

# THE 4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RURAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

*“Building Sustainable and  
Resilient Rural Society in  
Digital Era”*



# CONFERENCE KIT



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## FOREWORD

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Rural Socio-Economic Transformation (RUSSET): Building Sustainable and Resilient Rural Society in Digital Era, on 1 November 2023. RUSSET is the international conference organized by the Department of Communication and Community Development Sciences, Faculty of Human Ecology, IPB University. Since the inaugural conference in 2018, RUSSET has been held annually to provide a platform for the leading scientists, researchers, policy-makers and scholar-activists to exchange and share their experiences and research results on all aspects of rural transformation. It also provides a premier transdisciplinary platform for researchers, practitioners and educators to present and discuss the most recent innovations, trends, and concerns as well as practical challenges encountered and solutions adopted in the fields of rural studies.

This conference aims to achieve at least three main goals. *First*, to get valuable input and ideas based on the results of empirical research or scientific critical review, from experts, practitioners, and researchers on the issue of socio-economic transformation in rural areas. Emerging topics or important questions and issues that continue to need addressing or emerging.

*Second*, to develop a network of collaboration among scientists, researchers, policy-makers and scholar-activists from within and outside the country on the issues of rural development. And *third*, to provide space for researchers, practitioners and observers in the field of rural studies to publish their research paper in scientific journals.

In this conference, we are honored to have 4 Keynote Speakers from different backgrounds, the government, academia, and scholar-activism. The presenters are researchers and practitioners coming from Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam, and Columbia. Finally, we wish you a fruitful conference, and enjoyable moments in the RUSSET Conference. On behalf of the organizing committee, we would like to express our gratitude to all parties for the support to make this conference a success and enable it to produce results that satisfy all the parties and serve the common good.

Chairperson,

Dr. Alfian Helmi

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## INTRODUCTION

Most of the Indonesian population lives in rural areas, and most poor people also live in rural areas, namely 13.47% in rural and 7.26% in urban areas (BPS, 2018). Rural communities, as well as ecology, have changed or transformed fundamentally within the last decades. Many factors contribute to this transformation, such as development programs from the government as well as from private and NGOs, diffusion of information technology, development of transportation facilities, the rise of education and health levels, interaction with “outsiders”, and so on.

Rural development is conducted in many ways, among others agrarian liberalization. This can be seen in the development of transnational plantations, which triggered land grabs and a rise in land demand (Zoomer, 2010). Development through liberalization has negative impacts on the environment (Gumilang *et al.*, 2011). Similarly, the development of modern and industrialized agriculture causes degradation of the environment (Baxter, 1999). Expansion of plantations also causes changes in the agricultural system of the adjustment villages as well as the life orientation of the local community (Widiono, 2008). Intervention in the villages is also conducted by private sectors such as through CSR and other programs including contract farming etc. Often, intervention processes are conducted through intermediary institutions that connect villages with the outside in which communication takes place. These interventions no doubt have brought about a structural transformation in the villages. The transformation includes a wide range of rural life, such as local institutions, livelihood systems, population structure, ecosystem, and relation to the land (Dharmawan *et al.*, 2016).

Unfortunately, the social, economic, cultural, and ecological transformation of the rural community is not always producing an improvement in the quality of life for the rural community. Sometimes the transformation even causes marginalization of the rural community and worsens their quality of life. Information and data around rural transformation are scattered in many places, including research institutions, universities, NGOs, private enterprises, etc. Therefore, it is interesting and important to facilitate exchanges of information and data among many parties regarding many aspects of the rural transformation. Furthermore, so far, there is also a kind of “missing link” between universities and research institutions with the practical policies institutions. In other words, there is a gap between science and policies.

Based on the description above, it is important and interesting to conduct an international seminar to discuss many aspects of the social, economic, cultural, and ecological transformation of rural life. The seminar is a medium to update our data, ideas, concepts, and theories about rural life and its transformation. This seminar seeks to answer questions such as how has the transformation of social, economic, cultural, and ecological aspects of the rural community taken place so far? What forces have and are at work that bring about rural transformation? What are the consequences of this transformation for the rural community and their environment? How far are sciences used in designing an intervention for rural transformation in order to make a better life for the rural community?

## PROGRAMS

RUSET 2023 will be held virtually via Zoom Meeting on 1<sup>st</sup> November 2023. There are three main events in RUSET 2023: (1) Panel Session; (2) Oral Presentation; and (3) Proceeding Publication.

### Panel Session

A panel session is a forum where keynote speakers will present the latest update about conference topics based on their research and expertise. The designated keynote speakers are

#### Prof. Dr. Dorien Kartikawangi M.Si



A Professor in Communication Science and Head of the School of Communication at the Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia, Jakarta. Giving lectures at the School of Communication, Magister of Psychology, and Postgraduate Program of the Department of Communication Science, University of Indonesia, Jakarta. Starting in 2021 Prof. Dorien was invited as an adjunct professor at the School of Communication, Far Eastern University, Philippines. Prof. Dorien's Teaching and research focus is on organizational communication, public relations, corporate social responsibility (CSR), and digital communication. Prof. Dorien is one of the awardee of the Supersemar Scholarship, Stanvac, Canada World Youth – Ministry of Education and Culture, JICA, and Erasmus+. Prof. Dorien also has various organizational experience, such as Head of Collaboration Division of the Indonesia Communication Higher Education Association (ASPIKOM); Vice-Chair of Competencies Development, Indonesian Public Relations Association (PERHUMAS); Committee of Asia Pacific Public Relations Research and Education Network (APPRREN), Executive Committee of Asia Pacific Communication Alliance (APCA) and member of International Communication Association (ICA). She is also the founder of the "House of Kartika Kusuma" which oversees DK Consulting, a Public Library, and a Batik Gallery.

#### Prof. Nguyen Thanh Lam



Nguyen Thanh Lam is an Associate Professor at Dept. of Environmental Management, Faculty of Natural Resources and Environment (FONRE), Vietnam National University of Agriculture (VNUA). He serves as Vice Dean at Faculty of Natural Resources and Environment, VNUA. His research focuses on Environmental Impact Assessment, Ecological risk assessment, Farming system, Agroforestry, upland farming and local livelihood, REDD, Biodiversity, Environmental impact assessment and Risk Management.

### Prof. Christ Bennett



Over the past 30 years, Chris Bennett has worked mostly in Indonesia, also in other Asian, African and Central American countries, on natural resource governance with a special focus on forestry and agroforestry and their relationship to water resources. His analytical work has covered the root causes of unsustainable development, specifically, uncertainty of land access, undervaluation of natural resources and under-regulation of negative neighborhood effects. Much of his work has centered on land-access certainty that incentivizes investments by local and customary smallholders, rural communities and the private sector in renewable natural resources, and on how such land and business certainty harnesses human, social and knowledge assets among local and customary communities for increased land productivity with positive downstream effects, e.g., economic community-based agroforestry providing downstream water resource protection benefits recognized by certification.

### Prof. Mohd. Roslan Rosnon



Mohd Roslan Rosnon is Associate Professor of Social Anthropology at the Department of Social and Development Sciences, Faculty of Human Ecology, Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM). He is currently a Head of the Department of Social and Development Sciences, Faculty of Human Ecology, University Putra Malaysia. He obtained his PhD in Anthropology and Sociology from the University of South Australia. Since joining the academic staff of UPM in 2011, he has nurtured and developed his research interest and core expertise primarily in community and rural development, specializing in the Orang Asli (Indigenous people) community of Malaysia. The main thrust of his expertise is the social development of rural and minority communities in Malaysia. Over the years, he has extended his interest in community development studies by studying various ethnic minority communities in the country, including some selected native groups in Sabah and Sarawak. His research also focuses on policy analysis and evaluation programs of social development. In doing so, he has established himself as one of the leading experts in community development and minority studies especially Orang Asli community, a highly relevant and critical field in multi-ethnic societies such as Malaysia to ensure social cohesion and inclusive development. This is in keeping with the cutting-edge field knowledge and social policies of inclusive and sustainable development as articulated in the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030. Roslan's expertise in community development in Malaysia, his contribution to the academic field, the country's policies on social development, and his engagement with the public indicate clearly that he has the 3Rs (Relevance, Respected and Referred).

## PROCEEDING PUBLICATION

The author(s) who want to publish his/her article in our conference proceedings have to submit the manuscript at the latest on **October 30, 2023**. Our proceedings will be published in [EAI CCER](#). EAI CCER proceedings are submitted for inclusion in all leading indexing services.

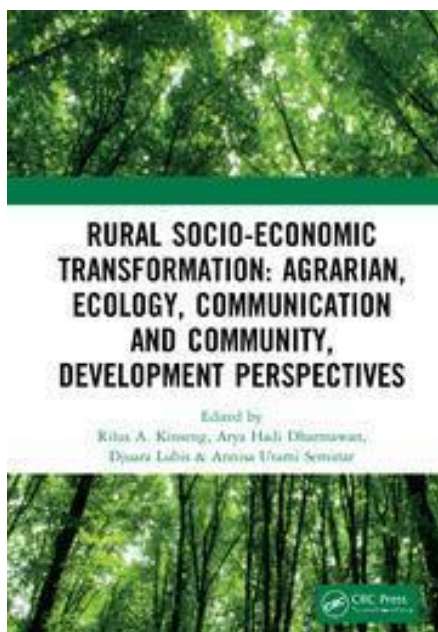
Proceedings will get automatically indexed in ProQuest, CNKI, CrossRef and Google Scholar several weeks after their publication in EUDL. The EAI Publications Department submits the proceedings to Scopus and WoS, once they meet the publication history demanded by Elsevier and Clarivate Analytics. **However, indexing in Scopus and WoS are not granted.** Please follow the proceeding template and submit your full paper through the [CMT account](#).

Participants must present their work to have it published in the conference proceedings. Participants will have an opportunity to submit a revised paper after the conference, should they wish to update their paper based on feedback received at the event. Author(s) who is willing his/her article be published in conference proceedings are required to pay **additional fee**. Please read carefully our registration procedure.

RUSSET has also partnered with [Journal of SODALITY](#), [Journal of Agricultural Extension](#), and [Journal of Communication and Development](#). The journal will choose which themes from our parallel sessions best match their upcoming publication and we will provide the journal with the full papers of presenters who give us permission to do so (you will have the ability to elect this option when you submit your paper).

Last year, RUSSET's Proceeding has been published in several publishers as follows:

- [Proceeding RUSSET 2019](https://doi.org/10.1201/9780429280702): <https://doi.org/10.1201/9780429280702>
- [Proceeding RUSSET 2021](https://eudl.eu/proceedings/RUSSET/2021): <https://eudl.eu/proceedings/RUSSET/2021>





## TENTATIVE RUNDOWN

Wednesday, 1<sup>st</sup> November 2023

Online via Zoom

TIME (GMT+7)	DURATION	SESSIONS	ACTIVITIES					
08:30-09:00	30'	Preparation	Zoom Open					
09:00-09:05	5'	Opening	Opening by MC					
09:05-09:10	5'		Welcome speech from Head of Department of Communication & Community Development, FEMA, IPB University					
09:10-09:15	5'		Welcome speech from Dean Faculty of Human Ecology, IPB					
09.15-09.20	5'		Opening from Rector of IPB University					
09.20-09.25	5'	Plenary Session 1	Moderator: <b>Dr. Ir. Djua P Lubis</b>					
09.25-09.55	30'		<b>1st Keynote Speaker – Prof. Christ P.A. Bennett</b> (The University British of Columbia)					
09.55-10.25	30'		<b>2nd Keynote Speaker – Prof. Nguyen Thanh Lam</b> (Vietnam National University of Agriculture)					
10.25-10.40	15'		Discussions and Closing Plenary Session 1					
10.40-10.50	10'	Info	Announcement by MC for Parallel Session					
		Parallel Session 1	<b>Session 1</b>					
			<b>Risk Communication &amp; Social Movement (Room A1)</b>	<b>Migration &amp; Natural Resource Governance (Room B1)</b>	<b>Gender and Livelihood (Room C1)</b>	<b>Poverty and Community Resilience (Room D1)</b>	<b>Student's Forum 1 (Room E1)</b>	<b>Student's Forum 2 (Room F1)</b>
			Dr. Annisa Utami Seminar, SP, M.Si	Dina Nurdinawati,S,KPm, M.Si	Dr. Ratri Virianita, S.Sos, M.Si	Fyedunaway R. Asio, PhD	Sriwulan Ferindian Falatehan SP.,S.Psi.,M.Si	Krishandini , S.S, M.Pd
10.50-10.55	5'		Opening Moderator					
10.55-11.10	15'		52	49*	9	59	4	26
11.10-11.25	15'		50*	60	11	14	19	58

TIME (GMT+7)	DURATION	SESSIONS	ACTIVITIES					
11.25-11.40	15'		34	51	6	44	8	24
11.40-11.55	15'		13*	3*	53	41	57	56
11.55-12.10	15'		65		64*	42		54
12.10-12.25	15'							22*
12.25-12.35	10'		Discussion and QnA					
12.35-13.30	55'	Break	Lunch Break					
		Parallel Session 2	<b>Session 2</b>					
			<b>Communication for Sustainable Development (Room A2)</b>	<b>Agrarian and Ecology (Room B2)</b>	<b>Community Development (Room C2)</b>	<b>Rural Development &amp; Innovation (Room D2)</b>	<b>Development Communication &amp; Extension (Room E2)</b>	<b>Student's Forum 3 (Room F2)</b>
			Titania Aulia, S.KPm., M.Si..	Haryani Saptaningtyas SP, M.SC., PhD	Jason G. Ramirez, PhD	Widya Hasian Situmeang, M.Si	Prof. Dr. Nadhawe Bunnag	Dr. Sri Wahyuni, SPt. MSi
13.30-13.35	5'		32	43	39	36	12	25
13.35-13.50	15'		29	31	35	16	27	62
13.50-14.05	15'		17	20	45	21	10	63
14.05-14.20	15'		28	23	40*	30*	15	61
14.20-14.35	15'		47*	18*	7*	46*	37*	38
14.35-14.50	15'					67*	66*	55
14.50-15.05	15'		Discussion and QnA					
15.15-15.20	5'	Performance	Performance					
15.20-15.25	5'	Plenary Session 2	Opening session 2 by Moderator : <b>Dr. Iman K. Nawiredja, SP, Msi</b>					
15.25-15.55	30'		<b>3rd Keynote Speaker – Professor Dorien Kartikawangi</b> (Universitas Atma Jaya)					
15.55-16.25	30'		<b>4th Keynote Speaker – Professor Mohd Roslan Rosnon</b> (Universitas Putra Malaysia)					
16.25-16.40	15'		Discussion and Closing Session by Moderator					

TIME (GMT+7)	DURATION	SESSIONS	ACTIVITIES
16.40-16.50	10'	Closing	Awarding Best Presenter
16.50-17.00	10'		Closing by MC

**Notes :**

For ID Paper that have a (\*) sign, you need to confirm to the committee.

