia, violence in dating, premarital sex, unwanted pregnancy, and child marriage are among those adolescents' problems. When those girls become mothers, they do not have control over reproductive health decision making. Socio-cultural practices are very complex, including during pregnancy, childbirth, and breastfeeding periods. Our study also revealed that women who have better autonomy on maternal health care utilization would have a better maternal health status. Therefore, this study urges the need for the government, health providers, non-government organizations, as well as the community to empower girls and women in Papua. However, this effort should consider the structural and socio-cultural aspects of Indigenous Papuan.

ANGGA SISCA RAHADIAN, YULY ASTUTI (ONLINE)

THE SOCIO-CULTURAL CONTEXT OF BARRIERS TO EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING PRACTICES: RESULTS FROM A MIXED-METHODS STUDY IN INDONESIA

Exclusive breastfeeding has an important role in preventing stunting due to chronic malnutrition among children. According to Indonesia Health Profile 2020, approximately 33.9% of children under six months were not exclusively breastfed. One of the challenges to achieve successful exclusive breastfeeding comes from socio-cultural aspects. This mixed-methods study examined the socio-cultural context of barriers to exclusive breastfeeding among mothers. For a cross-sectional study in Karanganyar District, Central Java Province, a total of 352 participating mothers with stunted children aged between 6–59 months were interviewed using a structured questionnaire in 2021. In addition, in-depth interviews with mothers in Jakarta and Medan City, North Sumatera Province, were conducted to enrich the findings related to the obstacles in giving exclusive breastfeeding. The binary logistic regression found that male children (OR= 2.79, 95%CI (1.42, 5.51), children with lower-educated mothers (OR= 19.21, 95%CI (5.49, 67.16), children with working mothers (OR= 15.12, 95%CI (5.57, 40.99), children living in urban areas (OR= 2.26, 95%CI (0.19, 2.40) were more likely to have non-exclusive breastfeeding. This study also revealed that 59,1% mothers in Karanganyar District gave honey as prelacteal feeding to the newborn which hindered exclusive breastfeeding practices. The socio-cultural reasons were also found in other qualitative studies in Medan and Jakarta. Therefore, it is important to improve the breastfeeding knowledge not only to the mothers but also the family through the life cycle approach based on the local context.

RINDANG EKAWATI, OMAS BULAN SAMOSIR AND MUGIA BAYU RAHARDJA (ONLINE)

WHAT CAUSES YOUNG MOTHERS OF TWENTIES WITH TWO OR MORE CHILDREN STILL THINK OF HAVING MORE IN INDONESIA

The desire for more children is very important for population and family planning program planners to know the direction of fertility patterns as well as the need for contraception. This study aims to identify the impact of the Family Planning Program on the desire to have more children. The data derived from Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) 2017 focussing on specific targets which are women at safe motherhood age 20-29 years old with two and more children Total number of sample women is 2875. The analysis uses univariate, bivariate and multivariate logistic regression. Results indicate that women living in urban areas were less likely to want more children (OR=0.78), as well as women of some secondary education (OR=0.68) and women who completed secondary (OR=0.63). Women whose husbands agreed on family planning programs have higher intention to have other children (OR=2.46). Women who obtain family planning information from the internet had higher probability to have other children (OR=1.73).

SUBTHEME 4 :

Cascading Disasters As a Future Challenge for Risk Management in Southeast Asia

DWIYANTI KUSUMANINGRUM, TRIA ANGGITA HAFSARI, DICKY RACHMAWAN, DENY HIDAYATI, ROBERT SIBURIAN, SUDIYONO SUDIYONO, RUSLI CAHYADI, RATNA INDRAWASIH (ONLINE)

DEFORESTATION AND SYSTEMIC RISK IN JENEBERANG WATERSHED, SOUTH SULAWESI

The Jeneberang watershed is one of the critical watersheds and is included in the 15 national priority watersheds in Indonesia. The forest cover in the upstream area of the Jeneberang watershed is only 16.8 percent of 78,883.9 hectares. By using an ecosystem approach, this study aims to discuss the major factors that greatly affect deforestation and systemic risks that can at any time cause disasters in the Jeneberang watershed. The methods consist of a study of Jeneberang literature, spatial analysis, FGD, in-depth interviews, and field observations. This study reveals that human activities dominate deforestation and forest degradation along the Jeneberang watershed with activities varying by watershed areas. In the upper area, forest degradation is mainly caused by horticultural agriculture and tourism development. Meanwhile, in the middle and downstream parts, massive land-use changes and technological interventions occur through infrastructure development such as Bili-Bili Reservoir, dikes, and sand pockets. These activities coupled with the steep geomorphology of the Jeneberang River and the increasingly frequent extreme weather conditions have resulted in increased vulnerability which has a high impact on systemic risk and disasters, including landslides which caused high sedimentation in the Jeneberang River and Bili-Bili Reservoir as well as flash floods during the rainy season and the risk of drought in the dry season. Hundreds of households are affected by floods as high as 50 cm which often occur in the downstream area, especially the Somba Opu Fort area. The degradation of this watershed also affects the decline in quantity and quality of water in the river and reservoir leading to a lack of water sources for irrigating rice fields and a shortage of clean and drinking water for residents in the downstream and urban areas including the City of Makassar.

AMBAR SARI DEWI, BERNANDO J SUJIBTO, BONO SETYO (OFFLINE)

THE INCONSISTENCY OF COVID-19 POLICIES: THE NARRATIVES ON DISTRUST AND RESISTANCE

The COVID-19 outbreak has harshly changed many aspects of social life and challenged people to be adaptive with various social orders and new forms of socialization with threats and opportunities deliberately offered by it with a main function of state burdened as a decision maker. The position of the state with an obligation to make policies regarding COVID-19 has persistently been watched out by the people to look for the solution through multiple approaches. This article discusses the facts of the government's policies on COVID-19 pandemic and the ways how Indonesian citizens' resist against them. The Indonesian government's policies regarding the managing of COVID-19 crisis which are inconsistent, improperly-socialized, and ineffective communication methods have created confusion and distrust intriguing the citizens' resistances. It uses qualitative research approach through primary data in the form of news about citizens' resistances of the policies for COVID-19 published in various print and online newspapers during the period March 2020 to March 2021 and supported by secondary data in the form of policy-making based documents such as COVID-19 pandemic laws and regulations both in national and local. This article finds a typology of citizens' resistance in two forms: (1) cultural aspects, in the form of experiences and practices of communal lives which have ignited the strong reasons behind resistance and (2) religious aspects of rituals and other

HASTI WIDYASAMRATRI (ONLINE)

A FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) APPROACHES TO IDENTIFY THE SURFACE FRESH WATER RESOURCES AVAILABILITY IN SULANG SUB-DISTRICT, REMBANG, CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE

Karanggeneng catchment area is located in Rembang regency, Central Java Province, where annually facing drought. There are three main problems in Rembang for water management issues, lack of quantity, quality, and continuity. Meanwhile, Karanggeneng river has become one of the main river networks in Rembang for freshwater support. To identify the water availability in order to measure the water quantity and continuity, an initial research to detect the surface water in river network was carried out by applied topographic wetness index (TWI) from remote sensing, ground checked observation and focus group discussion (FGD) to find out the existing situation. The result showed TWI was successful in detecting the surface water availability in Karanggeneng catchment area from its range number, the highest is 22.11 and the lowest is 3.71. Those numbers indicate the potential of surface water in the focus area although the water quantity and quality is unstable.

DANILO SANTOS CORTEZ, JR. (OFFLINE)

PUTTING VALUES INTO ACTIONS: THE APPRAISAL OF THE SOCIO-CULTURAL LYNCHPIN OF ASEAN'S INTRA-REGIONAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND DISASTER RESPONSE

The study explores the intra-regional Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) of ASEAN from 2012-2016, in the context of the Philippines. Within the framework of ASEAN, this qualitative research gives emphasis on regionalization and socio-culturalization of disaster response as two dynamic processes that essentially shape the cooperation architecture of ASEAN intra-regional HADR. This study presents key concepts accenting social constructivism together with a collection of underlying patterns from reflective insights at the vantage point of the Philippines, whereby normative cultural values as symbolic capital can be deployed to catalyze and further vitalize engagements for ASEAN regional cooperation on HADR. This research also highlights and explains the Filipino normative cultural values in common themes based on the patterns of reflective insights of the research respondents. Amid diversity and plurality of socio-cultural ideas, beliefs, and traditions in ASEAN region, one can find intersubjective meanings in aforementioned values juxtaposed with each other and with the normative cultural values of the Filipino people. Such intersubjectivity reinforces the shared religious motivations, family values, humanitarianism and altruistic character, as ASEAN peoples. In this study, the researcher argues that placing disaster management under the pillar of ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community paved the way for the emergence of ASEAN Common Values that serves as the Socio-cultural Lynchpin – a central cohesive apparatus, which positively reinforces ASEAN spirit for community-building and for cultivation of ASEAN consciousness and regional identity.

HENI MARTA DIANA MATITA PUTTI, ANDRI NARTI RADIATUL MARDIAH, EKA JULIAFAD, FRANSYUDHA ABANDHIKA (ONLINE)

RISK PERCEPTION OF THE VULNERABLE GROUP IN FACING POST-DISASTER OF ROB FLOOD IN NORTH JAKARTA COASTAL USING SOCIAL NETWORK APPROACH

Protection of vulnerable groups in disasters is an issue that must be addressed in disaster risk management, where everyone has a different level of vulnerability to face the hazards. So far, globally there is a lot of research linking disaster risk management to the safety of vulnerable

groups. But most studies have focused only on the safety of vulnerable groups that have characteristics of high risk of threat in the event of a disaster. In this study, we promoted the application of social networks analysis in the study of vulnerable groups on Rob flood disasters where the characteristics of vulnerable groups in this study are determined through a fairly unique way by adopting social sustainability aspects and social capital dimensions in disasters to map the characteristics of vulnerable groups based on basic needs after the Rob flood occur as cascading disaster by climate change. This research aims to see how vulnerable groups on the coast of North Jakarta can continue their social life in the face of the post-disaster of Rob floods. This research was conducted using phenomenological methods where data is obtained through Primary Surveys (Observations and deep interviews) and Secondary Surveys (internet and digital documentation). Research Objects were determined by purposive sampling of 30 people from groups deemed unable to survive and meet basic post-disaster needs and instead, social communities, and government who have responsibility for the welfare of the vulnerable groups. The results showed that vulnerable groups on the North Jakarta coastal were able to resume social life and meet basic needs after the post-disaster of Rob floods if connected to more communities outside their immediate homes will be more comfortable moving temporarily because they knew they could find support.

VIRGEMARIE SALAZAR (ONLINE)

GOVERNING CLIMATE CHANGE THE ASEAN WAY: THE ROLE OF INTERESTS, INSTITUTIONS, AND IDEAS

ASEAN has recognized the importance of coping with climate-related threats to achieve sustainable development and a resilient region. All ASEAN member states are signatories to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change. National climate change policies are in place and governments have their respective agencies or ministries in charge of implementing mitigation and adaptation goals. While ASEAN has made headways in regional responses to environmental issues specifically on climate change, it is expected to step up and sustain its efforts in the long run. Hence, a more in-depth study of ASEAN's governance context can provide insights on the future course of action. This study analyzes ASEAN's policies on climate change to determine the prevailing context of regional governance that affects ASEAN's understanding of climate change. The objective is to comprehend ASEAN's problem definition of climate change through the policies and solutions conveyed in policy documents using the concepts of interests, institutions, and ideas as explanatory factors of ASEAN's governance framework. Data are taken from analyzing the content of selected policy statements, declarations, reports, and press releases issued by ASEAN on climate change starting from 2004 to 2020. Also included is the analysis of the national communication submissions of ASEAN member states to the United Nations from 2000 to 2020 in compliance with treaty obligations under the UNFCCC to point out the respective policies and programs of member states on climate change adaptation and mitigation. By analyzing policy documents on climate change, this study presents the factors that characterize ASEAN's governance context to determine the conditions and forces at play that can affect the behavior of actors and outcomes of cooperative arrangements.

ANI ROSTIYATI, RIA INTANI TRESNASIH, ADITYA CANDRA (ONLINE)

PAMALI AS A SOCIAL BOND OF KUTA TRADITIONAL VILLAGE COMMUNITIES

It is Kampung Kuta, a traditional village located in Karangpaningal Village, Tambaksari District, Ciamis Regency, West Java Province, Indonesia. There are three things that are at least attached to Kuta Village so that it is later dubbed the traditional village. There are similarities in the materials and forms of the residential buildings of the residents, the customs are still strong, and there are traditional leaders and kuncen who oversee the course of customs. Customs are implemented in the form of pamali, aka taboos or prohibitions. The purpose of this research is to get an overview related to pamali which is enforced in the Kuta Traditional Village. The research uses descriptive analysis methods with data mining done through observation, open interviews, and literature study. The results showed that the pamali in the Kuta Traditional Village touched almost all aspects of life, such as: pamali regarding the procedure for building a house, house materials, the shape of the house, the direction of the house, the layout of the house, the layout of the rooms per room in the house; Pamali is concerned with the preservation of leuweung karamat 'sacred forest'; Pamali is concerned with giving someone's name; Pamali regarding health issues; Pamali with regard to working procedures; Pamali concerning marriage; Pamali regarding the burial of the body; Pamali is concerned with rituals; and Pamali with regard to art. All forms of Pamali act as social institutions that control the behavior of Kuta residents in interacting with the Almighty and their ancestors, others and nature. Pamali leads to the sustainability of customs, the harmony of the community, the maintenance of the health of the citizens, and the preservation of the environment.

KERBY CLADO ALVAREZ (ONLINE)

KATATAGAN: REEXAMINING RESILIENCE AS A FILIPINO DISASTER ADAPTATION CONCEPT

In the context of the current COVID-19 pandemic in the Philippines, the concept of disaster resilience has been an ensuing subject of critical engagements between policymakers, academic scholars, and the public in general. Over the last decade, the surging interest in multidisciplinary approaches in environmental and disaster studies and the public discussions in social media platforms have revealed the competing meanings and manifestations of the Filipino concept of resilience. These dialogues turned out to be opportunities to revisit the weight and significance of resilience as a social value. Although the renewed appreciation only emanates due to faster and wider social communication, a comprehensive historical reexamination of this concept enables us to further understand the compounded and complicated nature of our dealings with hazards and calamities as a society. The concept of resilience transgresses various issues in bureaucratic and local responses of the government and the people in times of disasters. It's a vital aspect overshadowed by politics and culture, yet, in fact, it operationalizes the political, social, and cultural responses and behavior of the society. This study probes the idea of resilience as a disaster adaptation concept of Filipinos. By investigating the evolution and manifestations of resilience through select meteorological and geological disasters, this work attempts to problematize how this concept could not only be a mechanism for survival from calamities but also, as a component of larger social and cultural structures. Resilience, aside from its essential nature as an adaptive capacity, could also be viewed as an act of resistance from a dominant view or power, and a manifestation of various forms of nationalism – political or social. This work also attempts to address the relations of resilience to existing community-level cooperation and crisis response mechanisms in the Southeast Asian region such as the “bayanihan” and “utang na loob” in the Philippines[1] and the “gotong-royong” in Indonesia

DR. WANWALEE INPINA AND MAYA DANIA (ONLINE)

ROOT CAUSES, DYNAMIC PRESSURE, AND UNSAFE LIVING CONDITIONS OF THAI RURAL FARMERS TO CLIMATE-BASED DROUGHT IN CHIANG RAI PROVINCE: A SOCIAL VULNERABILITY PERSPECTIVE

During two decades in 2000 – 2020, the number of Thai populations affected by drought was four times higher than the previous two decades of 1980 – 2000 (EM-DAT, CRED). The majority of the rainfed lowland areas in Thailand are found in the Northeastern and Northern parts of Thailand, and drought may develop during the rice-growing season. This study analyzes the Thai farmers' vulnerability to socio-economic drought in Chiang Rai province in Northern Thailand. Blaikie's Pressure and Release Model (PAR) was adapted to include core determinants of socio-economic vulnerability for conceptualizing climate risk in a rural drought context to deepen community resilience. Socio-economic drought refers to a condition in which a decrease in precipitation affects the population's well-being and is linked to underlying vulnerability. This research will be conducted in Phan District, Chiang Rai province, where the worst drought occurred in the area for more than a decade. The research applied qualitative analysis in an exploratory case study to examine dimensions of socio-economic vulnerability developed from Blaikie's PAR Model in rural Chiang Rai drought. Data were collected from stakeholder engagement interviews and affected farmers as key informants. The results show three social and economic vulnerability features: root causes, dynamic pressure, and unsafe living conditions. The root causes implicated the rice system in Thailand is mostly characterized by rain-fed lowland where the water supply is unpredictable by too much and too little water in the same season. Dynamic pressure involved the government's policy-related drought management response, which was not adequately responsive to safety nets and social protection assessment into strategic plans and actions. Furthermore, rural Thais are less likely to migrate, particularly poor farmers and families with limited income, exposing them to unsafe conditions from consecutive drought. As climate change impacts result in more extreme drought events, it is also crucial to understand the institutional context of governance and policies responding to climate change mitigation and adaptation measures in broader livelihood diversification strategies.

RENI JUWITASARI (ONLINE)

MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE EDUCATION IN THAILAND: A CASE STUDY OF COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL SAFETY (CSS) FRAMEWORK IN CHIANG RAI PROVINCE A CASE STUDY OF COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL SAFETY (CSS) FRAMEWORK IN CHIANG RAI PROVINCE

The natural disasters frequency have constantly increased in the 21st century in Thailand. Hydrological hazards (floods) caused the most deaths, and the severity of the flooding was also two times higher than in previous decades (EMDAT-CRED, 2020). In Chiang Rai province, the intensity of heavy rain causes flash floods to increase, and children are particularly vulnerable to natural disasters. Because school is one of the locations where children spend substantial time during their formative years, school safety in disaster and emergency preparedness should be effectively managed and prioritized. This study examines the Comprehensive School Safety (CSS) Framework in Thailand with a case study from schools in Chiang Rai. There are three pillars of CSS examined to protect children and ensure the continuity of education: 1) Safe Learning Facilities, 2) School Disaster Management, and 3) Risk Reduction and Resilience Education. By applying the qualitative method, this study reviews the literature from peer-reviewed journal articles on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and School Safety in Thailand for two decades (2000-2020) to identify good practices and challenges in DRR and School Safety fields. The study applies in-depth interviews and develops survey questionnaires to the respondents' administrators and teachers in one primary

school in Chiang Rai regarding its CSS framework implementation. Results show that the school has created and implemented a student curriculum on DRR as endorsed in the CSS Framework. The basic core curriculum of DRR learning in Thailand is started from pre-school grade 2 to grade 12. However, there is still a lack of teacher training programs and school children's participation in drills and training. Several challenges include financial and human resources limits. Moreover, with the increasing frequency and intensity of disasters in Thailand, the DRR in education should cover multi-hazards preparedness to help school children gain preparedness, knowledge and readiness attitude and mitigate emergencies effectively.

YUKI MIYAKE, PHD. (ONLINE)

NEW CHALLENGES OF FLOOD MANAGEMENT AND RESILIENCE BUILDING AT BORDER COMMUNITIES: A CASE STUDY OF FLOODS OVER THE TRANSBOUNDARY SAI RIVER BETWEEN MAE SAI, THAILAND AND TACHILEIK, MYANMAR

Thailand, with its tropical monsoon and savanna climates, faces floods every year somewhere in the country and thus has its own traditional ways of coping strategies, especially in terms of architectural style and community building. However, the floods, which had been traditionally a part of daily life in Thailand, began to be recognized as disasters in recent years, and the case of recent annual floods from the Sai river of Mae Sai District, Chiang Rai Province is not an exception. The northernmost city of Mae Sai District had rapidly developed and urbanized since around 1990 as a border city of Thailand thanks to trades and tourism, and the Sai Lom Joy Market in Mae Sai of the border checkpoint is the most popular tourist spot in the district and always very crowded with small shops, vendors, and tourists today. There is a transboundary river, called the Sai river, between Mae Sai Thailand and Tachileik, Myanmar, however, and it causes heavy floods to the border market communities almost every year in its rainy season in these 10 years although the scales of the floods and damages differ every year. With a socio-anthropological approach, this paper firstly argues the rapid urbanization of the riparian communities of the Sai river as the cause of the recent floods in comparison with the rural border area in the past as well as the traditional resilient community building in northern Thailand. The rapid economic development without a good disaster management plan made the community vulnerable to the disaster. It secondly shows the difficulties and challenges of the flood management of the transboundary river, which requires the cross-border corporation and thus is different from the domestic river management. By doing so, it thinks about the way to build community resilience in the border city of Mae Sai District, Thailand in the future.

AREERAT KOSITA AND WANWALEE INPINB (ONLINE)

CHILD RIGHTS PROTECTION REGARDING SAFE LEARNING FACILITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL SAFETY FRAMEWORK: A CASE STUDY OF SCHOOLS IN PHAN DISTRICT AREAS, CHIANG RAI PROVINCE

This research aims to study the protection of children's rights concerning safe learning facilities under the framework of surrounding safety in schools under the Comprehensive School Safety Framework (CSS Framework) in Phan District, Chiang Rai Province, where located on the Phayao earthquake fault that had a 6.3 magnitude earthquake on May 5, 2014. The researchers studied the policies and laws of Thailand, including the process and steps of construction planning and buildings which were able to withstand disasters. By using qualitative research, in-depth interviews were used for administrators and group representatives who were related to school

KUNANON PANNILA AND WANWALEE INPINB (ONLINE)

ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY OF BAN PEE, CHIANG KAM DISTRICT, PHAYAO PROVINCE

In Thailand, the role of community forests is becoming more important, and the number of community forests is increasing year by year. Community forests provide direct benefits to communities, such as consuming herbs and other forest products. The study aims to explore the community context and forest management of community and local organizations' role in forest management for community resilience in Ban Pi community forest, Chiang Kam district, Phayao province, also studying the role of local organizations in participating in community forest management through the management of Ban Pi community forest in order to deliver short, medium and long-term plans and policies in forest management. The research uses the qualitative methodology to study and analyze based on the literature reviews for policy implementation on community forest resilience under the Sendai Framework (2015) and the study of the resilience for community and case study of community forest management. According to the study's findings, the community forest in Ban Pi has supported people and livelihoods, and the local government has been active in forest conservation. People in the community have formed a strong volunteer that unifies villagers in forest conservation and fire prevention to avoid future forest fire disasters and ensure their livelihood by reducing the damage of wildfire, including haze pollution. Therefore, the benefit of this study is to promote community forest management of local organizations by building the resilience of well-managed community forests to increase the local disaster risk reduction strategies in Thailand.

SUBTHEME 5 :

Understanding Contemporary Society and Culture in Southeast Asia: Natural Resources and People, Digital Humanities, and COVID-19 Social Developmen

LIA NURALIA, IIM IMADUDIN (ONLINE)

THE DESTRUCTION OF PRIANGAN CINCHONA PRODUCTION AS A CULTURAL PROBLEM

The chincona (kina) industry had connected Priangan (Sunda higlands) to the world when colonialism was at its peak. Bandung became the epicenter of the world's chincona so it is known as the "chincona capital". Priangan supplies more than 90 percent of the world's chincona needs. However, after the malaise era, plantation production experienced a decline in production. The Indonesian chincona industry has lost its market, domestic chincona derivative products have not yet developed, the chincona plant has been displaced by other commercial crops. All these factors cause chincona to be on the verge of extinction. This study aimed to reveal the destruction of Priangan chincona production in global dynamics and find a way out through a cultural perspective. The method used is descriptive qualitative, with historical, archeological, and anthropological approaches. The data source comes from the results of research in the chincona plantation area in Bandung, West Java. The destruction of chincona production is not only an economic problem, but also a cultural problem. Traces of chincona culture are now largely lost, so important historical evidence of chincona's past glory is also lost. From a cultural perspective, the development of chincona can still be developed considering that the downstream industry is still producing regularly. The chincona waste produced can be used for the development of the creative economy. The garden workers who live for generations in the plantation environment still survive. There is a value of loyalty to maintain the legacy of the previous generation, which is practiced in everyday life. Plantation societies that are increasingly besieged by global penetration are able to survive in the traditions of plantation societies.

