

# RECOVER TOGETHER RECOVER STRONGER 2

*Optimistic Ideas from Indonesia for the Resurrection  
of the World After the Covid-19 Pandemic*

Editors:  
Yanuardi Syukur  
Anisah Setyaningrum  
Sitta Rosdaniah



# **RECOVER TOGETHER RECOVER STRONGER 2**

Optimistic Ideas from Indonesia for  
the Resurrection of the World  
After the Covid-19 Pandemic

Editors:

**Yanuardi Syukur**  
**Anisah Setyaningrum**  
**Sitta Rosdaniah**



PERPUSNAS  
PRESS

## **Recover Together Recover Stronger 2**

Optimistic Ideas from Indonesia for the Resurrection  
of the World After the Covid-19 Pandemic

©2022 National Library of Indonesia

ISBN 978-623-313-497-2 (full edition)

ISBN 978-623-313-499-6 (vol. 2)

ISBN 978-623-313-502-3 (PDF full edition)

ISBN 978-623-313-504-7 (PDF vol. 2)

xiv, 211 pages; 14 x 21 cm

Published in collaboration with Rumah Produktif Indonesia and National  
Library of Indonesia Press

Author :

**Herman Oesman | Yadi Mulyadi | Al Mukhollis Siagian  
Budiarto Suselmen | Muhammad Muhdi Attaufiq  
Nurjannah S | Rohimah | Sahat Serasi Naibaho  
Sixson Roberto Simangunsong | Sri Elda Mariani  
Okta Meryana Dewi | Subandriyah | Veni Hadju | Munawar Khalil N  
Dewi Puspasari | Maghdalena | Irma Jayatmi | Kartini | Rindu  
Eka Purnamawanti | Meisil B. Wulur | Sri Widiyastuti  
Sutiono Gunadi | Anshar Saud | Vitriyanti  
Diah Nurayu Kusumawardani | Achmad Zulfikar | Afrianti  
Anisah Setyaningrum | Ikfina Maufuriyah  
Muhammad Zahrul Anam | Suprianto Haseng**

Translators :

**Yanuardi Syukur | Anita Restu Puji Raharjeng | Ummu Syahidah |  
Anisah Setyaningrum | Abd Majid | Roswita M. Aboe | Indry  
Widyasti Anwar**

Editor : **Yanuardi Syukur, Anisah Setyaningrum,  
Sitta Rosdaniah**

Cover Designer : **Andhika Wira Utama N, Helfi Tristeawan**

Layouter : **Andhika Wira Utama N**

**Perpusnas Press Published**

**Member of IKAPI**

Jl. Salemba Raya No.28a Jakarta

Surel: [press@perpusnas.go.id](mailto:press@perpusnas.go.id)

Laman: <https://press.perpusnas.go.id>

Copyright is reserved with The Author

Publishing rights are with The Publisher

# Foreword from the Head of the National Library of Indonesia

The National Library of Indonesia welcomes the initiative to publish this book to make the G20 international event a success. Indonesia won the world's trust to become the G20 Presidency after Italy. This mandate is very strategic to show Indonesia's role in solving various global problems that are being discussed in the G20 forum.

The National Library of Indonesia has supported various literacy programs in Indonesia as an effort to educate the nation's life. The publication of various manuscripts is carried out as a form of awareness of the importance of the nation's intellectual heritage. The Indonesian nation can continue to advance and develop because it takes care of the intellectual heritage that has been produced by our predecessors in the past and present for the future.

As the Head of the National Library of Indonesia, I would like to thank the initiators and the team of editors as well as writers from Sabang to Merauke who have written various topics in the context of compiling a book dedicated to the G20 event. I hope that this collaboration can be maintained to produce the best works in various topics. Congratulations to all the authors, and good luck for the G20 Presidency of Indonesia.

Jakarta, September 2022



M. Syarif Bando



# **Foreword from the Editor in Chief of the National Library of Indonesia Press**

**T**he National Library of Indonesia Press is a publishing institution for the National Library of Indonesia which was established based on the Decree of the Head of the National Library of Indonesia dated July 23, 2019. Its task is to publish papers and publications in the field of libraries and librarianship. Along with this task, the National Library of Indonesia is committed to assisting Indonesian writers to gain access to publishing which is hoped to be a valuable experience for them to work more broadly in the future.

Until now, the National Library of Indonesia has published hundreds of written works of various genres. There are written works that are produced from National Library activities such as the Literacy Incubator, there are also from various collaborations with various institutions and also incoming manuscripts from various authors. In principle, the National Library of Indonesia strongly supports the birth of new writers in order to produce the best works for Indonesia.

The collaboration between the National Library of Indonesia and the Rumah Produktif Indonesia (RPI) has been carried out in several book publications and events. RPI's initiative to publish books at the National Library of Indonesia is a good and important initiative in our efforts to help the birth of new writers, as well as a synergy between writers and a contribution to produce reading material for our readers in Indonesia.

The National Library of Indonesia would like to express our gratitude to Rumah Produktif Indonesia and all the authors for the publication of this book as a contribution for the G20. We hope that it can be meaningful for the G20 and create positive collaborations for writers in various events in Indonesia.

Jakarta, September 2022

Edi Wiyono

# Editor's Preface

**W**e give all praise to the presence of Allah SWT, who has given us guidance and health so that we can move during a fast-paced and sometimes unpredictable world change. Along with the election of Indonesia as the G20 Presidency, there was enthusiasm to contribute by collecting ideas from various Indonesian writers.

This book started with a zoom meeting by Rumah Produktif Indonesia and the National Library of Indonesia Press. The meeting resulted an agreement for creating a book publishing project related to the G20. Finally, the initiator and editor-in-chief, Yanuardi Syukur, made a writing guide and invited as many writers as possible to join. In the course of editing, finally, other editors, Anisah Setyaningrum and Sitta Rosdaniah, were invited to complete this project jointly.

The chapters in this book are arranged according to the theme of each article. It is not easy to divide the types of each article because there are articles that are related to each other. Still, for ease of reading, we created the category based on currently available. If we read all of the manuscripts, there are many interesting fresh ideas. Sometimes, the new concept is at the front, but sometimes in the middle or in the end of the article. As editors, we try to capture the best spirit from each article. We have edited some of the posts and did paraphrase them for ease of reading.



We would like to thank all colleagues who participated in giving contribution for this project. We hope this manuscript can be published and disseminated to a broader public, especially as an input for the G20 event. As Indonesians, we are very interested in the success of the G20 with our respective interests and capacities. Sharing ideas in this book is part of our contribution.

The various articles in this book are ideas collected from the Indonesian people on topics ranging from global politics to education. With enthusiasm for contributing to the G20, they searched for data, compiled it, wrote it down, and sent it to the editor. As editors, we read and provide input for later revision. After being revised, the manuscript will be reviewed again to get the final version of the manuscript.

We recognize that a collection of article from different backgrounds—profession, education, interests, experience—has flaws. On the one hand, it looks like not focused yet, but this spirit that we bring to this project is the spirit of “contributing ideas to humanity” through the G20. Generating ideas is not easy because it takes reading, contemplation, and deepening to give birth to sparks of brilliant ideas. We want Indonesia to create a culture of contributing ideas as a continuation of the cooperation culture that has been ingrained in Indonesian society.

Finally, we hope the book can be meaningful and valuable for all of us. And, it is even more helpful if it can be used as a reading or reference in various G20 forums in Indonesia or the host country after that.