### Zoom Room Links

Main Room	<a href="https://ipb.link/mainroom-ruset2023">https://ipb.link/mainroom-ruset2023</a>
Meeting ID	952 0023 5316
Passcode	ruset2023

### Virtual Background

The virtual background for all participants of the conference can be found through this link: <https://ipb.link/vbg-ruset2023>

### List of Abstract

The list of abstract can be found here: <http://ruset.skpm.ipb.ac.id/accepted-abstract-list-2/>

## IMPORTANT DATES

### Timeline

Full Paper Submission Deadline	30th October 2023
Payment for all programs	20th October 2023
Virtual International Conference RUSET 2021	1th November 2023
Proceeding Revision Deadline	30th November 2023
Proceeding Published	December 2023

## PREPARATORY WORK

### Presentation Preparation

#### [Virtual Presentation via Zoom Meeting](#)

- Every oral presenter will have no more than 15 minutes for oral presentation. There will be a 10-minute discussion for the whole presenters at the end of the parallel session.
- The main working language for this conference is English.
- We encourage you to save your presentation in Microsoft PowerPoint Slide Show, .ppsx, or pdf format in standard slide size to avoid errors in displaying your presentation.
- Please finalize and upload your presentation by **29th October 2023** to this link <https://ipb.link/presentation-sub23>

### Full Paper Manuscripts

For participants who choose to publish your presentation in the proceeding, please note the requirements below:

- The full paper should be sent to the organizers through this link: <https://ipb.link/article-subm23> by **30th October 2023**
- Template for proceeding articles can be found [here](#)
- The full papers will be blind-peer reviewed and corrections may be needed before the actual publication in the proceeding
- The required pages for the full paper article is 10-15 pages
- The author must cite at least 25 references with the following composition:  $\geq 80\%$  journal references and  $\geq 80\%$  references of the last ten years. You are not allowed to quote from wikipedia, blogspot, or lecture assignments.
- Please note that we will use Turnitin as our plagiarism checker. Articles with 20% similarity will be automatically rejected.

**SUBMIT FULL  
PAPER**

## Join RUSET WhatsApp Group



Join my WhatsApp group.

<https://chat.whatsapp.com/FSDRnCnfDjHdZJFISxwuR>

Scan this QR code using the WhatsApp camera to join the RUSET group.

## Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

### **What virtual conference software is RUSSET using?**

We are using ZOOM MEETING.

### **Are there guidelines on how I should prepare my full paper/presentation?**

Yes! Please see our guidelines here.

### **Will all the sessions be recorded?**

Only the plenary sessions will be recorded.

### **Will there be certificates?**

Yes, There are will be certificates for all registered participants.

### **What happens to my paper?**

Will you publish it? Full papers will be published in a book of conference proceedings after the event unless authors request only their abstract to be included by writing to [ruset@apps.ipb.ac.id](mailto:ruset@apps.ipb.ac.id). Conference proceedings are not considered as journals. Participants must present their work to have it published in the conference proceedings. Participants will have an opportunity to submit a revised paper after the conference, should they wish to update their paper based on feedback received at the event.

RUSSET has also partnered with Journal of SODALITY, Journal of Agricultural Extension, and Journal of Communication and Development. If you are interested in publishing your article in those journals, then please go to the official websites and follow the instructions manual from the journal.

### **If I were unable to present my paper at the conference, would my paper still be eligible for publication?**

Only presented papers will be eligible to be published in the conference proceeding.

# Oral Presentation

## 1. Agrarian And Ecology

### Assessing the Consequences of Student Population on Agricultural Sustainability in East Java

Wa Ode Uswatun Miladina Putri Harafah<sup>1</sup>; Salma Labita Zenritami<sup>2\*</sup>

Brawijaya University, Malang, Indonesia  
wduswatun747@gmail.com

#### ABSTRACT

East Java is known as the largest rice producing area in Indonesia which has an important role in helping national food needs. However, the increasing need for land due to population growth, which is largely caused by the increase in the number of students, has resulted in agricultural land being threatened. This research aims to analyze the relationship between the growth in the number of students and the sustainability of agriculture and the welfare of farmers in East Java using path analysis via Eviews software version 12. The results of this research are expected to provide an in-depth understanding of the sustainability of agriculture in East Java and contribute to designing related policies land conversion problems that threaten food security and regional agricultural prosperity.

**Keywords:** Population Student, Agricultural Sustainability

# The Effects of Landscape Changing Conditions on Community Livelihood Strategies in Rural Area (Study Case: Cibungbulang Town Hill)

Rheza Dwi Pratama<sup>1</sup>; Adellia Heryan<sup>2</sup>; Adita Adistiani<sup>3</sup>; Mutiara Balqis<sup>4</sup>; Umi Nurul Fadilah<sup>5</sup>;  
Rai Sita<sup>6</sup>

IPB University, Bogor Indonesia  
\*rhezadwipratama@gmail.com

## ABSTRACT

Changes in landscape conditions not only have an impact on geomorphological changes in the area that experiences them, but also indirectly affect the social and economic conditions of the community. In facing these changes, communities are faced with the need to develop livelihood strategies that can maintain their survival amidst the ongoing development process. However, it is important for people to be careful in choosing the right livelihood strategy, because development does not always have a positive impact on all actors involved. The aim of this research; (1) explain the landscape conditions and changes in the landscape in the research area; (2) explain the community livelihood strategies before changes in the landscape occurred; and (3) explain how community livelihood strategy after changes in the landscape. This research uses a qualitative approach and the selection of informants is carried out by purposive which is based on certain criteria, namely informants who directly experience the impact of development on their work. Data was obtained through in-depth interviews. The descriptive analysis method is used to analyze the data obtained. This research was conducted in the Cibungbulang Town Hill area. The research results show that the Cibungbulang Town Hill area has experienced a significant development impact, thereby encouraging the community to adopt diverse livelihood strategies.

**Keywords:** community, landscape changing, livelihood strategies, rural area



## Multi-stakeholder Platforms as Instruments for Building Capacity of Agricultural Innovation Systems : Based on Jarwo Super Application in West Java

Winda Anestya Ayunda<sup>1,\*</sup>, Indah Purwaningsih<sup>1</sup>, Lutfah Ariana<sup>1</sup>,

<sup>1</sup>The National Research and Innovation Agency

\*windaanestya@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

The Jarwo Super innovation platform was identified as a framework for the introduction of Jarwo Super rice cultivation technology through the use of technological components developed for irrigated rice fields. This study examines the multi-stakeholders collaboration on the scaling process of the Jajar Legowo (Jarwo) Super technological package as a research result of the Agricultural Research and Development Agency (Balitbangtan), Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), Indonesia. Employing the innovation platform framework, this study explores the multi-stakeholders' perspectives by conducting semi-structured interviews with related stakeholders: researchers, policy makers, disseminators, and local governments. The research identified multi-actor involvement through the Multi Channel Dissemination Structure (SDMC) developed by the Agricultural Research and Development Agency as a policy scheme starting from research, assessment, development and application as well as feedback on the technology that has been developed. Research shows that the structure of the Jarwo Super innovation platform consists of two functions, namely technology developers and technology beneficiaries. It is necessary to establish a new structure as a form of "extension agency" for the innovation platform being implemented, especially in relation to scaling activities so that there is no overlap with the main tasks and functions of the existing structure.

**Keywords:** Innovation Platform, Jarwo Super, multi-stakeholders, Policy Governance.

## **Application Of Livelihood Vulnerability Index In Assessing Smallholder Local Fisherman Household's Vulnerability To Climate Change In Pasaran Island**

Prima Yustitia Nurul Islami<sup>1</sup>; Aji Marta Prihantoro<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Jakarta State University, Jakarta, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Yayasan Askara Cendekia, Bogor, Indonesia

[\\*primayustitia@unj.ac.id](mailto:primayustitia@unj.ac.id)

### **ABSTRACT**

Climate change has a negative impact on traditional local fishing households living on Pasaran Island. This is because most of the community's economic activities are very dependent on natural resources, namely fish, and are greatly influenced by the current climate. This study examines the vulnerability of local traditional fishing households to climate change on Pasaran Island by applying a livelihood vulnerability approach. An index with special emphasis on access and optimal use of fisheries resources and changes in the number of fish catches each year. Primary data is based on the results of a survey of 150 fishing families and is also complemented by secondary data. Changes in fish catches from year to year based on data and community perceptions are the basis for assessing the impact of climate change and potential vulnerability. The research results explain that traditional local fishing households on Pasaran Island have a high level of vulnerability to climate change and weather variability in terms of food supply, water, health, and economic conditions. Wind changes are also an important indicator to see the level of population vulnerability to disasters. From the aspect of adaptive capacity based on socio-demographics, social networks and household livelihoods are measures of the extent to which the level of vulnerability affects household conditions. It is hoped that the research results can become a basis for implementing programs, especially climate change adaptation, as an effort to increase household resilience.

**Keywords:** Climate Change, Household, Livelihood Vulnerability, Tradisional Fisherman, Pasaran Island

## **Establishing Livelihood Resilience Among Fishing Communities: The Case of Tuna (*Thunnus Albacares*) Fisheries in Occidental Mindoro, Philippines**

Fye Dunaway R. Asio, Jason G. Ramirez, Jean P. Gulac, Liezel C. Garcia

Occidental Mindoro State College, San Jose, Occidental Mindoro  
[fyedunaway\\_cbam@omsc.ph.education](mailto:fyedunaway_cbam@omsc.ph.education),

### **ABSTRACT**

In Occidental Mindoro, catching Yellowfin tuna isn't just an occupation—it's deeply embedded in the culture. However, recent times have seen a decline in their fortunes. Older fishers remember when the seas were abundant with tuna, but now many voyages yield nothing. The changing temperature of the oceans affects tuna quality, leading to decreased market prices. Coupled with high fishing expenses, many fishermen find themselves struggling financially. This research delves into these pressing issues, seeking to understand the lived experiences and resilience strategies of these fishers. This study looks into these challenges and aims to better understand the experiences in sustaining their livelihood and coping strategies to overcome the economic, environmental and social challenges of the small-scale tuna fishers. This study employed a phenomenological approach for its qualitative research to deeply explore the resilience of tuna fishing communities. The data was analyzed using thematic analysis. The interview transcripts were examined and coded to pinpoint common themes and patterns. The study's findings have revealed that small-scale tuna fishers encounter a confluence of challenges that imperil the sustainability of their livelihoods. Climate change, overfishing, and economic instability have emerged as prominent factors undermining their efforts. Furthermore, the study proposed adaptive measures employed by small-scale tuna fishing communities in Occidental Mindoro to effectively steer the intricate web of economic, environmental, and social obstacles that beset them. By implementing strategies like income diversification, credit availability, strengthen market connections and advocacy, these communities demonstrate a proactive approach to securing their livelihoods and stimulating their resilience in the face of complex challenges.

**Keywords:** small-scale tuna fishers, livelihood resilience, coping strategies, livelihood sustainability.

## **Mining, Land Grabbing and Vulnerability: Vulnerability of Village Communities Post-Mining and Lumber Company Land Expansion in Kecamatan Lahei Barat, Kabupaten Barito Utara, Kalimantan Tengah**

Berkat A. Pisi<sup>1</sup>; Dedy Ilham Perdana<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Agribusiness, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Palangka Raya, Palangka Raya, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup> Doctoral Student Sosiologi Pedesaan, Faculty of Human Ecology, IPB University, Bogor, Indonesia

*\*Correspondence:* [dedyilhamp@fisip.upr.ac.id](mailto:dedyilhamp@fisip.upr.ac.id)

### **ABSTRACT**

Coal mining and timber companies are strategic industries for Indonesia, so exploration is very massive and extends to remote villages, including in the area of Kecamatan Lahei Barat, Kabupaten Barito Utara, Kalimantan Tengah. The Lahei Barat community, which previously inhabited the area and used nature as an economic foundation, especially in searching for rubber latex and processing river fish, is being threatened due to two activities in the forest and mining sectors. There are three aims of this research, namely, first, identifying the main problem of community vulnerability in the Lahei Barat region due to mining and timber company expansion, second, identifying conflicts that arise due to the movement of vulnerability in the community, and third, identifying factors that trigger conflict. This research was conducted in 2022 in Luwe Hulu Village, Karendan Village and Pari Village, using a grounded theory approach, by starting interviews with key informants who experienced both vertical and horizontal conflict problems and snowballing these key informants to get informants who understand vulnerability issues. communities in the West Lahei District area. The result is, firstly, that the people of Lahei Barat find it difficult to allocate natural resources as a basis for economic life due to forest encroachment and the increasing extent of mining land being executed in the area. Second, as a result, vertical and horizontal conflicts emerged in the area, third, vertically, the community blocked roads in villages through which the company passed due to local human resources not being recruited as workers in the company, local communities refusing land expansion, and damaging company facilities. due to unilateral land expansion in collaboration with local political actors, horizontally, the community is divided into two camps, pros and cons of mining companies and logging companies, apart from that, there is anti-immigrant sentiment.

**Keywords:** Mining, Land Grabbing, Conflict, Struggle for Economic Access, Village

## **Acceleration of Land Registration Through Community Participation Case Study in Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan Province**

Arditya Wicaksono\*, Yudha Purbawa\*\*, Septina Marryanti Prihatin\*\*\*

<sup>1</sup>Research Center for Social Welfare, Village, and Connectivity, National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), Jakarta, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Research Center for Behavioral and Circular Economics, National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), Jakarta, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Research Center for Geospatial, National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), Jakarta, Indonesia

\*arditwicaksono@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

Land registration is one of the government's strategic programs. Practically, it can protect the community from land disputes in the future. The issue of land registration is seen as not yet fully supported by the community, so there are many problems related to the process and implementation. With a qualitative case study approach. This research wants to unravel problems from the community's perspective regarding land registration and community participation which can be used as effective learning. so that the acceleration of this program brings more optimal benefits.

**Keywords:** Land registration, community participation, program acceleration

## **The Influence of Waqf-Based Forest Governance on Ecological, Social, and Economic Benefits**

Dzikra Aulia Azzahra<sup>1</sup>; Mohamad Shohibuddin<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>IPB University

\*dzikraaaulia@gmail.com, m-shohib@apps.ipb.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

This study describes the implementation of the waqf scheme on forest governance and its impact on the resulting ecological, social, and economic benefits. This research, which is in the Bogor Waqf Forest, examines how nazir develops and manages forests as waqf assets productively to produce various benefits. To see the effect of Bogor Waqf Forest governance on the benefits generated, researchers focused on three variables, namely waqf forest schemes, waqf forest governance, and waqf forest benefits, which were analyzed using quantitative and qualitative methods. A quantitative influence test was carried out on the waqf forest governance variable on ecological and social benefits generated using the IBM Statistics SPSS 25 application with a simple linear regression test on 30 members respondent. The influence of waqf scheme variables on waqf forest governance and the influence of waqf forest governance variables on the resulting economic benefits are examined using qualitative methods. The research results obtained show that waqf schemes make an important contribution to the development of waqf forests and that forest governance with waqf schemes has an influence on the resulting ecological, social, and economic benefits.