AUGUSTINA SITUMORANG, WIDAYATUN WIDAYATUN, INTAN ADHI PERDANA PUTRI, INAYAH HIDAYATI, MOCHAMMAD WAHYU GHANI (ONLINE)

LIVING WITH MULTIPLE STRESSORS: THE STORY OF SMALL SCALE FISHERMEN'S WIVES IN INDONESIA

Fishing is considered as one of the dangerous jobs in the world and it is known as males' dominated occupation. As weather can rapidly change and be more severe than what was forecasted, fishing families are facing the uncertainty and inherent risks daily. These include loss of income for a certain period or even a family member. When fishermen face uncertainties such as seasonal variations, women often become the backbone of the family and are important for its survival. Fishermen's wives are therefore an integral and functional part of coastal fishing industries. With regard to external forces, such as uncertainty of the husband's productivity, family instability and poor government assistance and the impact of pandemic COVID-19 fishermen's wives develop several strategies to cope. Based on the study conducted among fishermen families in Demak, Central Java Province; Tapanuli Tengah, North Sumatra and Kepulauan Sula, North Maluku this article focuses on how small-scale fishermen wives cope with multiple stressors while keeping their families attached. These include exploring the multiple stressors they typically face, what strategies they employ to survive and how they perceive an ideal fishing family. Our study shows despite the men's central roles in fishery, when families are facing significant stressors it is the women who are in charge to keep the family's functions. The burdens on the fishermen's wives are multiplied. The

success or failure of family life to continue depends on several factors and resources the fishermen's wives have.

SRI WAHYUNI, NYAK ILHAM, SYAHYUTI SYAHYUTI, MIFTAHUL AZIS, SRI SUHARYONO (ONLINE)

STRATEGY OF ENHANCING PLANTATION PRODUCTION IN THE CENTER OF EXCELLENT AREA OF CENTRAL KALIMANTAN

One of the governments' efforts to achieve food security in Indonesia in 2020-2024 is through the Food Estate Program in Central Kalimantan, therefore the Agricultural Research and Development Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture assigned to demonstrate modern agriculture on an area of 2,000 hectares known as the Center of Excellence (CoE). In 2020, a baseline survey was carried out in the CoE area with a focus on rice farming areas. In 2021, besides rice areas, the survey was also conducted in plantation areas considering that plantation is a strategical commodity. A survey has been carried out in the CoE locations such as Kahayan Kuala Village, Pandih Batu District, Pulang Pisau Regency and West Kapuas Village, Bataguh District, Kapuas Regency. Data were collected through individual interviews with 40 families referring to a structured questionnaire, analyzed qualitatively, and presented descriptively. The following paper presents the existing condition of the research area and strategies to improve plantation development in the CoE area. This information is important as the basis for policies for the development of the plantation sub-sector. The results: 1) Characteristics of the respondents on average (Family members are 4 people, age 50 years, education 7 years); 2) Land assets (owned 1.21 Ha, Non-owned 0.56 Ha); 3) Income contribution from plantation 22%; 4) Ownership of land processing machinery (hoes 90%, ordinary TR-2 9% and floating TR-2 1%); 5) plantation commodities cultivated by Kahayan Kuala Village are coconut while in Kapuas Barat is rubber and coffee). Suggested strategies for the development of plantation commodities are, to improve the quality of seeds and introducing modern planting system technology based on gender analysis results in order to get appropriate technology and efficient achievement of the program.

NHUT MINH LE, LINH HOANG TU TRAN (ONLINE)

RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE DISASTERS IN VIETNAM TOWARDS ASEAN COOPERATION THROUGH INVESTMENT IN PROJECTS AGAINST DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION

Climate change causes severe global effects. Countries agree to apply prevention measures, the latest development at COP26 firmly. One of the solutions to prevent and minimize the harmful effects of climate change is to invest in and develop projects against deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) in accordance with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change of 1992, the Kyoto Protocol of 1997, the Paris Agreement of 2015. This article will analyze the current status of the Vietnamese legal framework and ASEAN cooperation mechanism to assess the existing legal issues leading to the REDD+ investment projects that have not been promoted in Vietnam or have extensive cooperation in the ASEAN region. Against that background, the article will propose some recommendations for Vietnam to develop and perfect policies and laws to further promote REDD+ investment projects in Vietnam and strengthen cooperation towards forming a legal framework for ASEAN.

LAELY NURHIDAYAH (ONLINE)

LAND USE CHANGE, FOOD SECURITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION: A CASE STUDY FROM JENEBERANG RIVER WATERSHED, SOUTH SULAWESI INDONESIA

Providing food security and conserving biodiversity and climate change adaptation are prominent challenges facing humanity in the 21st century. Deforestation and land use change of forest into agriculture land and settlement are massive in developing countries and has become a global environmental concern. Forests are of global importance because of rich biodiversity and carbon sequester. Massive land use change upstream of Jeneberang river watershed due to encroachment and occupation has resulted in flooding, sedimentation, increased drought, landslide, water pollution and affecting downstream areas in the city of Makassar. The growing population in the upstream area has demanded more forested areas to be converted for food security. This paper will examine trade off, synergy and integrated responses to meet food security and biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation goals. Using socio ecological system perspective this paper suggests that to minimize trade-offs between biodiversity, carbon, and agriculture, the government should change or move forest zones to maintain the forest cover to 30 percent. In addition, our results suggest synergies are fostered by social equity in giving access of locals to forest through social forestry scheme, the community conservation partnership agreement, and proklm programs. However, minimizing trade off and improving synergies are not without challenges. Land tenure conflicts remain an acute and persistent problem between government with locals and adat/locals with newcomers and companies. Lack of law enforcement and sectoral approach remain the current barrier to effectively implement the programs. Multi-stakeholders engagement and integrated approach as key to watershed management remain a great challenge in the implementation.

DODI WIDIYANTO, SYARIFAH AINI DALIMUNTHE (ONLINE)

THE FOOD SECURITY LANDSCAPE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: A CONCEPTUAL SOLUTION

Food security is always at the forefront of policy debates. In 2019, the estimated number of undernourished people reached 687.8 million. However, this early calculation by the agricultural food organization (FAO) did not consider the effects of global pandemic scenarios such as COVID-19. As the world experiences a rapid global spread of the virus, newly updated data shows undernourished people spiked between 82-132 million by the end of 2020. In developing countries, many people do not have sufficient savings or available social safety nets facing such temporary disruption. It will drive the most significant decrease in food demand. The global temporary food security crisis, together with the COVID-19 pandemic, showcases a robust and complex relationship to pre-existing structural weaknesses. This study aims to discuss the food security landscape in South East Asian (SEA) countries and provide a conceptual solution to the pressing issues. A systematic review of SEA's food security policies will be employed. This study will follow FAO's concept to present a conceptual solution, which divides the complex food security issues into four dimensions: availability, access, utilization, and stability. In addition to the four dimensions, we also discuss structural and temporary food security problems to strengthen the recommendations for the post-pandemic strategy.

PURNAMAWATI (ONLINE)

FIRST-TIME IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT OF JAPAN MODEL - OSAKI SYSTEM BASED ON COOPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT, RESIDENTS AND COMPANY IN INDONESIA (DEPOK CITY, BALI AND JAKARTA PROVINCES)

This analysis explains the first time implementation of sustainable waste management Osaki System Japan model in Depok City, Bali and Jakarta Province to solve a tight landfill site for recycling system waste. Depok City, Bali and Jakarta Province have the same problem to reduce waste to landfill site although implement sorting separate waste, and with cooperation of Osaki Town that has knowledge, experienced to solving reduce waste to landfill site with waste management Osaki system, together to improve and implement Osaki system for solve that problem. Osaki Town Kagoshima Prefecture doesn't have an incinerator facility, established a waste management Osaki system with low cost as the first system in Japan and built disposal waste treatment facilities for recycling systems, created community association for implement Osaki system, and this system has connected with the recycling industry to reduce waste to landfill sites. Osaki Town has successfully implemented the Osaki system to reduce almost 80% waste to landfill sites for more than 20 years, and has achieved no.1 the highest rate of waste resource recycling for 12 consecutive years in all of Japan, still continues until now, as a model for sustainable waste management of the Osaki System in Japan. Osaki Town has succeeded in solving the problem of reducing waste in landfill sites, increasing human resources, and creating jobs and achieved goals in 17 items in SDG's in Japan as a model in Japan. This analyze is how to approach implement management waste of Osaki system in Depok City, Bali and Jakarta Province to solve reduce waste to landfill by methods separate sorting waste for recycle waste with low cost based on tight cooperation government, residents, company with adjust Indonesia condition.

YOHANES I WAYAN MARIANTA (OFFLINE)

CATHOLIC CHURCH AND ANTI MINING MOVEMENTS IN FLORES AND LEMBATA, INDONESIA

In the post-authoritarian era, there has been an increase in local anti mining protests in Indonesia. This indicates that democracy has created a more open political opportunity structure for social movements to influence public policy. More studies, however, still need to be conducted to shed more light on the causes, dynamics, and impacts of these protest movements. The author studied the involvement of the Catholic Church in antimining movements in eastern Indonesia, precisely in Flores and Lembata, in the time period of 2005-2018. Church's actors and their allies considered the presence of mining companies in the area would not bring economic prosperity to local communities, but definitely would threaten environmental sustainability. In addition, they resented the lack of transparency and public participation in the political processes of issuing mining permits, notably by the local governments in the decentralization era. The study found out that the involvement of Catholic Church actors was a game changer for the movements. Church's support helped the resistance movements reach their tipping point and halt the government's agenda to open the mining industry in the region. The success story shows the capacity of civil society in influencing public policy and sends a strong message that public participation and consultation are crucial in natural resource management

WAHYU PRASETYAWAN (ONLINE)

WEAK STATE CAPACITY AND ENFORCEMENT: ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION IN RIAU

The introduction of the pulp and paper industry and expansion of palm oil estates in Riau had contributed to environmental degradation. Even though there is debate over the causes of deforestation in Riau, there is a consensus among scholars that expansion of pulp and paper industry along with massive land clearing for expansion of palm oil estate contributes to the loss of forest. These industries require a large amount of land for their operation. The central government established a regulatory framework by issuing several regulations to stop deforestation, and even enacted a palm oil moratorium in 2011. These regulations, or institutions, have been enacted to demonstrate concern for environmental damage while keeping the status quo at a time of booming commodity prices. A key question concerns whether and under what condition these institutions accomplished a high level of enforcement. The enforcement of these institutions requires state capacity, and societal compliance which includes the business community. To address the question and contribute understanding on state capacity and the sources of institutional strength, this paper focuses on the implementation of forest protection institutions in Riau, one of Indonesia's deforestation hotspots. Riau is one of the provinces that experiences a regular haze problem because of deforestation in the form of land clearing for expansion of palm oil estate by big business groups (conglomerates) in the country. The adoption and implementation of several institutions – among other the law no 41 of 1999 on forestry, law no 32 of 2009 on protection and management of environment, law no 23 of 1997 on environmental management, law no 18 of 2013 and presidential instruction no 10 of 2011 on palm oil moratorium, which had been amended and enacted as presidential instruction in 2019 – during the peak of commodity boom provide an exceptional case for investigating state capacity, enforcement, and institutional weakness in general.

ROGELIO ALICOR LABALAN PANAQ (ONLINE)

DO INFORMATIONAL CITIZENS MAKE GOVERNMENTS SINCERE? EVIDENCE FROM STATE MEDIA FRAMING OF COVID19 IN THE PHILIPPINES

This paper is about the role of informational citizenship in the government's framing of crisis policies. Conventionally, government public relations and truthful crisis communication are antithetical. Although government communication is motivated by the same democratic principle of informing the public, information from government channels are unilateral and are susceptible to propaganda. Extending framing theory to state pandemic response, this paper untangles the dilemma facing resource-challenged governments juggling symbolic responsiveness and pragmatic policymaking amidst health crises. Using the Philippines as a case, we provide evidence that citizen concern about economic dislocations during the pandemic has a dynamic effect on how the government frames contentious policies whose redistributive implications can undermine its legitimacy. The study draws on quantitative text analysis of a unique dataset consisting of 16,281 press releases on the COVID19 issued by the Philippine News Agency, and citizens' COVID19-related search interest based on Google Trends between February 2020 to April 2021. Our findings suggest that the government initially panders to what it believes to be a response desired by the public and frames its COVID19 response around social assistance as a defining narrative, as anxious citizens seek information on the pandemic. However, as mounting anxiety reveals the public's uncertainty with concurrent policy, the framing of crisis response becomes sincere and shifts toward the promotion of more viable options, including mass inoculation. The findings nuance the link between citizen demand and policy framing in precarious democracies, and reexamines the significance of media-bound government communication as a vector of policy direction.

PATRICK FLORES CAMPOS (ONLINE)

AUDIOVISUAL CULTURE, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND ACTIVIST DOCUMENTARY PRACTICE UNDER DUTERTE

To say that the presidential term of Rodrigo Duterte was a tumultuous period for Philippine democracy would be an understatement. From his campaign for the presidency in 2016, which was centered on the criminal figure who takes advantage of the hard-working citizen and must be crushed, to his authoritarian handling of the pandemic in 2020 and 2021, human rights were constantly under attack. He warned the electorate that, as it was when he was mayor of Davao City, so "it will be bloody" for the entire nation, should he win. When he assumed office, the moniker DDS, an acronym which initially referred to the infamous vigilante group Davao Death Squad that summarily executed criminals, was soon embraced with pride nationwide by Diehard Duterte Supporters whose presence is most felt on social media where they facilitate or amplify disinformation campaigns. The paper traces Philippine audiovisual culture from the months leading to Duterte's election as president up to the Covid-19 pandemic lockdown. First, it historicizes and contextualizes developments in popular television, broadcast and cable news production, and cinema concerning their response to Duterte's ascendance to power and the alleged human rights violations by state forces, especially in waging the government's bloody "war on drugs." It then interprets the contemporary aesthetic turn of narrative and experimental filmmakers toward the method and technique of documentation amid the worsening information disorder. Finally, it focuses on Filipino artists' documentary production and exhibition during the pandemic lockdown to demonstrate their resilient practices, shifting aesthetics, enduring themes, and call for collective and community response to the challenges of the times.

RANGGA KALA MAHASWA (ONLINE)

RETHINKING POST-PANDEMIC AND DIGITAL ANTHROPOCENE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

After the post-pandemic era in Southeast Asia, especially Indonesia, the pandemic looks game-changing, and people still face hidden unfinished works. One of the unfinished works is the Anthropocene rift shadowing us during a critical time in the pandemic. The virtual world is essentially being part of our dwelling every day, and most of us only care about public health but forget about the actual global ecological crisis in the future. At the same time, the ecological transformation of Southeast Asia has been extremely rapid, and no sign of a slowdown, implying a future of many species extinction and the natural environmental, while Southeast Asia is ambitious in managing disruption and developing resilience in the Great Anthropocene Climacteric as a critical transition in the living being or a whole society in the facing of unpredictable (terra incognita) realm. This paper points out that the evidence of human beings is irrevocably altering the Earth state for more-than-human living, despite certain unpredictability and uncertainty we always experience at the edge of the end of the world. Thinking about catastrophes in times of calamity is the calmest way to surrender, yet being optimistic in digital humanism is another level to survive. However, being species survival is not only for us, humanity, but also must open in rethinking social transition associated with the recent critical planetary emergency; the political pluriverse in Southeast Asia will refer both to the objective of recognizing nature and people, and to the threat of human vulnerability existence.

ERWIN JAMES ALONZO DELA CRUZ (ONLINE)

GAYA SA PELIKULA (?): DIALECTICS OF MALE HOMOSEXUALITY IN MEDIA IN THE COURSE OF GLOCALIZATION OF THE BOYS LOVE (BL) GENRE IN THE PHILIPPINES

During the community quarantine in the Philippines, numerous trends arose online and one of those is Thai BL series. Its popularity grew exponentially leading to independent studios producing the first Pinoy BL series. The paper aims to investigate how the Pinoy BL genre differentiated itself when it glocalized Thai BL and how its portrayal of male homosexuality differ from existing portrayals in mainstream media. Through conducting content analysis of five (5) Pinoy BL series, it is found out that Pinoy BL removed and rejected some crucial tropes of Thai BL such as (1) putting a villain edit on women, (2) trivializing the act of coming out, and (3) featuring the seme-uke dynamic. Such rejection played a huge role on how Pinoy BL reimagined the bakla as non-conforming to masculinity and femininity and unbound from prescribed gender roles.

WABILIA HUSNAH (OFFLINE)

THE IMAGE OF "INDONESIAN BRIDES"; IN MAIL-ORDER BRIDE CATALOG: THE LENS OF FEMINIST CULTURAL STUDIES

Today, we can find mail-order brides websites easily, which provide matchmaking services for cross-border marriages, including matching Indonesian women with Chinese men. The catalog displays photos of Indonesian women, and the Chinese man can choose the one he likes to be his "Indonesian Bride". This paper uses cultural feminism as a framework for analyzing how a mail-order bride website reproduces the image of "Indonesian Brides" through the catalogs on the website. This paper is a case study research on three mail-order brides websites. This paper concludes that commodification, euphemization, and cultural stereotypes, as well as the culture of the two countries which can be seen from the folk and popular culture, reproduce the image of "Indonesian Brides" as an ideal product in the mail-order brides websites. The image of "Indonesian Brides" makes the mail-order bride website that matches Indonesian women with Chinese men develop very quickly.

NABILLA AYU SEKARINI SANTOSO (ONLINE)

BREAKING THE BOUNDARIES: DIGITAL FASHION AND ITS POTENTIAL IN SOUTHEAST ASIA'S FASHION INDUSTRY

In 2021, we have witnessed the expansion of what it means to be in the digital era. While the global pandemic has halted activities on so many levels across various sectors, the digital world was busier than ever. From the NFT boom in the digital art market, the creation of Metaverse, and the formation of the so-called Society 5.0, humanity is more entangled with the digital world to overcome the physical barrier created by the pandemic. The same digitalization also happened in the fashion industry where the emergence of digital fashion or digital clothing took place. Using AR technology in its try-on with no need to actually produce the piece of clothing due to its virtual nature, digital fashion has been eyed by many industry experts, including huge fashion houses like Gucci who sold a virtual, NFT-based handbag. Considered as a breakthrough in the fashion industry with its sustainability claim, digital fashion has the potential to change the way we do fashion in the digitized world. While digital fashion is still mainly helmed by Western brands, a region with ever-growing internet users such as Southeast Asia is a potential place where digital fashion could thrive.

This research therefore will assess the potential digital fashion has in Southeast Asia using qualitative methodology of literature research, especially regarding digitalization in Southeast Asia and the fashion industry in Southeast Asia.

DWI ATMAWATI, WENING HANDRI PURNAMI (ONLINE)

THE DYNAMICS OF ANTHROPONYMY IN JAVA SOCIETY

This anthroponymic research is focused on studying the systemic, meaning, and etymology of the names of Javanese people living in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY). This DIY area was designated as the research location because DIY is one of the places that has historical value in Javanese civilization. In addition, DIY also has a palace that really respects Javanese culture. Related to this, this study examines the dynamics of anthroponymy in Javanese people in Yogyakarta. This study aims to determine the proper names found in DIY so that they can be mapped, whether there are still proper names that maintain the Javanese elements or the Javanese elements have been lost and replaced with proper names originating from other regions. The benefit of this research is that efforts can be made to maintain a proper name that reflects Javanese culture if there is a shift in the choice of self-name. The theory used in this research is the theory of semantics and anthropolinguistics. Data collection was carried out using documentation methods, sampling techniques, and interviews. This documentation method is used to obtain proper names from written sources, such as population records, proper names from print, electronic, and internet media. In the interview, the informants were selected based on their marital status, namely married and had children; Javanese; come from low, middle, and high social status. To analyze the data used a contextual method. From this research, it will be known whether or not cultural acculturation and technological advances have an impact on the proper name selection for Javanese people in DIY so that recommendations can be formulated for stakeholders.

ASHAR MURDIHASTOMO (ONLINE)

"INTEGRATED VIRTUAL EXHIBITION AS A MEDIA FOR INTRODUCING INDONESIAN CULTURAL HERITAGE IN OVERSEAS CASE STUDY ON THE HINDU-BUDDHIST STATUES"

Colonialism in Indonesia became the initial milestone of the Indonesian cultural heritage diaspora to several regions in the world. One example is the ancient statues originating from the Hindu-Buddhist civilization that developed between the IV - XV AD. That heritage has unique characteristics and has a beautiful depiction. For example, ancient statues from Singhasari Temple and various metal statues in the Tropenmuseum The existence of ancient statues overseas certainly has positive and negative values on Indonesia. The positive values, such as, could be evidence of an ancient civilization in Indonesia; the emergence of studies about statue depiction, example, iconography, and manufacturing technology; and ancient statues are also a picture of the identity of the Indonesian people. The negative value is the statues are protected and cannot be returned to Indonesia. It can be ironic because they argued that the statues were part of the history of their country. As a result, diplomatic activities for repatriation lasted quite a long time. Of course, this will have an impact on the sense of belonging from Indonesian people that separated from their ancestral cultural heritage. The emergence of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program provides an opportunity to knit a sense of belonging to the Indonesian people towards the cultural heritage overseas. The goal of SDGs number 17 "Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development" forms the basis for cooperative efforts between these countries. One of the collaborations that could be suggested is to establish

connectivity and integration between Indonesian museums and museums abroad that have cultural remains of ancient statues in one container. Through this forum, Indonesian people can look back on cultural heritage that has moved long ago.

ANDRIAN WIKAYANTO (ONLINE)

METaverse FOR DIGITAL ARTIST

Metaverse is a virtual world that integrates various new technologies currently developing such as augmented reality, virtual reality, and mixed reality. The existence of this new virtual world is predicted to have a lot of influence on the process of creating digital art. In general, an artist has a tendency to never be satisfied and always tries to break through the boundaries that exist in every art medium/platform. Therefore, this paper will discuss in depth the opportunities and challenges that will be faced by artists, especially digital artists, in the presence of this metaverse world. Applied aesthetic methods are used in this research. This aesthetic approach will look at the various concepts behind digital content in the metaverse and then reflect on the concept of art production, in particular on each of the basic elements of the art. By understanding the aesthetics paradigm that builds the infinite world in the metaverse, it can be used as a gateway for artists in the fields of art, design, games to motion graphics to create digital content in the metaverse.

MUHAMMAD NAZIFUL HAQ (OFFLINE)

THE FATE OF COMMUNICATION SCIENCE IN DIGITAL INDONESIA: REPEATING SOCIOLOGY'S NEMESIS IN THE NEW ORDER ERA?