Jakarta, September 2022

Editor,  
Yanuardi Syukur



# List of Contents

Foreword from The Head of The National Library of Indonesia .....	iii
Foreword from the Editor in Chief of the National Library of Indonesia Press .....	v
Editor's Preface .....	vii
Universal Ecosystem: Glorifying the Earth, Anticipating Climate Change, and Building an Environmentally Friendly Sustainable Infrastructure.....	1
<b>O’Hongana Manyawa, Halmahera Forest and the Future of Food</b>	
Herman Oesman .....	3
<b>Geopark Sustainable Tourism: Glorifying the Earth, Prospering Communities</b>	
Yadi Mulyadi.....	13
<b>The “Horror” of Climate Change and the Technological Idea of Seawater Volume Stability</b>	
Al Mukhollis Siagian .....	21
<b>Mining Reform in Konawe</b>	
Budiarto Suselmen.....	27
<b>Building an Environmentally Friendly Sustainable Infrastructure</b>	
Muhammad Muhdi Attaufiq .....	31
<b>Strengthening the Green Constitution of Waste Management Based on the Univeld Model</b>	
Nurjannah S. ....	39

<b>Loving the Earth from an Early Age</b>	
Rohimah .....	51
<b>Indonesia Nickel Warehouse, Indonesia Leads the Energy Transition</b>	
Sahat Serasi Naibaho and Sixson Roberto Simangunsong .....	57
<b>The First Step Towards a Low Carbon City</b>	
Sri Elda Mariani .....	63
<b>Indonesia's Commitment in Addressing Climate Change Issues: Jakarta is Climate Resistant (Zero Emission 2060)</b>	
Okta Meryana Dewi .....	71
<b>Global Halal Ecosystem: Building Indonesia's Positioning as the World's Largest Food Producer</b>	
Subandriyah .....	79
Global Health: Overcoming Malnutrition, Mental Problems, and Achievement of Vaccine Targets .....	87
<b>Moringa Oleifera (Kelor) from Indonesia in Overcoming the Problem of Malnutrition in the World</b>	
Veni Hadju .....	89
<b>Suppress Food Loss and Waste: Realizing Food Security and Sustainable Nutrition</b>	
Munawar Khalil N. ....	97
<b>Germplasm Conservation and Food Diversity in Realizing Global Food Security</b>	
Dewi Puspasari .....	105
<b>G20 Spirit to Prevent Stunting</b>	
Maghdalena .....	111
<b>Child Development during a Pandemic</b>	
Irma Jayatmi .....	123

<b>Overcoming Anosmia with Digital Literacy Infomedicine</b>	
Kartini .....	133
<b>Maintaining Mental Health during a Pandemic</b>	
Rindu .....	141
<b>Mental Health during a Pandemic</b>	
Eka Purnamawanti.....	147
<b>Digital Counseling Services in a Pandemic Period</b>	
Meisil B. Wulur.....	155
<b>Indonesia Succeeds World Herd Immunity</b>	
Sri Widiyastuti.....	161
<b>Vaccination Must be Successful</b>	
Sutiono Gunadi .....	169
<b>Vaccination Rate, Indonesian Leadership Test at the G20 Forum</b>	
Anshar Saud .....	175
<b>Mental Health Services as a Catalyst for Self-Defense in a Pandemic Period</b>	
Vitriyanti and Diah Nurayu Kusumawardani.....	181
Human Resources and Youth: Preparing Collaborative and Anti-Corruption Excellent People in Enter Working world .....	191
<b>The Future of Work and Readiness of Indonesian Human Resources in the Global Labor Market</b>	
Achmad Zulfikar.....	193
<b>Education Recovers, Resilient Young Generation, Economy Grows</b>	
Afrianti .....	199

<b>Strengthening English Mastery for Millennial Young People to “Recover Together, Recover Stronger”</b>	
Anisah Setyaningrum .....	203
<b>The G20 and Sustainable Inclusive Human Resource Development Catalysts</b>	
Ikfina Maufuriyah .....	209
<b>Strengthening Civil Society for Migrant Worker Safety</b>	
Muhammad Zahrul Anam .....	213
<b>G20 Youth and the Fight Against Corruption</b>	
Suprianto Haseng.....	221
Authors' Biography .....	227
Editors' Biography.....	237

**Universal Ecosystem:  
Glorifying the Earth, Anticipating Climate  
Change, and Building an Environmentally  
Friendly Sustainable Infrastructure**







# O'Hongana Manyawa, Halmahera Forest and the Future of Food

Herman Oesman

*“We have to wait and see how the Halmahera Forest story will continue in the future. Is it still the basis of food sovereignty? Or the battlefield of the financiers?”*

## **Disciplined Forest**

The mud flood came to attack the sunny early April 7, 2021. The Monoropo site, Maba Pura Village, East Halmahera Regency, seems to witness the greed for the environment in a rich country. Indeed, ecology is nothing more than property, where the relationships surrounding it are limited to economic matters. It involves a relationship of ownership rather than the obligation to care for everything in nature.

Halmahera's forests are just a story. The forests are no longer joint property as beautiful stories from the past. Today, the forests of Halmahera and o' hongana manyawa are usually placed as objects to be subdued by the instincts and temptations of investors and state power in the name of development. Slowly, as the legs of the capitalist octopus widened left and right, they entered the jungles of Halmahera, o'hongana manyawa, the forest resource guards were also marginalized.

Painful, labeled in a corner: project blockage in the name of development. O' hongana manyawa was then considered as people who only gave a burden to the forests in the

wilderness of Halmahera because they had to be “ordered” and “modernized”, just like the citizens of a “civilized” society. Start the development modernization project. And the story of the Halmahera Forest today is just a fairy tale for tomorrow’s children and grandchildren.

In the name of development, the state cooperated with investors to “take order” of Halmahera's forests. The boundaries of ulayat rights (*hak-hak ulayat*), which are the social capital of preserving and sustaining life ecosystems, are reduced to productive land for industrial purposes. Not surprisingly, the forest and land then turned into a land of contestation between the state and investors.

Halmahera Forest has a long history. A history that has not been released from the deepest entrenched shackles of extractive institutions, which have not yet been fully resolved. Forests entrenched many interests, especially those with power. On the other hand, the forest for local people is an ideal source of food that becomes the final bastion of defense amid the future of Halmahera’s Forest.

According to the description, Daron Acemoglu and James A. Robinson explain several countries that collapsed due to bad elite character, where the select ruling group in their hands centralized power and wealth. To call it an extractive institution is the culprit. Acemoglu and Robinson write: “...Countries become failed states not because of their geography or their culture, but because of the legacy of extractive institutions, which concentrate power and wealth in the hands of those controlling the state...” (Acemoglu and Robinson, 2012: 376).

Jarod Diamond also tries to link aspects of natural disasters, social conflicts, politics, climate change, and others that can bring down a civilization. The standpoint is on environmental

issues. Therefore, Diamond identifies five factors that are thought to herald the beginning of civilization's demise, namely environmental damage by humans, climate change, neighbors who are always in conflict, reduced support from neighbors, and community responses to environmental or non-environmental, social, political problems. Culture, and so on (Diamond, 2014: 14-18).

Other ideas of Diamond is to emphasize the geographical factor with the historical development of civilization and its adverse effects. Ecological problems are severe problems in civilization, economy, politics, and technology. Ecology is not a matter of nature or the environment that is the only emphasis. For Diamond, there is another thing to anticipate: conflicts of interest. Conflicts of interest have the potential for destruction, even though there has been peace, tranquility, and minimal social strife.

Another study that is in line with the presentation of Diamond and Acemoglu and Robinson above is shown by Zaryab Iqbal and Harvey Starr (2016: 13). Iqbal and Starr write with emphasis, “some analysts focus on the loss of governmental control, which is heavily involved with conflict, both internal and external, while others focus on the inability of states to deal with societal conditions, especially those of extreme poverty.”

Iqbal and Starr’s emphasis above is more focused on the role of the government, which loses control over internal and external conflicts when faced with the inability to deal with deplorable social conditions. The problem of poverty and the inability to control it is sad and always sticks in the government body.

## **Food Sources and Weak Recognition**

When the Covid-19 epidemic broke out, it endangered not only the lives of people all over the world, but also the inhabitants who lived in the forests of Halmahera. People of the forest have to live in whatever conditions; even though they admit that the forests and lands that have become part of their familiarity and bind them may no longer have them, they persist amid circumstances.

Now, not only sagu (sago, Moluccan traditional food) as the primary food source that is in scarcity, but other sources of food chain has also begun to be disrupted and threaten the order of human lives. In the guise of progress, and implicitly in the interests of capitalism, the process of deforestation is being carried out slowly and painstakingly, and it carries on.