**Keywords:** forest governance, waqf forest, forest scheme

## **Agrarian Conflict Phenomenon through the Alternative Dispute Resolution Method in Redistributive Agrarian Reform Program. Case Study: Buatan II, Koto Gasib District, Siak Regency**

Wahyu Hidayat

Bandung Institute of Technology  
hidayatwahyu1357@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

Plantation areas that managed by companies since the colonial era are still the most common agrarian conflict cases in Indonesia. Based on the Konsorsium Pembaruan Agraria data, about 50.62% of agrarian conflict cases took place in plantation regions. In consequence, these conflicts emerged in phases that had a long different historical background. The empirical example of this phenomenon is in Buatan II, Koto Gasib District, Siak Regency where there are many interests of both citizens and corporates inevitably to explore resources of acacia plants in the village. In the past year, Wina Subur Sawit Indah corporation had relinquished land rights over 900 hectares of the plasma area as the Corporate Social Responsibility and a minimum 20% requirement of the forest redemption areas. It was necessary to create local economic development impact through agrarian reform mechanism. Practically, the juridical team found some claims to the parcels in the plasm area. They claimed physically and cultivated the lands since before 1998 in total 176,86 Hectares. Furthermore, to figure out how the resolution over the agrarian conflicts, either inventory or re-delineation the object of conflicts using participatory mapped data. In addition, it is important to approach mediation instruments using the Alternative Dispute Resolution method. To achieve the result of mediation responsibly, conducted to three-time mediations on 19 October 2021, 8 November 2021, and 26 November 2021 meets the stakeholders. It produced minutes of meetings and revised a piece of areal deliverances to be 1.110,18 Hectares. As a result, mediation is an alternative effective method to break down the conflict and discover principles to resolve the conflicts through the Ministerial Regulation of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/ Head of National Land Agency Number 21 of 2020 on Handling and Settlement of Land Cases.

**Keywords:** *Agrarian Conflict, Mediation, Redistributive Agrarian Reform, Alternative Dispute Resolution*

## **Factors Associated with Environmental, Economic, and Social Benefits of Waste Banks**

Princessca Zahra<sup>1\*</sup> ; Mohamad Shohibuddin<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Communication and community development program, Faculty of Human Ecology, IPB University, Dramaga Bogor 16680, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Communication and community development program, Faculty of Human Ecology, IPB University, Dramaga Bogor 16680, Indonesia

\*princesscaalzhr@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

Waste banks are seen as a solution to the waste problem in Indonesia. This research explains whether customer characteristics, level of management performance and level of community participation are factors that are related to the benefits generated by waste banks. This research was conducted in RW 01, Babakan Village, Bogor City. This research uses mixed methods. The quantitative method uses a questionnaire as a data collection tool from 35 respondents. Quantitative data analysis indicates that the education level has a significant relationship with the planning stage on the community participation level. The correlation test show that the level of management performance has a significant relationship with the level of community participation. Apart from that, the level of community participation has a significant relationship with the benefits of waste banks.



# **Changes In Ecotourism Governance In Conservation Areas And Their Impact On Community Participation Level (Case Study: Curug Nangka Ecotourism Area And Hutan Pinus Kalimati In The Halimun Salak National Park)**

Gayatri Kusumastuti<sup>1</sup>; Mohamad Shohibuddin<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Departemen Sains Komunikasi dan Pengembangan Masyarakat, Fakultas Ekologi Manusia, Institut Pertanian Bogor, Dramaga Bogor 16680, Indonesia

\* E-mail of corresponding author: [gayatri.kusumastuti@gmail.com](mailto:gayatri.kusumastuti@gmail.com)

## **ABSTRACT**

Ecotourism development provide benefits to communities and forest ecosystems. Any change in the governance in the ecotourism area, it will certainly have an impact on policy changes, relations between stakeholder and affect people's lives. This study aims to examine the history of changes in governance and community participation in the Curug Nangka areas. This study uses a mixed-method in stages starting with qualitative research through observations and in-depth interviews. This is followed by quantitative research, involving survey interviews with 32 respondents. This quantitative data processed using Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney tests. The results show that there are differences between the governance regimes under Perhutani, the National Park Authority and the private sector in the application of the aspects of legitimacy, voice and direction. Research on the level of community participation as partners shows the differences in participation at the receiving and evaluation stages. The results of the difference test under the private governance regime regarding participation between partners and employees show differences at the stages of receiving benefits and evaluation.

**Keywords:** ecotourism, community participation, change in governance, national park.

## **Post-Coup Forced Displacement: A Case Study on Access of Education and Challenges Faced by Chin Refugee Children in Mizoram, India**

Min Thang  
Research Fellow  
Chiang Mai University

### **Abstract**

Chin state is located in northwest of Burma. It is border with Mizoram state of India and Bangladesh. Chin state is war-affected region and continuing forced displacement, extreme food insecurity and constant threats to health and safety since the military seized power in 2021. The clashes between ethnic armed organizations, local militias, and *Tatmadaw* civilians become internally displaced persons (IDPs) and forced displaced in Mizoram for safety. The junta has torched thousands of civilians houses in Chin state of Burma. There are over 50,000 Chin people displaced to Mizoram, India since 2021. There are thousands of children without access to education for almost four years.

This research will conduct as qualitative method with semi-structure interview with Chin refugees in Mizoram, India. The research conduct and analysis data from reports, articles, books, and online sources related to this study. The aim and objective of this research is to explore Chin refugees Children education in Mizoram state of India. What are the opportunities and challenges they have faced in camps of Mizoram.

**Keywords:** Coup, Forced displacement, education, refugee crisis, children, Mizoram

## Land Use Conflict in The Oil Palm Economy: Case Study from Jambi, Indonesia

Muhammad Reza Halomoan<sup>1\*</sup> ; Arya Hadi Dharmawan<sup>2</sup>; Satyawati Sunito

<sup>1</sup>Communication and community development program, Faculty of Human Ecology, IPB University, Dramaga Bogor 16680, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Communication and community development program, Faculty of Human Ecology, IPB University, Dramaga Bogor 16680, Indonesia

\* reza.halomoan@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

The global demand for food and consumer goods that use palm oil as an ingredient has driven the production of palm oil to produce cheap cooking oil products. This has resulted in pressure on agricultural land and forests in many regions and has prompted actors to expand their palm oil plantations to meet demand. Therefore, it is important to understand the extent of the impact of palm oil expansion activities on the social situation of communities, especially those living within forest areas. To gain an understanding of this issue, we collected data through in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and participatory observations conducted with palm farmers in the production forest areas of Jambi, Indonesia. The collected data was then analyzed narratively. The results of this research show that local communities have expanded palm oil production by encroaching on land in production forest areas which were granted Industrial Plantation Forest concessions to private parties. This expansion process has led to land use conflicts between the community and the permit-holding companies. Production forest areas that were originally intended for rubber cultivation have been converted into oil palm plantations by the community. This research reveals how global food demand drives social tensions, as high demand for palm oil has prompted rural communities to shift to palm oil production due to limited alternatives and favorable market access. Hence the need arises for stakeholders and practitioners to develop a forest management scheme which accommodates the interests of the welfare of communities within the forest area, the fulfillment of global food needs as well as the preservation of forest areas. Furthermore, our research highlights the urgency of addressing upstream issues in meeting global food needs, such as providing agricultural land while ensuring resource sustainability for future generations.

## 2. Community Development

### The Role of Collective Action for Disaster Mitigation in Community Resilience Facing Landslides

Indri Wardiah Abriana Lubis<sup>1\*</sup>; Nurmala Katrina Pandjaitan<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Communication and community development program, Faculty of Human Ecology, IPB University, Dramaga Bogor 16680, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Communication and community development program, Faculty of Human Ecology, IPB University, Dramaga Bogor 16680, Indonesia

\* indriwardiahabriana@gmail.com

#### ABSTRACT

Landslide disasters cause various impacts such as damage to facilities and infrastructure, loss of housing, too many casualties as well as providing psychological impacts that affect the social life of the community. The negative impact of disasters can be reduced by mitigating so that communities can survive. Community resilience can be achieved through collective action carried out jointly by community members. The aim of this research is to analyze the forms of disaster mitigation, collective actions carried out by the community in dealing with landslides, and community resilience in the facing landslide disasters. landslide. The research method uses a quantitative approach through questionnaires, in-depth observations, and interviews. Respondents in this study are 80 respondents. This study uses simple statistical analysis. The results showed Kampung Muara 1, Desa Cibunian has carried out mitigation activities both structural, such as installing disaster-prone signs, building evaluation routes, building refugee tents, and non-structural such as socialization of landslide prevention, collecting donations, and trauma healing. Collective action is still top down and the community is less likely to participate because they are still dependent on government assistance. Community resilience in Muara 1 village is said to be not yet resilient. The government creates more collective action and invites and involves community participation with collective action in active mitigation activities so that the people of Kampung Muara 1 can achieve a better level of community resilience.

**Keywords:** collective action, community resilience, disaster mitigation.



# POOR URBAN COMMUNITY ADAPTIVE CAPACITY AND ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN COMMUNITY RESILIENCE AFTER THE PANDEMIC OF COVID-19

Nurmala K. Pandjaitan<sup>1</sup>, Sriwulan F. Falatehan<sup>1</sup>, Lukman Hakim<sup>1</sup>, Ratri Virianita<sup>1</sup>, Garnieta F. Utami<sup>1</sup>, Athaya N. Raniah<sup>1</sup>, Fredian T. Nasdian<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Communication and Community Development Sciences, Faculty of Human Ecology, IPB University

\*) Corresponding e-mail: [nurmala\\_katrina@apps.ipb.ac.id](mailto:nurmala_katrina@apps.ipb.ac.id)

## ABSTRACT

The development of ecotourism areas provides opportunities for the surrounding urban poor to improve their welfare in response to the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Poor urban communities located around tourist sites are expected to be able to participate in ecotourism activities as a way to bounce back after being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The aim of this research is to analyse the adaptive capacity and potential of poor communities to participate in the development of ecotourism areas. The research was carried out using a mixed-methods approach, namely participatory techniques in the form of focus group discussions in groups of men and women, as well as a survey of 60 residents of poor urban communities around the Situ Gede ecotourism area, Bogor City. The results of the participatory engineering mapping method show that the community has potential economic activities to participate in ecotourism institutions such as cultivating and processing purple taro plants, hydroponics, and snack food products. Community residents, both men and women, already have experience and skills in these economic activities. The community also has high social capital with a participative community leadership style, so collective action is highly accumulated among community members. This shows that poor urban communities have sufficient adaptive capacity to build community resilience after the COVID-19 pandemic through ecotourism institutions in their environment. Communities can develop various tourism packages to open up employment opportunities and opportunities for community members, supported by collaborative networks with local government, NGOs, business entities, and universities

**Keywords:** adaptive capacity, community resilience, ecotourism, leadership, urban poor community

# ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF ECOSYSTEM CHANGES ON THE SOCIO-CULTURAL SYSTEM OF BALUMBANG JAYA VILLAGE CITIZENS

Fikri Rivaldy Aditya<sup>1</sup>; Sandi Octafriandy<sup>2</sup>; Ahmad Zidane Dzunnurain<sup>3</sup>; Muhamad Nur Afif<sup>4</sup>;  
Dimas Miftakhul ‘Aziiz<sup>5</sup>; Ratri Virianita<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4,5,6</sup>IPB UNIVERSITY, Jl. Raya Dramaga Kampus IPB Dramaga Bogor 16680 West Java, Indonesia

\*[fikrivaldyaditya@apps.ipb.ac.id](mailto:fikrivaldyaditya@apps.ipb.ac.id); [sandioctafriandy1510sandi@apps.ipb.ac.id](mailto:sandioctafriandy1510sandi@apps.ipb.ac.id); [zidanedahmad@apps.ipb.ac.id](mailto:zidanedahmad@apps.ipb.ac.id);  
[natasya542nur@apps.ipb.ac.id](mailto:natasya542nur@apps.ipb.ac.id); [dm75aziiz@apps.ipb.ac.id](mailto:dm75aziiz@apps.ipb.ac.id); [ratru\\_v@apps.ipb.ac.id](mailto:ratru_v@apps.ipb.ac.id)

## ABSTRACT

Population growth in Indonesia continues to increase every year which has an impact on increasing the fulfillment of land and food needs. This causes the surrounding ecosystem to change. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of ecosystem changes on the socio-cultural system of the residents of Balumbang Jaya Village. To find out what impacts occur in the socio-cultural system, an analysis of six aspects is carried out, namely customs, bonds of solidarity, dependence on nature, social stratification, livelihoods, and lifestyles. Data were collected through observation, structured and in-depth interviews, and literature studies. The analysis was carried out on the Balumbang Jaya Village. The results of the analysis show that ecosystem changes affect six aspects of the socio-cultural system, including aspects of customs, some cultures have been abandoned, in the aspect of solidarity bonds increasing a sense of individualism, on aspects of dependence on nature that are not affected by nature, on aspects of social stratification, new stratifications emerge such as factory workers, in the aspect of livelihood the agricultural sector has begun to be abandoned, and in the aspect of a consumptive lifestyle.

**Keywords:** Population Growth, Ecosystem Change, Socio-Cultural System

## **Fishing-based Livelihood Program as a Priority Area of Community Needs Assessment: Creating a Baseline for Extension Program in Occidental Mindoro, Philippines**

Fye Dunaway R. Asio, Jason G. Ramirez, Jean P. Gulac, Liezel C. Garcia

Occidental Mindoro State College, San Jose, Occidental Mindoro [fyedunaway\\_cbam@omsc.ph.education](mailto:fyedunaway_cbam@omsc.ph.education),

### **ABSTRACT**

In Occidental Mindoro, Philippines, marine fishing serves not just as a commercial enterprise but as a deeply ingrained way of life and a primary income source for local residents. Despite its significance, the majority of fishermen in the province face unfavorable livelihood conditions, characterized by poverty and limited educational attainment. This study seeks to fill this research gap by investigating the specific challenges confronting small-scale or municipal fishing communities in Occidental Mindoro. It aims to assess the socio-economic characteristics, current livelihood conditions in terms of fish stock level, sustainable practices and economic viability of these communities. The overarching objective is to compile foundational data that will inform the creation of an extension program focused on elevating the economic well-being of small-scale fishing communities in the province. This study utilized a descriptive research approach to investigate the challenges and conditions facing small-scale fishers in Occidental Mindoro, Philippines. The population for the study consisted of 4,787 individuals. A sample size of 356 respondents was determined using the Raosoft Calculator and drawn from 11 municipalities within the province through Simple Random Sampling Technique. Small-scale fishermen in Occidental Mindoro grapple with a multitude of challenges such as limited educational opportunities, low earnings, absence of alternative income avenues, insufficient training, dwindling fish stocks, sustainable practices, and economic viability. Based on the findings, it is recommended to strengthen the government interventions. Moreover, the college has developed an extension program tailored to the requirements of the fishing communities.

**Keywords:** Fishing-based Livelihood Program, Socio-Economic Characteristics, Livelihood Status, Small-Scale Fishers



## Development of Gross Loan Portfolio Risk-Return Questionnaire: Reliability and Validity Structure

Jason G. Ramirez<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Occidental Mindoro State College, Barangay Labangan Poblacion, San Jose, Occidental Mindoro, Philippines

\* jason\_cbam@omsc.ph.education

### ABSTRACT

Microfinance institutions (MFIs) in the Philippines have gained considerable attention due to their crucial role in promoting financial inclusion and alleviating poverty. However, evaluating the risk-return profile of these MFIs poses a challenge due to the absence of standardized and validated instruments specifically designed for the microfinance sector. This study aimed to address this issue by developing a customized questionnaire, known as the gross loan portfolio risk-return questionnaire (GLP-RRQ), tailored to microfinance institutions operating in Occidental Mindoro, Philippines. A cross-sectional approach was employed as the research design for this quantitative study, and five microfinance institutions actively participated. To ensure the reliability of the questionnaire, Cronbach's alpha was conducted to assess its internal consistency. Furthermore, factor analysis was employed to examine the construct validity and identify underlying dimensions of risk and return. The findings revealed a high level of internal consistency across the questionnaire's components, indicating its reliability as an instrument for assessing microfinance institutions' loan portfolios. Consequently, it is recommended for broader adoption to evaluate the risk and financial performance of microfinance institutions' loan portfolios. By utilizing this instrument, stakeholders can make well-informed decisions and effectively manage the risks associated with microfinance institutions' loan portfolios.