Social situations determine the position, construction and the role of a social science in a certain age and a nation. Dutch colonialism relied on anthropology as the main social science for colonial political purposes and for pre-legalized bureaucratic policy. Remarkable moment for social science in Indonesia, then, happened when General Soeharto in-power for 32 years, establishing his developmentalist agenda under his authoritarian regime. Soeharto took sociology at the back of economics to cover pleasant or unpleasant implications of his political stability, interest and capitalist economic program. The bureaucratic, ideological, and the purposive adjustment the New Order have made for sociology left serious implications on social sciences' scientific construction, process, and practices. Two of the most profound grievances is that social science generally, and sociology particularly, has lost its imagination to predict the future, and has been reduced into technocratic practices. Since digitalization emerged in 2008s and took its full-blown in 2014s, communication science, then, replacing sociology, being hailed for its capacity to prevent misinformation, support digital economy, and strengthen democratic and e-government processes. However, after two decades of reorganizing oligarchic power and neoliberal markets in the 2000s with their digital evolution of modus-operandi, today's communication science is heading into a similar direction where sociology' once had during the New Order era. This article aimed to examine the construction and the role of communication science in digital Indonesia. To what purpose the construction was made for? And which part of the scientific areas and social issues are being excluded from this construction? This argumentative paper combined historical data, expert interview, and secondary data observation in four sections of analysis. First, a brief history of social science in Indonesia. Second, review the role of communication through decades. Third, addressing determinant, old, and new factors that construct today's communication in digital Indonesia. And fourth, mapping its social and epistemological implications.

EVALINA FRANCISKA HUTASOIT, MUHAMMAD ANCHA SITORUS (ONLINE)

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF PREGNANT WOMEN AND CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO PREGNANCY DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN DELI SERDANG, NORTH SUMATERA

The COVID-19 pandemic which is spreading rapidly throughout the world is labeled as a public health emergency of international concern. Pregnant women are one of the groups that are vulnerable to COVID-19 infection due to the physiological changes during pregnancy. During the COVID-19 pandemic, prevention programs included limitations to routine public and health services such as maternal health, and, therefore, campaigns regarding pregnancy prevention were also implemented. This study aims to determine the characteristics of mothers who experience pregnancy during the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as examining contributing factors related to pregnancy during the pandemic. This study implemented a cross-sectional design. Data collection was performed in November 2020 using a questionnaire in Sub-district Sunggal and Sub-District Hamparan Perak of Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatera. The number of respondents was 156 pregnant women, who were taken using a simple random sampling method. Data were analyzed using logistic multiple regression with $\alpha = 0.05$. The result showed that there were 69.9% of pregnant women who reported having intended pregnancies at the time. The Logistic regression analysis showed that women who have 2 children or less ($p < 0.05$), women were married for the first time at the age of 21 years or older ($p < 0.05$) and women who were not use any contraception are significantly related to intending pregnancies during COVID-19 pandemic. The study concluded that factors associated with intention to get pregnant during COVID-19 pandemic are, having 2 or less children, age of first marriage is 21 years or older and not using contraceptives.

DENY HIDAYATI, WIDAYATUN WIDAYATUN, AUGUSTINA SITUMORANG (ONLINE)

THE IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY AND COMMUNITY APPROACH IN REDUCING RISK OF THE ELDERLY IN FACING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

COVID-19, which spread very quickly and became a global pandemic in a short time, not only threatens life safety but also disrupts people's lives, especially the elderly who are very vulnerable to being exposed to the coronavirus. The number of confirmed positive cases of COVID-19 in Indonesia is very large, reaching 4,260,148 with 143,986 deaths since it was announced March 2, 2020 until December 16, 2021. Death cases are dominated by elderly people aged 60 years and over, especially COVID-19 patients who have comorbidities. As a country that has entered the aging population, Indonesia has many elderly people with a significant increase in number. Most of the elderly have socio-demographic vulnerability and high morbidity and limited economic conditions. This paper aims to discuss the importance of reducing the risk of the elderly in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic disaster with a family and community approach. The discussion focused on: 1) the problems and risks faced by the elderly during the pandemic, including activities to provide their basic daily needs, their access to health facilities and services as well as information, communication and social interaction which were limited due to the PSBB and PPKM policies from the government ; 2) socio-demographic and economic vulnerability of the elderly; 3) policies and programs for the protection of the elderly and the handling of COVID-19 carried out by the government, and stakeholders; and 4) the importance of family and community approaches for pandemic disaster risk reduction for the elderly. This paper uses secondary data sources in the form of literature reviews of books, articles and documents.

MARIA MARGARITA MAGBUHOS, PRECIOUS PANTOJA, RICHARD JONATHAN TADURAN (ONLINE)

A BARANGAY-LEVEL CASE STUDY OF SOCIOECONOMIC DISPARITY & COVID-19 IN KRUS NA LIGAS, QUEZON CITY, PHILIPPINES

Cities have been major contributors to the Philippines' COVID-19 cases, thus illustrating the urban dimension to the pandemic in developing countries. It is then imperative that urban Philippine areas like Krus Na Ligas — given its disadvantaged socioeconomic background and notable rise in COVID-19 cases — be studied closely. Case counts reported by the Quezon City Government from March 2020 to December 2020, and 2015 Census data from the Philippine Statistics Authority were procured, and key interviews were conducted to further learn about Krus Na Ligas' lifestyle and response to protocol. From 2 months with zero COVID-19 cases, Krus Na Ligas has now recorded one of the highest overall cases in the study (268), and frequently recorded the most number of active cases per month. The barangay is also set apart in terms of socioeconomic background: census data shows that there are as many as 9,616 working Krus Na Ligas residents. Many hold typically frontline jobs and/or jobs with lower salaries compared to adjacent barangays. Lack of resources & government assistance also implied there was more incentive to venture into exposure even in spite of quarantine ordinances. Such findings demonstrate that differential socioeconomic background necessarily results in the differential effect of COVID-19 for a breadth of reasons including access to resources, health issues due to undernutrition & sedentism, and nature of work. Based on the findings of this research, analyzing health crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic must also consider socioeconomic conditions, especially on the level of the small governing units such as the barangay.

IRIN OKTAFIANI, HERRY JOGASWARA (ONLINE)

COVID-19 AND VULNERABLE, MARGINALIZED AND HIGH-RISK GROUPS: EXPERIENCES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN THE GLOBAL PANDEMIC: RESPONSES OF VARIOUS ADAT COMMUNITIES IN INDONESIA DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The transmission of covid-19 has become a global pandemic in 2020. Communities and nations tried their best to cope with this virus, including indigenous people communities in Indonesia which are considered more vulnerable than others. However, some indigenous people only recorded minimum to zero cases and have successfully protected their members from the virus. This article describes and analyzes the responses from some indigenous communities in Indonesia during Covid-19 pandemic. We found that Indigenous people can apply the local lockdown effectively and have some local knowledge responding to the global pandemic. One of which is besesandingan to keep a distance with the seriously-ill patients in the community of Orang Rimba. However, in order to transfer the sense of crisis, the activists and people who cared need a specific strategy to translate the situation to the indigenous communities in Indonesia. Therefore, we are concerned that the government needs to learn from the indigenous people local wisdom and create a specific regulation on how to transmit such an urgent situation but still can be understood by the indigenous people.

FELICITAS WIJI LESTARI, FRANK DHONT (ONLINE)

INDONESIAN MIGRANT WORKERS IN TAIWAN DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: LANGUAGE, CULTURAL AND POLICY PROBLEMS.

There are about 250,000 Indonesians who work in Taiwan as migrant laborers. They form the largest part of the Southeast Asian labor force active in Taiwan. When the Indonesians come to Taiwan they face a lot of difficulties in adapting to Taiwan because of language, cultural and various regulatory policy problems. The Covid-19 pandemic increased the level of Taiwanese government regulation and this impacted the Indonesian migrant workers because of their difficulties as migrants. The Covid-19 pandemic has been well controlled in Taiwan despite an intensive outbreak that occurred from May to October in 2021. Initially in 2020, the Taiwanese government was very successful in keeping the Covid-19 pandemic under control. The Taiwanese government implemented strict Covid-19 policies both controlling the arrival of new migrants during the pandemic era as well as for the general population in Taiwan. Migrant workers who already had language problems before the Covid-19 era faced this increased number of regulations due to Covid-19 related measures and this added to the difficulties of Indonesians and other Southeast Asian migrant workers in Taiwan. The Taiwanese government has responded by trying to translate various policies and information related to Indonesian and other Southeast Asian migrant workers in different languages. Additionally the Indonesian migrant community in Taiwan also developed various social media networks that help spread relevant information. Various alternative sources of information from within the Indonesian community have sprouted alongside official channels from Taiwan and Indonesia but Indonesian unskilled migrant workers remain a group that is hard to reach as the difficulties of language and cultural adaptation continue to form significant challenges for Indonesians in Taiwan.

JAKA RAMDANI (OFFLINE)

SOCIAL WORKER LEADERSHIP IN RESPONSE TO THE COVID-19 CRISIS IN INDONESIA

The COVID-19 pandemic greatly affects activities across all social services without exception. Organizational activities are affected by the pandemic, leadership figures become important in organizing a service in order to achieve the vision and mission of the organization. One of them is the professional organization Independent Social Worker Professional Indonesia in the face of this crisis, must do leadership transformation to provide the best service to all Indonesian people. The dynamics of pandemic problems are changing rapidly, thus encouraging responsive leadership in handling COVID- 19. This study will examine the leadership of social workers in the response to the COVID-19 crisis in Indonesia, which uses qualitative research types with descriptive approaches with qualitative analysis using voyant tools applications, so as to obtain the results of research to obtain a framework of leadership strategies that have been conducted in dealing with the COVID-19 crisis situation in Indonesia. Social services provided are online psychosocial support programs for people affected by COVID-19. In this study, social worker leadership was determined by knowledge, attitudes, and actions in response to COVID-19.

ALFIAN SUGIYARTO (ONLINE)

DISRUPTION OF PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES IN HOSPITAL DURING THE COVID19 PANDEMIC (CASE STUDY AT PASAR MINGGU REGIONAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL)

Pharmaceutical services are one of the health services provided to patients in hospitals. Pharmacists' interaction in providing education about the drugs used is highly expected by patients to prevent medication errors. The COVID-19 pandemic has limited social interaction. Technology connects the interaction between pharmacists and their patients. This research methodology uses a qualitative method with a case study approach. Data collection was done by interview, observation, and document study. The research participants were 5 people, namely Clinical Pharmacists. The indicator of pharmaceutical services in this study is to measure the main components of social interaction in the form of indicators of social contact such as conversation, mutual understanding, and cooperation between communicators and communicants; and in the form of communication indicators such as openness, empathy, support, positivity, and equality that are carried out through technology media. The results of this study are expected to show that technology that brings disruption to pharmaceutical services, especially in hospitals, can help bridge social interactions between pharmacists and patients in providing their services. Hospitals that develop digital systems to provide services to patients will find it easier to provide services in the era of disruption. This study suggests that hospitals should develop an automated digital technology system in the form of an integrated database, so that they can provide fast and easy services. Unfortunately, only hospitals with large capital and easy bureaucracy can accommodate this automatic integration system. Therefore, support from the directorate general of pharmaceutical services is needed to improve the results of technology-based pharmaceutical services.

ADITYA LIA RAMADONA (ONLINE)

ANALYSIS OF MOBILITY AND SOCIAL INTERACTION RESIDENTS IN JAKARTA, INDONESIA, TO BUILD CONTACT NETWORKS FOR COVID-19

Purpose: The restrictions imposed to curb the COVID-19 pandemic affect many aspects of life. This research was conducted to understand the pattern of mobility and social interaction of DKI Jakarta residents, Indonesia, in order to face and adapt to the new normal situation. Methods & Materials: An e-questionnaire was generated using the Google Form, and the link was shared through social media. The survey was conducted from March to April 2020, contains questions about daily travel and meeting patterns in the past year (in typical situations before February 2020). Several measures of interaction were extracted: mobility range, interactions among people, and interactions that occur at particular professions. We analyzed the results descriptively and developed social network contact patterns. Results: A total of 861 individuals participated in the survey, and 325 were excluded because of not meeting the criteria. A total of 536 adults (age more than 18 years) were analyzed, out of which 52.4% of participants were female, and 47.6% were male. On a typical weekday, male respondents have a farther one-way trip from home to their workplaces (23.13 km) than females (16.24 km). On weekends, the frequency of respondents meeting with younger (less than 18 years) or older (more than 60 years) people was higher. Most respondents work in the formal sector, like administrative or financial staff, followed by professionals. A small number are SMEs entrepreneurs. Respondents generally only interacted with people with the same profession, except teachers. Apart from the most influential node connected with many other professions, teachers are the only professionals connected with people who are not employed. Conclusion: Respondents mainly interact in their respective social compartments, but the teacher, in this study, could be the link between social compartments and trigger a social mixing. Weekends are the

possible moments for the respondents to interact with populations who have a higher risk of the severe outcome of infection. Measures of interaction and structural trends from this study can potentially be used to better understand potential spreading events and the impact of policy choices to control COVID-19 transmission.

MARDIANA DWI PUSPITASARI, MARIA GAYATRI (ONLINE)

APPLYING SCIENCE TO EXPLAIN MARITAL DISSOLUTION IN WEST JAVA, INDONESIA, DURING THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK

The most common reason for divorce in West Java, Indonesia, shifted from financial issues prior to the Covid-19 pandemic to marital conflicts throughout the outbreak. Unfortunately, no evidence was provided to enlighten the early experiences of these marital problems. The descriptive analytics showed that the primary reason for divorce cases remained consistent in 24 of West Java's 26 districts from 2018 to 2021. This data indicated that there were long-standing issues previous to the divorce occurring during the pandemic. A theoretical explanation of the rising percentage of couple fights was required to inform predictions about how the present pandemic might damage the couple's relationship and avert marital dissolution. The current study used a conceptual framework that combined the family stress model and the stress divorce model to hypothesize that couples who were already vulnerable prior to the pandemic were more likely to experience relationship instability and, eventually, marital dissolution after being exposed to inherent pandemic risks. Couple relationship stability during the pandemic could be achieved by the development of a dyadic coping strategy incorporating resources use and a positive pandemic outlook. A coordinated couple task allocation and high-quality communication among each other were crucial in fostering bonadaptation and resilience in a married relationship.

RACHMANTO (OFFLINE)

THE CHANGING ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY AND GOVERNMENT

This study is intended to explain the response during Covid-19 carried out by civil society as a form of community participation as well as the decline of the government's role. The response of civil society plays an important role in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic. This study is significant and relevant due to the fact that the issue of pandemic has been studied from the perspective of collaboration, partial response, and the driving factors for the response by civil society. Regarding the interaction and role of the state and society, there is a perspective that sees the role of state in society is still important and remains strong. On the other hand, the role of the state is considered insignificant and slowly fades away. Between the two poles, there is an opinion which states that the role of the state has strengthened in several aspects but declined in other aspects at the same time. The data from this study were obtained through documentation and observation of a religion-based civil society organization, namely Muhammadiyah. The research looks at the policies carried out by Muhammadiyah at the central level. The selection of policies at the central level intended to see the general trend in responding to the pandemic situation. In addition, it will also facilitate the process of policy comparison between civil society organizations and the government. This study shows that the response made by Muhammadiyah is an attempt to fill the void of the government's role. The Covid-19 pandemic is an event that drastically impacts various aspects of life. The government as the party that has the resources and authority has not been able to overcome the pandemic in various sectors. Civil society groups come with a variety of policy responses that go beyond the government.

DIMAS CARAKA RAMADHANI, SUDARSONO HARDJOSOEKARTO, RADHIATMOKO, AND ONE HERWANTOKO (OFFLINE)

THE ECONOMICS OF PERCEPTION IN THE INTERNET: WHY HERBAL SUPPLEMENTS ARE HIGHLY DEMANDED DURING INDONESIA COVID-19 PANDEMIC?

Perception over herbal supplement as complementary medicine to Covid-19 has been inclusively discoursed in Indonesia's digital platforms. The paper demonstrates sellers and buyers of herbal supplements in social media collectively debated over the functionality of the supplement to boost immune and protect one's against Covid-19. This is seen by observing the debate between actors related to herbal supplements on social media, with most of them consisting of medical experts (doctors), pharmacists, brand owners, distributors, researchers, health policy makers, health service providers, industry, producers, makers, and users of herbal supplements. The paper reveals that inclusive digital markets work as new social means on advocating the benefit of herbal supplement beyond the merit-based medical communities, and contributed to the perception building on the purchases of herbal supplement as complementary medicine during Indonesia Covid-19 Pandemic. It also reveals that people do make transactions based on the perception built, which influences and affects the herbal supplement markets, abric mask, "anti-corona " drinks, online-marketed food-and-beverages industry, decorative plants, pet-fish, and online shopping platforms. It could be implied that besides the financial capital, a strong will and commitment was much important during this time. The microbusinesses found to significantly support the domestic economy, also helping the surrounding society to fulfill their basic needs.

SUYAMI SUYAMI, MANGESTUTI AGIL, SUMARNO SUMARNO, TITI MUMFANGATI, TUGAS TRI WAHYONO, RUDY WIRATAMA (ONLINE)

PANDEMIC IS NOT TO BE CRIED FOR: MICRO-ENTREPRENEUR'S REVIVAL IN ENCOUNTERING COVID-19

Since the end of 2019, the presence of Covid-19 pandemic has been spreading globally, affecting all aspects of life in a bad way. Many countries experienced economical paralysis, and many companies shut their business down. Meanwhile, many laborers are terminated from their former jobs, leading to the signs of "the global poverty social disaster". The grief, sorrow, panic and worry overwhelmed the people. But on the other side, there are some brilliant people who refuse to be idle in this deterioration. In the middle of these pandemics, many micro-entrepreneurs came to the business, and they managed to exist in various ways. They could revive in encountering pandemics with their creative innovations and succeeded to see the opportunity in the middle of a global challenge. This article would discuss what businesses which managed to revive during Covid-19 pandemics, how significant did the business performance in domestic economical life, and what is the effect of the business for the surrounding environment. This article tended to discover the other side beneath the Covid-19 pandemics through the eyes of the brilliant persons who took the opportunity in the middle of the crisis. The data collection of this research has been done through observation, live surveillance, and in-depth interviews with the micro-entrepreneurs in this pandemic times. The result of this research shows that the businesses which grew positively in the pandemic times consisted of fabric masks, "anti-corona" drinks, online-marketed food-and-beverages industry, decorative plants, pet-fish, and online shopping platforms. It could be implied that besides the financial capital, a strong will and commitment was much important during this time. The microbusinesses found to significantly support the domestic economy, also helping the surrounding society to fulfill their basic needs.

ZAKIYAH ZAKIYAH, JOKO TRI HARYANTO, SETYO BEEDI OETOMO, AGUS ISWANTO, UMI MUZAYANAH (ONLINE)

ONLINE DA'WA DURING PANDEMIC COVID-19: AN ALTERNATIVE APPROACH TO DELIVER ISLAMIC TEACHING

Pandemic Covid-19 has hit many countries in the world including Indonesia since the beginning of 2020. Since then, many activities have changed because there are several restrictions imposed by the government in order to minimize the spread of such viruses. The Indonesian government had issued some regulations on how people should behave during this pandemic time; this includes regulations on religious life. In addition, the Indonesian Ulama Council has produced several fatwa on how Moslem community should practice their prayer in the mosque and conduct Islamic teaching. Due to these matters, many face-to-face (offline) Islamic teachings have been postponed, and then some of them use online media to deliver Islamic teaching. Data were collected using interviews, observation, and analysis of online media content. This research was conducted in Yogyakarta Province at the end of 2020. Subjects of this research consist of two Islamic organizations namely Nahdlatul Ulama and Muhammadiyah, majelistaklim (Islamic teaching assemblies), and individual preachers affiliated with the office of religious affairs. Findings of this study shows that some of those institutions and individual preachers have used digital media for da'wah before pandemic Covid-19 and continued it during the pandemic Covid-19. Meanwhile, several of them have not used digital media before, and the pandemic drives them to use it. Those people and institutions use social media platforms such as Youtube, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp group, Google meet, and Zoom meeting. The use of these media platforms become a bridge to transmit Islamic message and to communicate between preachers and audiences. However, the use of this digital media has faced several challenges, such as the lack of skill in digital technology including the ability to produce and to upload content in the social media platform, and the readiness of jamaah (audiences) to access Islamic teaching through digital platforms.

CARMITA ELIZA ICASIANO (ONLINE)

SAVE THE SQUASH: MATERIALITIES IN RESCUING PRODUCE

The past year and a half saw tremendous disruption in all areas of human activity due to the Covid-19 pandemic. In the Philippines, 4.2 million lost employment, educational systems were forced to transition to completely remote learning environments, and production processes struggled to survive. In such scenarios, the issue of food production and food security was amplified more than ever. Due to the lockdowns and quarantine protocols, transportation of goods and services faced a debilitating blow. Farmers were hard pressed to bring produce to markets, resigning them to either give them away or suffer spoilage. This paper will investigate strategies that evolved as a response to threats to human survival on the sectoral level directly related to food production and food security. Ace Estrada's Rural Rising Philippines is an initiative to "rescue produce" from farmers who were in dire need of transportation to deliver goods to the market and avert financial losses. Addressing food security in her own neighborhood, Patricia Non's community pantry that began in one corner of Maginhawa Street in Quezon City ballooned to no less than 6,700 community pantries all over the country owing to the vitality of social media platforms like Facebook to rally support. Using materialist perspectives, this paper will reflect on the viability of "thing-power," and the notion of objects' affordances in the current rescue response directed toward food security.

CHARLES ERIZE P. LADIA (OFFLINE)

CONTESTED LEADERSHIP IN TIMES OF CRISIS: NARRATIVE POLICY ANALYSIS OF THE COVID-19 RHETORIC OF PHILIPPINE VICE PRESIDENT LENI ROBREDO AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON HER PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS ON HER PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

Philippine Vice President Leni Robredo occupies an interesting political position - the second highest office without any specific executive task and with a limited budget, and the leader of the opposition to populist and popular president Rodrigo Duterte who fired her as anti-drug czar since their approach on the issue differed. This unique position puts a spotlight on Robredo especially during the COVID-19 pandemic where the clamor for an effective leadership and against Duterte's militaristic approach to the pandemic heightened. Using a narrative policy framework, this paper examines the rhetoric of Robredo in her official vice presidential addresses pertaining to the COVID-19 pandemic and her office's initiatives to resolve the crisis. Her speeches contained narratives that weave how the nation struggled to find its footing in fighting the virus, relied heavily on volunteers and donations, and criticized the militaristic and illiberal approach of the government to combat the pandemic. These public pronouncements gathered both supporters and dissenters. For one, those who criticize Duterte backed Robredo's organized and collective initiatives while those who support the administration bashed Robredo as anti-Duterte and therefore, anti-government. Ultimately, her narratives that focused on grassroots participation and civic empowerment inspired her followers' rhetorical machinations in her 2022 presidential campaign. This is reflected in pink as her campaign color, the bottom-up structure of her campaign materials and communications, and the use of #LetLeniLead which transitioned from the public's clamor that she leads the pandemic response to persuading her to run in the coming elections.

CHRISTINE JOY A. MAGPAYO (OFFLINE)

THE PISTON 6, THE POLICE, AND THE PEOPLE: NARRATIVES OF HUNGER AND POWER AND THE PERFORMANCE OF RHETORICAL EXIGENCES IN A PANDEMIC-STRICKEN PHILIPPINES

Walter Fisher's argument that people are homo narrans, or we persuade through and are persuaded by stories, acquired a different meaning when the COVID-19 pandemic struck the world leaving many stuck in their homes and away from their social, professional, and academic lives and affiliations. While stories are already well-researched and documented in rhetoric and performance studies, the new political, economic, and medical environment introduced by the pandemic required an investigation on how this communicative strategy and artifact reflect how people use them to respond to and recreate their realities during the lockdown. This is especially true in the Philippines where many protested and argued that these illiberal and undemocratic measures were used to silence dissent and limit protest movements against the administration of Rodrigo Duterte. This panel interrogates how this 'new normal' changed the way people narrate and perform stories in order to resist, learn, and remember amidst these viral and virulent realities in the Philippines. Three studies utilized different methodological approaches and analytical perspectives to examine stories coming from political figures, social and mass movements, and education institutions. These studies intersect at one point – locating the role/s of stories and storytellers in surviving a pandemic. In politics, we found that stories were used to present a coherent narrative to earn the trust of the public in order to mobilize them for support. In mass movements, stories were used to (dis)empower the marginalized, especially those who were the most affected by the restrictive lockdown measures. In the education sector, stories promise to offer a digital space for children to learn and communicate with one another.