The lush forest, crumbs from food sources (sago trees), the flapping and chirping of birds, and the smell of wet soil may no longer be enjoyed by us. In the forest, we find mining and industrial areas on a massive and large scale. Forests previously known as “guardians” for the benefit of nature and society have turned into a boisterous field with mutual profit. It is changing the face of the forest into a property of economic value. Meanwhile, the promises to build food sovereignty that is often voiced are just a series of nonsense that only brings false hopes.

Philip McMichael pointed about “ecological capital” goes hand in hand with “food sovereignty.” According to McMichael, while quoting the Nyeleni Declaration, food sovereignty is “the right of the people to healthy and culturally appropriate food, produced through ecologically correct and sustainable methods, as well as the right to formulate their food and agricultural systems.” (McMichael, 2020:232)

For the (customary) community, forests and land are fundamental values that “must” be maintained, cared for, and guarded. For this reason, the weak recognition of indigenous peoples’ rights has led to social and natural resource conflicts, as shown in several studies. The existence of differences in tenure systems recognized by local communities and the state can also be a trigger for natural resource conflicts. Tenure rights to natural resources refer more to social relations and institutions that run mechanisms for regulating access and use of existing land and resources (Larson, 2013: 8).

Forests for the community (customary) is an acknowledgment that is highly expected from the state. The story of the “adat community” (komunitas adat) is a historical trajectory of a long struggle to restore forests and other natural resources to their “instincts” and their real habitats. During the pre-colonial, colonial, to post-colonial eras, the struggle was carried out to save territory, land, and other natural resources (Siscawati, 2014).

The issue of forest and land has been intertwined for a long time. It has become a link that continues to roll out competing interests, ultimately threatening local communities in accessing resources. Competition between migrant communities and forest dwellers is generally complex and not something new. The match for interests is more about the land acquisition, which is so broad in various uses: starting with biofuels, palm oil, carbon sequestration, and food security. It’s even about the interests of forest conservation, mining, and oil. On the other hand, the state plays more of a role as the land owner and natural resources and negotiates with foreign investment (Larson, 2013).

Magdoff and Foster (2018:5) note that environmental degradation is not new to the world today but has occurred

throughout recorded history, with profound negative consequences for several ancient civilizations, which collapsed due to a factor believed to be: ecology. Problems of deforestation, soil erosion, and salinization of irrigated soils have existed throughout ancient history. Because of this fact, it is appropriate for Magdoff and Foster to state loudly that in the past of planet earth, massive ecological damage occurred during the era of capitalism. Not the development of technology and science, but on a system of reasoning that requires production not based on human needs but on efforts to extract as much profit as possible.

For o'hangana manyawa, especially in customary areas, land, apart from its cosmology, is also more related to respect for beliefs, ways of thinking, culture, and all sources of view where the people occupy them as economic resources that become a legacy from the ancestors. For this reason, when their lives are in contact with development projects, they are as much as possible to save these fundamental rights in real terms for the sake of their lives.

### **Elite Role, Need Ecological Awareness**

Elites in resource-rich areas need to continue to reform public policies related to natural resource management (policy reform), including making regulations that protect people's rights and interests. It is realized that social, economic, political, and cultural structures of injustice tend to be established and difficult to change, so the process of politically strengthening people who are oppressed and disadvantaged due to structural problems must continue to be carried out.

Regional heads are chosen because the people hope they can rely on all their interests and aspirations to be fought for and realized. So, the moral responsibility of the regional head

is to be “willing to suffer” for the benefit of the people. Not the other way around, “the people suffer for the interests of the regional head.”

It is enough that they become victims of injustice policy. No longer should their land be “taken away” for development reasons because the ground is the future of their children and grandchildren. Land rights for the people need to be strengthened by building awareness agents about land’s importance (especially regarding beliefs/trust/identity/transcendental relationships). Development must maintain the balance of the ecosystem and the values that live among the citizens. Therefore, the destruction of natural resources is the destruction of the harmonious relationship between nature and humans. Therefore, regional heads must at least understand ecological literacy about the relationship between nature and humans.

In the cosmology and ideo-spiritual view of o'hongana manyawa, the land they own must be fought for, even for development reasons, and become a commodity valued at any cost. However, there have been mining businesses and the such on land that is proud of over time. The future of food sources that we previously took pride in is steadily fading.

In 2022, Indonesia will act as the G20 presidency. The G20 is a multilateral cooperation forum with 19 major countries and the European Union membership. One of the goals of the G20 is to achieve strong, balanced, sustainable, and inclusive global growth. Food issues that hit the world, including Indonesia, can become one of the essential links in the G20 to be strengthened when people face the future of food, especially during the uncertain Covid-19 pandemic.



Halmahera forest, perhaps, has been vulnerable to saving food sources for the community and the natural surroundings due to the problems they are experiencing. We have to wait; how will the Halmahera Forest story continue about o'hongana manyawa? Is it still the basis of food sovereignty in the future?

## Reference

- Acemoglu, Daron dan James A. Robinson (2012). *Why Nations Fail, The Origins of Power, Prosperity, and Poverty*. London : Profile Books
- Diamond, Jared, (2014). *Collapse, Runtuhnya Peradaban-Peradaban Dunia*. Jakarta : KPG
- Iqbal, Zaryab dan Harvey Starr (2016). *State Failure in Modern World*. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California
- Larson, Anne M., (2013). *Hak Tenurial dan Akses Ke Hutan, Manual Pelatihan untuk Penelitian*. Bogor: Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
- Magdoff, Fred dan John Bellamy Foster, (2012). *What Every Environmentalist Needs to Know about Capitalism*. New York: Monthly Review Press
- McMichael, Philip, (2020). *Rezim Pangan dan Masalah Agraria*. Yogyakarta: INSIST Press
- Siscawati, Mia (2014). “Masyarakat Adat dan Perebutan Penguasaan Hutan”, dalam *Wacana*, No. 33 Tahun XVI.



# Geopark Sustainable Tourism: Glorifying the Earth, Prospering Society

Yadi Mulyadi

The word ‘sustainable’ in sustainable collaboration means intense and long-term orientation. The 2022 G20 Forum under the Indonesian Presidency also raised this issue. The theme “Recover Together, Recover Stronger” is an effort to invite the world’s citizens to collaborate and support each other so that they can recover quickly and grow together to be stronger and more sustainable.

## **Continuous Collaboration**

Sustainability comes from the English word sustainability which means “sustainable.” Conceptually, sustainability is the conscious and proactive use of methods that positively affect human-earth harmony. Therefore, sustainability positively impacts the planet and gives people good things for a sustainable time. The concept of sustainability covers three-time frames, namely correcting past mistakes, minimizing or eliminating current problems, and building a legacy for the next generation (James et al., 2015).

The appointment of Indonesia as the G20 Presidency is an excellent opportunity for Indonesia to demonstrate its leadership in the international arena, especially concerning global economic recovery. Indonesia is the only representative of ASEAN countries in the G20 membership. Its position as the G20 Presidency further emphasizes Indonesia’s leadership in international diplomacy and economics in the region. As the

G20 Presidency, Indonesia will host the G20 meeting, and this can be optimized to introduce Indonesian tourism and superior products to the international community. Thus, it can positively impact the movement of the Indonesian economy and the world (Kompas, 2022).

Tourism is one of the driving wheels of the world economy, and the concept of sustainability is also included in the realm of tourism, namely sustainable tourism. Sustainable tourism has even become a priority for the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy (Kemenparekraf). This also encourages tourism and creative economy stakeholders to immediately accelerate the application of the concept of sustainable tourism or sustainable tourism in Indonesia.

Along with changes in new habits due to the Covid-19 pandemic, which has led us to new normal conditions or trends, including traveling, we must adopt new practices. One is the concept of sustainable tourism that can be implemented in geopark tourism. The idea of this geopark prioritizes sustainability for all aspects surrounding it, so it is in line with sustainable tourism.

## **Geopark Honors the Earth**

Geopark is an area in which there is a diversity of geological sites that have particular scientific importance, rarity, and beauty, known as Geological Heritage. Although it is identical to the geological location, it does not mean that geoparks are only related to geological diversity but are also associated with archaeological, ecological, biological, historical, and cultural values. Aside from the range of potentials, the geopark concept is motivated by an understanding of the need of protecting geological areas, particularly in this situation. Mining, limestone, and cement mining pose a hazard to these karst environments.