**Keywords:** financial inclusion, gross loan portfolio risk-return questionnaire, microfinance institutions, portfolio management, risk management

# Impact of the Community Development Strategies for Organization (CDSO) Program Using Kirkpatrick Model

Jason G. Ramirez<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Occidental Mindoro State College, Barangay Labangan Poblacion, San Jose, Occidental Mindoro, Philippines

\* jason\_cbam@omsc.ph.education

## ABSTRACT

Community development initiatives are crucial for addressing social challenges in diverse contexts, particularly in the Philippines. However, implementing effective strategies tailored to specific communities remains a challenge. This study focused on the Community Development Strategies for Organization (CDSO) program in San Jose, Occidental Mindoro, considering the unique challenges of rural communities. The study aimed to comprehensively evaluate the CDSO program's impact using the Kirkpatrick Model, which addresses the deficiency in evaluating community development initiatives. The research investigated the program's effectiveness in empowering beneficiaries, fostering sustainable development, and enhancing economic growth. Employing an explanatory sequential mixed-methods approach, the study involved quantitative and qualitative phases. Quantitative data were collected from 100 beneficiaries using a structured questionnaire based on the Kirkpatrick Model. Qualitative data were gathered from semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions with 7 beneficiaries. The study adhered to ethical considerations, ensuring informed consent and confidentiality. The findings indicate high beneficiary satisfaction, particularly in the impact and benefits domain. The CDSO program effectively enhanced participants' knowledge and skills, leading to empowerment, sustainable impact, and collaborative growth. Moreover, the program positively influenced the growth of tofu production, sales, and revenue over three years. The evaluation of the CDSO program's impact using the Kirkpatrick Model underscores its effectiveness in driving positive outcomes in San Jose, Occidental Mindoro. The study's insights offer guidance for program improvement and inform decision-making for sustainable community development. Addressing limitations related to self-reported data and external factors, the study contributes to the evidence-based approach of community development interventions.

**Keywords:** community development, evaluation, impact, Philippines, sustainable development



## **Community Development for Agricultural Enhancement at HIPOCI (Association of Organic Farmers in Cianjur)**

Eleonora Valensia Stella<sup>1)</sup>, Anna Fatchiya<sup>2)</sup>

### **ABSTRACT**

Community development is a fundamental aspect contributing to the overall well-being of societies. This principle extends to the corporate realm through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs, often directed at nearby villages or communities to facilitate their development. HIPOCI, backed by PT Tirta Investama's CSR program, is situated in Gekbrong Village, Cianjur Regency, West Java, with a primary emphasis on organic and integrated farming. HIPOCI comprises individuals who were originally conventional farmers but made the transition to organic agriculture, resulting in substantial changes in their practices and knowledge. This study delves into the importance of community development for HIPOCI, the challenges faced during its implementation, and strategies to optimize the community's growth. The research methodology employed encompasses a comprehensive literature review and online data collection, including materials sourced from HIPOCI's website and Instagram. All gathered data are meticulously organized within a shared Google Drive accessible to all group members, facilitating subsequent data analysis. This study highlights the community's advocacy and capacity-building endeavors, such as advocating for government halal certification for Beras Orisa (HIPOCI's rice product), soliciting government support for tax amnesty training, cooperative formation, trade training, and conducting benchmarking studies with more advanced organic farmer groups. Furthermore, HIPOCI's community development extends its reach by forging partnerships and enhancing communication with organic farmer groups in Cianjur and neighboring areas, meeting the burgeoning market demand for organic agricultural products. Leveraging information technology, HIPOCI effectively markets itself through platforms such as Instagram (@beras.orisa), a dedicated website, and a blog, reinforcing its community branding efforts.

# THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY-BASED TOURISM THROUGH PARTNERSHIP SUPPORT

A. Risdawati Alwi Paluseri<sup>1\*</sup>; Yulianta<sup>1</sup>; Nyimas L. Letty Aziz<sup>1</sup>; Muhammad Fazri<sup>1</sup>; Syarah Siti  
Supriyanti<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Research and Innovation Agency

\* a.risdawati.ap@brin.go.id

## ABSTRACT

The tourism sector is closely related to the creative economy, because tourism activities are always related to what can be bought by the tourists in tourism destination areas. Therefore, the provision of creative economic products which are the local products is very much needed to increase regional income and provide benefits to the surrounding community. The Pandeglang Local Government is realizing this to revive the Tanjung Lesung tourism area. The community must be directly involved in tourism development. One of them is through the development of the local creative economic products. However, this has experienced obstacles due to various limitations ranging from equipment, skills, and to the limited number of people willing to get empowerment for the development of creative economic products in Tanjung Lesung. This study used a qualitative approach through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with relevant stakeholders. The results found that developing partnerships through the use of corporate social responsibility from the private sector can support community empowerment in the development of the local creative economic products. In addition, these activity increase awareness about the important role of stakeholders directly involved in improving community-based tourism.

**Keywords:** Community-Based Tourism, Creative Economic Products, Partnerships, Corporate Social Responsibility

# Exploring Sustainability Constraints: A Case Study of the UltraPed Program in Betara Kanan Village, West Tanjung Jabung District

Yovian Reynard Stanley<sup>1</sup>; Hana Indriana<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>IPB University, Jl. Raya Dramaga Bogor 16680 West Java, Indonesia

\* hanaindriana@apps.ipb.ac.id

## ABSTRACT

Betara Kanan Village is one of the villages situated in West Tanjung Jabung District. One of the community development programs implemented in the village is known as UltraPed. This program is dedicated to empowering the women of the village to process pedada fruit into various economically valuable products such as powdered beverages, bottled drinks, syrups, candies, jams, and chips.

Despite efforts to ensure program sustainability, the UltraPed program ceased to operate. This research aims analyze the constraints that contributed to the discontinuation of the UltraPed program. The study was conducted in Betara Kanan Village, Kuala Betara Subdistrict, West Tanjung Jabung District, Jambi, using observation and interview methods. The research findings highlight several constraints that led to the discontinuation of the UltraPed program, including the insufficient strength of newly formed business groups, inadequate government support, limited engagement of stakeholders such as NGOs, the private sector, and academia, as well as a lack of clear market certainty.

**Keywords:** Constraints, UltraPed program, Sustainability

## Multi-Stakeholder and Multi-Level Governance: Community Empowerment Strategy based on Yard Utilization in Neglasari Village

Dhiya Dwi Islamiyati<sup>1</sup>; Nesya Aslami Boru Sembiring<sup>2</sup>; Rafi Yasir Amri<sup>3</sup>; Fauzan Naufal R<sup>4</sup>; Suci Amaliawati<sup>5</sup>; Lies Nurwanti<sup>6</sup>; Sidiq Grahita<sup>7</sup>; Aulia Rahmi<sup>8</sup>; Ananda Firsta<sup>9</sup>; A. Nur Fajar<sup>10</sup>; Nadiya Tsaniya<sup>11</sup>; Queena Qurrata<sup>12</sup>; Saadul Rijal<sup>13</sup>; Arsiliani<sup>14</sup>; Rendy Andriansyah<sup>15</sup>; Hana Indriana<sup>16\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Communication and Community Development Sciences, FEMA IPB University, 16680 Indonesia

\* E-mail of corresponding author ([dhiyadwi@apps.ipb.ac.id](mailto:dhiyadwi@apps.ipb.ac.id))

### ABSTRACT

Neglasari Village is located in Dramaga District, Bogor Regency, which has quite large potential in the agricultural sector. People in Neglasari Village have not used their home gardens for agriculture.

Therefore, the home yard must be utilized optimally for personal consumption and to increase selling value so that it can increase people's income. Neglasari Village implements a program for utilizing home gardens through Family Medicinal Plant (FMP) conservation which aims to improve the economy of the Neglasari Village community and encourage the community to be more productive. This research aims to analyze organizational management and the roles of various stakeholders and various levels as a step in developing networks in program implementation. This research was conducted using the observation method. In its implementation, this program carries out multi-stakeholder and multi-level network development by involving various stakeholders such as the Village Head, Village Secretary, Babinsa, PKK, RT and RW as a form of strategy for empowering the Neglasari Village community. Apart from that, this program builds a partnership network with PT Gondowangi and Biofarmaka to support program implementation and so that this program can be sustainable.

**Keywords:** Conservation, Family Medicinal Plant, Network Development





## **Digital Capital and Community Intervention in Developing the Potential of Local Superior Product for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Jambi**

### **ABSTRACT**

The potential development of local superior products, especially MSME, should be transformed into a digital business. Expanding and reaching the market network needs to be done as an effort to resist MSME actors during the national economic storm due to Covid-19. Adaptation to the digital economy at the marketplace is a curative solution to the problem of the community's economic downturn. This article aims to review community interventions in empowering MSME business activists by utilizing digital capital, digital marketing of local superior products, as well as models of collective social action for business units through a multi-platform market workshop ecosystem. The method used is qualitative with a phenomenological approach.

Collecting data through interviews, observations, and literature studies. The results of this study indicate that digital capital is a capacity requirement that needs to be internalized and intervened by business actors to transform into a digital business. In addition, digital capital empowerment is carried out with the CBLP approach, namely the involvement of local communities who have digital skills and competencies in developing local products, such as designing, managing digital resources (multi-market locations and digital promotions) and local products, decision making to profit sharing. Which is based on the principle of equality for MSME actors.

*Keywords:* digital capital; community intervention; Local Superior Products; marketplace

## POOR URBAN COMMUNITY ADAPTIVE CAPACITY AND ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN COMMUNITY RESILIENCE AFTER THE PANDEMIC OF COVID-19

Nurmala K. Pandjaitan<sup>1</sup>, Sriwulan F. Falatehan<sup>1</sup>, Lukman Hakim<sup>1</sup>, Ratri Virianita<sup>1</sup>, Garnieta F. Utami<sup>1</sup>, Athaya N. Raniah<sup>1</sup>, Fredian T. Nasdian<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Communication and Community Development Sciences, Faculty of Human Ecology, IPB University

\*) Corresponding e-mail: [nurmala\\_katrina@apps.ipb.ac.id](mailto:nurmala_katrina@apps.ipb.ac.id)

### ABSTRACT

The development of ecotourism areas provides opportunities for the surrounding urban poor to improve their welfare in response to the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Poor urban communities located around tourist sites are expected to be able to participate in ecotourism activities as a way to bounce back after being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The aim of this research is to analyse the adaptive capacity and potential of poor communities to participate in the development of ecotourism areas. The research was carried out using a mixed-methods approach, namely participatory techniques in the form of focus group discussions in groups of men and women, as well as a survey of 60 residents of poor urban communities around the Situ Gede ecotourism area, Bogor City. The results of the participatory engineering mapping method show that the community has potential economic activities to participate in ecotourism institutions such as cultivating and processing purple taro plants, hydroponics, and snack food products. Community residents, both men and women, already have experience and skills in these economic activities. The community also has high social capital with a participative community leadership style, so collective action is highly accumulated among community members. This shows that poor urban communities have sufficient adaptive capacity to build community resilience after the COVID-19 pandemic through ecotourism institutions in their environment. Communities can develop various tourism packages to open up employment opportunities and opportunities for community members, supported by collaborative networks with local government, NGOs, business entities, and universities

### 3. Cross Cutting

## Gender Stereotype Analysis Of Productive Role Beach Woman

Paru Ramadhan<sup>1</sup>, Rizki Aditya Putra<sup>2</sup>, Bayu Eka Yulian<sup>3</sup>, Hana Indriana<sup>4 1,2,3,4</sup>Departement of  
Communication and Community Development, IPB University, Bogor  
16680, Indonesia.

ramadhanparu@apps.ipb.ac.id<sup>1</sup>, riztya302@gmail.com<sup>2</sup>, bayueka@apps.ipb.ac.id<sup>3</sup>, hanaindriana@apps.ipb.ac.id<sup>4</sup>

### ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of coastal communities that tend to adhere to a patriarchal culture has a major influence on the social order of society. Moreover, the view that identifies women with domestic work seems to assume that women have no real contribution to development. In their daily lives, discriminatory practices are often found that limit women to many opportunities and resources recognized by the state. Women are socialized as figures who can obey everything, try to stay away from conflict and give in to the interests of others. Over time, the role of women has shifted to the economic sector. Women actively earn a living in the public sphere to fulfill the needs of their households. This research aims to provide an understanding that with synergy between the government and extension workers, this stereotype can be dispelled. Culture should instill the view that women are an important element in the family and help in the development of the country. The method used in this research is a literature study in the form of journal articles and books related to the topic.

Keywords: Coastal women, coastal communities, gender stereotypes.

**Keywords:** Coastal women, coastal communities, gender stereotypes.

## The Structure and Form of the Society Sindang Barang Cultural Village in the Preservation of Sundanese Culture

Adinda Puti Shafa Sakinah<sup>1</sup>; Andrini Risman Putri<sup>2</sup>; Intifadhah Kayla Anwari<sup>3</sup>; Martina Silitonga<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Departement of Communication Science and Community Development, Faculty of Human Ecology, Institut Pertanian Bogor, Kampus IPB Dramaga Bogor 16680.

[adindashafa@apps.ipb.ac.id](mailto:adindashafa@apps.ipb.ac.id)

<sup>2</sup>Departement of Communication Science and Community Development, Faculty of Human Ecology, Institut Pertanian Bogor, Kampus IPB Dramaga Bogor 16680.

[andriniputri@apps.ipb.ac.id](mailto:andriniputri@apps.ipb.ac.id)

<sup>3</sup>Departement of Communication Science and Community Development, Faculty of Human Ecology, Institut Pertanian Bogor, Kampus IPB Dramaga Bogor 16680.

[kaylaaanwari@apps.ipb.ac.id](mailto:kaylaaanwari@apps.ipb.ac.id)

<sup>4</sup>Departement of Communication Science and Community Development, Faculty of Human Ecology, Institut Pertanian Bogor, Kampus IPB Dramaga Bogor 16680.

[martinasilitonga@apps.ipb.ac.id](mailto:martinasilitonga@apps.ipb.ac.id)

### ABSTRACT

Culture is a lifestyle that develops in a group or society and is passed down from generation to generation. The erosion of modernization, which has developed due to the flow of globalization, has penetrated all aspects of people's daily life, making it very difficult to avoid. The existence of structures in society is very important in helping maintain culture to continue to be passed on to the next generation. The establishment of a cultural village is an alternative tourism package that is attractively packaged and becomes a means of cultural promotion, so that the preservation of culture will become increasingly known to the wider community. This research aims to analyze the structure and form of the Sindang Barang Cultural Village community as a tourist attraction in preserving Sundanese culture. Determination of the research location was carried out purposively. This research method uses qualitative to obtain primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained through interviews at the research location, and secondary data was obtained through journals and literature related to this research. The results of the research state that there is a diversity of cultural values, including Ngabungbang, Rebo Wekasan, Alms of vegetables, and Preservation of Traditional Arts. Based on the form of social structure, there are levels in terms of economy, education, power and honor.