MARVIN RAY D. OLAES (OFFLINE)

LOLA B GOES DIGITAL: DESIGNING A STORYTELLING CHATBOT PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN IN QUARANTINE

Studies on the impact of COVID-19 on children are alarming. Aside from the recent increase in the number of pediatric cases, the pandemic has taken a toll on children's mental health and overall well-being. Related literature and reports conclude with a call for immediate intervention. This paper chronicles the creative and instructional design process of designing Lola B Chatbot, a Messenger-based artificial intelligence (AI) platform that provides children in quarantine with educational storytelling experiences. The chatbot aims to provide extracurricular learning experiences through storytelling for children in quarantine; provide children in quarantine with safe digital spaces for interaction in the absence of pre-pandemic social infrastructure; and uphold the significance of the Filipino oral tradition of kwentuhan (interactive storytelling) by reintroducing Lola Basyang, a Philippine storytelling icon, to the present generation via cyberspace. The exploratory paper presents the researcher-creator-teacher's creative considerations and instructional strategies employed in the conceptualization, design, and preliminary roll out of Lola B Chatbot. Best practices including creative inspirations, challenges, technological hacks, and design and implementation strategies are discussed with the intent to provide a model to aid replication. Finally, the presentation zooms in on emergent themes and insights relevant to designing interventions for children in quarantine: interactivity, personalization, multimodality, and on-demand availability.

SUBTHEME 6 :
Religions, Minorities, Identity, and Social Harmony in Southeast Asia

INDAH FADHILLA, SYAHIRUL ALIM (OFFLINE)

PRAYER POEMS FOR REACHING HAPPINESS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN INDONESIA

The Covid-19 pandemic has shaken all aspects, including the social harmony of the Indonesian people. As an effort to maintain social cohesion, literary texts take on the role of representing a shaken social reality. Literary texts, in this case the poems, which contain prayer substance, may arouse spiritual passion about hopes during the Covid-19 pandemic and are considered to be able to increase the immunity of spiritual happiness. People's concerns about the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic are slowly being shifted. Amid these various social tensions, the collection of poems "Peradaban Baru Corona" is considered capable of increasing social immunity as well as encouraging happiness to grow among society's reality through prayer poems that shake people's worries. This series of poems inherently presents beautiful prayers as a wish to realize happiness. Poems in the nuances of prayer not only represent the reality of distress but also seek to promote spiritual happiness. This study aims to prove that the Indonesian people have the hope of achieving happiness during the Covid-19 pandemic by growing piety to Almighty God through dialogues carried out in prayer. The language used in the collection of poems will be analyzed using semiotic theory. By using qualitative research methods, this study will look at the structure of poems as part of the intrinsic elements in literary works. This study found that there were efforts made by the author to bring happiness by depicting the closeness between humans and Almighty God to overcome anxiety in achieving happiness during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia.

AGUS ISWANTO (ONLINE)

NEGOTIATING RELIGIOUS IDENTITIES AND TRADITIONS IN JAVANESE MANUSCRIPT CULTURE: THE MAMACA TRADITION IN BANYUWANGI AND JEMBER

Indonesia has experience in harmonizing different identities and traditions in the many manuscript cultures spread across the Indonesian archipelago. Manuscript culture is a world in which manuscripts are referenced and have an impact on a cultural practice. This manuscript culture provides present-day readers with experiences on how to manage differences in identities and traditions in the past, which are reflected in the manuscript heritage. This article will explain how manuscript culture provides lessons about a society that negotiates different identities and traditions, not to negate each other, but to harmonize the two. This article is a study of a tradition of reading manuscripts that is still ongoing in some Maduranese communities in the "Eastern Salient" of East Java. This tradition is called the mamaca tradition, which is carried out in various rituals. This article shows that mediating differences by means of cultural negotiation is a cultural strategy that has been practiced by Indonesian people in the past. This can serve as historical legitimacy for the agenda of mainstreaming religious moderation that is currently being carried out by the Indonesia Government.

NURSALAMAH SIAGIAN, NUR ALIA, DANIEL RABITHA (ONLINE)

DAKWAH MODEL IN MILLENNIAL GENERATION COMMUNITY (STUDY ON RUMAH TA'ARUFQU, BOGOR CITY)

In recent years, ta'aruf has become a trend among the millennial Muslim generation along with the increasingly massive hijrah movement. This paper examines the da'wah model carried out by the millennial generation community, especially the ta'aruf community. The study focused on how the Rumah Ta'arufQu (RTQu) in Bogor City attracted the interest and attention of the millennial generation to become its congregation, what materials were studied and what was the profile of the teachers at RTQu. This paper is the result of research conducted with qualitative methods in the form of case studies. The results of the study show that the millennial Muslim generation is interested in Rumah Ta'arufQu apart from their desire to perform ta'aruf, also driven by a desire to explore studies on marriage that are packaged with interesting themes. Studies conducted by RTQu are carried out routinely by meeting face to face, not online. Social media is only used to publish the schedule and theme of the study. RTQu also facilitates congregants who want to perform ta'aruf by setting a number of requirements, as well as opening a consultation service for marriage issues. The speaker is not only an ustaz, but also a motivator, a national trainer in the field of digital marketing and a psychologist.

PAUL BENEDICT ABUEDO SERAFICA (ONLINE)

THE OVERSEAS FEMALE PROTAGONISTS: IMAGES ON THE EMERGING GENRE OF FILMS ABOUT FILIPINO DIASPORA

This study aims to explore and relate the images of OFW (Overseas Filipino Worker) women in Filipino diaspora films with the feminized system of Filipino migration. Guided by the theories Intersectionality by Kimberlé Crenshaw and Cultural Hegemony by Antonio Gramsci, this study will compare these depictions to the real-life experiences of OFW women in Hong Kong based on the representations made by Sunday Beauty Queen (2016) by Baby Ruth Villarama which became the first documentary awarded as Best Picture by the 42nd annual Metro Manila Film Festival, and the highest-grossing Filipino film of all time, Hello, Love, Goodbye (2019) by Cathy Garcia-Molina. With the emergence of new media where accessibility on films is developed through video on demand platforms, it is essential to evaluate if these images presented by popular films are factual with real-world situations for it shapes the perspectives of its growing audience that affect the livelihood and mobility of the subjects involved. Results have shown that the OFW women deemed these images insufficient regarding the systems of the host land yet redeemed for its morale building of the subject population due to its ideal construction. This further supports the claim that the continuous practice of female protagonists in this genre of films that are popular and/or has a popular platform does not only mirror the increasing population of Filipino women migrating overseas for employment but has also been used expedient by film producers due to its "heartwarming" resilient narratives and fantasies that are both fueled by systems of patriarchy and capitalism.

CHONNIPA AMORNWAT (ONLINE)

CHANGING GENDER REGIME IN KAREN COMMUNITY: A CASE STUDY OF KAREN WOMEN IN MAE RAMAT DISTRICT, TAK PROVINCE, THAILAND

This research aims to study the changing gender regime of Karen women in Mae Ramat Subdistrict,

Tak province. Karen women who settle in Thailand's border area can possibly distribute the new knowledge of gender study and ethnicity in the border area that perhaps present the different practices and thoughts of Karen women who settle in other areas. Gender regime is the fundamental concept to analyze with the overall changes of Karen women in the area, while Social capital is used to explain the phenomenon where Karen women's capacity is strengthened and empowered as the concept helps indicate the relationship and networks regard to gender which practice theory is touched partly, in order to support the thought of social capital in this research. The research will employ a qualitative research approach, in which the key informants are 15 - 20 Karen women in their 20s to 40s and participate in the labor market as well as take part in the community activity.

HANDIKA MUKTI (OFFLINE)

WOMEN'S MARCH DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC (THE STUDY OF THE FEMINISM MOVEMENT FOR WOMEN'S IN INDONESIA – MALAYSIA)

The Covid-19 pandemic has caused various crises for various aspects of life. In particular, the outbreak will impact women globally who face gender vulnerability and inequality. This article discusses the women's feminism movement in Indonesia – Malaysia during the Covid-19 pandemic. The method in this paper is a literature study using data from the mass media, journal articles, and various official documents. The authors also use the perspective of the feminist movement to analyze these problems, especially in the women's march in Indonesia – Malaysia. The results of studies have been found that the Covid-19 pandemic has a specific impact on women such as double burdens, work and the threat of domestic violence. The feminism movement that was performed was motivated by concerns for women. It was reported in Mashable SEAsia about the women's march movement carried out by Malaysian women, they took action through the tagline #WomensMarchMY by bringing seven. Not much different from Malaysia, Indonesia also conducts a women's march as a form of feminism movement. During the Covid-19 pandemic, women's march was also widely found on social media such as Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter. Feminism movements that have been performed by both Indonesia and Malaysia are performed to provide awareness to women who will help and exploit them. What's more, several research results show that the Covid-19 pandemic increases the potential to remind gender both in the family, workplace, and community. Therefore, the phenomenon of the women's march that was carried out during the Covid-19 pandemic must still be reformed as a women's feminism movement in Indonesia. Malaysia.

AMELIA RAHMAWATI (ONLINE)

WHERE IS OUR OLD RESPECT FOR EACH OTHER? REFLECTION INDONESIA SOCIETY TOWARDS HOMOSEXUAL IN THE BEGINNING 20TH CENTURY AND 21ST CENTURY.

This article discusses the changes in Indonesian or the Dutch East Indies society in accepting gender diversity and sexuality, specifically for homosexuals. This study has a period at the beginning of the 20th century and 21st century. The purpose of this article is to explain the changes in society's perspectives about homosexuality by comparing these social phenomena in different periods. The method used in this study is the historical research method using primary and secondary sources. It consists of archives, manuscripts, letters, reports and newspapers at the temporal of this study. The secondary sources consist of journals, books, scientific papers, articles, recorded interviews, and the internet. The study indicates that the Dutch East Indies society was more open to diversity in gender

and sexuality. There were no elements of judgment and discriminatory actions at the beginning of the 20th century. Inclusivity in society then upheaval in 1938-1939. It began with the hunts of homosexuals in the Dutch East Indies, especially in Java. This phenomenon leads to a negative stigma on minorities, specifically homosexuals. It can be considered the forerunner of discrimination against minority groups or even homophobia in Indonesia. Based on the assumption that it is against the morality and precepts of mainstream religion.

UMI MASFIAH, NUGROHO EKO ATMANTO (ONLINE)

CONSTRUCTION OF THE PIETY OF WOMEN ADHERING TO THE TAREKAT ANNAQSHABANDIYAH AL-KHALIDIYAH AL-MUJADDADIYAH IN BANYUMAS

This article argues that the construction of women's piety is a form of expression of their existence in the midst of men's piety domination. In tarekat organizations, women can only become students, without ever increasing to become badals or even tarekat's murshid. Even among the conditions for the implementation of tawajjuhan activities in a village mosque, is 6 man followers of the tarekat at least. When this number does not fulfilled, the tawajjuhan activity cannot be carried out even though there are 40 women who are followers of the tarekat there. Nevertheless, the composition of the number of the Annaqsyabandiyah al-Mujaddadiyah al-Khalidiyah adherents branch of Sokaraja, Banyumas Regency is still more than the number of men recently. This study uses a qualitative research approach with data collection using interviews, observation and documentation. The results of interviews with 10 tarekat women stated that when they entered the world of tarekat, they were based on a strong desire and heart readiness to carry out the tarekat teachings well. They practice 5000 times remembrance sirr all day for tarekat students who have never participated in Suluk activities. The obligation of remembrance will be added 1000 times if they have participated in one time suluk activities.

HARRY BAWONO (ONLINE)

STATE ARCHIVING SYSTEM AGAINST INDIGENOUS RELIGIONS POST ISSUANCE OF CONSTITUTIONAL COURT DECREE NUMBER 97/PU-XIV/2016

The State has confirmed the indigenous religions and major religions are equal in Indonesia through Constitutional Court Decree Number 97/PU-XIV/2016. Furthermore, adherents of indigenous religions can record their religious identity in various state archives. It is a first step to the restoration of the civil rights of indigenous religious followers which have been neglected by the state. The documentation of indigenous religious identities in various state archives reflects the functioning of a complex archiving system. This archiving system is a tool used by the state to define its citizens. The archiving system works by determining what information should be included and what should not be included to be preserved. However, the concepts or labels used by archivers in archiving are rarely discussed. This archiving process affected how the state serves citizens and how citizens receive state services. This research will employ qualitative techniques such as archive studies and textual network analysis (TNA). This paper argues that the Constitutional Court Decree Number 97/PU-XIV/2016 has an impact on the reform of the state archiving system in relation to indigenous religions. This reform heralds a new era in which the country is becoming more accepting of indigenous religions. Furthermore, the state's efforts to ensure the civil rights of all indigenous religious followers become clear. Nonetheless, for all of these things to be sustainable and improved, indigenous religious adherents' activism must be maintained.

RITA PRANAWATI, KUSTINI KOSASIH, ABDUL JAMIL WAHAB (ONLINE)

PROTECTION AND FULFILLMENT OF THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN IN MINORITY GROUPS: A CASE STUDY OF THE INDONESIAN AHMADIYYA COMMUNITY (JAI) MANIS LOR KUNINGAN, WEST JAVA

Children of the Ahmadiyya community have the potential to experience psychological and developmental impacts due to the violence experienced by the Ahmadiyya group. Under normal circumstances, members of the Ahmadiyya community are stigmatized and bullied. This study used qualitative methods by interviewing the children of Ahmadiyya families in Manis Lor, Kuningan, West Java. The study found that children have experienced stigma and bullying. In general, the fulfillment of basic rights of Ahmadiyya children such as civil rights (birth certificates and family cards), education, health, and welfare have been well fulfilled. This research recommends increasing the role of local governments in the special protection of children on the minority groups through education of mutual respect, violence prevention, services for special protection and fulfillment of children's rights, and dissemination of child protection legislation to the village level.

ANIK FARIDA, ADISON ADRIANUS SIHOMBING, DEDE SYARIF, JUJU SAEFUDIN, RETNO KARTINI, SAVITANINGRUM IMANSYAH (ONLINE)

THE POLITICS OF EXCLUSION BASED ON RELIGIOUS IDENTITY (SHIAH CASE IN INDONESIA)

The phenomenon of the marginalization of the Shia group that occurred after the reformation is interesting to investigate more deeply. Previously, relations between the state, community groups and Shia groups were harmonious and side by side. The Shia community merged and assimilated with other community groups. This assimilation is reflected in various forms of cultural activities, religious rituals, to various traces of culinary and clothing which are heavily influenced by Shia traditions. Unfortunately, after the inclusion reform, various groups have shifted to the exclusion process. The study aims to describe, explore and analyze in depth the phenomenon of acts of exclusion against minority Shia groups carried out by individuals or groups through black campaigns in elections. The field research was carried out in 2020 in areas with the most frequent rate of exclusion cases, namely the cities of Bandung and Jakarta. In this area there are quite large Shia followers and cases of political exclusion often occur against them. This study is qualitative in nature, using primary data obtained through in-depth interviews with legislative candidates, politicians or members of political parties, DPR members, West Java MUI members, Indonesian Ahlul bait associations, and the Anti-Shia Nas Alliance Ormas. This study finds that there is a strategy to disqualify political opponents by using issues of group identity so that certain candidates and certain social groups are marginalized for their citizenship rights from political contestation. The strategy by using the issue of religion-based identity politics is an act of exclusion against Shia politicians or people suspected of being Shi'a because of their closeness to national Shia figures. Political exclusion occurs at the time of the election. Thus, this study contributes to providing a broad and deep horizon for political and religious education so that in the future a mature, mature, civilized, religious and cultured democratic life can be realized.

GISELLE LUGO MIOLE (ONLINE)

HYBRIDIZED EDUCATIONAL APPROACH FOR INDIGENOUS LEARNERS: EVIDENCE FROM A STATE-INDIGENOUS UNIVERSITY IN THE PHILIPPINES

Among the current debates is how schools achieve inclusive education and at the same time provide

special needs to concerned learners such as the people with disabilities, and the indigenous peoples to combat against alienation and discrimination in schools. The Philippine government enacted the Integrated History Act of 2016, a law that integrates Muslim and indigenous peoples' studies in the Philippine basic education curricula; and the issuance of Memorandum Order No. 2-2019, integrating indigenous knowledge in formal higher education. This study analyzes how the Philippines, having a comprehensive profile of national minorities consisting of Muslims and indigenous peoples, changed its policy promoting indigenous knowledge in national higher education curricula through identifying the country's existing educational models that integrate indigenous knowledge in education systems. The study specifically follows the local case of the University of Southeastern Philippines - Pamulaan Center for Indigenous Peoples' Education (USEP-Pamulaan), a university that mainstreams indigenous knowledge in higher education curricula even before the policy change. A series of systematic reviews of policy documents and previous studies, policy formulation analysis, and in-depth online interviews with representatives from USEP-Pamulaan were conducted for the study. It is revealed that USEP-Pamulaan's approach is hybridized due to the involvement of both indigenous and non-indigenous actors in the creation and delivery of curricula. The model that USEP-Pamulaan played a huge role in heightening the attention of the Philippine government to consider modifying the country's national curricula by adopting culture-based learning curricula of existing indigenous schools.

MUHAMMAD SAIFULLAH ROHMAN, MUHAMMAD NUR PRABOWO SETYABUDI (OFFLINE)

KEEPING A HARMONY AMONG TENGGERESE IN NGADAS, MALANG REGENCY; CULTURAL STRATEGY IN DEESCALATING RELIGIOUS CONFLICT

Ngadas Village, Poncokusumo District, Malang Regency is one of the villages inhabited by the Tengger tribe. The life of the Tengger tribe in Ngadas is associated with a tolerant society where people of diverse religions live in harmony with the smallest unit, the family environment. Despite their various faiths, the Tenggerese in Ngadas firmly adhere to the cultural customs inherited from their ancestors. Acculturation occurs between religion and culture when religion enters the Tenggerese in Ngadas. So, the society practiced religious syncretism there. However, not all groups agree with the practices of religious syncretism, which are considered shirk practices, and indeed try to invite other residents to leave the cultural rituals. This group is contrary to Tenggerese in common, who highly uphold customs, causing tension and conflict. This incident represents a challenge for the Tenggerese to maintain their identity as a tolerant and harmonious society. This article will describe the negotiation process in the community to prevent the escalation of religious conflict in Ngadas Village. This study uses a qualitative approach with data collection through in-depth interviews, observation, and document analysis. This research wants to see; 1) the practice of religious tolerance of the Tenggerese in Ngadas Village and strategies to maintain an identity as Tenggerese, 2) how is the policy of the village government in preserving the religious harmony of the Tenggerese people in Ngadas Village, 3) a model for settling religious conflicts in Ngadas Village. As the results of data analysis, the practice of active tolerance of the Tenggerese in Ngadas in the ritual of life to preserve identity as Tenggerese then the village government searches for to formulate village policies to protect cultural customs, represent the ancestral heritage and maintain harmony in life. Then, an active strategy model through law enforcement reconciliation and building communication prevented prolonged conflict escalation in Ngadas Village.

ABD HANNAN; FANDI AHMAD SAIFUL HAADII (OFFLINE)

THE FUTURE OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN MADURA IN THE WAKE OF THE OATHBOUND CONVERSION OF SHI'ITES IN SAMPANG INTO SUNNI

After a long stalemate, efforts to reconcile the Shia-Sunni conflict in Madura finally found a clear point. This clarity was obtained after there was a willingness from them (Shi'ah community) to take allegiance, changing sects from Shia to Sunni. By becoming Sunni, they can practically return to Madura, living in their hometown with their families after nine years of living in refugee camps. This study will examine the future of freedom of diversity in Madura after the conversion of Sampang Shiites to Sunnis. There are three formulations of problems that will be discussed in this study, how is the reality of religious freedom in Madura? How is the religious life experience of the ex-Shi'ah community in Sampang Madura? What is the future of the freedom of diversity in Madura after the conversion of Shia to Sunni in Madura? This study is a field study that uses qualitative research. The data in this study consisted of two types, primary data, and secondary data. After analyzing field data, this study found three important findings: first, the reality of religious freedom among the Madurese community is still far from expectations. On the other hand, what has happened is that it is difficult for minorities to practice their beliefs freely and safely, especially at the sect level and Islamic minorities, such as Shia sects and Wahhabism; Second, even though he has declared his departure from the Shia sect and converted to Sunni, the former Shia adherents of Sampang are still worried and afraid. The stigma of being ex-Shia adherents makes their religious existence and activities often under the spotlight of certain Islamic societies and groups; Third, in the perspective of democracy, the situation experienced by the (ex) Shi'ah community of Sampang Madura shows that the space for religious freedom in Madura is still far from expectations. This is clearly illustrated by a series of local religious conflicts that often place minority groups as objects, as experienced by the Shi'ah community of Madura.

SAPARUDIN, EMAWATI (ONLINE)

IDEOLOGICAL FRAMING, MOSQUES, AND CONFLICT: BARGAINING POSITION OF SALAFI MOVEMENT IN LOMBOK, INDONESIA

Salafi movement is a transnational Islamic group that draws on mosques to mobilize its adherents and promote its ideological framing. The differences in understanding and practicing religious rituals and worship between the Salafi and mainstream Islamic organizations (Nahdlatul Ulama, NU, and Nahdlatul Wathan, NW) have triggered tensions and social conflicts during the construction of new Salafi's mosques. This study aims to analyze how Salafi strengthens its existence amid the conflicts by disseminating its ideological framing through its new mosques on the Island of Lombok, Indonesia. Grounded in the theory of social movement as the cognitive framework, this study argues that although the ideological framing propagated by Salafi through its mosques fueled social conflicts, it became the strategy for bargaining position amid the mainstream Muslims in Lombok. The emergence of the conflicts was used as the reason for the Salafi group to build new mosques or take over the pre-existing mosques. However, this condition does not undermine Salafi as a minority and a new emerging Islamic group; instead, it empowers the bargaining position of the transnational Islamic group in its own right. For Salafi, owning and controlling the holy places is the opportunity to mobilize collective actions and its social proponents to disseminate the Manhaj Salaf ideology. This study contributes to explicating the dynamics of local Salafi in the discourses of the contemporary global Islamic movement.

MIKKA WILDHA NURROCHSYAM, BAMBANG HENDARTA SUTA PURWANA (ONLINE)

THE ADAM RELIGION: SAMIN SOCIETY CONTINUITIES AND CHANGES

Samin Surosentika (1857–1914) established the Adam Religion, which is still practiced by the Samin or Sedulur Sikep people in Blora, Pati, Bojonegoro, and surrounding areas. The development of Adam's religion was influenced by beliefs and religions in Indonesia. Therefore, there is nothing definitive regarding the religious teachings and rituals practiced by its followers. This study has two objectives: First, to describe the continuity of Adam's religion from generation to generation. Second, explore the development and challenges of Adam's religion in the Samin community. This study uses a qualitative approach with an ethnographic method. The information was gathered through in-depth interviews with Samin figures in Blora, Pati, and Bojonegoro, with the data analyzed using the NVivo 12 software. The results of this study indicate that Adam's religion in the Samin community has undergone a fairly basic change. There are three categories of change. First, the Adam Religion, which still shows the characteristics of Samin Surosentiko's teachings; second, the Adam religion is influenced by Javanese mysticism, such as Sapta Dharma; and third, the Adam Religion is influenced by several teachings of religions in Indonesia, including the influence of Hinduism, such as its concept of incarnation. This research has the effect of broadening the unique knowledge of Javanese misconceptions. In general, Javanese thought is characterized by spirituality, which emphasizes the aspect of sense and belief in the supernatural, whereas Samin Surosentiko's thought is more rational-realistic.