The concept of geopark was developed by UNESCO in 2004, in the form of a sustainable regional development model, by combining three potentials of natural diversity, namely, geology, biodiversity, and culture (geodiversity, biodiversity, cultural diversity). The sustainable concept of a geopark is also seen in its four main pillars: conservation, education, community empowerment, and local economic value through geotourism. This idea then prompted the birth of Geopark's motto, "glorifying the earth, prospering the people" [memuliakan Bumi, menyejahterakan masyarakat] (Samodra, 2015).

Currently, Indonesia has 15 National Geoparks, 80 National Geopark candidates, and 6 UNESCO Global Geoparks (UGG) or world-scale geoparks. UGG is a special award from UNESCO for some of the best geopark worldwide. The geoparks in Indonesia that are included in the UGG or the World Global Geopark network are Ciletuh-Pelabuhan Ratu, Rinjani, Gunung Sewu, Batur, Belitung and Toba Caldera. This achievement makes Indonesia the country in Southeast Asia with the highest number of UNESCO Global Geoparks. In 2022, two National Geoparks, namely Maros Pangkep and Banyuwangi, are currently submitting to become UNESCO Global Geoparks.

### **Geopark Welcoming the Communityx**

Geopark is the government's focus for extraordinary tourism development, the implementation of which is carried out by the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. The government has also issued Presidential Regulation (PP) Number 9 of 2019, which discusses the acceleration of geopark development which does not only focus on the exploitation of tourist sites but is intended to support environmental sustainability and community empowerment. Other government agencies involved are

BAPPENAS, which has prepared the National Action Plan (RAN)<sup>1</sup> for the Development of Geopark Indonesia 2021-2025.

We must support the government's policy in developing this geopark together, and of course, we must take an active role. This is important because the geopark concept, which promotes sustainability in its management, can become a diplomatic space to strengthen Indonesia's position in the world arena. Indonesia, as an archipelagic country with potential natural resources, including geological and biological heritage, as well as cultural heritage, is very likely to develop geoparks. In the context of cultural heritage, Indonesia's diverse cultural treasures are also very rich in philosophies and cultural norms oriented toward nature conservation, harmony, and a harmonious relationship between humans and nature.

One area currently submitting to become a national geopark is the Geopark in Toraja, which includes two administrative areas, Tana Toraja Regency and North Toraja, South Sulawesi. In Toraja culture, the philosophy of Tallu Lolona is known. In the book *Tongkonan* by Stanislaus Sandarupa, Toraja culture is discussed, centered on the philosophy of Tallu Lolona – 'pa' tauninna, which means "three shoots of life – four tembuni." The three pinnacles of life consist of: Humans (Lolo tau), Animals (Lolo patuoan), and Plants (Lolo tananan); while four tembuni, namely pengkanorongan, which means humbling oneself, prostrating before God for mistakes that occur in human life.

Tallu Lolona's philosophy contains a deep meaning regarding the importance of harmony and a harmonious

---

1 The RAN has been stipulated as Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy Regulation No. 15 of 2020 under Article 21 of PP No. 9 of 2019. The RAN document contains a master plan for developing an Earth Park for ten years, involving regional heads and the Indonesian National Geopark Committee (KNGI) for an earth park area covering more than two countries. The KNGI was formed on 12 July 2018 due to an agreement at the first Indonesian Geopark National Conference held by Bappenas. The government plans to create 12 UNESCO Global Geoparks by the end of 2024 to then be developed as sustainable tourism destinations that can encourage the economy and welfare of the surrounding community.

relationship between three essential aspects. First is the balanced relationship between humans and Puang Matua and their ancestors, religion, pemali, truth, and Ampu Padang. Second, harmonious relations between human beings, and third, harmonious relations between humans and the environment, namely animals and plants. So, Tallu Lolona is the philosophy of the Toraja people in viewing the ecosystem of natural resources, namely the relationship between humans, plants, and animals that are interrelated and mutually support each other on earth.

The philosophy of the Toraja people contains universal cultural values and is in line with the concept of geoparks. The application of the Tallu Lolona philosophy in the development of the Toraja Geopark can be Indonesia's contribution to the world community. Of course, apart from the Tallu Lolona philosophy in Toraja, other cultures in Indonesia must have a cultural philosophy that is also oriented towards preserving nature and culture. This is a potential for us together to study and implement it in developing geoparks as sustainable tourism.

## **Geopark and G20**

The G20 presidency, entrusted to Indonesia until November 2022, is a mandate from the world community. This mandate is our pride that must be maintained by constantly trying to improve. Geopark development which is a priority for the government at this time, can be a shared space for us to contribute to introducing the cultural values of the Indonesian nation to the world stage. Cultural values that can strengthen efforts to develop UNESCO Global Geoparks that are managed in an integrated manner so that protection, education, and sustainable development efforts can run optimally.

In Sundanese society, there is an ancestral saying, "Mount Teu Meunang in Lebur, Sagara Teu Meunang in Ruksak, Buyut



Teu Meunang in Rempak”, which means that we must not destroy nature and must not forget our ancestors. We should not only be proud as Indonesians but, more importantly, implement our cultural values in the life of the nation and state. Contributing to the development of better world order, in line with the theme of the G20 Presidency in 2022 that Indonesia is carrying, “Recover Together, Recover Stronger.”

## Reference

- James, Paul. et. al. (2015). *Urban Sustainability in Theory and Practice*. London: Routledge
- Liam Magee. et. al. (2013). "Reframing social sustainability reporting: towards an engaged approach," *Environment, Development and Sustainability: A Multidisciplinary Approach to the Theory and Practice of Sustainable Development*, Springer, vol. 15(1), pages 225-243, February. <https://ideas.repec.org/a/spr/endesu/v15y2013i1p225-243.html>
- Samodra, Hanang (2015). *Publikasi Geopark Gunung Sewu Geopark Nasional Gunung Sewu Sebingkai Potret Warisan Bumi*. Bandung: Badan Geologi Kementerian Energi dan Sumberdaya Mineral
- Sudarsi, Elim et. al. (2019). Filosofi Tallu Lolona dalam Himne *Passomba Tedong* (Etnografi Kearifan Lokal Toraja). *SAWERIGADING*. 25. 61. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.26499/sawer.v25i2.666>
- <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2022/01/19/07564951/membumikan-makna-dan-manfaat-presidensi-g20-indonesia-2022?page=all>
- <https://www.indonesia.go.id/kategori/budaya/3552/mengembangkan-taman-bumi-untuk-kesejahteraan-masyarakat>
- <https://www.bi.go.id/id/g20/Default.aspx#apa-itu-G20>



# The “Horrors” of Climate Change and Seawater Volume Stability Technology Idea

Al Mukhollis Siagian

Roger Revelle was the first scientist to declare “warming is happening on earth,” followed by Wallace Smith Broecker, who popularized it as global warming or global warming. A kind of bad news leads humans to unimaginable horrors and becomes the subject of conversation with humans in various parts of the world.

## The “Horror” of Climate Shock

Climate change is terrible. Many parties expressed various impressions of panic. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Marshall Islands called the extraordinary warming caused by climate change “genocide.” In contrast, others call it “hell century,” “hothouse earth,” “climate shock,” “angry beast,” “machine war,” “existential crisis,” “heat of death,” and other terms.

Climate change has a destructive impact; a bit bitter is the deadly heat wave that killed 2,500 people in India in 1998, 2,000 people per day in 2003 in Europe, and 55,000 people in Russia in 2010. Figures shortage of nutrition in the world reaches 800 million people, and 100 million are hungry due to climate change. In the spring of 2017, the United Nations warned of famine events in Africa and the Middle East (Somalia, South Sudan, Nigeria, and Yemen) that could potentially kill 20 million people that year.

No less frightening, the climate change that has torn life apart must also be seen from the mountain glaciers, which are shrinking by far more than 29% globally. According to suprememaster.tv, New Zealand has the potential to lose 79% of its glaciers and 90% of the European Alps, as reported by geophysicists from the University of Alaska in the US in 2011. The area is the location of the world's largest glacier; losing glaciers from the world's glacier sources is certainly miserable, and living things lose clean water.