**Keywords:** Culture, Form of Social Structure, Preservation, Sindang Barang Village.

# The Impact of Ecotourism Development: Livelihood Structure as well as Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change in the Rural Household

Muhamad Lutfi Imanuloh<sup>1\*</sup>; Ekawati Sri Wahyuni<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Communication and community development program, Faculty of Human Ecology, IPB University, Dramaga Bogor 16680, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Communication and community development program, Faculty of Human Ecology, IPB University, Dramaga Bogor 16680, Indonesia

\* lutfiimanuloh14@gmail.com

## ABSTRACT

Ecotourism is a tourism activity that relies on natural and environmental conditions as a tourist destination. The presence of ecotourism can affect the livelihood conditions of rural households around the tourism area. In addition, ecotourism can also be an activity for climate change adaptation and mitigation. and mitigation of climate change. The purpose of this research is to analyze the change in the livelihood structure of rural households due to the presence of ecotourism and how climate change adaptation and mitigation activities are carried out by households in ecotourism areas. This research uses mixed methods. The results showed that the development of ecotourism development causes changes in social, human, physical, and financial livelihood capital. This research also found a new livelihood structure on the non-farm, namely tourism. Ecotourism activities can also be an adaptation and mitigation of climate change which can also be an activity to preserve ecotourism areas so that they are more sustainable. ecotourism areas to make them more sustainable.

**Keywords:** Adaptation, Climate Change, Ecotourism, Mitigation, Livelihood Structure

## Strengthening Employment Through Sustainable Rural Industrialization Bambling Global Event Tourism in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone

Caswiyono Rusydie Cakrawangsa<sup>1</sup>, Lala M. Kolopaking<sup>1</sup>, Rilus Kinseng<sup>1</sup>, Pudji Muljono<sup>2</sup>

Rural Sociology Study Program, Faculty of Human Ecology, IPB University<sup>1</sup> Communication

Development Study Program, Faculty of Human Ecology, IPB University<sup>2</sup>

\*cakrarusydie@apps.ipb.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

Development in Indonesia tends to prioritize economic growth and ignores strengthening human resources and preserving natural resources. Through qualitative research, it was shown that the development of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (SEZ) was indeed developed to prioritize the provision of physical facilities and infrastructure to grow the economy, without being balanced by adequate plans to increase the capacity of the surrounding village community and develop tourism on an eco-tourism basis. There is no systematic effort to include village communities in the tourism sector development master plan through the Mandalika SEZ. In addition, it was found that there was no effort from capital based global tourism managers to integrate tourist destinations that had been pioneered by village communities, such as cultural tourism, ecotourism, crafts and local food. Preparing the competencies of village community members to be part of the development of facilities and infrastructure is not going well. This gives rise to a conflictual development model between the community and global tourism managers which will become a driver of regional economic growth and state income. From this study there are solution steps to this social problem. Increasing the competence of village residents through the development of Community Work Training Centers in buffer villages to balance tourism development in the Mandalika SEZ. The process was developed through collaboration between local government, central government, universities and non-governmental organizations. There are symptoms, now village residents are starting to become entrepreneurs and have access to become tourism workers from the Mandalika SEZ. The idea of a consensual model cannot be sustainable without affirmative policies and changes in the perspective of various parties through rural industrialization with a sustainable development dimension based on tourism development in communities and villages as an inseparable part of global event tourism.

**Keywords:** Community, Rural Employment, Special Economic Zone

## **Technology and Innovation as an Element of Community Development in the Yard Utilization Program through Family Medicinal Plant (FMP) Conservation in Neglasari Village**

Nesya Aslami Boru Sembiring<sup>1</sup>, Dhiya Dwi Islamiyati<sup>2</sup>, Fauzan N. Raksanagara<sup>3</sup>, Rafi Y. Amri<sup>4</sup>, Suci Amaliawati<sup>5</sup>, Lies Nurwanti<sup>6</sup>, Sidiq G. Fathurrahman<sup>7</sup>, Aulia R. N. Sipahutar<sup>8</sup>, Ananda F. K. Putri<sup>9</sup>, A. N. F. Oktaviani<sup>10</sup>, Nadiya T. Zahroh<sup>11</sup>, Queena Q. Aini<sup>12</sup>, Saadul Rijal<sup>13</sup>, Arsiliani<sup>14</sup>, R. Andriansyah<sup>15</sup>, Hana Indriana<sup>16</sup>

IPB University, Kampus IPB, Jl. Raya Dramaga, Babakan, Kec. Dramaga, Kabupaten Bogor, Jawa Barat  
16680

[nesyaslami@apps.ipb.ac.id](mailto:nesyaslami@apps.ipb.ac.id)

### **ABSTRACT**

Public health and the local economic development are the crucial things in the process of sustainable development. Neglasari Village is one of the villages located in Bogor Regency that has a majority of residents who have a yard of land but it has not been utilized optimally in an agricultural sector. The program for utilizing home yard land through the conservation of family medicinal plants (FMP) is an innovative solution that is studied in this article, with a focus on the use of technology and innovation as an element of community development. This yard land utilization program aims to improve the health and income of the community through planting, utilizing and conserving family medicinal plants. This research wants to see how effective technology and innovation is as an important element in the success of a community development program. The research method used in this article is participant observation. The research results found that the technology and innovation aspect in the form of greenhouses, barcodes and website programs have been integrated into a community development program based on the use of yard land for FMP conservation in Neglasari Village.

Technology and innovation is also able to increase the efficiency and positive impact of the program and help increase the capacity of the Neglasari Village community.

**Keywords:** Technology and innovation; Community development; Family medicinal plant, Yard land

## The Role of Women in the Family towards Post-Covid Family Resilience Efforts in Jatiendah Village

Silalahi, Valentino<sup>1</sup>

Silalahi, Valentino<sup>1</sup>

{valentinosilalahi@apps.ipb.ac.id<sup>1</sup>}

**Abstract.** Resilience is the effort of a community or a particular group to move from a dangerous or unstable zone to a more stable state. Resilience can occur in any particular group, including families as a unit of social life. After the outbreak has affected all areas of people's lives, the family, as a unit of community life, requires resilience efforts to get through a difficult time during the pandemic. Of course, the role of all actors in the household is necessary for the success of this resilience. Therefore, a study was conducted on the role of women in family resilience efforts after the outbreak in Jatiendah Village.

**Keywords:** Gender, Participation.



## Agricultural Fiscal Decentralization: The Role of Local Governments in the Development of the Agricultural Sector

Muhammad Fazri<sup>1\*</sup>; Yulia Setia Lestari<sup>1</sup>; Nur Hadiati Endah<sup>1</sup>; Nailatalmuna Nitrasatri Atmaja<sup>1</sup>;  
A. Risdawati Alwi Paluseri<sup>1</sup>; Syarah Siti Suprianti<sup>1</sup>;

<sup>1</sup>National Research and Innovation Agency

\* muhammad.fazri@brin.go.id

### ABSTRACT

The agricultural sector contributes around 9.22% to Indonesia's GDP. The central government itself is also very focused on developing this sector. It is proven that the agricultural budget reaches 100.7 trillion in 2023 and is planned to increase by 7.8% in 2024. But the proportion of agriculture continues to decline from year to year. Many studies have been done to see why this phenomenon occurs. There are many factors that influence it, be it from land degradation to lack of interest from young farmers. However, very few analysts have analyzed whether the role of local governments is in line with that of the central government in the development of the agricultural sector. Therefore, this study will try to see the extent of the role of local governments, especially in budget support and its effect on the contribution of the agricultural sector to the Provincial GRDP and make a model in the role of local governments in supporting of the agricultural sector. This study uses quantitative and qualitative approaches where quantitative approaches are used to see the relationship between local government budget support to the contribution of the agricultural sector to GDP. Meanwhile, qualitative approaches are used to build models of local government support. The data used were secondary data with subjects of 34 provinces in Indonesia, and primary data through Focus Group Discussions with relevant stakeholders. The results found that there is still low local government support for the agricultural sector and there is a relationship between the local government budget and the contribution of the agricultural sector. The form of local government support (fiscal decentralization) can be through 3 channels, namely through Assistance for farmer, Requesting Regional Financial Institutions and providing a portion of the regional government budget for interest subsidies for Regional Banks, and Making regulations.

**Keywords:** Agricultural Development, Fiscal Decentralization, Local Government

## **Farmers' Children's Perception and Work Interest in the Horticultural Agriculture Sector**

Arlen Elvide Ariyanto Sudi; Arif Satria; Alfian Helmi Department of Communication Science and Community Development

IPB University, Bogor,

\* E-mail of corresponding author: [elvidearlensudi@apps.ipb.ac.id](mailto:elvidearlensudi@apps.ipb.ac.id)

The agricultural sector is an important sector for the survival of the people, especially horticultural agriculture. Behind that, farmers are the actors who play an important role in running farming in the ornamental plant agricultural sector. However, there are problems such as the increasing average age of farmers and the declining interest of the younger generation in the world of agriculture. Agriculture is dominated by old farmers because the younger generation prefers other sectors rather than agriculture. Therefore, farmer regeneration is an important issue to be discussed. This research looks at the characteristics of farm children as factors that influence the interests and decisions of farmer children to contribute to the agricultural sector. The purpose of this study is to see the effect of individual characteristics and external factors on the aspects of cognition, conation, and affection as a work interest. The method used in this study is a quantitative method with a questionnaire as an instrument and is supported by qualitative data through in-depth interviews and observation.

**Keyword:** Self characteristics, perception, cognition, conation, affection

## Decoding Digitalization in Rural Economic Landscapes: Insights from West Java Villages

Purnama Alamsyah<sup>1,2\*</sup>; Eki Karsani Apriliyadi<sup>1</sup>; Kusnandar<sup>3</sup>; Dian  
Prihadyanti<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research Centre for Social Welfare, Village, and Connectivity, National Research and  
Innovation Agency, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Graduate Student. School of Architecture, Planning and Policy Development. Bandung  
Institute of Technology, Jl. Ganesa 10, Bandung, West Java, Indonesia <sup>3</sup>Research Centre of Population, National  
Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia

\* E-mail: purn008@brin.go.id

### ABSTRACT

This study systematically examines the nexus between digital transformation and economic progression within the context of 500 select villages in West Java. A quantitative analysis was conducted using the Positive Deviant Approach, which was based on comprehensive datasets from the West Java Development Village Index (IDM) and the West Java Digital Village Index. Emphasis was placed on the integration of three pivotal indices from the Development Village Index (IDM): the Economic Resilience Index (IKE), Social Resilience Index (IKS), and Environmental Resilience Index (IKL) to provide a multifaceted understanding of village development dynamics in the context of village digital transformation. The findings elucidate a complex interplay: while a pronounced degree of digital adaptation was discernible across villages, it only sometimes led to significant economic enhancement. Crucially, the research underscores that robust socio-environmental underpinnings modulate the efficacy of digital strategies for economic betterment. The outcomes of this investigation underscore the imperative of an integrated approach to village digitalization, where technological advancements are harmoniously aligned with socio-environmental imperatives to ensure sustainable economic growth.

**Keywords:** digital villages, development villages, digital transformation, positive deviant approach

## **Collaborative Governance in Addressing Stunting in the Bajau Community in Buton Regency**

Agung Muhammad Siradj<sup>1</sup>; Sudarmono<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri

E-mail : agung.sirad1405@gmail.com<sup>1</sup>, sudarmono@ipdn.ac.id<sup>2</sup>

### **ABSTRACT**

Stunting poses a challenge in the field of health on the path to Indonesia Emas 2045. In pursuit of the SDGs, this research aims to understand how collaborative governance between the Buton district government and other stakeholders related to stunting issues can collaborate and contribute to reducing stunting rates, particularly within the Bajau ethnic community residing in the Buton region. Due to their long-standing isolation above the sea, the Bajo/Bajau people have a lower level of well-being compared to other ethnic communities in Buton. Through a descriptive qualitative approach, the researcher found that while collaboration has been effective at the governmental level, there are still several obstacles, such as suboptimal private sector involvement and a low level of health awareness among the Bajau community.

**Keywords:** Stunting, Collaborative, Bajau, Local Government, and Regulation.



## Implementation of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion at Universities

Anna Fatchiya<sup>1</sup>, Dyah Retna Puspita<sup>2</sup>, Asri Sulistiowati

<sup>1</sup>Department of Science Communication and Community Development,  
Faculty of Human Ecology, IPB University

\* annafa@apps.ipb.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (KKGIS) or Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) is important as mainstreaming in policy and management in higher education. The aim of this research is to analyze the extent to which KKGIS has been implemented in higher education. The research was conducted at three higher education loci in Western Indonesia, namely at IPB University, Andalas University Padang, and Satya Wacana University Salatiga. Data collection was carried out using Focus Group Discussion (FGD) in two groups. The first group is the group of lecturers who teach the course and the second group is lecturers who have researched this issue. In-depth interviews were also conducted with the leaders of each university, namely the chancellor or his/her deputy, the dean of social affairs and science, the head of LPPM, and the head of gender studies/studies. Secondary data was also collected to strengthen the analysis. The research results show that there is still a gender gap in the three higher education which can be seen from the dominance of men in high positions, both structurally and functionally. The selection and placement process in higher education is gender neutral, that is, it does not consider the problems, potential and needs of men and women. As for the provision of facilities and infrastructure, it is not yet fully gender responsive and friendly to disabled people. In the teaching aspect, holding lectures and courses with content about gender, family, children and disabilities is more accessible to students from social humanities (social science) study programs than students from science and technology/exact one.

**Keywords:** Gender equality, Social inclusion, university,



## Exploring the Identity of Nine Villages in Central Java through Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) Lens and Approaches

Nisrina Nadhifah Rahman

<sup>1</sup>Yayasan Humanis dan Inovasi Sosial (affiliated with Hivos) [nrahman@hsi.foundation](mailto:nrahman@hsi.foundation)

### ABSTRACT

Fisherfolk Empowerment for Climate Resilience and Sustainability (FOCUS) project has a desired change to build integrated coastal management for a sustainable food system for the fisherfolk community, including women in Central Java. Until December 2026, FOCUS will strive to achieve stronger participation of coastal populations in Batang, Kendal, Semarang, Demak, and Jepara in decision-making and to promote a more sustainable balance between the use and conservation of marine resources. Yayasan Humanis dan Inovasi Sosial (affiliated with Hivos) leads the consortium, with KIARA, PKSPL-IPB and WALHI. Since July 2023, FOCUS team was orchestrating the baseline study and the creation of village profiles. Our approach centers on employing participatory and inclusive data collection methodologies, ensuring a profound level of engagement from all members of the targeted villages. Data that illustrates the condition of the nine targeted villages must be comprehensive and participative, thoroughly encompassing the socio-gender, economic, and ecological factors. Our intention is to incorporate precise details to ensure the project's capacity to facilitate decision making grounded in evidence, amplify its influence, and secure sustainability. This process entails the identification and analysis of accessible resources and prevailing limitations, encompassing constraints both in structural and relational dimensions. An integrated Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) analysis remains at the core of the entire process through continuously questioning assumptions about GESI, particularly related to changes in access and control, including specific power dynamics and experiences of inequalities faced by the communities. This ensures that interventions effectively benefit all members of the target communities, addressing inequalities and promoting social inclusion. The project aims to identify and tackle dynamics related to GESI that may influence the system and hinder meaningful participation and opportunities for marginalized and excluded groups.