FIRMANDA TAUFIQ (OFFLINE)

POST-COVID-19 SOCIETY: BETWEEN SPIRITUAL PIETY AND RELIGIOUS AUTHORITY

The Covid-19 pandemic is a serious problem in various parts of the world. The pandemic has also impacted various fields of life, including socio-religious. Indonesia is also one of the countries affected by the Covid-19 pandemic and various sectors have also been affected by the pandemic. Furthermore, the post-Covid-19 community problem in Indonesia is one of the important aspects to be traced more deeply. Not only that, the post-Covid-19 has also led to the attitude of individuals or Muslim community groups that behaved piously from a spiritual perspective and led to a shift in religious authority in the context of Indonesian religion. This article seeks to trace and trace the impact of the post-Covid-19 on Muslim communities, especially regarding the shift in religious authority in Indonesia. Through Pierre Bordieau's habitus theory, this study explains the relationship between the post-Covid-19 impact on spiritual piety, religious authority and the strengthening of Islamism that occurred in Indonesia. The findings of this study indicate that the condition of society after Covid-19 has undergone major changes, especially related to the way of religion and worship for the Muslim community, a shift in religious authority, and the strengthening of a rigid and fanatical perspective on religious orders due to the clash between health orders and practice. religion in Indonesian Muslim society.

FAUZIAH MUSLIMAH (OFFLINE)

EXPRESSION OF MILLENNIAL GENERATION DA'WAH ON SOCIAL MEDIA IN THE ERA OF DISRUPTION (STUDY ON MOSQUE YOUTH COMMUNITY IN INDONESIA)

The mosque youth community in Indonesia in recent decades has managed to break away from conventional traditions. The presence of social media is one of the reasons for the development of

this way of preaching to young people. With a variety of content and campaigns carried out on social media, the mosque youth community has succeeded in attracting young people to be active in da'wah activities. This research focuses more specifically on the da'wah activities of mosque youth in Jakarta as a representation of big cities in Indonesia and analyzes the expression of da'wah as a religious practice of urban youth. By using qualitative methods, this study provides an overview of the expression of Islamic da'wah on social media carried out by mosque youth as a new style of da'wah in the digital era. This can be a future challenge to accommodate youth social movements that are nationalist and inclusive.

AHMAD NURIL HUDA, ABDULLOH HAMID, MOHAMMAD SALEHUDIN (ONLINE)

NGAJI ISLAM IN CLUBHOUSE: RELIGIOUS LEARNING AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF DIGITAL PUBLIC IN MUSLIM INDONESIA

Recently in Indonesia, a number of young traditionalist Muslims have come to Clubhouse for learning and discussing Islam. It is a social media application, established in early 2020, that allows its users to listen and talk about various topics of their interest in a real time voice-based conversation. Such phenomenon has provoked a question about the transformation of a Muslim public space in Indonesia. While the idea of online Muslim public has been widely discussed, there is still a tendency in our society to consider the public as something “fixed” and to view the online world as “a separated realm” from the offline ones. This has in turn led many people to take for granted every Muslims’ engagement in the Internet space, and to consider their behavior in it completely detached from social realities. This paper aims at examining the ways in which young traditionalist Muslims are able and willing to use Clubhouse for discussing Islam, and at exploring the extent to which it could shed some lights on our understanding about the production and transformation of Muslim public space in the digital times. Data for this research are mainly drawn from participant observations in Dunia Santri Community, a Clubhouse room owned by a young traditionalist Muslim to focus on discussing Islamic contents, as well as through deep (online) hanging out and interviews with founders of the club and its members. This research finds out that the technical affordances provided by Clubhouse have enabled a segment of young traditionalist Muslims, especially the educated ones, to comfortably use this app for learning and discussing Islam. Yet, their decision to use the app and their modes of learning in it have to large extents been influenced by socio-political contexts of religious life in Indonesia. In other words, if the the use of Clubhouse for learning Islam has proved the transformation of digital Muslim public, such transformation is not simply because of the technology, but largely due to the sociopolitical landscapes of religious life in Indonesia.

SUBTHEME 7 :

Diaspora, Migration, Pandemic, Citizenship and Human Security in Southeast Asia

RAZEL ANDREA DIZON NAVALT (ONLINE)

'SIS, MAMSH, KASODAN': AFFECTIVE BELONGING AND SOLIDARITY IN FACEBOOK GROUPS AMONG FILIPINO WOMEN MIGRANTS IN JAPAN

This article examines how the appropriation of social networking sites can create alternative spaces for addressing needs and concerns that have been neglected by formal migrant networks. In particular, it seeks to understand the unfolding sisterhood of Filipino migrants in Japan through their use of Facebook Groups as 'online ethnic enclaves'. In this online ethnic enclave, they are able to foster informal and intimate engagements that in turn allows for the successful navigation of motherhood, intermarriage relationships and life in Japan, thus, gaining economic and social mobility. This particular article sought to understand the nonmaterial affective conditions that compel Filipino women migrants to continuously participate in online ethnic enclaves. Using thematic analysis of in-depth interviews with members, and discussion threads shared in the group, this study unpacked the practices, dimensions and implications of sisterhood emerging in digital space. The findings suggest that more than a capitalist practice, there is an additional layer of affective mechanisms that structure the sense of belonging and solidarity among the members within and beyond the gendered associations, as epitomized in the terms of endearment, 'sis, mamsh, kasodan'. These affective mechanisms figure in their sisterhood as 1) an aspirational pursuit, 2) a mode of cultural reciprocity, and 3) through the labor of moderating a harmonious relationship. This online sisterhood is sustained by a collective intimate connection among strangers that is predicated on affective intensities of ties and exclusion, and common desire to mediate the gaps of their reality and aspirations.

SAIFUL HAKAM, AHMAD HELMY FUADY, ERWIZA ERMAN, BONDAN WIDYATMOKO, ANGELA IBAN, MUZZAR KRESNA (ONLINE)

EXPLORING THE ROLE OF AFRICAN DIASPORA IN SOUTHEAST ASIA FOR INDONESIA-AFRIKA TRADE NETWORKS

The slowdown of economic growth of the United States, Europe, and Japan has forced Indonesia to find new opportunities in potential export markets, such as Africa. So far, not many in-depth studies on Indonesia's strategy to enter potential export markets of Africa. Previous studies on Indonesia-Africa relations are mostly from the perspective of history and international relations, especially concerning the 1955 Asia-Africa Conference. Less attention is paid to actors and their relationship in more detail. This paper aims to fill the gap. Utilizing a global production networks framework and data from interviews with African diaspora in Jakarta as well as literature research, this paper analyzes how production and trade networks can be used to strengthen Indonesia's economic diplomacy to Africa. It explores the role of the African diaspora in Southeast Asia for enhancing the Indonesia-Africa trade networks. A case study of Tanah Abang trade networks is used to show the important actors, the relationship among actors, and institutional contexts and problems for Indonesia's trade with African countries. It highlights the roles of the African diaspora, namely the Igbo's ethnic network to facilitate trade between Indonesia and West Africa, particularly Nigeria. This paper adds to the growing scholarly works about the role of the African diaspora in the Global South. In addition, this paper also shows how Indonesia's economic diplomacy strategy to Africa must consider the network pattern that is formed, with various actors, business culture, and bargaining power.

ROBIATUL ADHAWIYAH (ONLINE)**TRAFFICKING OFFLINES (TIP) IN BORDER AREAS OF INDONESIA: AN ISSUE OF HUMAN SECURITY**

Trafficking in Persons (TIP) cases are a serious cross-border crime that undermine human dignity. The crime not only impacted national security, but also became a threat to the people individually. Furthermore, the border areas are prone to the TIP where numerous migrants cross the border illegally and irregularly through land and water routes. According to International Organization for Migration (IOM) data, from 2005 to 2020, as many as 9,352 victims of trafficking (VoT) were assisted and 85% of TIP cases happened in border areas. Moreover, the TIP cases in border areas have an increasing number during pandemic despite the lockdown and travel ban in Indonesia. In addition, the lack of knowledge of safe migration also contributes to the TIP cases as well as illegal and irregular migration. The vulnerability of people in the current situation is used by the perpetrators to lure the victims to have a better life by working abroad as migrant workers. In this regard, the driving factors are the socio-economic crisis affected by the pandemic which leads to the increasing needs of working opportunity. The current situation of TIP in border areas will be assessed by human security concept to examine the challenges and measures in handling and preventing TIP cases. This approach provides a wide perspective on TIP cases handling that in accordance with the critical values; people-centered and prevention-oriented responses that strengthen the protection and empowerment of all people. The method used in this research is qualitative research. The data were obtained from interviews, books, journals, internet and other media. Through this research, the Author tried to analyze how the human security approach contributes to the better handling and prevention measures of TIP in border areas. In conclusion, this research could become a reference for the Government, INGO, NGO, and other relevant actors.

FITRANITA IBNU (ONLINE)**INDONESIAN MIGRANT WORKERS DURING PANDEMIC COVID-19: INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT POLICY, IMPLEMENTATION AND IT' IMPLICATION**

Indonesia is the second largest sending country for international migrant workers in Southeast Asia after the Philippines. Sending migrant workers is one way to overcome the lack of job opportunities in the country. The Covid-19 pandemic that has occurred for almost 2 years has also had an impact on the cessation of placement and the repatriation of Indonesian migrant workers. This happened because of the lockdown policies by the destination countries to reduce the spread of the virus. This paper will discuss the policies issued by the Indonesian government regarding the sending and repatriation of Indonesian migrant workers during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study will also describe the implementation of the policy and the impacts of the cessation of sending migrant workers in Indonesia. This study uses a qualitative approach by using secondary data obtained from websites owned by agencies related to the placement and repatriation of Indonesian migrant workers, literature studies, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with migrant workers returning during the pandemic and related agencies.

RETNO WIDYASTUTI (ONLINE)**RETURN MIGRATION AND REINTEGRATION EXPERIENCES OF INDONESIAN MIGRANT WORKERS: CASE STUDY OF DESBUMI IN CENTRAL LOMBOK, WEST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE**

For many decades, migration scholars and practitioners in many countries focused more on the

departing and integration process of migrants in the destination countries. However, the life cycle of migrants also includes returning and reintegrating into their homeland. Many Indonesian Migrant Workers are working overseas under contractual terms, varying between 2-3 years per contract, and they must return upon finishing their working contract. Thus, returning home and reintegrating into their origin community becomes part of their migration cycle.

PANDU PRAYOGA (ONLINE)

ASEAN'S RESPONSE TO SEA-BASED SLAVERY IN SUPPLY CHAIN: ROOTS AND POLICY

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), despite its increasingly frequent assertions, has not been a global leader in terms of eradicating modern slavery in fishing industry which one of the parts of global supply chain. This article aims to explore the role of ASEAN in combating sea-based slavery by applying regional approach. First, it explains the root of slavery not only supply and demand side but also the political economy structure. Second, it examines ASEAN's effort by using victim-centred and criminal-centred approach to battle human trafficking in entering illicit economy production as well as mental health recovery for survivors. Even though a growing concern from ASEAN sectoral bodies such as the Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC), the ASEAN Committee on Migrant Workers (ACMW) and the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) on protecting welfare and rights of workers, there are less protection on sea-based workers. By using desk research on documents, meetings, reports, books, and academic papers to address the issue. The paper finds that ASEAN still lacks a multi-stakeholder approach and needs to employ cooperation, collaboration, and coordination among all parties.

MAY THU ZAW, AYE MAR WIN (ONLINE)

PROMOTING THE RIGHT TO HEALTH OF MYANMAR MIGRANT WORKERS IN MAE SOT DISTRICT, THAILAND: ACCESS TO ADEQUATE HEALTH CARE

Migrant workers have the right to equality of treatment and non-discrimination. They can be vulnerable in the employment conditions and migration process. Migrant workers face multiple disadvantages in working conditions, including limited legal rights, discrimination, social exclusion and the lack of social security. The right to health is recognized in Article 25.1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms: "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services"(UN Committee on Economic, 2000). All States have an obligation to respect, protect and promote the right to health for all people, including migrants, within their territory. All migrants, regardless of migration status have the right to access health-care services, such as testing, diagnostics, care and treatment, referral, and the COVID-19 vaccination once it becomes available. Right to health and welfare of migrant workers is essential to reduce poverty and social inclusion. The study was conducted in the province of Mae Sot and it emphasizes what are barriers and inaccessible to adequate healthcare services for migrant workers. The paper encourages effective health care response for the equal treatment of migrant workers during pandemic. There are some of the questions that this paper attempts to answer: (1) How do migrant workers face obstacles in accessing adequate healthcare services during Covid-19 pandemic? (2) What are strategies implemented for the right to health of migrant workers in Covid-19 pandemic at Mae Sot Province, Thailand? Researchers use the qualitative research method. The secondary data was obtained from Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers: Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care, etc. The health conditions experienced by migrants, including those with COVID-19

infections, should not be used as a pretext for imposing arbitrary restrictions, stigmatization, detention, deportation, and other forms of discriminatory practices. COVID-19 preparedness, prevention and control should be exercised through non-discriminatory, and local level policies and practices that are inclusive of migrants. A person shall enjoy an equal right to receive public health services which are appropriate and up to the quality under Article 51 of the Thai Constitution, 2007. Thailand has the immediate obligation to provide a minimum level of essential health services, goods and facilities to individuals from marginalized communities, including migrant workers. Barriers in accessing COVID-19 healthcare services, goods and facilities, including vaccinations, testing and treatment, in part due to non-inclusive policies, discriminatory implementations of some inclusive policies and language barriers. State parties of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966 must carry out to ensure the right of access to health facilities, goods and services on a non-discriminatory basis, especially for vulnerable or marginalized groups for coverage of core obligations under para 43 of the General Comment No14.of ICESCR, The Right to the Highest Attainable Standard of Health, 2000.

ATHIQAH NUR ALAMI (OFFLINE)

'WHITTERED BEFORE BLOOMING': THE FAILURE OF INDONESIA'S INFRASTRUCTURE OF MIGRANT WORKERS' PROTECTION

The Indonesian state has developed migration regulatory frameworks and bureaucracies that not only shows the increasing penetration of the state into the migration process but also the intensified mediation of migration in the name of migrant protection. In this paper, rather than emphasize on the constitution of migration infrastructure, which has already been discussed in the previous literature, I will focus on how the infrastructures are insufficient to address the improvement of workers' rights and working conditions. By taking the case of the Performance Bond policy introduced by the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore that was supposed to protect migrant workers, the discussion seeks to investigate why this infrastructure of protection fails to achieve its objective and how it impacts migrant workers' conditions. By perceiving infrastructural governance as a 'battleground' (Ambrosini 2018; Campomori and Ambrosini 2020), this paper argues that the failures of the Embassy' bond policy lie on the contested power relations of different actors that interact in a cooperative, conflictual and competitive way in the operation of the policy. The intersecting and opposed interests among actors impact limited improvements on migrant workers' conditions by increasing workers' vulnerabilities and uncertainties. For example, the employers who did want to purchase the Embassy's bond decided to terminate the employment contract and send the Indonesian workers home, causing employment uncertainty for workers. The situation was also worsened by the lack of support from the Singapore government on this bond policy, which then resulted in the suspension of the bond policy. If we use the flower metaphor, the policy was 'withered before blooming', meaning that this policy has experienced a failure even before it was effectively implemented and achieved the objective. It shows how migrant domestic workers are increasingly insecure and the protection agenda is getting even more attention.

VERA BARARAH BARID, FAYEZ GHAZI MUTASIM ADESTA (OFFLINE)

STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE LEGAL PROTECTION FOR INDONESIAN MIGRANT WORKERS IN MALAYSIA UNDER HUMAN RIGHTS OBLIGATION

Limited employment opportunities in Indonesia supported by the availability of job opportunities abroad provide options for workers to become Indonesian migrant workers. The number of

Indonesian Workers overseas is increasing every year. Malaysia has the highest number of Indonesian migrant workers, 28.8% of the total number of Indonesian migrant workers in the world based on the 2019 report. Unfortunately, many Indonesian migrant workers receive some problems and they are confused as to how to solve them. Furthermore, if the cases are related to law and regulations such as non-payment of salary, immigration offenses, and even worse, domestic abuse. It is to be noted that pursuant to Article 28D of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it is a guaranteed right that every person shall have the right of recognition, guarantees, protection, and certainty before a just law and of equal treatment before the law. This provision under the Constitution is certainly inclusive to all citizens of Indonesia including Indonesian migrant workers who are working abroad. These rights are also regulated in Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and Article 6 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) 1966. In addition, Law Number 18 of 2017 on Protection of Indonesia Migrant Worker regulates in detail regarding fulfillment of Indonesian migrant workers' rights. This paper is normative legal research through a qualitative approach. This paper aims to discuss the problems related to the legal protection of Indonesian migrant workers in Malaysia and its relation to human rights and at the end, provide recommendations on how to improve it. As a result, the importance of awareness and knowledge of the law for Indonesian migrant workers are crucial. They can overcome the legal problems better if they are supported by good legal knowledge and education.

ASMA ZAH RATUN NABILA (ONLINE)

A COLLABORATIVE WORK WITH THE SIX FEMALE SPA THERAPISTS A DISCUSSION ABOUT PATRIARCHAL AND COLONIAL LEGACY IN INDONESIA'S LABOR MIGRATION SYSTEM

The increasing job opportunities abroad as spa therapists attract significant numbers of young Indonesian women. Although the placement process is conducted by licensed recruitment agents and supervised by government officials, migrant workers might be at high risk of experiencing work exploitation and physical or sexual abuse. To investigate the phenomenon of documented, yet still vulnerable, female migrant workers, this research conducts interviews with several former spa therapists who were working in Malaysia and some civil servants. This study highlights that individual or personal resistances could be a collective political struggle. Specifically, this research connects individual experiences with the bigger picture of social, economic, and political conditions, which, together, constitutes a gender-based labor migration system. To do this, the research employs qualitative-interpretive research methods through discourse analysis and in-depth and open-ended interviews. It also employs an intersectional feminist approach to data analysis to reveal how Indonesian female migrant workers are marginalized and oppressed and the power dynamics at play.

MARIAM JAYNE AGONOS (ONLINE)

A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY ON FILIPINOS IN DIASPORA: SENSE OF BELONGING AND CITIZENSHIP IN THE HOST COUNTRIES AMONG FILIPINOS IN TAIWAN

Despite migration being a choice and voluntary movement of the people, Filipinos in diaspora suggest that there is an "involuntary displacement from homeland" and subsequently, "alienation from host land", either of which evokes victimhood of the individual. The study seeks to illustrate how Filipinos in diaspora pursue and achieve a sense of belonging and citizenship in the host country. The study employs Social Capital Theory and the concept of human agency to describe the

participation of Filipinos in diaspora in achieving a sense of belonging and manifesting citizenship in their journey to integrate within the host country. The proposed study is qualitative in nature and will look into the conscious experience of sense of belonging and interrogate the concept of citizenship in the social world of Filipinos in diaspora, particularly in Taiwan. As a phenomenological study, this research endeavor emphasizes the conscious experience of Filipinos in diaspora as they continue to face significant barriers that not only hinder their growth, but also their integration, even after decades of continuous migration. Yet, even though they fall victim to the global system, Filipinos in diaspora undertake measures and movements to help facilitate their integration and assume their power as actors within their social context. The continuity of migration may not stop anytime soon, but this does not mean that individuals remain to be complacent with the structures that persist; rather, there must be an active effort to seek actions to help these Filipinos – marginalized and oppressed in foreign lands and insecure of their status in the homeland – and include them in the battle for their safety and security as their individual agencies are recognized.

ABEL AGBAYANI UBALDO (OFFLINE)

GUILT AND GRATITUDE: A COMPARISON OF SINGAPOREAN AND FILIPINO RESPONSES TO ILO ILO (2013)

Andrew Chen's *Ilo Ilo* (2013) is part of an increasing number of East and Southeast Asian films that examine the impact of migrant domestic work on the family structures of the host country and the migrant worker's home community. Partly autobiographical, *Ilo Ilo* looked into the experiences of a middle-class Singaporean family and their newly hired Filipino maid against the backdrop of the Asian Financial Crisis. Chen used the characters to explore the contradictions of a transactional transnational family, while the central conflict addressed the trauma coming from the disintegration of such a family and the hope for eventual reunification. Critically acclaimed and commercially successful, Singaporeans celebrated *Ilo Ilo* for its empathy, sentimentality, and rejection of the stereotyped images of domestic workers. While not a box office hit in the Philippines, the film did inspire a highly publicized campaign to reunite Chen with his Filipino "surrogate" mother. This paper will compare and contextualize these responses using the Philippines' history of exporting domestic labor to Singapore. Doing so will reveal the similarities and differences of how the home and host countries reconcile the traumas created by labor migration and how such reconciliation is dramatized and consumed in discursive forms.

ALI SETIONO, ALEXANDER NUR HUDA PRANOTO, NADYA SETIAWATI (ONLINE)

THE EFFECT OF LABOR MIGRATION ON CHILD WELFARE: EVIDENCE IN INDONESIA USING PANEL LONGITUDINAL SURVEY HOUSEHOLD DATA

Labor migration is the shift of labor from origin to another destination. In Indonesia, labor migration is not only from villages to cities, but even abroad, as is what Indonesian Migrant Workers (TKI) do overseas. The main reason for labor migration is due to economic factors, namely obtaining decent work and higher incomes. Other factors that influence the decision of workers to move from their place are related to social factors such as work, income, education, environment, and related costs in the area. This study uses panel data from the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) 2007 and 2014. The variables used include labor migration as the dependent variable and the independent variables are years of schooling, marriage, gender, per capita expenditure and type of employment sector and the dummy variable, namely urban. The method used in this study is the fixed effect multinomial logit. The results indicate that the factors that increase the tendency to migrate due to

work are age, per capita expenditure and gender. Factors that have a negative effect include marriage, years of schooling and place of residence (urban). Moreover, it is known that the types of work that increase the migration tendency for workers are the manufacturing sector, building, electricity, gas and water, finance, rental business insurance, land building and company services, community services and other activities that cannot be obtained. This research is recommended for policy makers to be able to improve standardization and certification for workers to improve the bargaining position of Indonesian workers so that they can compete with foreign workers by implementing professional certification in various regions through collaboration with private institutions. Subsequently, it is necessary to develop a link and match between job training centers and industry so that the workforce can be easily absorbed

PATRICK JAMES B. SERRA (OFFLINE)

TRACING FILIPINO COMMUNITIES IN FRENCH INDOCHINA IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY

At the height of European imperialism in the contested label of the region that is “Southeast Asia”, the French Empire had asked for military assistance from the Spanish-controlled Philippine archipelago to help the former forward their colonial ambitions over the Indochina region (present day Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia). Throughout the French colonial campaign in Indochina from 1500s to 1800s, the Spanish empire had sent a series of military forces and assistance, consisting of Spanish, Mexican immigrants, and Filipinos. As the French finally consolidated their control over the area, many of the troops that were sent by the Spanish Empire stayed in the French Indochina and eventually settled for good. At the turn of the 20th century, Mariano Ponce, the emissary of the then newly established First Philippine Republic traveled to Indochina as one of his personal missions after his last encounter with Sun Yat-sen in Hong Kong. And from there, Ponce was able to encounter and immerse with the Filipinos who had lived in the provinces for many years already. Their experiences and stories were compiled and retold by Mariano Ponce and later on, published into a manuscript. This article therefore attempts to explore and present the narratives and experiences of Filipinos in Indochina long before official ties were established after the 2nd World War, thus reinforcing the idea that the relations were already longstanding. Moreover, this research would like to take a different strand from an overwhelming political/national and intellectual take in telling the narratives (that are usually top-down in its approach) about Southeast Asia but instead, offer a (re)telling of the narratives that is grassroots and emphasizes the multiplicity of the narratives, thus giving light to a different lens in understanding and imagining “Southeast Asia” beyond the spatial and political boundaries.