Another problem is the melting of ice in the Arctic Ocean which continues to contribute methane gas, so it becomes a cycle that traps geothermal heat and causes the sea to heat up and increase the volume of seawater on a large scale. The 2012 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report shows that ocean heat absorption is increasing 40% faster than previously estimated.

In Indonesia, studies on the significant effect of sea level rise have been carried out in Banjarmasin. The results of the survey present data: in 2010 (and projected in 2050 and 2100), the loss of land area is 7408 km<sup>2</sup> (2010), 30120 km<sup>2</sup> (2050), and 90260 km<sup>2</sup> (2100). Consciously or not, Indonesia, which often loses small islands every time they are registered with the United Nations, is the result of the ocean that has drowned them.

The warming of the oceans is a significant indicator of climate change. "The ocean is in many ways the best thermometer the planet has," wrote Zeke Hausfather of the University of California. However, until now, there are still many who are lulled by the prediction of an increase in seawater volume of 1 to 2 meters by 2100; It is as if this phenomenon will not touch people whose homes are far from the beach or overflowing rivers.

Even though the calculations in the above still give an optimistic impression, by 2100 (if there is no most appropriate solution to overcome the impact of seawater anger), at least 5% of the world's population will be flooded every year. It is important to emphasize that NASA in 2015 showed that the calculation of a one-meter increase in seawater volume is not the upper limit but the lower limit.

Wallace-Wells 2019 research shows that from 1992 to 1997, the Antarctic ice sheet lost an average of 49 billion tons of ice each year. From 2012 to 2017, the Antarctic ice sheet lost an average of 219 billion tons of ice. Archer (2016) calls this condition "long melt." Based on the calculations above, then the increase in the volume of seawater gives an upper limit of 80 meters. The new place's coastline will be equivalent to an average of at least 160 kilometers of land distance from the shoreline in the entire hemisphere.

## **"The Loud Alarm" and the Role of the G20**

The findings above are a loud alarm that the result of climate change that has a destructive impact and is difficult to avoid is an increase in the volume of seawater. So on this basis, the author initiated the creation of a technology that can stabilize the volume of seawater. This concept may appear utopian because it requires a lengthy period, a large number of teams, and tremendous resources. However, the author is optimistic that it may be fulfilled with the support of all parties.

Based on the "horror" and research presented above, numerous international forums, including the G20, have identified climate change as a major issue that must be addressed. The G20 was created in 1999 at the suggestion of the G7 member nations. At the G20 event, the discussion of the big issue is divided into two parts, right now? Finance

Track and Sherpa Track. As a member of the G20, Indonesia opens space for the wider community to write down ideas on the two significant issues above. In this paper, the author offers an idea about climate change as part of the Sherpa Track issue, specifically at the environmental point.

## **Seawater Volume Stability Technology Idea**

The scientific debate regarding the increase in the volume of seawater is inevitable. Our most significant potential is to slow the rise in the volume of seawater. Given the potential for destructive impacts, the authors chose to initiate technology to solve, prevent, and safeguard the negative effects of climate change related to the increase in the volume of sea water which has great potential to destroy the earth.

In towertoday.com (2019), the author initiated the technology “Chi A Gian,” which means the energy of Al Mukhollis Siagian. Technology that is intended to answer global warming to polar ice and its potential power to submerge land on this earth. The performance of “Chi A Gian” technology is to refreeze the polar parts. We can make this technology to freeze the sea if needed. The international world only needs to prepare all the required costs, teams, and facilities.

As in carbon reduction, two technologies have been established to extract carbon from the air: Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) for carbon capture and storage and the forestry and agricultural approach called BECCS (Bio-Energy Carbon Capture and Storage). We can also make it happen to prevent the volume of seawater as an earth destroyer.

We need to create a technology in the form of a ship with the feature of absorbing solar power as energy to freeze seawater. The technology developed must also remain environmentally

friendly. The power of technology is that every single technology unit implanted at a certain site has freezing power with a range of one mile of saltwater. This device is only meant to keep polar ice stable.



## Reference

Archer, D. (2016). *The Long Thaws: How Humans Are Changing the Next 100,000 Years of Earth's Climate*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press

G20 Indonesia. (2022). *G20pedia*. g20.org. Pdf

Wallace-Wells, D. (2019). *The Uninhabitable Earth Life After Warming*. New York: Crown Publishing Group

[http://suprememaster.tv/ina/runaway-methane-global-warming/?wr\\_id=2448&page=1#v](http://suprememaster.tv/ina/runaway-methane-global-warming/?wr_id=2448&page=1#v)

<https://www.menaratoday.com/2019/08/indonesia-harus-menjadi-negara-pencipta.html?m=1>

# Mining Reform in Konawe

Budiarto Suselmen

Indonesia is rich in minerals or mining, such as gold, silver, copper, oil and gas, coal, and others (Salim HS, 2010). The provisions of Article 33 paragraph (3) explain that “Earth and water and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people.” Sudrajat (2013) wrote that the mandate is a provision resulting from the formulation of the state’s founders, which essentially has a very noble “spirit,” [“roh” yang luhur] not only in the context of national and state life, but this provision has a religious meaning<sup>1</sup>.

## Government Responsibilities

The government is responsible for the mining business in this country, starting from the licensing process to post-mining. The state, in this case, the central and local governments, ensures that mining activities have complied with the requirements and procedures and their implementation is under applicable laws and regulations. The regulations can be in the form of community, employment, environmental pollution protection, and guaranteeing the continuity of socio-cultural life and local customs.

Since entering the reform era, the Indonesian government system has adopted a decentralized system, giving regions the freedom to organize and regulate their areas under applicable laws and regulations. Through the implementation of regional autonomy, it is expected to maximize the people's sovereignty

---

1 The religious meaning in question is an affirmation of state control over natural wealth, where the proceeds of the wealth are only used for the welfare of the people, not for other interests.

through the principles of democracy, equity, and justice, as well as community participation in running well. Regional autonomy is the authority and obligation of autonomous regions to regulate and manage their government affairs and the interests of local communities in the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia<sup>2</sup>.

## **Konawe Mine Problem**

Konawe Islands Regency is a district where most of the land area is about ± 1,513.98 Km<sup>2</sup>, consisting of ± 867, 58 Km<sup>2</sup>, water area (sea) ± 646, 40 Km<sup>2</sup>, and a coastline of 178 Km<sup>2</sup>. In this land area, there is excellent potential in the mining sector, such as nickel, chrome sand, quartz sand, marble, gold, coal, mountain rock, and sand (river sand). Investors/capital owners see this as an excellent opportunity to make maximum profit and participate in the framework of national economic development, not least in the Konawe Regency.

The reality is different from what people expected. Various groups are now questioning the existence of mining companies in Indonesia. Some problem is related to the fact that several mining companies are causing the exploitation of minerals with negative impacts. The negative impacts include:

1. Environmental damage.
2. Pollution of the sea.
3. Outbreaks of disease (for people who live in areas surrounding the mine).
4. Conflicts between the community and mining companies.

---

<sup>2</sup> Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. Before the enactment of regional autonomy, the Central Government was the official authorized to issue mining business permits such as mining authorization permits, contract of work permits, and coal mining concessions, represented by the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources. Still, now it has also become the authority of the Provincial Government and Regency/City. So, the power for mining business permits is the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Governor, and the Regent/Mayor under their respective authorities.

It is no different in Konawe Kepulauan Regency; the results of the initial analysis of several kinds of literature and articles that discuss the issue of mining activities in the Konawe Islands Regency. Besides having caused new conflicts in the community, the mining company's presence has violated the limits of applicable laws and regulations.

The Governor of Southeast Sulawesi has even issued a decision to cancel/ revoke Mining Business Permits (IUP) for 9 Mining Business Permits (IUP) on Wawonii Island, Konawe Islands Regency, Monday 11 April 2019, with a governor's decree number 207 of 2019. We hope that the government decision can reduce turmoil in the community, bring order and organize mining permits for minerals and coal to save regional potential and the environment.

The mining sector, if managed properly, will significantly benefit the state and the people. The benefit is like creating jobs, increasing foreign exchange and local revenue, increasing local economic growth, and, last but not least, community empowerment to improve the quality of the people living in the mining area.