**Keywords:** Gender, Inclusion, Village, Central Java, Fisherfolk



## Longwe Women Empowerment Analysis on P2WKSS Program of Kampong Pamoyanan

Annisa Salsabila<sup>1</sup>; Ratri Virianita<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Communication and Community Development Sciences  
Faculty of Human Ecology IPB University

\* Email: [ratru\\_v@apps.ipb.ac.id](mailto:ratru_v@apps.ipb.ac.id)

### ABSTRACT

The P2WKSS program is a program of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection which is implemented with the intention of increasing the role of women in development to create quality family. This study aims to analyze the empowerment of women assisted by the P2WKSS program according to Longwe's women empowerment analysis framework. This study used a survey method with questionnaires and interview guides as data collection tools. Respondents consisted of 50 women assisted by the P2WKSS program who were selected by cluster random sampling in Kampong Pamoyanan, Sukamekar Village, Sukaraja District, Sukabumi Regency, West Java. Data collected were analyzed descriptively and presented in the form of frequency tables, interview quotes and narratives. The results showed that most respondents were less empowered. However, most respondents were highly participative in the program and had control in their family. The need for the implementation of the P2WKSS program is not only intended to increase the role of women in realizing quality families but also to increase women's empowerment in achieving quality families.

**Keywords:** Longwe gender analysis; P2WKSS program; women empowerment

## Effectiveness of 'Tugdaan' Infomercial in Crisis Communication Management for Medium-sized Enterprises in San Jose, Occidental Mindoro

<sup>1</sup>Leomar Christian G. Nielo, <sup>2</sup>Jason G. Ramirez,

<sup>3</sup>Lourd Theodore G. Gante, <sup>4</sup>Krizz Marlo Ian G. Nielo

<sup>1</sup>Instructor III, College of Arts, Sciences, and Technology, <sup>2</sup>Instructor I, College of Business, Administration, and Management,

<sup>3</sup>Instructor I, College of Arts, Sciences, and Technology

<sup>4</sup>Instructor I, School of Hospitality Management

<sup>2</sup>[jason\\_cbam@omsc.ph](mailto:jason_cbam@omsc.ph), education

### ABSTRAK

In the era of digital advancement, the pervasive influence of social media and online platforms has exponentially amplified the reach and rapidity of information dissemination. Consequently, organizations are compelled not only to exhibit promptness in their crisis communication but also to demonstrate precision and openness. The potential escalation of crises due to misinformation underscores the necessity for meticulousness. Despite the acknowledged significance of managing crisis communication, a noticeable void exists in research that appraises the efficacy of specific communication interventions within the context of the Philippines. Against this backdrop, the present study undertook the development of an infomercial as a solution to this predicament. Employing a quantitative research design, the study employed a pre-test and post-test survey questionnaire administered to a purposefully selected cohort of 71 managers hailing from medium-sized enterprises. Leveraging a paired t-test, the study facilitated a meaningful juxtaposition of pre-test and post-test scores. The outcomes revealed a substantial contrast in the comprehension of bookkeeping concepts before and after exposure to the 'Tugdaan' infomercial. Based on these findings, the study suggests that both organizations and educational institutions embrace captivating multimedia resources such as the 'Tugdaan' infomercial. This strategic utilization of multimedia resources is proposed to augment crisis communication knowledge among managers, fostering an enriched grasp of efficacious strategies. Consequently, this could fortify organizational readiness and responsiveness, ultimately contributing to an improved crisis management framework.

**Keywords:** *crisis communication management, infomercial, medium-sized enterprises*

## Gandrung Dance from Banyuwangi: Between Mysticism and Cultural Preservation

Muhammad Raihan Syaikhul Huda<sup>1\*</sup>; Fedora Illahi<sup>2</sup>, Zafira Ilma Fitri<sup>3</sup>, Alfiah Ayu Hapsari<sup>4</sup>, Sefhia Widya Prasetyo<sup>5</sup>, Hana Indriana<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1,5,6</sup> Department of Communication and Community Development, Kamper street, Babakan, District. Dramaga, Bogor Regency, West Java 16680

<sup>2,3,4</sup> Department of statistics, Jalan Meranti, District. Dramaga, Bogor Regency, West Java 16680

\* raihansyaikhul@apps.ipb.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

The KKN film in Penari Village is an interesting horror genre film and tells the story of an urban legend about the story of a group of students who did KKN in a village. However, the film shows a regional dance which is considered to be Gandrung Dance from a city which is thought to be Banyuwangi. Various community groups have different views on the dance in the film, including the managers of the Gandrung dance studio in Banyuwangi. The aim of this research is to analyze the views of dance studio managers regarding the mysticism of gandrung dance in the KKN film in Penari Village and its influence on the preservation of gandrung dance as authentic Banyuwangi culture. The research was carried out using a qualitative method approach and using guided questions to 2 dance studio managers and 2 cultural workers. The results of the research show that community groups in Banyuwangi Village view the element of mysticism associated with the KKN film in Penari Village as a form of spice to attract the interest of viewers to watch. However, the community also believes that there is a need for prior discussion with cultural experts and local communities regarding the involvement of a culture in a film so that the meaning is in accordance with its original meaning. When the meaning displayed is not the same, it can affect the sustainability of cultural preservation. However, the public is of the view that this mystical impression has no influence on the behavior of the Z generation in Banyuwangi to continue preserving the gandrung dance culture. The understanding and knowledge possessed by Generation Z is a major factor and is a sign that they understand their own culture.

**Keywords:** gandrung dance, mystical, KKN di Desa Penaris's movie, cultural preservation.

## **Clean and Healthy Living Behavior in Traditional Market Communities from an Ecological Anthropological Perspective**

Afriel Amar Ar Rasyid<sup>1</sup>; Hana Indriana<sup>2</sup>; Rizky Aditya Putra<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Communication and community development, IPB University, Bogor 16680, Indonesia.

[afrielrasyid@apps.ipb.ac.id](mailto:afrielrasyid@apps.ipb.ac.id)<sup>1</sup>, [hanaindriana@apps.ipb.ac.id](mailto:hanaindriana@apps.ipb.ac.id)<sup>2</sup>, [riztya302@gmail.com](mailto:riztya302@gmail.com)<sup>3</sup>

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### **ABSTRACT**

Clean and Healthy Life Behavior (PHBS) is very important to implement in traditional market environments in an effort to improve people's quality of life. Factors that support the implementation of this include sanitation, building conditions, waste management, and the behavior of sellers and buyers. In the context of ecological anthropology, clean and healthy living behavior in traditional markets is caused by habit factors originating from the daily routines and culture of society which are passed down from generation to generation and are the result of interactions between humans and the environment. Therefore, ecological anthropology can be a reference in understanding PHBS in traditional markets and provide solutions for improving behavior and the environment as well as having a positive impact on all traditional market communities.

**Keywords:** PHBS; ecological anthropology; traditional market communities.

## **Community Assessment of the Village's Potential for Situgede Ecotourism Development, Bogor, Indonesia**

Siti Amanah, Annisa Utami Seminar

<sup>1,2</sup>Department of Communication Science and Community Development, Faculty of Human Ecology, IPB University, IPB Dramaga Campus, Bogor  
16680, Indonesia

[\\*siti\\_amanah@apps.ipb.ac.id](mailto:*siti_amanah@apps.ipb.ac.id)

### **ABSTRACT**

The research aims to learn community assessment of the village's potential for agro-ecotourism development. The research offers a new approach to assessing village potential for ecotourism engagement by the community. The study employs a sustainable livelihood analysis (SLA) and community of practice (CoP) as the foundation for community empowerment. Situgede Village of Bogor City Indonesia is the case study. It has a diverse ecosystem. Primary data was collected through in-depth interviews, focused group discussions (FGDs), field observation, and visits. Secondary data was gathered from ecotourism reports, research articles, and other documents. The key informants were village leaders, community group representatives, local tourist providers, local

government staff, and field extension workers. FGDs on community assessment were held and facilitated by the researchers. A visit to ecovillage based on the community was arranged to allow the community groups to learn directly from others. The research confirmed that Situgede Village is valuable as an ecotourism destination because of its beautiful lakes, forest and scenery, attraction, water sports, and various agricultural products of community enterprises. However, there are some obstacles that need to be overcome in terms of limited community capacity in managing eco-tourism, road and supporting infrastructure, and financial capital. There are various small-medium enterprises that offer goods and services for ecotourism, and some of them running the business for more than two decades. To conclude, a unique and diverse ecosystem and community engagement contribute to ecotourism development. The CoP approach allows the community to strengthen competencies in providing ecotourism services towards sustainable livelihood.

**Keywords:** *community, ecotourism, empowerment, rural extension, sustainable livelihood*

## The Effectiveness of Social Media As a Promotional Media in Tourism Village Areas

Azka Syahfira Affandi<sup>1</sup>; Justikarin Damar Pramanik<sup>2</sup>; Michelle Lola Zefanya<sup>3</sup>;  
Hana Nurkhaliza<sup>4</sup>, Indah Setyawati<sup>4</sup>

Departemen Sains Komunikasi dan Pengembangan Masyarakat, Fakultas Ekologi Manusia,  
Institut

Pertanian Bogor, Dramaga Bogor, +622518622642, 16680, Indonesia

\*Email: [azkasyahfira@apps.ipb.ac.id](mailto:azkasyahfira@apps.ipb.ac.id)<sup>1</sup>; [25082003justikarin@apps.ipb.ac.id](mailto:25082003justikarin@apps.ipb.ac.id)<sup>2</sup>;  
[michellezefanya@apps.ipb.ac.id](mailto:michellezefanya@apps.ipb.ac.id)<sup>3</sup>; [hananurkhaliza@apps.ipb.ac.id](mailto:hananurkhaliza@apps.ipb.ac.id)<sup>4</sup>;  
[indahsetyawati@apps.ipb.ac.id](mailto:indahsetyawati@apps.ipb.ac.id)<sup>5</sup>;

\*Number phone: 087780438704<sup>1</sup>, 087777106974<sup>2</sup>, 085156892495, 081280019661<sup>4</sup>,  
085887095720<sup>5</sup>

### ABSTRAK

**Abstract** The use of social media has a great influence on many sectors, one of them is in business sectors. With a very large number of active users, it can be used as a means of promotion. With a wide reach, promotions can be further optimized to introduce and attract tourists. The purpose of this study is to analyze the comparison of the effectiveness of social media as a promotional medium for tourism villages derived from several sources of scientific papers. This study uses a qualitative method using primary and secondary data generated from interviews with lecturers and students who live in West Java and the literature study. The results showed that social media is quite effective in increasing the income of local residents compared to other promotional means such as pamphlets and direct messages. However, the management of social media accounts must still be considered so that they are can reach the maximum benefit.

**Keywords:** Social Media, Promotional Media, Village Tourism

## Urgency of Agricultural Extension with a Gender Perspective

Dyah Retna Puspita<sup>1</sup>, Anna Fatchiya<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Communication and Community Development Sciences, Faculty of  
Human Ecology, IPB University, Jl. Kamper Kampus Dramaga  
\* dyahrpuspita1964@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

Based on 2013 Agricultural Census data, of the 31 million farmers in Indonesia, the number of female farmers is only 7.34 million or 23.16 percent. The majority (24.36 million or 76.84 percent) are male farmers. Even though they are small, the existence of these women farmers needs attention because their contribution is not small. For this reason, this paper aims to examine: (1) the contribution of women farmers in Indonesia, (2) the practical and strategic gender needs of women farmers and (3) the extent to which agricultural extension has met that needs of women farmers. The results of the study show the large contribution of women in the agricultural sector. However, efforts to increase their role through advisory activity are still oriented towards meeting short-term practical gender needs and are not yet oriented towards achieving their strategic needs. This makes them still vulnerable to experiencing gender injustice which results in gender gaps.

**Keywords:** female farmer, practical and strategic gender need, gender equality





## Negative Framing in Educational Videos and its Effect on Adolescent Girls' Perception of Iron-Folic Acid Supplement Consumption

Annisa Utami Seminar<sup>1\*</sup>; Zaid Hilmi Sulaiman Pamungkas<sup>1</sup>; Sarwititi Sarwoprasodjo<sup>1</sup>, Ali Khomsan<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Communication and Community Development Sciences, Faculty of Human Ecology, IPB University

<sup>2</sup>Department of Community Nutrition, Faculty of Human Ecology, IPB University

\* seminar-annisa@apps.ipb.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

Prevention of anemia in adolescents has been identified as a key government program to reduce the high stunting rate in Indonesia. This initiative involves providing free Iron-folic acid supplements (IFAS) to adolescent girls through schools, with the aim of encouraging behavior change in terms of IFAS consumption. The Indonesian Ministry of Health has developed communication products such as educational videos, posters, and leaflets to promote this behavior change. This study aimed to compare the effect of positive and negative framing in educational videos on female students' perceptions regarding the importance of IFAS. The research utilized a quantitative method and was conducted with 90 female students selected from two high schools in Dramaga and Ciampea, Bogor Regency. Respondents were divided equally into two groups: one watching positive-framing videos and the other watching negative-framing videos. Data were analyzed using a Two-way ANOVA. The results revealed that videos with negative framing had a significant influence on the perceptions of female students regarding IFAS (sig. 0.027, p-value <0.05). However, videos with negative framing were found to have a greater influence on students who were not aware of the importance of TTD (sig. 0.000, p-value <0.05). This research highlights the need to consider message framing and psychographic characteristics in communicating health risk information.

Additionally, it is important to test the effectiveness of messages in the target audience to determine the quality of communication products.

**Keywords:** education video, iron folic acid supplements, message framing, perceived message effectiveness

## Participatory communication of the younger generation through children's communities in West Kalimantan, Indonesia

Joshua Fernando <sup>1\*</sup>; Sarwititi Sarwoprasodjo <sup>2</sup>; Pudji Muljono <sup>3</sup>; Rustono Farady Marta <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Communication Science, Faculty of Communication Science, Mpu  
Tantular University

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Department of Communication Science and Community Development, Faculty of Human  
Ecology, IPB University

<sup>4</sup>Department of Communication Science, Faculty of Social Science and Political Science, Satya  
Negara Indonesia University

\* saty007joshua@apps.ipb.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

The balance of human ecology is a consideration for how the young generation of West Kalimantan is prepared to become leaders in managing the potential of natural resources in the future. West Kalimantan Children's Forum is a forum for children's group participation where members can discuss social issues, create programs, conduct socialization, and advocate for various parties. The abilities gained by members of the children's forum become good social capital to build the potential of West Kalimantan's natural resources in the future. This study aims to see the construction process for the rise of critical awareness and implementation in a sustainable work program built during interactions carried out as members of the West Kalimantan Children's Forum. This study uses Paulo Freire's educational dehumanization theory. This research uses a qualitative approach with the SPEAKING Hymes method based on the Ethnography of Communication as an analytical knife. This study found how West Kalimantan Children's Forum members interact in a participatory manner to discuss issues that develop in their environment. The two-way participatory dialogue room continues to train children's abilities to analyze, communicate, find ideas, and think critically to become human development capital to maximize the potential of natural resource management in West Kalimantan.

**Keywords:** Children's Forum; Critical awareness; Dehumanization theory; Participatory dialogue; SPEAKING Hymes

## Understanding the Lived Experiences of Hotel Managers in Handling Organizational Crisis on Social Media

<sup>1</sup>Krizz Marlo Ian G. Nielo, <sup>2</sup>Jason G. Ramirez,  
<sup>3</sup>Leomar Christian G. Nielo, <sup>4</sup>Lourd Theodore G. Gante

Occidental Mindoro State College, San Jose, Occidental Mindoro *jason\_cbam@omsc.ph.education*

### ABSTRACT

The Philippines emerges as one of the globe's most active nations in terms of engagement on social media platforms. However, within the realm of social media's possibilities, a significant concern takes precedence - the swift dissemination of adverse information and the infectious nature of crises. To address this challenge, this study delved into policy considerations surrounding the emotional and psychological hurdles confronted by hotel managers when addressing organizational crises within the realm of social media. Additionally, it explored the strategies and communication approaches they employed to alleviate and ultimately resolve such critical situations. Employing a phenomenological approach, the research engaged nine purposely selected hotel managers in Occidental Mindoro, Philippines, and utilized thematic analysis to interpret the amassed data. The findings underscored that the implementation of these policy suggestions can empower hotel industry to better prepare their managers in dealing with the emotional and psychological intricacies tied to crisis management on social media platforms. As a result, this empowerment can facilitate more streamlined crisis resolution, elevate guest satisfaction levels, and reinforce brand resilience.