ABDUL FIKRI ANGGA REKSA, SARI SEFTIANI, DESHINTA VIBRIYANTI, INAYAH HIDAYATI, HARDIANTO HARDIANTO, IKHSAN FAHMI (OFFLINE)

MANAGING THE CRISIS: THE ROLE OF LOCAL LEADERS IN CRISIS COMMUNICATIONS DURING THE PANDEMIC COVID-19 IN CENTRAL MALUKU

Leadership and strategic response at all levels are imperative to contain the adverse impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Since the COVID-19 pandemic has been declared a global health emergency, with an astounding number of deaths worldwide, this unprecedented crisis has led to new challenges for many countries due to its severity, volatility, and uncertainty. In this situation, emergency health management and crisis communication play an important role which affect the responses in facing the pandemic COVID-19 especially in the societies. Many studies have examined the government policy response and overall decision making, including emergency health

management and crisis communications at the national level. Whereas few studies have explored an in-depth look at local leaders' contribution towards COVID-19 crisis communications. Following the case study method, this paper seeks to understand how and to what extent local leaders in Central Moluccas make sense of crisis communications starting from collecting, processing, and disseminating reliable information. Based on in-depth interviews and direct observation, this study suggests the strong influence of local leaders such as cultural and/or religious leaders in every aspect of community life in Central Maluku. Despite the COVID-19 infection rate being relatively low, the local leaders have been actively coordinated to promote national policies. However, at the community level, misinformation and disinformation in regards to COVID-19 are often occurring due to various reasons, for instance, lack of trust in the national government and inadequate education.

PUJI HASTUTI (ONLINE)

PLAGUE MOBILITY OF COVID-19 IN UPPER SEMBAKUNG MEDIATED BY CROSS-BORDER RITE AS MATERIALITY ANT

Not only a mere natural science-biological problem, but human mobility is also the root cause of the spread of the Covid-19 virus. The study of Anthropology of Infection Disease written by Merrill Singer confirms that disease transmission is no longer a question of natural causal biological aspects but is also tied to human socio-cultural systems, including human mobility activities in Hulu Sembakung North Borneo. Kathleen Coyne Kelly's critique of the study of mobility in "Mapping the mobility of the Plague" makes me, as a social researcher, warn to avoid getting caught up in capturing cultural phenomena that are mono-fragmented in mobile materiality. So Latour's Actor Network Theory (ANT) analysis can solve the paradox-static problem of mobile materiality entities. The cyclical rite of tempayan in Hulu Sembakung became an "intermediary" for mobility of cross-border communities that revived Covid-19 into moving materiality. The Sembakung River, which flows through the Sabah region of Malaysia-North Kalimantan Indonesia is the main route for community movements to carry out the rites uncontrolled from surveillance of the, which has resulted in the materiality of the virus moving freely without any "state-control". Therefore, using the ethnographic method and the ANT analysis, this article will describe cross-border rites during the Covid-19 pandemic second wave and quality-measure the function of Covid security control at nation-borders. The final analysis shows traditional rites become "intermediary"—vehicles for cross-border mobility of the Hulu Sembakung community, which are "tolerated" by the state without any Covid-19 checks and control. The permeating people mobility risks spreading the virus beyond state control due to the two countries' lack of data recording on cross-border mobility.

ASIH PURWANTI, HUEI-HUA HUANG (ONLINE)

INDONESIANS' WELL-BEING IN TAIWAN DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC FROM A HUMAN SECURITY APPROACH

This paper investigates how the Covid-19 pandemic affects Indonesians' well-being in Taiwan. Specifically, this research looks at how the pandemic affects the Indonesians' mental health, happiness and well-being in Taiwan. Applying the theoretical discussion on the concepts of human security and health security in the field of International Relations, we would like to find out how this global pandemic is affecting individuals' safety, dignity, and security. Using the Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA) for the research method, this study will compare perceptions of their well-being among Indonesians in Taiwan during the pandemic. This research collects data

through an online survey. The variables of the research depict the elements of human security such as safety assurance, family relationships, social relationships, the religious factor, cultural values, financial backgrounds, academic background, pandemic-related government policies, and the effect of social media.

IRIN OKTAFIANI, FAUDZAN FARHANA, NORMAN LUTHER ARUAN (ONLINE)

CHALLENGES OF INDONESIAN MIGRANT WORKERS IN MALAYSIA

The paper analyzes the issue of migrant workers management during Covid-19 pandemic from the perspective of Indonesian migrant workers. Our primary aim is to identify challenges arising during pandemic to Indonesian migrant workers in Malaysia and perused both Malaysia and Indonesian government response during the pandemic that affected the migrant workers. Data was compiled through media and literature research, written interviews, preliminary online questionnaires, and phone interviews. Method of analysis to process the documents and data is content analysis and supported by the result of in-depth interviews from Indonesian migrant workers in Malaysia, as well as representatives from Indonesian Domestic Workers Federation (IDWF) and Migrant Care. The study finds that Covid-19 pandemic exacerbates challenges for Indonesian migrant workers in Malaysia and government responses from both Indonesia and Malaysia are neither comprehensive nor on target. Therefore, to anticipate a similar pandemic in the future, Indonesian and Malaysian governments must sit together to find a balance framework that gives better protection for migrant workers on one hand and able to contribute to the host country economy and development on the other during pandemic. Keyword: Migrant workers, Indonesia, Malaysia, Covid-19

SYLVIA YAZID, ALYA DIVA, NADA GAVRILA WASIST (ONLINE)

IDENTIFYING VULNERABILITIES OF WOMEN MIGRANT WORKERS DURING THE PANDEMIC

Feminization of labor migration, meaning the continuously dominant presence of women in the global migration has been observed and discussed for decades. The concerns have evolved around the topics on inequalities and vulnerabilities throughout the migration process. The COVID-19 pandemic has not only exacerbated the challenges faced by women migrant workers, but has also created new problems causing double-burden which threaten their economic situation as well as their overall safety. Despite the fact that policies have been made to ensure the safety of migrant workers and address the challenges they are facing during the pandemic, most countries are lacking an instrument which specifically addresses the fulfillment of women migrant workers protection. The much needed policy needs to be based on comprehensive data on the issues to be addressed. This paper is intended to be one of the initial steps in gathering such data by identifying initial challenges faced by women migrant workers during the pandemic. This paper will use the concept of intersectionality and structural vulnerability to identify the issues faced and examine the possible reasons behind the obstacles faced by women migrant workers. Furthermore, it seeks to also identify whether there are existing policies and efforts made to tackle the issues.

RITA PAWESTRI SETYANINGSIH (OFFLINE)**HALAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN IMPROVING WELFARE OF INDONESIAN MUSLIM COMMUNITY IN TAIWAN**

This study focuses on how Indonesian muslim community in Taiwan response to create welfare for themselves in the context of Taiwan halal Tourism development. Halal Tourism is defined as similar to the general tourism but there are extended services for the Muslim visitors. Welfare is defined as a condition in which social problems are managed, community needs are met and there are opportunities for self-development or government facilitated (Midgley, 1995). Though Taiwan has developed its Halal tourism industry, they still face some problems including finding halal foods. However, there are also opportunities to empower themselves to achieve welfare, by creating apps or information in social media that are beneficial for the creator himself and Muslim community in Taiwan. It is argued that in spite of the difficulties they face, Indonesian muslim community in Taiwan have also played role in developing Taiwan halal tourism. They share their good experiences of having halal foods and Muslim friendly environment in social media. They also create halal apps to ease muslims finding out the halal restaurants, or checking halal ingredients of products available in the market. Referring to the concept of welfare, this research is going to analyze kind of problems they face and how they manage them; the kind of needs that must be met for them; the kind of opportunities that are available to empower themselves. This is qualitative research based on secondary and primary data. Data is obtained by literature studies and interviews with some Indonesian muslim communities in Taiwan. The findings are beneficial for Taiwan authorities as a recommendation to utilize and to give incentives to talented people who contribute to the development of Taiwan halal tourism industry. Also to Indonesia government to develop that created by Indonesian Muslim communities in Taiwan

LAMIJO (OFFLINE)**INDONESIAN PROFESSIONALS DIASPORA IN MALAYSIA: POTENCIES, ROLES, AND NETWORKS**

Since 2012, the government of Indonesia has paid more attention to the Indonesian diaspora because of its potencies. Diaspora is an essential asset for every country, including Indonesia. The Indonesian diaspora is spread over 193 countries in the world. Indonesian diaspora in Malaysia, especially Indonesian professional's diaspora, have a pivotal role in developing both home and host countries. They have potencies to support increasing the competitiveness of the Indonesian nation. Based on field research conducted in 2019, most professional's Indonesian diaspora were working in several strategic sectors such as oil and gas, information and technology (IT), transportation, aerospace, and transnational companies. Besides, they also have a good network, either through alumni network, ethnicity, organization, or religious affiliation. This study discusses how Indonesian professionals' diaspora in Malaysia's potencies supports Indonesia's national development through their roles, networks, and knowledge transfer.

FIRMAN BUDIANTO (OFFLINE)**PROMOTING DIVERSITY, INTRODUCING THE VALUE OF ISLAM: MUSLIM INDONESIAN PROFESSIONALS IN CORPORATE JAPAN**

The topic of how highly skilled Muslim professionals' identity travels in a migratory context remains under-examined. Drawn on qualitative data from observations and interviews with twenty Muslim

Indonesians working in the Greater Tokyo area from 2018 to 2020, this study discusses how Muslim Indonesian Professionals navigate their Muslim identity during their employment and living in Japan. This study finds no discrimination regarding religion or Muslim identity in the Japanese workplace. It argues that the image of Islam and Muslims in Japanese professional settings is still positive or, at least, neutral. Being Muslim does not negatively affect how these people work and play an active role in the Japanese ethnic majority workplace. However, it suggests that working in Japan paves the way to promoting cultural diversity in the Japanese professional settings and serves as a platform to introduce Islam and its value to the Japanese fellows. This study contributes to the discourse on the emerging Muslim-professional identity in non-religious societies.

MEILINDA SARI YAYUSMAN, PRIMA NURAHMI MULYASARI, UMI KAROMAH YAUMIDIN (OFFLINE)

INDONESIA'S CULINARY BUSINESS IN AUSTRALIA: DECIPHERING THE INDONESIAN DIASPORA'S POTENCIES FOR INDONESIA SPICE UP THE WORLD

Indonesia has launched a national action plan called Indonesia Spice Up the World (ISUTW), aiming to strengthen nation branding, market opportunities, and national identity at the international level by utilizing authentic foods and spices. This attempt is conceptually known as gastrodiplomacy where Indonesia seeks to harness culinary aspects for diplomacy terrains. Australia is viewed as a strategic, targeted country to accelerate the national program implementation. With their sense of belonging to their homeland, Indonesian diasporas also attempt to nurture their culture and identity by establishing restaurants and opening home caterings which are seen as a huge potency to support Indonesia's gastrodiplomacy. According to Indonesia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2021), there are 151 Indonesian restaurants in Australia. This article deciphers the Indonesian diaspora in Australia's potencies to support the implementation of ISUTW by understanding Indonesia's culinary business atmosphere there. A mixed-method approach is conducted by questionnaires to Indonesian diasporas to understand Indonesia's culinary business and consumer behaviors in Australia. Findings show that a) Diasporas play an epochal role to support gastrodiplomacy through restaurants and home caterings, by attracting many loyal customers; b) Indonesian foods adjusted with local taste and fresh Indonesian foods are more desirable; c) social media (Facebook and Whatsapp) are most frequently used platform to promote Indonesian foods in Australia.

SYAHRIL SIDDIK, PRIMA NURAHMI MULYASARI, AHMAD NURIL HUDA (OFFLINE)

THE POETICS OF GENDER: INDONESIAN WOMEN DIASPORA AND THE MODERATE ISLAM MOVEMENT IN THE NETHERLANDS

The last five years have witnessed the rise of the "moderate Islam" movement among the Indonesian Muslim diaspora in Western Europe, especially after the 2015 formation of PCI-NU Belanda (the Netherlands special branch of Nahdlatul Ulama – the most prominent traditionalist Muslim groups in Indonesia, famous for their smiling Islam). While such rise has attracted the attention of many observers of Islam in the continent and beyond, especially for the movement's potentials to bring forward positive images of Islam in Europe that have been hitherto vilified in the form of violence and strictness, the existing narratives about it, however, have failed to acknowledge the roles of Muslim women in it. Therefore, this study examines the involvement of women Muslims in da'wa activities of moderate Islam held by the NU Muslim diaspora in the Netherlands. It especially questions the leading women actors involved in the moderate Islam movement of PCI-NU Belanda and how they have developed and shaped their roles in it. Theoretically, this study attempts to look at women's agency as a practice continuously performed

in women's daily lives through cultural, political, and moral negotiations, for which we call the poetics of gender. We find out that women have played significant roles in the moderate Islam movement held by the NU Muslim diaspora in the Netherlands and that the roles that they have developed so far reflect the fluidity and resilience of women's agency to particular things that might have 'limited' or even 'refused' their voice and aspiration in the (male-dominated) public space.

BETTI ROSITA SARI (OFFLINE)

MAPPING THE RECENT DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSNATIONAL ACADEMIC MOBILITY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA: CASE STUDY OF INDONESIAN SCHOLARS IN THE MALAYSIAN HIGHER EDUCATION

Globalization and the internationalization of higher education increased transnational academic mobility in the last few decades. Transnational academic mobility is academic travel across borders of states and is one aspect of the new internationalization of higher education. The pattern of academic mobility is shifting from the center-periphery (global south to north) to more equally worldwide. In this changing environment, little emphasis has been placed on international academics in emerging non-Western destinations. Through a literature review and a qualitative study, this paper examines the transnational academic mobility of Indonesian scholars in Malaysia. The paper aims to explore their rationale for moving to Malaysia, the positive experiences and challenges they have faced during their time in the country, and their career expectations. Understanding the experiences of international scholars from different countries using a comparative perspective of traditional and emerging destinations requires a multidimensional focus on individual and contextual elements.

SUBTHEME 8 :
Democracy, Security, and Human Rights in Southeast Asia:
National and Sub-National Contexts

ISABELLA EDZEL IMPORTANTE, JACOB MARI YANGA, BENEDICT DE CASTRO (OFFLINE)

EFFECT OF POLICE BRUTALITY TWEETS ON EMERGING ADULTS' OPINION TOWARDS PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE

This study investigates the effect of police brutality tweets on emerging adults' opinions towards the Philippine National Police (PNP) during the Duterte administration and explored the essential factors that can improve the relationship between Filipino citizens and the police. Using quantitative and qualitative methods, the researchers analyzed the results of 1,600 collected tweets from the months' May 2020 to June 2021 and conducted In-Depth Interviews with Activists, Non-Activists, and Law Enforcers. The result of the study showed that the Filipinos have an overall negative perception towards PNP and they are vocal about their opinions towards the issues with the organization. It also explained that although the PNP created programs to fix the issue, the negative image still remains and is continuously increasing. These results emphasize how powerful the updates and opinions shared through Twitter are and the current relationship between the PNP and Filipinos can be improved in many ways.

GIL DIAZ TURINGAN (ONLINE)

HASHTAG DEMOCRACY THE #DEMOCRACY IN THE 2020 THAI STUDENT MOVEMENT

Thai democracy discourse usually revolves around the perspective of the state and the parliamentary government. Consequently, it is frequently associated with the bureaucratic elite, military, capitalists, middle class, and the monarchy. There are also varying perspectives on the definition of Thai democracy. With the current student movements in Thailand, the words "democracy" and "bpràchaa thipathai (ประชาธิปไตย)," are always present in the Thai youth activists' protests, demands, and various social media platforms. This research contributes to the Thai democracy discourse by dissecting Thai democracy from a different angle and looking at the kind of democracy that the Thai youth activists would want to amplify online. Social media platforms like Twitter serve as a venue for the political dissent of the Thai people, particularly the young generation. Using the 106 collected and selected tweets in Thailand with a hashtag of both words, "democracy" and "bpràchaa thipathai (ประชาธิปไตย)," in 2020, this research analyzed the definition of Thai democracy using the context of the current student movements and Twitter as an online platform that changed the democratic landscape of student activism. This paper argues that Thai democracy, from the lens of the youth activists, follows the "Western School of Thought" and the constitutional, substantive, and procedural approaches of democracy. This paper also highlights the important role of the youth in the future of Thai society because the way they understand and manifest the concept of democracy is vital for the future of Thailand.

ZULFIA HANUM ALFI SYAHR (ONLINE)

THE BAILIFF' SERVICES IN THE ELECTRONIC JUDICIAL ERA IN INDONESIA

Courts as government agencies have duties and responsibilities in providing judicial services to the community. During the Covid-19, the court tried to continue to carry out its task of implementing health protocols and providing judicial services. The judicial services have utilized digital technology known as electronic judicial. The Electronic judicial is a solution to restrictions due to health protocols where service delivery to the community must continue. The Electronic judicial system consists of applications that support the process of handling cases until a legal decision is obtained. The hope is that electronic judicial systems in Indonesia will not only include case administration services but also be able to accommodate bailiff's services. The bailiff's service needs to be integrated into electronic judicial because its implementation must be done lively. The bailiff's service in court includes the process of sending calling and warning letters, also the execution of civil cases. Therefore, at the beginning of the Covid-19, many bailiff's tasks had to be delayed due to the implementation of health protocols and lockdowns, thus hampering the execution process. The impact is that there is a buildup of cases that can not be completed. Therefore, the problem that arises is how to integrate the bailiff's service to the digitalization of judicial services in Indonesia so that a transparent and accountable electronic judicial system can be realized. The method used in this paper is a qualitative approach with data collection techniques and in-depth interviews with bailiffs in court. The data obtained were then processed and analyzed by triangulation data through literature studies, interviews, and observations. The results obtained can be concluded that the bailiff's service needs to be developed and integrated into electronic judicial systems in Indonesia which consists of Case Tracking Information System (SIPP), E-court, and Electronic Execution Supervision.

FIRMAN NOOR, DINI RAHMIATI, DEVI DARMAWAN (ONLINE)

INDONESIA POLITICAL CONDITION POST COVID-19 PANDEMIC: THE CONTINUATION OF DEMOCRACY STAGNATION TENDENCY AND ITS SOLUTION

Indonesia nowadays is in the situation of stagnant democracy. Several recent studies indicate that the quality of Indonesian democracy is still low. (Hadiz 2017, Rahmawati 2018, Aspinall & Warburton 2018, Power 2018, Aspinall & Berenschot 2019, Noor 2020, LP3ES 2020, Power and Warburton 2020). Numerous studies from survey institutions also indicate similar tendencies. Data taken from the Freedom House reveal that Indonesia is in the category 'Partly Free', while according to the Economist Intelligence Unit, Indonesia is categorized as "Flawed democracy". In the similar vein, IDEA assessed the quality of democracy in Indonesia and categorized it as 'low/weak performance. Several fundamental grounds why Indonesia is considered as low democracy, namely, among others are weak public participation, impeded civil liberty, the existence of oligarchy, elitism, problematic law enforcement, political injustice and rampant corruption. In this regard, this article will evaluate the extent of future democratic stagnancy in Indonesia. This paper will employ qualitative methods and documents study by using a multi-dimensional approach that involves the dimensions of leadership, structural, institutional, procedural and cultural in responding to the problem. Specifically, there are 6 conditions that become the focus of this paper to measure the stagnancy tendency, namely: (1) national leadership condition, (2) political party condition, (3) trias political condition, (4) civil society condition, (5) political independence of the society condition and (6) the rule of law condition. Recent study shows that all 6 factors have not been fully optimized. This paper will lead to the conclusion that since the whole 6 conditions have not been fully fulfilled yet as previously expected, as the consequences, Indonesia's democratic condition will not differ

from the situation in the pandemic era or before. In this relation, we need significant breakthroughs to improve all six conditions to lead Indonesia to be free from democracy stagnancy.

BENJAMIN VELASCO (ONLINE)

AN EPIDEMIC OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS: THE AUTHORITARIAN RESPONSE TO COVID-19 IN DUTERTE'S PHILIPPINES

Philippine President Duterte imposed one of the longest lockdowns to control the spread of COVID-19 yet recorded at various times the highest number of infections in Southeast Asia. This paper asserts that it is precisely the authoritarian nature of the Duterte regime that has caused the tragedy. Further, the authoritarian response to COVID-19 exacerbated impunity and disregard for human rights in the country. The law and order paradigm of an authoritarian government is utterly unsuitable in managing a public health crisis. The regime exploited the pandemic to escalate its repression of political rivals and continue the bloody drug war. Policies implemented during the lockdown reveal a consistent bias for business interests and against workers' rights. The pandemic exposed the regime's ineptitude and this contrasts with its image of toughness in dealing with the manufactured crisis called the drug war. While it may be argued that an authoritarian response and the sacrifice of civil liberties is necessary in controlling COVID-19, it has not been the case for the Philippines.

GEDE INDRA PRAMANA (OFFLINE)

POSTMEMORY POLITICS AND CULTURAL STRATEGIES: EXHUMATION OF BODY REMAINS FROM THE MASS GRAVE IN JEMBRANA, BALI

This study focuses on the event of mass grave exhumation in Jembrana, Bali. It gains an understanding of the interplay of discourse about the 1965 event by conducting fieldwork in Batuagung Village, during the mass grave exhumation in 2015. The exhumation becomes part of the mass cremation ritual; a common practice by the Hindus in many parts of Bali. The difference, however, was the bodies of the 1965's victims, whose mass grave located in the center of the village, which makes the ritual a critical occasion to note as a reminder of past state's oppression. It was one of the first successful open attempts to exhume the deceased bodies after the fall of Soeharto's 32 years dictatorship in Indonesia. While the State official history of the 1965 events was exempting the people's memory, the findings suggested that culture has become a site of contestation and agency against forgetting.

RIRIS KATHARINA, POLTAK PARTOGI NAINGGOLAN (OFFLINE)

THE FAILURE OF SPECIAL AUTONOMY AS A FINAL SOLUTION TO SEPARATIST CONFLICT IN PAPUA

To help Papua be able to catch up Indonesia's other provinces' development progress, and to end separatist movements, the Indonesian government has introduced a special autonomy policy in 2001. This affirmative action has not however been successful to remove backwardness in the province instead of marginalizing its people in many aspects. New secessionist movements often emerge in urban as well as remote areas as the provincial governments are trying to focus their attention in implementing the special autonomy policy. Civilians furthermore became vulnerable targets and victims of security apparatus because of their responses to copy with the ongoing

separatist conflicts. This essay discusses why new and separatist movements' supporters become apparent and its activities spread in more regions of both Papua provinces. Data has been gathered from library and field research in both provinces, municipalities and districts, as well as in cities and remote areas. Using observation, the data was then analyzed with a qualitative methodology. In-depth interviews with various stakeholders were conducted. Research findings disclose that the state budget allocated for the special autonomy policy has not been properly used, contrary to the expectation of the central government in the absence of good governance principles. Worse, in some cases, the money was found illegally transferred to separatist activists, as well as their supporters and sympathisants, for continuing their armed struggles to undermine the authority of the central government and threaten the future of the unitary state of Indonesia. The writer recommends the special autonomy policy to be prolonged and strengthened for the next two decades with a conditionality which needs detailed development planning and backed-up with transparent and good supervisions involving various stakeholders.