## **Reference**

Salim HS (2014). *Hukum Pertambangan Di Indonesia*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, hml. 1

Nandang Sudrajat (2013). *Teori dan Praktik Pertambangan Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Yustisia, 2013), hlm. 1

UU RI No. 23 tahun 2014 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah

Badan Pusat Statistik Daerah Kabupaten Konawe Kepulauan  
2019

UU RI No. 4 tahun 2009 tentang Pertambangan Mineral dan  
Batubara

# Building an Environmentally Friendly Sustainable Infrastructure

Muhammad Muhdi Attaufiq

The focus of the Indonesian Government toward 100 years of independence in 2045 is the equal development of superior human resources. One of the focuses is infrastructure development to meet the demands of global human needs. The result provides room for the process of impact on the environment. This result is in line with the strengthening and massive infrastructure development throughout Indonesia to support economic growth and promote equitable distribution of national development.

## Equitable Development

The development of facilities and infrastructure aims to provide a simultaneous impact on improving the community's competitive and advanced economy. The product certainly needs to pay attention to supporting resources, both natural potential, environmental capacity, disaster vulnerability, and the global climate change cycle to avoid harming ecological balance.

The agreement of the G20 meeting was realized to develop the country's strong, sustainable, balanced, and inclusive global growth. Infrastructure development must accommodate global interests where development actors must adhere to the principles according to the G20 objectives. The big goal of action is to be able to accommodate common interests both in the interests of the national economy and environmental resilience in a sustainable manner.

In line with this, the Government, through the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, has given clear boundaries that infrastructure development must also pay attention to environmental sustainability in supporting economic growth.

From an environmental perspective, the construction process with natural resources and knowledge has not yet adopted environmentally friendly technology. An innovative environmental-based approach for project managers and all stakeholders provides space for infrastructure quality output. Changes in the quality of construction in Indonesia are still a challenge for us as players in the construction world and society in general. The environment-based approach relates to how the role of actors in the construction process can contribute to sustainably maintaining environmental balance. The part of the G20 countries can provide space for developing countries to jointly contribute to preventing more extreme climate change in the future.

## **Environmentally      Friendly      Sustainable Development**

The focus of this paper is how we should focus on our contribution to the development of environmentally friendly sustainable infrastructure. The principle of balance in national action must regulate the synergy of the G20 and SDGs' shared goals. Government regulations in infrastructure development always pay attention to the three main pillars of sustainable development, as stated in Ministry of PUPR regulation 9/2021 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Sustainable Construction:

1. Development aims to improve the economy and the community's welfare.

2. Development as a way to preserve the environment by efficiently using natural resources, minimizing environmental impacts, and using energy-efficient equipment and environmentally friendly materials.
3. Development to reduce social disparities in society. These three principles must then be elaborated comprehensively with construction actors such as associations and universities.

This elaboration will then facilitate construction actors to be more innovative in every infrastructure development process. The elaboration results will be included in the draft national development strategy and synergized into the spatial plan in spatial documents such as RTRW, RTDK, and so on. Infrastructure development is expected to improve the community's economy through environmental conservation simultaneously.

The Indonesian Government commits to dealing with environmental issues. Through the Ministry of PUPR, the Government acts as a leading sector, and regulators must continue to contribute to reducing carbon and greenhouse gas emissions in infrastructure development. Collaboration with all human beings, especially in the layers to the lower layers, must be maintained to preserve the environment sustainably.

For example, every infrastructure development process should refer to the Green Building principle, which is based on policies and rating tools compiled as part of a joint effort so that the building construction process is under the concept of environmental conservation. The infrastructure development is also supported by how buildings are used through an energy-efficient.



The following approach is to regulate the percentage of green open space, determined to be at least 30% of the number of existing sites. This regulation is expected to be implemented as an effort to prevent increasingly extreme climate change. In rules that are built on the existence of buildings, environmentally friendly supporting technology is needed. For example, sanitary landfill and incinerator technology is devoted to public facilities. This technology allows the waste treatment not directly pollute the surrounding environment.

Sustainable infrastructure development does not only support massive economic growth but is a joint effort to maintain the balance of nature. By developing environmentally friendly and sustainable infrastructure, the aim is to reduce carbon emissions against climate change. This development should align with the SDG 2030 goal of building durable infrastructure to support inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

## **Quality Development**

This paper can then provide input on technical contributions to developing quality, sustainable infrastructure in the future. The sustainable approach is not a choice but a necessity to be executed quickly and carefully for the great interest of national development.

The first thing understood is that infrastructure development aligns with regional-based empowerment to support economic growth and human welfare. The focus must be that the infrastructure development process can be affordable for all levels of society.

The infrastructure development should encourage economic access to be created based on inclusive and sustainable

industrialization. As a result of the massive development process, waste treatment methods and technologies need to be used with regulatory support. Technology-based management can become a new source of the community's economy so that it is possible to become a blue economy approach.

Development must also be based on how equitable distribution of infrastructure is in line with efforts to create jobs and increase gross domestic product. Construction activities equally give the impact of emissions and pollution on the environment. The effect of massive equalization provides room for emissions and pollution to the environment. So it is necessary to standardize the carbon footprint must be included as a prerequisite for the implementation of development.

Aspects of emission control regulations must be strictly controlled so that infrastructure work can access small-scale industries throughout the region. Furthermore, continuous improvement of infrastructure quality is carried out by efficient use of resources and adopting clean technology that is environmentally friendly in society and industry based on the capabilities of human resources.

The government must encourage regulations to accommodate the use of resources based on national energy needs. Data on the availability of construction materials should be based on the involvement of universities in scientific research. The size of the impact of energy demand on the availability of construction materials is certainly influenced by the ability of clean technology, especially in the industrial sector.

In the future, according to the SDG's objectives, all elements must encourage innovation and substantively how construction tools and methods can support sustainable development. Public

and private research involvement indirectly serves as a stepping stone for improving the quality of construction.

As the continuity of this program, sustainable infrastructure development must be supported by financial, technological, and technical capabilities based on the collaboration of all parties. The community must be involved in every development process so that development goals can have a more significant impact. This, of course, must be bound by conducive policy regulations, one of which is the use of environmentally friendly technology in development, including diversification of industrial products in society.

An equally important part is increasing access to information and communication technology to provide universal and affordable access. As part of the G20 countries, Indonesia must play a more active role in encouraging other countries to maintain environmentally friendly sustainable development to contribute to the sustainability of the earth's better life.

## **Common goals**

The overall implementation of sustainable development must be a common goal. A sustainable approach can reduce the negative impacts of developing various types of infrastructure through appropriate methods such as regulation, environmentally friendly technology, and broad community involvement in minimizing environmental damage.

The sustainable approach certainly requires a relatively higher cost, but in the end, it must be done to save various lives on earth. Implementation of sustainable development can be done if all development actors collaborate to prevent damage to the planet.

## **Reference**

Abdoellah, Oekan S. (2016). *Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia*. Jakarta : Gramedia Pustaka Utama

Peraturan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat No 9 Tahun 2021. tentang Pedoman Penyelenggaraan Konstruksi Berkelanjutan

Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 59 tahun 2017 tentang Pelaksanaan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan

Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 18 tahun 2020 tentang Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional Tahun 2020-2024

Sugandi, dkk. (2007). *Prinsip dasar kebijakan pembangunan berkelanjutan berwawasan lingkungan*. Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara

<http://sdgsindonesia.or.id/> diakses 30 Januari 2022



# **Strengthening the Green Constitution of Waste Management Based on the Univeld Model**

Nurjannah S.

## **Strengthening the Green Constitution**

Indonesia put its state concept firmly on the protection of human rights in the constitution of 1945 Constitution, which states, “everyone has the right to a good and healthy environment as well as the regulation of human rights.” The 4th Amendment to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia is so progressive and brings Indonesia to the characteristics of a modern state, as stated by Mahoney (2001), “... one the other hand many modern constitutions contain the declaration of the right of the subject...”

The concept of the Green Constitution as formulated in Article 28H Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia reflects the third generation of human rights, namely collective rights and development rights, in the form of rights to the environment and Article 33 paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which reflects constitutionally sustainable environmental development in Indonesia (Yusa & Hermanto, 2018).