**Keywords:** *hotel industry, hotel managers, organizational crisis, social media.*

## **Development of SANDATA (Safeguard Against Natural Disasters of Academes Through Actions): A Strategic Communication Model on Disaster Risk Management for Higher Education Institutions in the Province of Occidental Mindoro**

**Leomar Christian G. Nielo**

**The Graduate School, University of Santo Tomas**

The nexus between disasters and development interweaves as disasters disrupt development. Disasters are communal risk drivers exacerbating poverty, underdevelopment, and disruption in society (Shepherd et al., 2016). Growth and development gains achieved over decades of hard work can be decelerated or hampered by the dire impact of disasters. This statement was expounded and supported in the World Bank Report (2016) said report states that the impact of extreme natural disasters such as storms, floods, and droughts is equivalent to \$520 billion in global economic loss and forces 26 million people to succumb to poverty affecting their livelihoods, health, and education. As a resolution, the UN Member States adopted the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030 on March 18, 2015, at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction as a global plan for disaster risk reduction and a pivotal strategy for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UNISDR, 2015). It became the post-2015 development agenda first major agreement providing clear strategies for member states to secure development gains from disaster risk (Atta-ur R. & Fang C., 2019). This laid down cross-cutting strategies across sectors of development to reduce the disaster vulnerability of the poor most especially in developing countries like the Philippines. As one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world situated within the ring of fire and center of the typhoon belt experiencing 10 to 25 disaster events yearly and ranking among the top three countries for population exposure to

hazards aligned its National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan of 2020-2030 (NDRRMP) mandated by the Philippine Disaster Reduction and Management Act (RA 10121) towards the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction to further strengthen its areas towards international standards of of disaster risk reduction (Bolletino et al., 2020). Ergo, the NDRRMP has integrated disaster risk reduction management and climate change action at all education levels and recognizes the role of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in disaster risk reduction as producers of knowledge and



information capitalizing on research programs, specialized technical training, and providing DRRM education to identify, prevent, mitigate and recover from disaster impact using public awareness under a comprehensive disaster risk communication plan (Alejandro, 2019). As relatively large institutions having a crucial role in building community resilience and reducing vulnerability in the country's premier disaster plan, HEIs are viewed as information generators and strategic communication planners. Based on the study of Ahmad (2007), universities and colleges in the Philippines with their substantial resources can utilize education and communication to secure a safe learning environment for its stakeholders, mitigate risks and improve disaster resiliency of the community. However, in spite of the NDRRMP mandate towards HEIs, Jain & Manaig's study (2018) revealed the failure of the HEIs to communicate information strategically to their stakeholders that have been among its weaknesses in disaster risk reduction management. Hardiyanto et al. (2019) purported that disaster risk communication has been widely known and utilized by organizations, government, international agencies, and the private sector as an arsenal of disaster risk reduction management; empowers members of communities and organizations in all stages of disaster cycle using communication strategies and channels. Hence, it is necessary for an organization to incorporate a disaster risk communication plan within its disaster risk reduction management program (Barrantes et al., 2009). With the foregoing statements above, disaster risk communication with its effectiveness in all areas of disaster management is deemed necessary to be incorporated by Higher Education Institutions in the Province of Occidental Mindoro State College most especially those which are situated within disaster-prone areas. The Province of Occidental Mindoro has a disaster vulnerable community with its development geography facing poverty and climate change being situated in the Western Part of Mindoro Island with all of its 11 municipalities situated along the coastlines of the West Philippine Sea. Due to its geographic location, storm surge, strong typhoons, and frequent flooding caused damages/losses to lives and properties, education, agriculture, and infrastructure (Provincial Development Plan of Occidental Mindoro, 2014). According to Villarín et al. (2008), the province is susceptible to various climate patterns, particularly in tropical typhoons, and exacerbated more by hydro-meteorological hazards which can potentially result in even more devastating disasters. Based on the records from 1948 to 2009, the province had experienced 16 tropical depressions; 35 tropical storms; 46 typhoons, and 1 super typhoon. The disaster-prone topography of the province led the Provincial Government to focus its main thrust under its

Provincial Development Plan on disaster resiliency management in providing safe and accessible education. (Provincial Development Office -Occidental Mindoro, 2014). Commission on Higher Education, MIMAROPA has registered 10 Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) from the Academic Year 2020 – 2021. All of these HEIs are situated in different municipalities of the province and are found to be highly susceptible to various types of disasters with at least two to three disasters a year (CHED MIMAROPA, 2022). Given the looming threat for the safety of HEIs and its stakeholders, Torani et al., (2019), pointed out that disasters must be curtailed through collaborative involvement of every stakeholder in an academic community. With this, it is necessary for an organization to incorporate a disaster risk communication plan within its disaster risk reduction management program since significant gaps on disaster risk reduction management in the areas of communication were found lacking and ineffective in HEIs (Archieval & Manaig, 2018). Thus, this study ascertained disaster risk communication strategies employed by HEIs under disaster stages of Crisis Emergency Risk Communication (CERC) Theory as to Pre-Crisis, Initial Event, Maintenance, Resolution & Evaluation, identified communication challenges experienced by stakeholders and gathered their experiences and recommendations to improve existing strategies of their institutions. The respondents of the study were 347 for the quantitative data and 240 for the qualitative data. Structural equation modeling and thematic analysis were used in the study. Results show that the communication challenges encountered by the administrators, faculty, and students in the HEIs in Occidental Mindoro is high with situational factors as very high. Whereas, respondents experienced that communication was hampered during disasters because electricity and internet connection is down or unavailable, some information posted in social media are not reliable because of proliferation of fake news particularly during typhoons, and not updated information in the web pages of the school. While, the communication strategies used by the HEIs is high, having very high strategies in the maintenance phase. The suggestions given by stakeholders to improve disaster communication strategies are provision of visible and easy to understand hazard maps and evacuation routes and disaster signage in the campus, provision of early warning devices on floods, and IEC on disasters, creation of committees on disasters, and conduct of orientation, seminars, and workshops. The output of the study is termed SANDATA (Safeguard Against Natural Disasters of Academes Through Actions) which is a strategic communication model on disaster risk management for HEIs in the province of Occidental Mindoro, dedicated to establish a disaster-resilient academic environment and to form



an effective disaster risk communication that will safeguard stakeholders. SANDATA provides HEIs a systematic flow of information through proposed communication strategies and key activities strategically tailored from the findings of the study that can be utilized and performed by responsible academic offices in all phases of CERC.

## Digital Literacy in Rural Areas in Indonesia: Challenges and Opportunities

Maulana Akbar<sup>1\*</sup> ; Gustaff Wijaya<sup>2</sup>

\* maulana.akbar@brin.go.id

### ABSTRACT

This study utilises a dataset including 10,000 samples obtained using a multistage random sampling technique conducted across various regions in Indonesia. The primary objective of this research is to investigate the current state of digital literacy in Indonesia. This article aims to provide a descriptive analysis of the key attributes of digital literacy in rural regions of Indonesia, focusing on four primary pillars: digital skills, digital safety, digital ethics, and digital culture. This study observes that the disparity between rural and urban areas is not substantial; rather, it is the relatively low level of digital skills that accounts for this discrepancy. The primary obstacle pertains to the digital infrastructure and the integration of digital technologies into everyday routines.



# **The role of Public Relations as a Serve Public's Interest in building a company's image**

## **An analytical study of the use of Instagram in improving a company's image**

Author:

Zelva Salsabila<sup>1</sup>, Tita Melia Milyane<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> Fakultas Ilmu Komunikasi dan Bisnis, Universitas Telkom, Jln. Telekomunikasi No. 1, Bandung

E-mail of corresponding author : meliamilyanenane@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

Image is an essential thing, which needs to be built and developed by a public relations person. In building an image, a PR person must have an extensive network and the ability to manage the image and communicate it. As a function of serving the public interest well, a public relations person must support the main activities of management to achieve company goals. This research examines the role of De.U Coffee's public relations as serving Public's Interest in building company image through the digital media Instagram. De.U Coffee is a café where people spend time enjoying coffee, located in the city of Bandung. De.U Coffee is a café that has quite a high number of customers even during the Covid-19 pandemic. The aim of this research is to determine the process and role of digital PR in building company image through the function of serving the public's interest. The theory used is image theory.

The methodology used is a qualitative methodology with data collection techniques through interviews and literature study. The research results show that in carrying out its function as a public 'servant', De.U Coffee's public relations uses social media influencers on Instagram, making efforts to continue to maintain and build relationships with digital actors, so that with this digital public relations approach it can build long-term relationships because it is closer to the public. The conclusion of this research is that using influencers who have a very good engagement rate and PR skills in communicating greatly influences the results of the company's image management.

Keywords: Serve Public's Interest, Digital PR, Company Image

## Use of Social Media in Agricultural Insurance activities in the tidal swamp area in Barito Kuala Regency

Muhammad Alif<sup>1</sup>, Sumardjo<sup>2</sup>, Sarwititi Sarwoprasodjo<sup>2</sup>, Anna fatchiya<sup>2</sup>, Hartoni<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Communication Studies Study Program, Universitas Lambung Mangkurat, Banjarmasin, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Department of Community Development and Communication Sciences, IPB University, Bogor

<sup>3</sup>Agribusiness Studies Study Program, Universitas Lambung Mangkurat, Banjarbaru

\* E-mail of corresponding: Muhammad\_alif@ulm.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

The development of communication technology impacts farmers, which will require them to have access to information about agricultural insurance. This research aims to describe the use of social media for farmers and analyze the level of social media use. This research was conducted using the observation method by selecting sample respondents using the Slovin formula. The level of social media use by respondents was measured based on the frequency and duration of social media: Facebook, YouTube, Instagram and WhatsApp. The frequency of use of social media is high, namely WhatsApp, while the time of use of Facebook, YouTube and Instagram is in the low category. The highest use of social media is to seek and obtain new information and testimonials from other people about agricultural insurance.

**Keywords:** Social Media, Farmers, Agricultural Insurance, Tidal Swamp

# Digital diversity in Preserving and promoting traditional Cirebon arts for the enhancement of tourism and the economy of the Cirebon City

Nanang Sutisna

Communication Science Program, Faculty of Social and Cultural Sciences, Pakuan University, Jl. Pakuan  
No. 1, Bogor  
nganan.sutisna@gmail.com

## ABSTRACT

This research delves into the intersection of digital diversity and cultural preservation in Cirebon City, aiming to bolster tourism and economic development. Cirebon, renowned for its rich artistic heritage, faces the challenge of preserving its traditional arts while adapting to the digital age. To address this, we formulate two key research questions: (1) How can digital technologies be harnessed to preserve and promote traditional Cirebon arts? (2) What impact can these initiatives have on tourism and the local economy? Our methodology involves a comprehensive analysis of the existing traditional art forms in Cirebon and an exploration of digital tools and platforms suitable for their preservation and promotion. We also engage in qualitative interviews and surveys with local artists, residents, and tourists to gauge their perspectives on the potential impact of digital interventions. Preliminary results demonstrate the feasibility of leveraging digital diversity to document, showcase, and disseminate traditional Cirebon arts. Several initiatives, such as virtual exhibitions, online tutorials, and immersive experiences, have shown promise in reaching a wider audience and generating interest among tourists.

Additionally, early data suggests that these efforts contribute to an increase in tourism and related economic activities in Cirebon City. In conclusion, our research underscores the potential of digital technologies in preserving and promoting traditional Cirebon arts, which, in turn, can enhance tourism and boost the local economy. The integration of digital diversity in cultural preservation not only safeguards the heritage but also positions Cirebon as a unique cultural destination in the digital era.

Further research and investment in these initiatives are essential to ensure their sustainability and long-term impact on Cirebon's cultural and economic landscape.

**Keywords:** Digital Diversity, Traditional Cirebon Arts, Tourism Enhancement, Economic Development, Cultural Preservation

## Exploring Resilience Through Communicative Processes Among Displaced People by Development Project

Farida Hariyati<sup>1\*</sup>; Juara P. Lubis<sup>2</sup>; Rilus A. Kinseng<sup>3</sup>; Sumardjo<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> Department of Communication Science and Community Development  
IPB University, Bogor,

\*E-mail of corresponding author: [farida27farida@apps.ipb.ac.id](mailto:farida27farida@apps.ipb.ac.id)

### ABSTRACT

Displaced people are part of consequences in infrastructure projects that resulted social, economic, cultural, and psychological impacts that cannot be ignored. This research aims to explore how communication play role in building resilience through five communicative processes in experiencing sustainable livelihood. This study involved displaced people affected by dam project in West Java, Indonesia. Some dialectic interviews were conducted among the informants, and their experiential stories were interpreted into several coding. The result of this study highlight five communicative processes, namely: 1) crafting new normalcy, where this process portrayed how people construct and adjust new reality after experiencing trigger events; 2) affirming identity anchor; the process that enable them to change and strengthen their identity, spirituality, and sense of life; 3) using and maintaining communication network; how social support, including family and other communication partners delivered positive messages and openness within their interaction, particularly by face-to-face communication; 4) putting alternative logics to work; people drive new ways of viewing hardship that embrace its negative nature; reframe their new life by rationalizing their predestination, thus they have to continue their life by doing different job; 5) legitimizing negative feelings while foregrounding positive actions; people reframed that the situation was not on their imagination, however, they must continue their life for their love ones, family, friends, and relatives. People constructed and reframed dynamic way to create new realities in their everyday life to build resilience for their sustainable livelihood. Resilience is not a linear process, but dwells in interactions that involves various actors or communicators

**Keywords:** displaced people, communicative processes, communication theory of resilience, sustainable livelihood, infrastructure project

## Social learning process of ornamental plant farmers in using social media for e-commerce

Pera Nurfathiyah<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Sarwititi Sarwoprasodjo<sup>2</sup>, Pudji Muljono<sup>2</sup>, Khrisnarini matindas<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Communication Science and Community Development, Faculty of Human Ecology, IPB University, FEMA IPB Building Wing 1, 2nd Floor, Kamper Street, IPB Darmaga Campus, Bogor 16680, West Java, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup> Study Program of Agribusiness, Faculty of Agriculture, Jambi University, Jambi – Muara Bulian Street Km. 15 Mendalo Darat, Sumatera, Indonesia

\* Correspondence: [pera\\_nur@unja.ac.id](mailto:pera_nur@unja.ac.id)

### Abstract

Social learning theory has been widely used in various studies in the fields of education and health to investigate individual behavior. The results of the research literature review concluded that farmers need to learn from their environment as a form of communication in facing technological transitions. This research aims to find out how social media directly, through social systems, and self-efficacy influence the behavior of ornamental plant farmers in using social media for e-commerce. The research design uses an instrumental case study with data collection techniques using in-depth interviews with 25 informants. The research results show that farmers who use social media through social systems have high self-efficacy. Farmers who learn to use social media through the social system will increase their self-confidence through visible business behavior, namely actively uploading content, updating content, actively seeking information, sharing information, discussing, dialoguing, and collaborating with other farmers, according to the opinion of informants from the department who stated that farmers must learn independently by utilizing communities on social media.