DESSY MAEYANGSARI (OFFLINE)

BACK TO THE GROUND: RECOGNIZING THE SOUTH-EAST ASIAN LOCAL WISDOM AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE FOR FUTURE RESILIENT

Southeast Asia is one of regions that has over millions of indigenous people along with their traditional knowledge and values. Even though the peoples are internationally subjected to collective rights recognized by the United Nations, legal protection with a regional approach still does not exist within the community, ASEAN. On the other hand, the member countries often have conflicts related to indigenous land due to the lack of formal recognition over their land and the other rights. This paper focuses on the capacity of indigenous people as a stakeholder and legal subjects in ASEAN, followed by a brief comparison to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) which has adopted the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The study will specifically point on the role of indigenous people in various fields related to national and regional resilience, be it in terms of the environment protection or food security.

PUTRI ARIZA KRISTIMANTA, ROSITA DEWI, MARIO SURYA RAMADHAN, SARAH NURAINI SIREGAR (ONLINE)

ORGANIZING THE OUTBREAK: INTRODUCING INDONESIA'S COVID-19 REGULATIONS AND SPEECHES DATASET, MARCH 2020 – MARCH 2021

There is a growing academic consensus that Indonesia's responses to the Covid-19 pandemic are more economic-oriented than public health. However, to strengthen the argument, recent studies are short on quantifying the regulations and speeches issued by the related authorities during the first year of the outbreak. This article introduces a national dataset covering all the regulations and speeches of the central government, DKI Jakarta local government, and West Java local government. The dataset is a part of greater research about governing non-traditional security challenges involving PRP-BRIN researchers.[1] The dataset recorded 1.577 data, consisting of 610 national government regulations, 364 national government speeches, 93 DKI Jakarta government regulations, 198 DKI Jakarta government speeches, 128 West Java government regulations, and 184 West Java government speeches. Firstly, this article introduces the rationale for the dataset and explains the basic coding procedures and quality controls. Secondly, I discuss some of the data's potential limitations in representing the rapid and vast pandemic responses and some potential biases induced by the operationalizations. Thirdly, I provide an example of how the data can be used

by illustrating and affirming the heavy economic orientation of Indonesia's outbreak responses. The dataset is valuable for policy analysis and discourse analysis of national and local government outbreak responses.

DIANDRA MEGAPUTRI MENGKO, MUHAMAD HARIPIIN (ONLINE)

REFORMING INTELLIGENCE: THE PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES OF PARLIAMENTARY OVERSIGHT IN CONTEMPORARY INDONESIA

This study offers novel insights on the development of intelligence oversight in Indonesia. Intelligence oversight is initially established via the promulgation of the Law 17/2011 on National Intelligence (Undang-undang 17/2011 Intelijen Negara) that formally assign the national parliament, Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (DPR), as an external oversight actor. Specifically, the law also emphasizes the urgency to form a special oversight committee within the parliament. A decade later, nevertheless, intelligence oversight has yet shown meaningful progress. Members of parliament have failed to demonstrate a rigid monitoring and evaluation mechanism upon various intelligence agencies in Indonesia (e.g. National Intelligence Agency [BIN], the Strategic Intelligence Agency [BAIS TNI, a military intelligence], and the Security and Intelligence Agency [Baintelkam Polri, a police-led intelligence unit]). Also, little has been done to initiate any inquiry related with the allegation of intelligence's abuse of power, the agency's political intervention and political intimidation against civil society, as well as the role of intelligence within the public sector. Based on extensive field research and interviews with various pivotal stakeholders, we find that multiple political, legal, and institutional challenges have seriously obstructed the establishment of a comprehensive checks-and-balances mechanism to monitor intelligence activities. This study aims to provide a thorough mapping of intelligence oversight problems and how these challenges shape democratic (de-)consolidation in contemporary Indonesia. We also intend to propose several recommendations to alter such unfortunate situations.

MEHMET FURKAN ERGÜL (ONLINE)

HANDLING TRANSITION AFTER THE COUP: COMPARING TURKEY AND THAILAND'S TRANSITION TO CIVILIAN RULE AFTER THE COUPS IN 1980 AND 2014

Turkish and Thai politics have many things in common, especially about military intervention. Both countries saw several successful coup d'états and unsuccessful coup attempts after they abolished absolute monarchy. The last successful coup attempt in Turkey happened in 1980 when the military seized control of the government to put an end to internal strife. After a new constitution was written and accepted, the Advisory Assembly, which was founded by the military government, was disbanded and the elections were held in 1983. The new prime minister was Turgut Özal, a civilian who also served as a deputy prime minister in the military government. However, the leader of the coup attempt, General Kenan Evren became the president and held this post until 1989. Therefore, the complete transition to civilian rule took much longer. In Thailand, the last coup d'état happened in 2014 and the country was ruled by a military government for five years. An election was held in 2019 and the prime minister of the military government retained his post. In this paper, I will examine the efforts of transitioning to civilian rule after the 1980 coup in Turkey and the 2014 coup in Thailand. The focus will be on the years between 1980 and 1983 in Turkey and the years between 2014 and 2019 in Thailand. Several comparisons will be made between the two cases based on two different factors. Domestic factors, international factors as well as key figures during the transition period will be analyzed.

PANJI SYOFIADISNA (ONLINE)

THE POWER BEHIND THE CODE: ARTILLERY ON THE SPICE ROUTE AND MARITIME DOMINATION BY COMPANY

The Spice Route is a phenomenal program on the traces of a trade network with all its infrastructure to bring commodities from the archipelago to Europe, especially by the Dutch in the past. So far, the Spice Route has only been seen from trading events. The existence of long-distance trade routes will not run properly without adequate weapons as a reaction to the threat of commodities being brought. This paper explores the role of artillery with the VOC logo placed on ships and forts as the initial color for defense and security elements in trans-oceanic trade. Armed trading is a new perspective in breaking the stagnant trade studies. Trading will be difficult if the safety factor is not considered. Ancient artillery with the VOC logo is a silent witness to important events in human history, especially other nations' spice trade monopoly in the archipelago. Some artillery pieces have been obtained with the VOC logo and capital letter codes as hegemony from the past.

DINI SURYANI, FATHIMAH FILDZAH IZZATI, IMAM SYAFI'I, PANDU YUHSINA ADABA, SEPTI SATRIANI (OFFLINE)

CIVIL SOCIETY AND THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE IN INDONESIA

Civil society consists of heterogeneous entities which often channel interests that other democratic institutions do not adequately accommodate. This study views civil society both as an agent, originating from the Tocquevillian tradition; and as an arena, which can be traced from Gramscian thought. In Indonesia, some civil society groups strive for the democratization of natural resource governance because, generally, natural resource governance in Indonesia tends to marginalize people's interests, which has caused defective natural resource governance policies. To examine these problems thoroughly, this paper employs qualitative methods and uses in-depth interviews and focus group discussions as the data collection technique. This paper found that some civil society organizations (CSOs) have been trying to counterbalance state power by fighting for inclusive natural resource governance. However, the involvement of these CSOs has been limited due to two leading causes. First, the state tends to accommodate elite interests and narrow the spaces for public involvement, including civil society as an agent. Second, as an arena, the fragmentation of civil society actors and some co-optation of civil society agenda has exacerbated the situation. As a result, the oligarchs become more dominant and the domination has led to various problems such as ecological crises, illusions of welfare, social conflicts, and marginalization of local communities. Hence, this paper argues that it is necessary to strengthen the involvement of civil society groups by guaranteeing CSOs' involvement in natural resources governance.

WASISTO RAHARJO JATI (OFFLINE)

FAITH, GENDER, & POLITICS: RELIGIOUS APPEARANCE AND CANDIDATE SUPPORT IN INDONESIAN ELECTIONS

Indonesian politics is marked by a cleavage between pluralists and Islamists. These two political groups are dominant in the absence of a left-right political spectrum. This often serves as a voting preference, particularly in advanced democratic countries. While much scholarly work focuses on ideational aspects of this cleavage, there is a possibility that voters themselves use signals derived from candidate appearances to decide on their preferred candidates. This thesis examines this

unique problem of voting behaviour and asks how religion and gender interact in shaping Muslim voters' choices. More specifically, how does a religious versus a secular appearance affect voter evaluations of political candidates? Do these effects differ for male and female candidates? In answering these questions, I ran a statistical analysis using a survey experiment in which candidate images differed by gender and clothing styles. This thesis generated several key findings. First, the religious-appearing female candidate had the greatest support of all candidates in the survey experiment. The background of the religious-appearing female candidate's supporters were voters who had a strong religious preference, were more open to gender egalitarian views and more open to a secular agenda. Second, the secular-appearing female candidate had the lowest support; her support mostly came from the relatively small number of voters who favored gender equality. Third, there was no statistically significant increase of support for the male candidate upon wearing religious clothing. Fourth, voters who were more committed to secular and pluralist agendas were much more likely to vote for secular-appearing candidates; whereas voters more committed to religious agendas were much more likely to support religious candidates.

MYA MOE KHAING (ONLINE)

AIR POLLUTION IMPACTS ON RIGHTS TO HEALTH IN MYANMAR

Clean environment is one of the fundamental requirements of human well-being and health. However, air pollution occurred for various reasons in both urban and rural areas. Most of the people in rural areas are affected by air pollution. Air pollution is caused by human activities in agriculture, such as burning waste, using fertilizer and pesticide, and livestock waste, directly or indirectly threats both to human health and the environment. Although many people know these impacts on their environment, they are neglected. Despite the adoption of numerous international norms and national laws, air pollution still continues to be not only one of the major environmental issues but also human rights problems because air pollution impacts the right to health contained in Article 12 of the ICESCR. Myanmar is a state party to the ICESCR and so Myanmar has a duty to promote the right to health against dangers such as air pollution. International standards to protect health against air pollution are provided in international environmental instruments such as the Stockholm Declaration 1972 and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants 2001. The government has tried to protect against air pollution by various laws and regulations but it still exists in the country. The purpose of this paper is to make an overall study for protection of public health from the damage of air pollution in agriculture by identifying the laws, rules and policies. This study will clarify the impact on public health rights due to air pollution. It will provide gap analysis between international standards and domestic laws, plans, and policies on air pollution, particularly in terms of identifying the weakness of prevention and control of air pollution within Myanmar's legislation, plan and policies.

NINA ANDRIANA (ONLINE)

HOW POLITICAL PARTIES PERCEIVE SOCIAL MEDIA AS ONE OF THE POLITICAL COMMUNICATION TOOLS: A CASE STUDY ON PDI-PERJUANGAN AND PSI

This research focuses on how two political parties, PDI Perjuangan and PSI, consider the potential utilization of social media as a political communication channel to outreach their potential constituents (the millennials and Z generation). This research implements a qualitative method, and the data or facts are analyzed by the descriptive analysis method. The results of the study indicate that the two parties have different views when considering social media as a medium of political

communication. PDI-P considers social media only as a tool for political party branding, and PSI considers social media to be one of the important channels to introduce and inform its program as an important political communication channel. This study revealed that both parties also have different opinions regarding the millennials and Gen Z as potential voters or aspiring political actors. In conclusion, the difference in the political campaign strategies affects the way a political party utilizes social media as an important political communication tool. Another influencing factor is the perspective of voters perceiving political parties or candidates as a place for money-gathering or facilities when campaigning. This study recommends that a political party should consider social media as an important channel for political communication, particularly when reaching the millennials and Z generation who are familiar with such platforms.

KURNIAWATI HASTUTI DEWI, ADE LATIFA, NUR IMAN SUBONO, DIAN RATNA SARI (ONLINE)

‘GENDER EQUAL CIVIL SOCIETY’: FRAMEWORK FOR MAPPING WOMEN’S NGOS’ CAPACITY IN SUPPORTING WOMEN’S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN INDONESIA

Several studies revealed the strategic role of women non-governmental organizations (women’s NGOs) in Indonesia, from the New Order (Orde Baru) to the reform era (era reformasi). However, there are no studies that have assessed the capacity of women’s NGOs in post-reformasi Indonesia, especially supporting women’s political participation. The existing framework such as gender mainstreaming (Pengarusutamaan Gender, PUG) that was introduced in 2000 is not sufficient to assess the capacity of Indonesian women’s NGOs. Therefore, this study fills the gap by utilizing a bottom-up approach and feminist research methodology to hearing voices and collecting thoughts of various women’s NGOs activists in Jakarta, West Java, Yogyakarta, West Sumatra, North Sumatra, and East Nusa Tenggara. Data were collected by means of 21 Focus Group Discussions from 2020 to 2021. This paper develops a genuine and locally-based framework called MSSG (Masyarakat Sipil Setara Gender) or the Gender Equal Civil Society, as framework for mapping the capacity of women’s NGOs, and their actions in promoting gender equality to supporting women’s political participation. The MSSG consists of two dimensions: gender mainstreaming and women’s empowerment, each of which consists of five elements namely i) representation (descriptive; substantive), ii) autonomy, iii) consolidation, iv) local context & intersectionality, and v) social bases. Locating into the classical study of women’s representation by Norris and Lovenduski (1995, 1997) which introduces the “supply and demand” model based on the western democracy experience. The MSSG contributes to the supply-side, based on the experiences and voices of women’s NGOs of the Global South.

WAWAN ICHWANUDDIN (ONLINE)

DO SELECTIVE INCENTIVES DRIVE PARTY ACTIVISM? A STUDY OF PARTY MEMBERS OF TWO POLITICAL PARTIES IN SOLO, CENTRAL JAVA

Studies on party activism have examined the substantial diversity in motivation, as well as the nature and intensity of party activity, among party members and activists. This paper analyses the influence of selective incentives including material and positional rewards to members of PDIP and PKS to be active in their party. To address this question, I use a survey dataset of party activists survey collected in Solo, Central Java in 2016. Based on the dataset, it is argued that most party members become party activists because of the selective incentives that the parties dispense to their members. However, the survey finds that the influence of these incentives is generally greater among PDIP members than among PKS members.

LUKY SANDRA AMALIA (ONLINE)

THE INDONESIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF STRUGGLE (PDIP) IN THOUGHT AND ACTION

This paper aims to critically examine the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggles (Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan/PDIP) orientation in thought and action. Through the media, this article elaborates on several aspects of the PDIP orientation at the level of thought and how it was implemented when PDIP became an opposition and a ruling party. Soekarno's idea, Pancasila (five foundations) of 1 June 1945, was clearly stated in the PDIP Struggle Charter (Piagam Perjuangan) and repeated in the PDIP Articles of Association (AD/ART). Since party documents are a guideline for a party in realizing their work programs, the manifestation of the five foundations that Soekarno gave birth should be seen in the PDIP work under Megawati Soekarnoputri's leadership. This paper argues that PDIP shows more pro-poor (marhaen) during its tenure as an opposition than that of a ruling party.

DEVI DARMAWAN (ONLINE)

PRESERVING DEMOCRACY: STRENGTHENING "CHECKS AND BALANCES MECHANISM" TO PREVENT DEMOCRATIC BREAKDOWN IN INDONESIA

As a democratic country undertaking a democratic transition in 1998, Indonesia has gained worldwide attention and recognition for the practice towards good democratic governance. However, the existence of a democratic government practically goes hand in hand with the domination of elites, transactional politics or cartel politics in government, allegedly due to the absence of resilient control as a manifestation of the mechanism of checks and balances among the branches of state power. This condition thus indicates the quality of democratic practice which tends to be artificial. In the end, this condition leads to the weakening quality of the democratic transition in Indonesia, thereby deteriorating democracy. This article implements a qualitative method and focuses on the practice of checks and balances in executives, legislative and judicial level by looking at the practice of the opposition as well as the role of parliament and the judiciary in performing its control and balancing functions. This article concludes that weak practice of the checks and balances mechanism in Indonesia could subsequently threaten the sustainability of the democratic transition in the future. In this regard, attempts such as institutionalization of the opposition, strengthening DPD, harmonization and synchronization of supervision within the judicial power are deemed pivotal to prevent the democratic setbacks in the future.

CHELSEA JANINE RUSIANA HILL (ONLINE)

GRASSROOTS DEMOCRACY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Communities are capable of shaping and amplifying their own structures and agency. Grassroots democracy persists as organized and unorganized communities, people's organizations, and civil society fill-in the limitations of the state and bureaucracy, exhibit everyday forms of resistance, and rebuild and sustain their own localities. Southeast Asia is characterized for having distinct democratic trajectories and maturity among its countries. William Case (2009) describes the Philippines' and Indonesia's respective democratic institutions as weak, despite their banners of democracy, in the persistence of elite-centric reforms and bureaucracy, corruption, and increasing human rights violations. Further, he discussed the embedded pattern of old "authoritarian" regimes in Vietnam due to the dominance of its single-party system that is said to have hindered real

opposition, civil society, and community-based participation. In contrast, Benedict Kerkvliet (2019) argues that public contestation to Vietnam's party-state political control has become more visible since the 1990s. In response, the Vietnam Communist Party (VCP) expanded the space for opposition and public participation. Opposed to Freedom House's assessment of the party-state being "intolerant to political dissent", Kerkvliet contends that the VCP reacts with a combination of responsiveness, toleration, and repression but not the full suppression of democratization movements which paved the way for more meaningful political spaces in the country. With this, the paper argues that grassroots democracy, situated in a liberal democratic political landscape, does not always tantamount to genuine and meaningful community participation. The study follows Kaufman's (1997) framework on grassroots democracy particularly on: (1) participation and power, and (2) community and community power. The paper proceeds to navigate government legislations that institutionalize community-based participation. It will make use of a case study in the Philippines to understand how a grassroots organization, juxtaposed to other grassroots organizations in Southeast Asia, create and manage their own spaces in response to the public health crisis of 2020.

FREDICK BROVEN EKAYANTA (ONLINE)

THE EMERGENCE OF SUBNATIONAL AUTHORITARIANISM IN COMPETITIVE ELECTION? EVIDENCE FROM NORTH LABUHANBATU

There is a tendency where local politics is dominated by certain actors or groups in decentralized Indonesia. This dominance can bring up subnational authoritarianism, which can be defined as a local regime in which the local offices and agencies of the state have been captured by a single locally based individual or family who enjoys and exercises the discretionary powers and resources of the state outside effective democratic accountability. This tends to emerge where local politics is not competitive. However, taking North Labuhanbatu as a case study, this article shows that the tendency for local monopoly and subnational authoritarianism to occur is possible even though local politics are competitive. This article argues that it is possible because the previous regent and his successors dominated the political, economical, and cultural factors that determined the local monopoly. The candidate is supported by many tokoh (figures) and tokeh (businessmen) in North Labuhanbatu, so that he has an advantage over other candidates in the 2020 Pilkada.

SEPTI SATRIANI (ONLINE)

THE ROAD TO TERRITORIAL POLITICS THROUGH THE SPECIAL LAW OF YOGYAKARTA NUMBER 13 OF 2012

The Specialty Law of Yogyakarta Number 13 of 2012 (UUK) regulates five privileges of authority that are in filling governor positions, land, cultural, institutions, and spatial planning affairs. Regarding filling the position of Governor, this law guarantees Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono (HB) X as the king who reigns automatically becomes Governor in DIY. Therefore, he does not need to think about how to reach his power in the next 5 years like governors in other regions in Indonesia. Moreover, this law does not stipulate restrictions on the governor's position like in other regions, which are limited to only 2 periods. This paper argues that the UUK paved the way for Sri Sultan HB X to control his territory. He organizes, distributes his power, and implements the policy of arranging the sultanate's land contrary to the basic agrarian law to return the 'lost' land belonging to the sultanate after the implementation of the Basic Agrarian Law. Sri Sultan HB X issued a policy of withdrawing and changing the status of village land certificates was seen not only as a form of exclusion and

restriction but also as part of regional control as well as economic accumulation. He used historical social support as a justification for changing village treasury land certificates from state land to sultanate lands. In implementing this policy, he uses privileged institutions with a different nomenclature from other regions in Indonesia. These various policies that are used are the forms of his strategy to defend territory. This paper was written through field research from January 2020 to December 2021 in DIY with qualitative methods. The data was obtained through in-depth interviews with competent sources related to the issue of the Yogyakarta Special Law Number 13 of 2012 and the secondary data sources.

MARDYANTO WAHYU TRYATMOKO (OFFLINE)

IMPAIRED INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF SPECIAL AUTONOMY AND PERPETUATION OF CONFLICT IN PAPUA, INDONESIA

Scholars have been debating the role of autonomy in resolving ethnic or separatist conflict. As the conflict persists despite the application of autonomy, scholars have been trying to identify factors that make autonomy perpetuates conflict. Due to ongoing humanitarian concerns in Papua, this article discusses how special autonomy (SA) has affected conflict in this region. Different from existing studies that tend to disregard comprehensive dimension of autonomy and focus merely on the role of institutions in conflict, this study examines institutionalization of SA by scrutinizing its three facets (relationship between SA institutions and their external environment, institutional changes and continuities, and internal dynamics of local institutions) in three dimensions of autonomy (political, fiscal, and administrative). This article shows that the institutionalization of special autonomy in Papua has perpetuated separatist conflict and led to various internal conflicts because it is impaired by three issues. First, external influences and pressures particularly from the central state do not conform to local needs, values, and expectations. Second, institutional change and continuity are uncertain and ceremonial due to a combination between the domination of the central state and unresolved political contestation in the local dynamics. The third, internal dynamics of institutions are marked by competing logics and forms of dissociated agency due to the ambiguity of institutional rules and structures alongside ethnic contestation.

MOULIZA K.D SWEINSTANI, ESTY EKAWATI, RIDHO IMAWAN HANAFI (ONLINE)

REIFICATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN INDONESIA: BETWEEN ORGANIZATION AND PERSONALIZATION

Reification is an essential aspect of the institutionalization of a political party. It assesses the extent to which the public knows the party. However, in Indonesia, political parties are likely better known to the public because of certain factors. Thus, elite individuals appear to hold a more significant position than their party organizations and other collective identities that bind the party as a whole. This article examines the issues of reification of political parties in Indonesia, focusing on four parties: the PDIP, the Gerindra Party, the Nasdem Party, and the Democrat Party. The authors employ a concurrent mixed research method, combining qualitative methods using literature studies with quantitative methods in using online public surveys administered to 264 respondents using random sampling techniques. The findings indicate that reification, which should be one of the supporting factors for the institutionalization of political parties, can be a factor that strengthens the phenomenon of political party personification. This finding differs from previous studies on the personalization of political parties, which focused solely on the party's internal dynamics. This study reveals that personalization in political parties occurs because of the presence of powerful figures

and the public's perception of these figures. The public recognition of a figure in a political party can make opportunities for internal party parties to further connect the figure as a part of the party's identity. This condition makes it difficult for political parties to manage internal democracy and to provide political education to the public about party knowledge as an organization, which can be one of the party institutionalization variables.

TRINH HUU LONG (OFFLINE)

VIETNAM, COVID-19, AND DIGITAL AUTHORITARIANISM

The COVID-19 pandemic poses major threats to human rights and creates favorable conditions for authoritarian regimes to strengthen their power. Although Vietnam suffers economically, the one-party state led by the Vietnamese Communist Party has made significant efforts during the pandemic to benefit from the situation. This paper aims to examine those efforts from the digital authoritarianism perspective to understand whether or not – and if so, how much – the pandemic affects the government's censorship, repression, and surveillance.