Obtaining a suitable living environment, as mandated by the Indonesian constitution, brings a logical consequence in the form of the birth of regulations related to the environment, including waste management and derivatives. Law Number

18 of 2008 concerning waste management is a constitutional commitment to accommodate the people's constitutional rights in the field of waste and its impacts. The integration between the circular economy concept with the sharia concept is significant in the existence of the Indonesian Muslim community<sup>1</sup>.

The number of Indonesian Muslim communities and the principles and doctrines of Islam that play an essential role in the political, economic, and environmental fields of Indonesian society have led to the strength of the implementation of the green constitution through the unveiled model (integration-interconnection). The role of the Muslim community is very much needed to reduce waste. The Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment states that the waste visible on the surface causes environmental pollution, consisting of 30-40 million tons of waste (3-4 million tons of plastic) polluting the environment every year.

The level of waste management is low, with data of only 39-54% of waste being appropriately managed, or around 124-165 million people do not receive waste services. Integrated Waste Management Site (TPST) is where collection, sorting, reuse, recycling, processing, and final waste activities are carried out (DLH Jepara.go.id, 2021). At the same time, the 3R Waste Processing Site (reduce, reuse, recycle) or TPS3R is a place where activities, collection, sorting, and reuse. Recycling is carried out on a regional scale (Research and Development Agency of the Ministry of PUPR RI, 2021).

So, if viewed from the level, TPST is more complex than TPS3R because TPST reaches the final waste processing, so it is

---

1 Indonesia investment data show that the number of Indonesian Muslim communities in 2021, amounting to 87.2 percent of the total population of Indonesia-or 207.2 million people. However, Indonesia is not an Islamic country (only in Aceh is sharia law applied). But even though the country is a secular democracy, principles based on Islamic doctrine play an essential role in politics, economy, including the environment.

safe to be returned to environmental media. TPS3R and TPST are mostly abandoned, with data only 55% of TPS3R and 59% TPST of the total built are reported to be active, the rest are inactive, or their status is unknown. The transition of the TPA system with the number of sanitary and controlled TPAs that have turned into open dumping facilities is increasing yearly. Research from Sustainable Waste Indonesia (SWI) in 2018 revealed that as much as 24 percent of waste in Indonesia is still not managed. This means that from around 65 million tons of waste produced in Indonesia every day, approximately 15 million tons pollute ecosystems and the environment because they are not handled. Meanwhile, 7 percent of waste is recycled, and 69 percent of waste ends up in the Final Disposal Site (TPA) (PT. Waste for change Alam Indonesia, 2021).

In a series of local government preparations for better waste management ahead of the implementation of the Indonesian Presidency at the 2022 G20, the coordinating minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment emphasized the focus on waste management and management when he visited the Sekar Tanjung TPS3R in Sanur Kauh in November 2021. Sekar Tanjung TPS3R is one example of 3R-based village-scale waste management upstream, which can reduce dependence on the Suwung Regional TPA, which has exceeded its capacity and will soon be closed and can improve a circular economy that must continue to be replicated in other villages.

This effort also encourages integrated upstream-downstream waste management and reduces dependence on landfill-based landfills. Concern for waste is not only due to the presence of the G20, but it is a primary need, as waste is an object that can be found, produced, and actually managed and appropriately treated in an integrated and interconnected



manner. Next, we will discuss the link between the green constitution integration and waste management with the awareness pattern of religious communities in Indonesia.

## **Circular Economy**

The constitutional mandate in the green constitution mentioned above is in line with the circular economy concept. The Circular Economy concept is guided by reducing waste and maximizing existing resources. This circular economy approach differs from the traditional linear economy, which uses a take-make-dispose model. In the circular economy system, resource use, waste, emissions, and wasted energy are minimized by closing the production-consumption cycle by extending product life, design innovation, maintenance, reuse, remanufacturing, and recycling to the original product or recycling, and recycling, recycled into other products or upcycling. (S. Zaenafi Ariani, Nurjannah S, 2022).

Commitment to the green constitution as a derivative of Law number 18 of 2008 concerning waste management, among others, Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number P.75/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/10/2019 concerning Roadmap for Waste Reduction by Producers, Regulation of the Minister of the Environment of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2013 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Reduce, Reuse, Recycle through Waste Banks. West Nusa Tenggara, especially Lombok Island, implies the above ministerial regulation.

Strengthening the circular economy can be carried out properly if it is supported by, first, the green constitution, and secondly, the pattern of public awareness of waste management based on integrated and interconnected resources and benefits. The circular economy is expected to adopt the concept of sharia,

which is also loaded with aspects of the benefits and objectives of sharia, such as guarding religion, guarding souls, guarding reason, protecting offspring, and protecting property. (NFH Zaenafi Ariani, Nurjannah S, 2021). This is the essence of the mandate of the Indonesian constitution, namely Pancasila (staatsfundamentalnorm), the first principle, namely: “Belief in the One Supreme God,” which is the accommodation of religious values in the life of the nation and state.

Regarding this, Septyanun & Yuliani (2020) wrote:

“Pancasila was born out of the noble values of the nation in an unassimilated culture and religious system. Financial products are also referred to as cultural products. Culture as a product departs from the existence of education, arts, and moral customs. The cultural process is concretized by the thought process, integrated into actualization to realize it in space and time dimensions. Therefore, the economy discussed in this paper is the economy and activities that depart from the Indonesian society culture, creating a system, both the economic system and the legal system. At this point, it is considered a Pancasila economy, which materialized from the religious people's values and ethics in Indonesia.”

The support is in the form of public awareness regarding waste management based on kitchen or household waste. The pattern of use, sorting, collecting, and recycling into other products that have added value and benefits is carried out. The primary producers of waste generation are the household sector and companies that generate waste. The solution for producers of household waste generation is a waste bank and public awareness to sort their trash from the kitchen/home. Likewise, producers of waste generation in the form of companies of all sectors, especially the tourism sector such as hotels, restaurants,

small and medium enterprises, and others. The corporate sector is also obliged to comply with waste management regulations with a circular economy concept in the form of activities (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Replace, Repair). The primary indicator of the tourism sector's role in supporting waste management is the treatment of goods that have been consumed and can be reprocessed (Sutrisnawati & M.Purwahita, 2018).

As an accommodation for the green constitution, waste management with the circular economy concept has been fulfilled legally and formally, so it requires strengthening the material legal aspects. This material legal aspect is more about integration-interconnection in the universal model pattern. This model uses the type of qualitative research as presented by Septyanun et al. (2019) “The method of integration and interconnection is focused on the theory of Louay Safi. His thinking is used to bridge and “integrate” the textual (normative) and contextual (empirical) approach. Louay Safi in *Towards A Unified Approach to Sharia and Social Inference* shows an essential effort to rebuild and restructure reasoning and ways of thinking based on the epistemology of law (transcendence) into the implementation of sharia in the field of economics (Loay Safi, 1993).

Loay Safi's integration-interconnection theory emphasizes the realm of textual inference and historical and social inference. The textual inference process is limited to the postulates or revelations that regulate the prohibition rules in muamalah [“transactions”—Arabic] such as the rules for prohibiting doing damage on earth/damaging the environment, dzolim [“despotic”—Arabic], and others. The process of textual inference is not free and liberal in providing interpretations of rules that are clear in the text. The textual inference relies

on faith in revelation and the understanding of monotheism, which correlates with every muamalah carried out.

Safi's concept explains that every knowledge cannot be separated from certain presuppositions or is not value-free. Revelation also contains a specific "rationality" and how the reality of revelation and empirical truth (historical, social inference) can be a source of knowledge. According to Safi, science and scientific activities are the result/continuation of particular ontologies (textual inference) and axiology (historical, social inference) that bind scientific efforts between individuals and their environment and provide them with a motivational basis.

People's motivation and awareness stem from understanding the text and the reality of the environmental impacts caused by not managing waste properly, such as dengue fever, floods, slums, and so on.

Understanding worship and muamalah in Islam uses the univocal model (integration-interconnection) method, which returns every problem to the proposition of commands and prohibitions. Rules in matters of worship are that every worship is haram if there is no evidence for the order and rules. In the case of muamalah, "every muamalah is permissible or lawful as long as there is no evidence for the prohibition." The ontology and axiology aspects will be mapped if you draw the methodology into understanding positive law.