**Keywords:** self-efficacy, social media, social learning process, behavior using social media for e-commerce



## Communication in Social Services

Rakhmani<sup>1,\*</sup>, Pudji Muljono<sup>2</sup>, Djuara P. Lubis<sup>3</sup>, Sarwititi Sarwoprasodjo<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1, 2, 3, 4</sup> SKPM, IPB University, Bogor, 16680

\*E-mail : [dukturrakhmani@apps.ipb.ac.id](mailto:dukturrakhmani@apps.ipb.ac.id)

### ABSTRACT

The basic essence of sustainable development is to carry out social services that can empower the community. Community empowerment can be achieved through effective communication, which in fact is quite difficult to implement. This study aims to identify elements of communication in social services that are able to empower the community. This study uses analytical content on online media reporting between 2014 and 2022, deliberately selected to have the most significant information about communicators, messages, media, and communicants in social services at the Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency Government, South Kalimantan Province, one of the autonomous regions that succeeded in reducing poverty during the pandemic-19. The results of the study found that the main elements of communication in social services that empower are: 1) communicators of regional heads and heads of social services; 2) communication messages about motivation; 3) communication media used for coordination meetings, social aid distribution meetings, and field visits; and 4) communicants of Sarjana Pendamping Desa Sejahtera and recipients of social service programs.

**Keywords:** communication, social services, community empowerment.

## The sustainable development communication strategy of the Tangerang City Communication and Information Agency in socializing the implementation of digitalization through the People's Aspiration and Complaints Online Service (LAPOR) program

Author:

Eko Purwanto ( ekopurwanto24434@gmail.com), Muhammadiyah University of Tangerang

Mirza Shahreza (mirzashahreza@gmail.com), Muhammadiyah University of Tangerang

Eko Wahyono, ekowahyono10@gmail.com, Muhammadiyah University of Tangerang

Tantry Widiyanarti, kerjaantantry@gmail.com, Muhammadiyah University of Tangerang

Selly Oktarina ( sellyoktarina@unsri.ac.id), Sriwijaya University, Palembang

### ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze The sustainable development communication strategy of the Tangerang City Communication and Information Agency in socializing the implementation of digitalization through the People's Aspiration and Complaints Online Service (LAPOR) program. The People's Aspiration and Complaints Online Service (LAPOR) is an online-based System for Managing Public Service Complaints (SP4N). This study employs a qualitative research approach with data collection techniques including observation, interviews, and documentation. The research utilizes Hafied Cangara's theory (2013), which consists of research, planning, execution, evaluation, and reporting. Based on the research findings, the Information and Communication Agency of Tangerang City did not conduct research before the socialization and incorporated communication elements during the planning stage. The planning process involved the allocation of human resources and budgeting before launching the online public service. Implementation was carried out through socialization via social media (Instagram, Twitter, Facebook), print media (newspapers, magazines, billboards), and field activities, including the participation of the Mayor of Tangerang City. Evaluation was performed by measuring Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), although a routine review of internal and external strategy factors was not conducted. Written reports about socialization activities were not specific to LAPOR but were regularly submitted to the highest authorities and relevant departments, including LAPOR socialization. Follow-up actions: Complaints submitted through the LAPOR system were addressed promptly and responsively. There were three types of follow-up actions: approval, pending, and archiving, depending on the clarity and significance of the received complaints or aspirations.

**Keyword:** The sustainable development communication strategy, implementation of digitalization

## Soil and Agricultural Museum Communication Strategies Utilizing Virtual Tour During Pandemic

Bambang Indra Nugroho<sup>1</sup>; Sri Hastjarjo<sup>2</sup>; Albert Muhammad Isrun Naini<sup>3</sup> <sup>1</sup>Magister of  
Communication Program, Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia  
<sup>2</sup>Lecture-Magister of Communication Program, Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia  
\* Corresponding author. Email: bambangindra@student.uns.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia has formed new habits in society. The government implemented a Large-Scale Social Restriction policy to encourage community activities to be carried out from home in an effort to stop the spread of the virus. Museums as educational tourism destinations are greatly affected by this policy because they cannot operate and close their services. The Soil and Agricultural Museum, which is managed by The Center Library and Agricultural Literacy, Ministry of Agriculture located in Bogor, takes steps to utilize technology in its management through virtual tour. This study aims to determine virtual tour as a communication strategy carried out in serving visitors during the pandemic. The research was conducted using a qualitative approach with a case study method. The theory used in this research is John Middleton's communication strategy which explains the interaction process that occurs within the organization in achieving its goals. The research data were obtained from interviews, field observations, activity documentation, and literature studies. The results of the study show that virtual tour are one form of communication strategy that has been successfully carried out by the Soil and Agricultural Museum to reach the wider community during the pandemic. The Soil and Agricultural Museum utilizes virtual tour to facilitate online museum visits are carried out using Zoom applications, websites, and social media to promote them so that people are increasingly interested in visiting the museum virtually.

**Keywords:** Communication strategy, Museum, Virtual tour, Pandemic covid-19.

## The Two-Edged Sword of IKN Nusantara Development (An Environmental Communication Study in Penajam Paser Utara)

Teguh Hidayatul Rachmad<sup>1</sup>; Yohanes Probo Dwi Sasongko<sup>2</sup>; Kho Gerson Ralph Manuel<sup>3\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>IPB University and IPB Campus, Jl. Raya Dramaga, Babakan, Kec. Dramaga, Bogor Regency, West Java 16680, <sup>3</sup>Bunda Mulia University and Jl. Lodan Raya No. 2 Ancol North Jakarta City 14430 DKI Jakarta.

\*E-mail of corresponding author : teguhhidayatul@apps.ipb.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

A Study on Environmental Communication to Minimize Risks in the Development of Indonesia's National Capital (IKN Nusantara) in Penajam Paser Utara, East Kalimantan. Any development project will have an impact on economic, political, social, and cultural growth, especially in the case of the planned relocation of Indonesia's capital city (IKN Nusantara) to Penajam Paser Utara, East Kalimantan. This relocation will affect both the environment and the local community. The IKN development encompasses 256,142 hectares of land, designated as the National Strategic Area (KSN) for IKN. This land will directly or indirectly impact the existing forests in Penajam Paser Utara, East Kalimantan. How can the risks associated with the IKN Nusantara development be minimized through environmental communication studies? The methodology used will be qualitative, employing in-depth interviews. Selection of interviewees will be categorized based on the research's objectives and subjects. The research's findings highlight key environmental communication aspects that should be prioritized and form the basis for policy recommendations to the Indonesian government. These aspects include: Environmental Information and Awareness, Public Consultation, Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Impact Mitigation, Environmental Monitoring, Community Participation, and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). These seven policy recommendations, based on the environmental communication study, convey a significant message for the preservation of the natural environment, plants, animals, and humans, enabling them to harmoniously coexist. The conclusion drawn from this research is that development should not prioritize pragmatism alone but also consider humanitarian and environmental aspects. This approach ensures that development does not solely serve the interests of those in power.

**Keywords:** Environmental Communication, IKN Nusantara Development, Environmental Mitigation

## Transformation of Digital Literacy and Cyber Law in Rural Society: A Systematic Literature Review

Dewi Atriani<sup>1\*</sup>; Arini A Purba<sup>2</sup>; Eliyah AM Sampetoding<sup>3</sup>; Sabrina WJ Husain<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Law, Universitas Mulawarman

<sup>2</sup>Department of Industrial Engineering, Institut Teknologi Kalimantan

<sup>3</sup>Information Systems, Universitas Hasanuddin

<sup>4</sup>English Language and Literature Study Program, Universitas Negeri Manado

\* [dewiatriani@fh.unmul.ac.id](mailto:dewiatriani@fh.unmul.ac.id)

### ABSTRACT

Digital literacy and cyber law are continuously expanding and becoming increasingly crucial in society, encompassing even rural society. Rural societies are often overlooked, as they are often considered to be limited in scope and seemingly less technologically skilled. Nevertheless, it is of utmost importance to ensure the widespread adoption of digital literacy throughout all corners of Indonesia, striving for equal distribution of digital literacy and improving the welfare of rural society by utilizing technological advancements. The purpose of this research is to examine the regulations relating to digital literacy in rural society in Indonesia and the development of digital literacy transformation in this rural society. The research approach was the literature review, which involves a critical exploration of knowledge, ideas, or findings in academic-oriented literature. The review covered articles published from 2019 to 2023 that are relevant to digital literacy in rural society. The results of the research showed that digital literacy is a government-driven initiative that aims to promote a deeper understanding of the digital realm among Indonesians, including rural society. These efforts are reinforced by legislation such as The Law of Electronic Information and Transaction (UU ITE) and other related regulations. Furthermore, the literature review also highlights that the development of digital literacy within rural society is steadily progressing in tandem with technological advancements, aligning with the nation's goals for digital literacy programs in Indonesia.

**Keywords:** Rural Society, Digital Literacy, Cyber Law, Digital Village

## **Digitalization of Village Public Services in the Cybernetic Tradition: A Conceptual Critique**

Faudyan Eka Satria<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Master Program of Communications, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Gadjah Mada

\*E-mail of corresponding author: faudyan.eka.s@mail.ugm.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

The public services digitalization at the village level in Indonesia has recently gained significant attention. The success of several villages in achieving this can be seen in the form of a website platform that facilitates community access to government services; making it easier, faster, and more efficient while reducing bureaucratic complexities. However, on a national scale, this transformation has not yet reached an optimal level. This is consistent with the challenges faced by various district-level governments, such as limitations in human resources and infrastructure, which further affects the village-level. Yet, the issue I intend to explore here extends beyond merely advocating for a central government initiative to increase budgetary support for the development of digitalized village public services. I believe this approach may not yield the desired results. In this context, I actually want to measure how far we understand the digitalization of public services, especially from the village government perspective which is currently 'successful' in producing the digitalization agenda outputs. I will present this through a literature study of journal reports with relevant themes throughout 2022-2023 in Indonesia. I will continue this by reviewing it from the horizon of the cybernetic tradition to test: is digitalization only limited to providing digital infrastructure? In my opinion, the use of this tradition is appropriate considering the cybernetic tradition character which focuses on the disclosure of some concepts: feedback, control between components of a system, and the possibility of autonomy for the members of a system. I think this will be useful for reconstructing the concept of developing digital life, especially in the aspect of public services, by village governments, whether they have recently created digital outputs for this aspect or not.

**Keywords:** Cybernetics, Digitalization, Public Service, Village

## Innovative Learning Media in Improving Landslide Disaster Preparedness through Role Playing Method for Children in Petir Village

Narenda Wijaya<sup>1</sup>; Salamah Zukhrufa Jannah<sup>2</sup>; Adi Suwarno<sup>3</sup>; Sahal Mahfudz<sup>4</sup>; Miatu  
Ainur Rohmawati<sup>5</sup>; Hana Indriana<sup>6\*</sup>

<sup>1,6</sup>Departement of Communication and Community Development, IPB University, Bogor 16680, Indonesia, <sup>2,3,4</sup>Departement of Geophysics and Meteorology, IPB University, Bogor 16680, Indonesia, <sup>5</sup>Department of Forest Management, IPB University, Bogor 16680, Indonesia.

\*wijayanarenda@apps.ipb.ac.id<sup>1</sup>, salamahzukhrufa@apps.ipb.ac.id,  
adiasarn\_suwarnoadi@apps.ipb.ac.id<sup>3</sup>, smahfudz17sahal@apps.ipb.ac.id<sup>4</sup>,  
miatuar\_rohmawati@apps.ipb.ac.id<sup>5</sup>, hanaindriana@apps.ipb.ac.id<sup>6</sup>

### ABSTRACT

Landslides are one of the most common natural disasters in Indonesia. The Petir village was one of the areas in Bogor district's Dramaga district that had high risk of landslides. In 2020 there have been landslides twice, and then the next year it slides back in the Petir Village. Education on disaster preparedness is necessary to reduce the risk of early disaster fatalities especially to children. Role play facilitates students to learn actively through role playing. Student active participation will create new circumstances and different learning experiences so that children can be trained to think more creative, active, and disaster response. In addition, well-packed material giving includes introduction materials about avalanche disasters, physical reinforcement and training for mitigating avalanche disasters, and avalanche simulation. Through interesting materials will give new experiences and behavior changes that go from not knowing to know, from not being able to being able and from not caring to caring. The study shows an increased understanding of children of potential land avalanches and provides the skills and knowledge needed to act safely and effectively in disaster situations. Pretest and post-test results indicate a change in children's attitudes and knowledge of disaster preparedness. Application of role-playing methods with implemented learning innovation is effective and efficient to achieve goals. Similar application and approach implications can be applied in other communities and can enhance preparedness, which reduces the potential damage in frequent mudslides.

**Keywords:** *Disaster preparedness, Education, Landslides, Role playing*

## Stakeholder Information Needs Influence the Quality of Development Messages and Development News in the Digital Media Era

Iman Indrati<sup>1</sup>; Sumardjor<sup>2</sup>, Dwi Retno Hapsari<sup>3</sup>, Anna Fatchiya<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Iman Indrati, IPB University  
[\\*aingiman@apps.ipb.ac.id](mailto:*aingiman@apps.ipb.ac.id)

### ABSTRACT

The presence of development journalists is needed to criticize, study, evaluate and report on the relevance of development projects. The press as the fourth pillar of democracy has a very crucial role in conveying criticism. This research aims to analyze the influence of society's information needs (X1), politics (X2) and government (X3), on the quality of development messages (Y2) and news (Y3, as well as the quality of news and message presentation assessed by the public. The research results show; no There is a significant influence between the information need variable based on the perspective of society, business, politics and government on the quality of development messages from the Fcount value of 1.822 which is smaller than the Ftable number of 2.57 ( $1.822 < 2.57$ ) and a significant value of 0.141 which is higher. of 0.05 ( $0.141 > 0.05$ ) it can be concluded that the news quality hypothesis from the Fcount value, namely 6.720, is greater than the Ftable number, namely 2.57 ( $6.720 > 2.57$ ) and the significance value of 0.000 is smaller than 0.05 ( $0.000 < 0.05$ ) Based on the research results, it is known that there is a significant influence between the variable public information needs (X2) on the quality of development messages (Y2) from the calculated t value of 2.485 which is greater than the t table number of 2.011 ( $2.485 > 2.011$ ) and the value significance of 2.011. 0.017 is smaller than 0.05 ( $0.017 < 0.05$ ). In conclusion, society's information needs influence the quality of development messages so that they can be proven to be true. Furthermore, there is a significant influence between the variable public information needs (X2) on news quality (Y3) seen from the t value, namely 4.052 which is greater than the t table number of 2.011 ( $4.052 > 2.011$ ) and the significant value obtained is 0.000 smaller. from 0.05 ( $0.000 < 0.05$ ). The public's information needs influence the quality of news so that its truth can be proven. Based on information from representative institutions of the press, there was a decline in quality, which was caused by; (1) complaints of violations from the Indonesian Broadcasting Institution, (2) unattractive news packaging, (4) social media competition, (5) in-depth news analysis, (6) intervention from stakeholders, (7) lack of cross-sectoral support, (8) the small amount of compensation received by journalists.

**Keywords:** Information needs of society, business, politics, government, quality of development messages, news.



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