JENNY (ONLINE)

THE (IR)RELEVANCE OF JOKOWI'S PRAGMATISM AMIDST THE PANDEMIC SETTING

One of Jokowi's most significant challenges in his last term in office is the Covid-19 pandemic. Not a challenge uniquely Indonesia's since almost all countries worldwide have been plagued by the same crisis in the last two years. The world economy is brought to its knees, and countries suffer immense human and material losses. Being criticized for mismanaging the pandemic alleviation efforts, Jokowi suffered a blow to his approval rating at the beginning of the pandemic in 2020 and during the subsequent first and second waves of Covid-19 in 2021. However, the negative sentiment toward the current president did not last, as his popularity recuperated to its pre-Covid-19 rate of over 70 percent by the end of 2021 [1]. Experts and scholars attribute his increasing popularity to the administration's eventual success in balancing the severe repercussions of Covid-19 with the economic recovery. Various economic policies are utilized to put Indonesia back on its feet, and some of the most important ones are economic stimuli and tax reliefs for the most impacted parts of the population. Nevertheless, the emergence of Omicron at the end of 2021 hampered the economic recovery effort. Although the economy bounced back in the last quarter of 2021, Indonesia is again forced to brace itself for the third wave in February 2022. On top of that, the international situation is not helpful. In addition to Omicron waves in numerous countries that once again put those countries' economic recovery process to a halt, the war instigated by Russia against Ukraine has created various economic turbulences that reached the Indonesian economy. This research aims to explore various challenges in Indonesian pandemic recovery efforts and the methods of tackling those challenges under the leadership of President Jokowi. Various domestic variables contributing to the success or failure are taken into account.

SUBTHEME 9 :

Foreign Policy, Diplomacy, and State Sovereignty in Contemporary Southeast Asia

AZZA BIMANTARA, RANGGA TRI NUGRAHA (ONLINE)

A CONSTRUCTIVIST ANALYSIS ON ASEAN CENTRALITY IN INDO-PACIFIC GEOPOLITICS

This paper aims to explain why the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) needs its centrality in Indo-Pacific discourse. ASEAN member states have agreed on the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo Pacific, aiming ASEAN's leadership in promoting a "free and open Indo-Pacific" (FOIP). It is also well known that the Indonesian Government has played an active role in convincing the whole member states to support this initiative. Several scholars have argued that it is due to Indonesia's geopolitical interest to secure its maritime domain and become the global maritime fulcrum. However, one must also ask why the whole ASEAN stakeholders are willing to agree and follow this stance. By using international society-centric constructivism theory, this paper will trace what kind of "instructive" socio-political norms and principles behind the accordance with the given ASEAN institutional strategy. This paper proposes a hypothesis for this case study that ASEAN possesses the "ASEAN Way" as the community's norms that teach its member states to pursue common foreign policy for the sake of regional stability and order. Such foreign policies are not only directed for intra-regional relations but also the region's external affairs—be it through member state's bilateral relations or multilateralism. As a consequence, ASEAN Outlook on the Indo Pacific should be perceived as the continuation, if not perpetuation, of ASEAN's projection of Indo-Pacific regional conflict and great power relations managements.

ELPENI FITRAH (OFFLINE)

INDONESIAN STRATEGIC APPROACH IN INDO-PACIFIC: THE PROSPECT, CHALLENGES, AND LIMITATIONS

This study aims to assess Indonesia's strategic approach in the Indo-Pacific and its prospects. The material tested in this research is the formulation of ideas, conceptions, and Indonesian foreign policies in the Indo-Pacific recently, especially under President Joko Widodo's administration. Interestingly, President Joko Widodo pays excellent attention to the maritime sector, and he wants to make these resources a prominent force in international diplomacy. Indonesia, which is in a strategic position in the Indo-Pacific, is projected to become a moderately influential power amid competition from major powers in the region. However, the Indonesian strategic approach in the Indo-Pacific is frequently being questioned. Previous studies showed that all approaches are taken: "Bebas-Aktif" (Independent-Active) foreign policy (an observer classified this as pragmatic equidistance), ASEAN Centrality, and Global Maritime Fulcrum (as a tool of middle power diplomacy), tend to be passive and incapacitated amid rising tensions in the Indo-Pacific Region. Indonesia must pay greater attention to its diplomatic, economic, or security resources to establish the area independently. This paper argues that the prospect of Indonesia's strategic approach in the Indo-Pacific is highly dependent on Indonesia's diplomatic power and infrastructure, ASEAN unity, its multi sector impact, and the development of regional and global complexities.

FAUDZAN FARHANA (ONLINE)**CHAIRMANSHIP IN ASEAN: LESSONS LEARNED FOR INDONESIA'S UPCOMING TURN**

Indonesia will lead ASEAN chairmanship in the year 2023. Compared to the last time Indonesia held the position in 2011, Indonesia will face a different dynamic and agenda-setting in her next turn. However, what remains the same is Indonesia's interest in ASEAN. As the cornerstone of its foreign policy, Indonesia needs to take advantage of its chairmanship to affirm its national interests in the regional plan. This paper analyzes the trends and dynamics of ASEAN Chairmanship within the last ten years. We aim to find several issues that will become the focus of Indonesia's Chairmanship in ASEAN. This study also considers the highlights and plan set up for Indonesia's G20 presidency and the APEC Tourism Working Group hosted in 2022. As a result, this study finds that Indonesia's interest in stimulating her economic growth will be achieved by focusing the ASEAN chairmanship on strengthening regional economic cooperation. However, Indonesia also has to maintain ASEAN's central position in managing issues in the political and security areas, especially related to strengthening democracy, potential conflicts in the South China Sea, and power balancing in the Indo-Pacific region. Moreover, Indonesia can also use her chairmanship in ASEAN to enhance ASEAN awareness in Indonesia by engaging the young generation and grassroots communities in holding various forums and increasing ASEAN news and social media coverage.

ZAMRONI SALIM, CARUNIA MULYA FIRDAUSY, AGUS SYARIP HIDAYAT, PANKY TRI FEBIANSYAH, KANETASYA SABILA, RENINTA DEWI NUGRAHANI, BINTANG DWITYA CAHYONO (OFFLINE)**INDONESIA'S POTENTIAL TRADING PARTNERS UNDER MORE PROTECTIVE GLOBAL MARKETS DURING THE PANDEMIC OF COVID-19**

Potential market exploration aims to increase competitiveness, expand Indonesia's products' exports in the global markets, and obtain imported goods as supporting raw materials at more competitive prices. The expansion of potential trading partners is critical as a stepping stone to establishing further investment and production cooperation within a bilateral investment agreement, Regional Production Network (RPN), and other economic diplomacy. This paper examines the possibility of investigating potential new markets for Indonesia in addition to the existing main markets. We applied the Potential Market Composite Index (PMCI) based on several significant indicators to search for new potential markets. The PMCI is to provide an overview of the potential and performance of the destination country in issuing respective trade policies, following the direction, orientation, and competitiveness of export products. The PMCI is built using an aggregative framework and linear multivariate method. The potential country is determined by several economic conditions, trade policies, and infrastructure status of the destination country. The following indicators represent the PMCI framework of potential countries: 1) export performance to destination countries; 2) The size of the markets; 3) Bilateral/regional cooperation agreements in trade/investment sector; 4) Performance of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI); 5) the Access to Transportation/Direct Flights/Direct Calls; 6) Status of trading partners (not as the main trading partner before the year of 2000); 7) the number of non-tariff measures (NTM) applied by the potential trading partners to Indonesia. As a result, by using the PMCI, Indonesia should expand its market to the existing main trading partner countries and the potential markets of such as to some numbers of countries in West Asia, Eastern Europe, and Africa. Market expansion is significant for Indonesia, especially since global competition with other countries in attracting potential trading partners is getting more challenging amid the Covid-19 pandemic. In addition, the search for potential countries is a "hedging strategy" associated with the dynamics of the global economy.

ZHAOHUI WANG (ONLINE)

VARIETIES OF POLITICIZATION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN MALAYSIA AND INDONESIA

The past few years have witnessed the success (or failure) of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is greatly influenced by domestic politics of recipient countries. The article seeks to understand the different types and sources of politicization as well as the consequences for BRI infrastructure projects. It is argued that while the personalized insulated type of foreign policy making is conducive to intra-system politicization, the institutionalized responsive type is associated with extra-system politicization. While the former type is contingent on political turnovers and brings about abrupt shocks, the latter often generates societal pushback from socio-economic groups. The article focuses on two flagship BRI infrastructure projects in Malaysia and Indonesia. On the one hand, Malaysia's political upheavals in the last few years triggered intra-system politicization under the personalized insulated type of foreign policy making and brought high risk of interruption to the East Coast Rail Link project. On the other hand, embedded in the historical anti-Chinese sentiments in Indonesian society, Indonesia's institutionalized responsive type rendered extra-system politicization more likely and engendered sustained obstacles and consequential delays to the Jakarta-Bandung High Speed Rail project. Process tracing of the two infrastructure projects has provided concrete empirical support to the typological analysis.

FAUDZAN FARHANA (ONLINE)

SAILING IN THE FUTURE: WILL SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES BE READY TO WELCOME UNMANNED COMMERCIAL VESSELS IN THEIR WATERS?

Nowadays, computation, navigation, and communication technologies have made unmanned vessels possible. However, the international legal framework of such ships is currently non-existent. The International Maritime Organization (IMO) just finished the regulatory scoping exercise (RSE) on Maritime Autonomous Surface Ships (MASS) to see how the existing IMO instruments may apply to ships with varying automation. Although the RSE found that most of the instrument does not need significant adjustments or a new instrument, others may require additional interpretations or amendments to address potential gaps. Meanwhile, the ongoing development of a regulatory framework has not prevented technology developers from moving forward and perfecting their trials for developing the unmanned vessel (UV). The UV will start operating commercially in the next 10-15 years, according to the trials. The operation will affect Southeast Asia, which is located in a strategic shipping trade route and infamous as one of the largest seafarers-supply regions. The paper analyses the possible legal and social impact of the unmanned commercial vessel (UCV) to the Southeast Asian countries. Our research indicates that although the operation of commercial unmanned vessels will not drastically change the national maritime laws of countries in Southeast Asia, their operation will still have significant social impacts on economic and security conditions in the region. Therefore, several points that could alleviate the impact are put forward within the paper.

DARREN RAMON CHICHIOCO AVESTRUZ (ONLINE)

OF HEGEMONIES AND RIVALRIES: THE US-CHINA RELATIONS IN THE SOUTHEAST ASIA

David Kang (2017) argues that Asia has already been put under the influence of China being its 'natural sphere of influence'; writes that the United States needs to "get out of the way" of China. But history will remind us that America will never go down without a fight, or perhaps, a win. China's intensified efforts on various facets in international relations have only ramped up the narrative of its objective to grab geopolitical power from the West. However, even with China's continuous growth in terms of economy and military, some scholars still think that it is not yet the global juggernaut many believe it to be. ASEAN, which prides itself in being the longest-running organization in this side of the world, has been relatively successful in containing conflicts within states in the region. Although, most criticisms against the organization stems from its core principles famously known as the "ASEAN Way"—the same principles which devoid it of being able to settle long-time disputes, notably that concerning the South China Sea. With Southeast Asia as the primary witness, the United States and China are in between an increasingly strategic rivalry and competition. This paper highlights the importance of the US-China rivalry in contemporary international relations, particularly in Southeast Asia. As the United States and China continue to strengthen their respective relationships in the region, ASEAN states play within the narrative of an inevitable shift in power and influence. This paper discusses how member states of ASEAN navigate through these changing times because of the rising tension between two hegemonies vying for Southeast Asia to be its stronghold in the continent.

PATRICK JAMES B. SERRA (OFFLINE)

SUN YAT-SEN, PAN-ASIANISM AND THE EARLY RELATIONS OF THE FIRST PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC, 1899-1902

This article seeks to outline the early relations of the First Philippine Republic with Sun Yat-sen through Mariano Ponce, one of the Filipino diplomats of the Comite Central Filipino. Furthermore, the article will discuss Pan-Asianism in a broader sense, as an ideology that was both carried by the two revolutionaries in accordance to their motivation to forward self-determination and sovereignty of their nations, and subsequently the region as a whole. Lastly, this article attempts to study the Pan-Asianist ideology using the Constructivist lens, as one of the theories in International Relations in pursuit of finding the significance and relevance of ideas/norms as one of the elements in research of international relations both in historical research and contemporary studies.

R.A. RIZKA FIANI PRABANINGTYAS, MARIO SURYA RAMADHAN (ONLINE)

INDONESIA'S MIDDLE POWER DIPLOMACY IN G20

The Group of Twenty (G20) is a leading forum in recent global governance. Consisting of the 20 most influential economies in the world, the agenda-setting within the G20 negotiation will have a significant impact on global economy and politics. Scholars have analyzed the middle power activism of South Korea, Australia and Turkey in G20 to argue for their central role in the institutional and political dynamics that determine G20's evolving system (Cooper, 2013; Downie, 2016; Jongryn, 2015; Dal, 2019). Furthermore, COVID-19 pandemic amplifies the ideas that middle powers leadership offers an alternative governance in the midst of blame games between great powers. Unlike great powers which tend to use coercive approaches, middle powers prioritize norms-setting

in multilateral cooperation and employ a niche approach, concentrating on specific issues. Indonesia is categorized as a middle power (Emmers and Teo, 2018; Thiess and Sari, 2018) and will assume the G20 presidency in 2022. Indonesia has set three main priorities to be advanced during its presidency, namely inclusive global health, digital-based economic transformation, and transition to sustainable energy. This paper analyses opportunities and challenges of Indonesia's middle power diplomacy during its G20 leadership in 2022. It utilizes qualitative methods of data collection and analysis to gather information and knowledge about Indonesia's track record on middle power diplomacy and leadership, its involvement in G20, and Indonesia's national interests in advancing the three priorities for its G20 presidency. This paper argues that Indonesia has the modalities to attain its goals on the priority agendas. However, Indonesia's middle power diplomacy track record and achievements on the three priority issues are varied. Indonesia's middle power diplomacy on one issue might be more effective than the others. Indonesia's ability to handle domestic challenges will affect the credibility and leverage of Indonesia's leadership in the G20.

AHMAD RIZKY MARDHATILLAH UMAR (ONLINE)

COSMOPOLITANISM PANCASILA

This article aims to construct a cosmopolitan argument of Pancasila as a normative political theory in International Relations. Drawing on cosmopolitanism literature in international political theory, especially the critical cosmopolitanism strand, I argue that Pancasila has several aspects that could be developed further to become a candidate for a normative political theory in IR, especially from an Indonesian perspective. To establish the argument, this article attempts to reconstruct the history of Pancasila as a political idea, as well as re-interpreting Pancasila by recovering its cosmopolitan dimensions. From such a re-reading, I propose five guiding principles, derived from five principles in Pancasila, to establish a normative political theory in IR, namely the principles of (1) cosmological transcendence; (2) humanity; (3) internationalist spirits of nationalism; (4) democratic multilateralism; and (5) global social justice. These principles contribute to globalizing international political theory, as well as critically evaluating the conduct of Indonesia's foreign relations from a critical cosmopolitan perspective.

MUHAMMAD YUSRA (ONLINE)

LOCALISING THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: INDONESIA ROLE AS THE HEGEMON "PANGULU"

The study of International Relations (IR) in its development is deemed to be exclusive, particularly in terms of the variety of the approaches, theories and concepts. Most IR textbooks only contain the discourses, practices and the histories, which almost entirely originated from Western world. Therefore, this research aims to craft the values and the local histories as the theoretical basis for International Relations of ASEAN, particularly those resulting from Nusantara or Indonesia. This study employs the Non-Western International Relations Theory (NWIRT) which was recently popularized by some Asian Scholars. Furthermore, this research was carried out by conducting the deep interview and qualitative analysis of the books, documents, old newspapers and diplomatic archives. Those data obtained are analyzed by interpretative methods. The trend of international relations in Southeast Asia, notably ASEAN is the reflection of the local values and histories, which have evolved since a long time ago. Thus, the analysis of ASEAN's International Relations which employs theories born from the history of Sriwijaya, Majapahit, or Minangkabau society are more plausible than theories which are inspired by The history of Peloponnesian war or The thirty years'

war. Thus, this research propose the concept of hegemony pangulu which derive from Minangkabau's Democracy in order to describe the Indonesian Role in ASEAN

IRINE HIRASWARI GAYATRI (ONLINE)

NORM DIFFUSION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY AGENDA: THE CASE OF INDONESIA

This paper addresses why and how the Women, Peace and Security agenda (WPS) has been implemented in Indonesia at national and subnational levels. It applies and extends the norm life cycle approach to explain the processes leading to the adoption of a WPS National Action Plan (NAP). This adoption occurred over several years between 2007 and 2014. It was followed by further processes of diffusion through localization between 2015 and 2019. In this latter process, the roles of local actors were more crucial than that of outside actors and involved both reinterpretation and re-representation of the global policy norm. Such complex processes of reconstitution were required to align the global WPS norm with the pre-existing local normative order. Norm localization theory enables an analysis of how actors, such as government agencies and their representatives and civil society organizations (CSO), notably the Asian Muslim Action Network (AMAN) and the Coalition of Anti Gender-based Violence (CAGV), adapted the WPS agenda for the Indonesian context.

TATE AGAPE BAWANA (ONLINE)

TAIWAN – INDONESIA ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP UNDER UNOFFICIAL RELATION

Taiwan and Indonesia have distinctive characteristics in terms of their economic partnership. These two entities do not have official diplomatic relations since Indonesia does not officially recognize Taiwan as it adopted One-China Policy. Interestingly, the economic partnership of both countries remains flourished over decades. Applying the International Political Economy perspective, this study reveals the countries' economic partnership background and challenges. The comparison between Taiwans' policy (from Go South to New Southbound) and the response of Indonesian policy relying on economic partnership will be applied to deepen the analysis. Furthermore, this study will attempt to unveil the prospects of their economic partnership.

SEPTYANTO GALAN PRAKOSO (ONLINE)

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF INDONESIA'S DEMOCRACY INDEX TOWARDS TAIWAN'S INVESTMENT TO INDONESIA 2010-2020: A BRIEF ANALYSIS

This study will assess the relationship between the score of Indonesia in the Democracy Index created by The Economist Intelligent Unit (EIU) with the fluctuation of Taiwan's amount of investment in the span of a decade from 2010 to 2020. The study will be done using a mixed-method approach, with a linear regression model in the quantitative method and a literature study with data visualization on the keywords that correspond to the topic. Both methods are used to conduct a thorough analysis of the factors which support Taiwan's investment in Indonesia and how Indonesia's performance in ensuring democracy can affect it. Tentative results indicate that while the relation between variables is quite significant, it seems that Taiwan's investment to Indonesia has undergone a slight change in pattern that causes a drastic increase in quantity. This research

aims to explain whether Indonesia's score in the EIU's Democracy Index has the potency to sway another country's tendency to invest, especially with Taiwan. This research can become a foundation for further research about democracy and incoming foreign investment.

MAULANA AMRULLAH (ONLINE)

INDONESIAN PERCEPTIONS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TAIWAN NEW SOUTHBOUND POLICY: A TWITTER SENTIMENT ANALYSIS

Taiwan has been implementing its foreign policy under the banner "New Southbound Policy" since 2017. The renewed policy sought to deepen the economic and trade relations with Taiwan's partners in the southern region including, South and Southeast Asia, Australia, and New Zealand. The policy covers a wide area of corporations comprising agriculture, medical and public health, talent and labor, industry, civil society, e-commerce, tourism, and infrastructure. These efforts are expected to enhance the relationship and build a better image of Taiwan in respective partners. In order to understand the perception of the policy and the general image of Taiwan, this case study builds on perceptions and image theory and focuses on a single country investigation. The research utilizes Twitter sentiment analysis to generate a wide-ranging perception of the policy implementation in Taiwan's partner country. Indonesia is selected because it is one of the largest Taiwan economic partners and the most significant twitter user base in Southeast Asia. This study expects Indonesia to have a relative positive sentiment of implementing Taiwan's New Southbound Policy in Indonesia due to various reasons such as lack of controversy, strong support toward its projects, and others. The result shows an overall positive popular sentiment toward Taiwan's New Southbound Policy in Indonesia. It implies that the implementation of Taiwan's renewed policy for the past five years has been relatively successful, which signifies the positive perceptions of Taiwan's image in Indonesia.

RESTU KARLINA RAHAYU (ONLINE)

GOING SOUTH, GREATER CLOUD? AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN PERCEPTION TOWARDS TAIWAN'S NEW SOUTHBOUND POLICY

Despite the launch of Taiwan's New Southbound policy in 2016 international foray towards Southeast Asia, there is an absence of empirical studies examining the views of recipient countries. This paper presents the Indonesia case as one among eighteen targeted countries. Using quantitative approaches, this study analyzes the relationship between New Southbound Policy and the level of trust. On average, there is a high level of political trust from Indonesians residing in Taiwan, especially for the medical personnel since the survey was conducted during the pandemic of covid-19. There is a positive association between the New Southbound Policy and trust after Indonesians came to Taiwan. However, respondents were not sure how the policy would affect the relationship between Indonesia and Taiwan in the upcoming five years. This study suggests that people-centered and people-to-people connectivity is essential in influencing trust. Therefore, both governments should give the people-centered approach in the New Southbound Policy on tourism, education, medical, technology, small and medium enterprises, and agriculture programs more attention.

ASIH PURWANTI (ONLINE)**PERCEPTIONS ON HUMAN SECURITY DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AMONG INDONESIAN STUDENTS IN TAIWAN**

The Covid-19 pandemic has been claimed as a significant threat to human security. The United Nations had acknowledged seven dimensions of human security; economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, and political security. This paper investigates how the Covid-19 pandemic affects the Indonesians' perceptions of human security. Specifically, this research looks at Indonesian students' perceptions of studying in Taiwan during the pandemic. This research collects data through an online survey and interview. The research variables depict the elements of human security such as financial situation, food needs, human rights assurance, family relationships, social relationships, the religious factor, health conditions, and pandemic-related government policies. The survey also looks at the effect of social media on these students' perceptions of human security.

TONNY DIAN EFFENDI (ONLINE)**RECIPROCAL ASYMMETRIC RELATIONSHIP IN TAIWAN'S EDUCATION DIPLOMACY TO INDONESIA UNDER THE NEW SOUTHBOUND POLICY EDUCATION DIPLOMACY TO INDONESIA UNDER THE NEW SOUTHBOUND POLICY**

The New Southbound Policy (NSP) has been implemented for six years, and the Taiwanese government claims some achievements in economic and people-to-people relations. However, do the partner countries view it from a similar perspective? As Indonesia is one of the critical partners for the NSP, this panel discusses the NSP from the Indonesian perspective. It discusses the achievement, criticizes, and may provide a different perspective on Indonesia-Taiwan relations. The members of this panel are Indonesian students at the Institute of Political Science, National Sun Yat-Sen University, Taiwan. Tate Agape Bawana and Septyanto Galan Prakoso discuss the economic relations between Taiwan and Indonesia. From the International Political Economy perspective, Bawana argues that Taiwan's economic policy to Southeast Asia, including Indonesia, overcomes the non-diplomatics barriers. In comparison, Prakoso examines the Indonesian democracy situation as a critical factor for Taiwan's investment in Indonesia. The other three presenters discuss the Indonesian perceptions of Taiwan. Through sentiment analysis on Twitter, Maulana Amrullah shows that Indonesians express their positive perception of the NSP. He argues that Taiwan is relatively successful in developing a positive image in Indonesia. At the same time, Restu Karlina Rahayu surveyed Indonesians in Taiwan to analyze their perception of the NSP. She found high trust among Indonesians toward the Taiwanese government. Asih Purwanti examines the specific situation in Taiwan from a human security perspective. She surveyed and analyzed the Indonesian student's perception of human security in Taiwan. Finally, Tonny Dian Effendi finds the reciprocal asymmetrical relationship in Indonesia-Taiwan relations. He argues that, on the one hand, NSP succeeds in increasing the curiosity of Taiwanese students in Indonesia and increasing the number of Indonesian students in Taiwan. However, on the other hand, Taiwan is still not a popular topic for Indonesian students, and the number of Taiwanese studying in Indonesia is limited.



seasiaconference2022.org