The ontology of the basis of integration-interconnection is the 'proof' [dalil] or revelation from Allah 'Azza Wa Jalla, whose absolute truth is absolute. At the same time, the object of positive law is laws and government regulations and their derivatives whose truth is relative. However, in a positive direction whose source comes from values derived from

propositions or revelations, the unveiled model (integration-interconnection) method can be used (primarily), but on positive legal norms that do not originate from propositions or revelations, but the source is purely from the human mind and the nature of relative truth, the method unveiled model (integration-interconnection) can be used secondary and even tertiary.

In implementing waste management, waste management companies in Indonesia, especially plastic waste, are growing quite rapidly. Six global companies operating in Indonesia carry out the Circular Economy approach to plastic waste management. Considering the volume of plastic waste is very worrying, it is predicted that around 175,000 tons of plastic waste per day are generated by Indonesian urban households.

To minimize this, these companies initiated a circular economy in the plastic waste sector called PRAISE (Packaging and Recycling Alliance for Indonesia Sustainable Environment) (S. Zaenafi Ariani, Nurjannah S, 2022). The data strengthen the commitment of the parties as entities carrying the mandate of the green constitution in the context of realizing Indonesia as a country that understands and is aware of the law, the environment, and the essence of the position of its people in the international and global world.

## **G20, Commitment Momentum**

The G20 is a momentum for the Indonesian people to further commit to environmental issues and waste management based on a sharia circular economy. The concept was born from the unveiled model (integration-interconnection) in implementing the green constitution for waste management. The treatment and sorting of waste with awareness and motivational aspects leads to a paradigm shift in the sustainable environment.

In the future, Indonesia will become a modern country by placing fundamental human rights starting from obedient and obedient individuals and respecting the rights of others through respecting their rights in environmental and waste management.

## Reference

- Balitbang Kementrian PUPR, Teknologi *Recycling* Sampah (TPS3R), url: <http://elearning.litbang.pu.go.id/teknologi/TPS3R>
- Mahoney, P. G. (2001). The common law and economic growth: Hayek might be right. *Journal of Legal Studies*, 30(2 PART I), 503. <https://doi.org/10.1086/322053>
- Septyanun, N., Dimiyati, K., Setiaji, B., & Basri, I. (2019). The Resurgence of Islamic Populist: Purification Understanding of Usury Banking in X-Banker Community-Indonesia. *Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems*, 11(08), 2763. <http://www.jardcs.org/abstract.php?id=3032>
- Septyanun, N., & Yuliani, T. (2020). Pancasila and Economy Prophetic: the Reconstruction Efforts of Indonesian Economic Law. *Journal of Transcendental Law*, 02(1), 61–74. <https://doi.org/10.23917/jtl.v2i1.11104>
- Sutrisnawati, N. K., & M.Purwahita, A. A. R. (2018a). FENOMENA SAMPAH DAN PARIWISATA BALI. *Jurnal Ilmiah Hospitality Management*, 9(1), 49–56. <https://jihm.stpbipress.id/index.php/JIHM/article/view/143/138>
- Sutrisnawati, N. K., & M.Purwahita, A. A. . R. (2018b). FENOMENA SAMPAH DAN PARIWISATA BALI. *Jurnal Ilmiah Hospitality Management*, 9(1), 49–56. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.22334/jihm.v9i1.143>
- Yusa, I. G., & Hermanto, B. (2018). Implementasi Green Constitution di Indonesia: Jaminan Hak Konstitusional Pembangunan Lingkungan Hidup Berkelanjutan. *Jurnal Konstitusi*, 15(2), 306. <https://doi.org/10.31078/jk1524>

- Zaenafi Ariani, Nurjannah S, N. F. H. (2021). Pola Scale Up Bisnis Sampah Berbasis Al-Maqasid Al-Syariah Di Bank Sampah Induk Regional Bintang Sejahtera. *Istinbath: Jurnal Hukum Dan Ekonomi Islam*, 20(2), 296–314. <http://istinbath.or.id/index.php/ijhi/article/view/388/118>
- Zaenafi Ariani, Nurjannah S, Syawaluddin. (2022). Ekonomi Sirkular dalam Pengelolaan Sampah sebagai Dukungan terhadap Pariwisata Berkelanjutan (Konsep, Paradigma dan Implementasi). Yogyakarta: DeePublish (Edisi Pertama)
- Indonesia.investment, “Populasi Indonesia, Penduduk, Demografi dan Potensi Ekonomi”, url: <https://www.indonesia-investments.com/id/budaya/penduduk/item67?>, diakses pada tanggal 29 Januari 2022
- Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Kemaritiman dan Investasi, “Pastikan Pengelolaan Sampah yang Lebih Baik di Bali, Menko Luhut Kunjungi TPS3R di Denpasar”, url: <https://maritim.go.id/pastikan-pengelolaan-sampah-lebih-baik-bali-menko-luhut/>, diakses pada tanggal 29 Januari 2022
- PT Wasteforchange Alam Indonesia. (2021). Fasilitas Pengelolaan Sampah TPS, TPS 3R, TPST, dan TPA beserta Fungsinya, url: <https://waste4change.com/blog/fungsi-tps-tps-3r-tpst-dan-tpa/>





# Loving Earth from an Early Age

Rohimah

“Are there any of us who do not know the earth?” Certainly not. However, we would get a different answer if the question were changed: “What have we done to protect the earth?” Earth is where we live and do all activities such as playing, earning a living, and other; all activities we do on earth. However, have we ever thought for a moment about the earth and how is the condition of the earth today? The current state of the planet is not good. It starts from the greenhouse problem that causes global warming, the issue of waste that pollutes water and the earth's surface, and the effect of chemicals on livestock, agriculture, and industry.

A release from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) in February 2019 states, “...currently Indonesia produces at least 64 million tons of landfill waste every year.” All of that garbage impacts the worsening of the earth's condition. Of course, this condition cannot be allowed to drag on. The solution requires the role of all parties. Important questions: What can we do to save the earth, or what have we done to create a love for the planet from an early age? Strategic platform “bridge” between developed and developing countries, playing a strategic role in securing future global economic growth. The meeting is held annually, bringing together the heads of state and government from the 20 countries held in the agreed host country.

Regarding the 11th issue of the Rome Leaders' Declaration on the environment, this paper describes lessons learned from

the small thing the big thing is created, through environmental learning given to students at SDN 2 Pancor. Our school is located at Jalan TGKH Muhammad Zainuddin Abdul Madjid No. 115 Pancor Village, Selong District, East Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara.

The main problem in the school is the lack of facilities and infrastructure; there are only 6 study rooms while there are ten groups. The learning program is set up to give learning rights to classes that do not have a study room, one of which is by learning in a school environment such as a nature class. The learning program is strived not to be too theoretical but also practical (direct) through student involvement; Thus, it is hoped that students' love for the environment has grown from an early age.

Husodo and Muhadjir (2016), in the Journal of FKM UI, explained that waste is still a problem that has plagued almost all regions in Indonesia. Various programs and strategies have been carried out by the government—central and regional—to overcome multiple problems caused by waste, especially in terms of management. Waste management is the government's responsibility as a form of public service, namely by making policies in waste management.

In teaching the love of the earth from an early age, the role of elementary school (Sekolah Dasar) teachers is vital to explain the earth's current condition to students. What will happen if this condition is allowed to drag on without effort to prevent or reduce its impact? The teacher instills a love for the earth so that students feel responsible for protecting and preserving the planet from the effects of waste pollution.

Several efforts have been made to educate children to love the earth from an early age so that they know what steps

they will take to protect the world against the effects of waste and global warming according to their age level. Students are introduced to their participation in efforts to save the planet from the impact of waste. Students must also understand the issue of global warming, waste, and its effect on the earth in the future.

Activities of habituation, example, and collaboration with related parties are carried out to teach students about the environment. First, habituation is carried out from an early age in schools to instill good attitudes and habits in students, one of which is handling waste to protect the earth, prevent global warming, and reduce the burden of this increasingly aging earth from the garbage. Second, it is done by inserting environmental learning into the subject matter being taught.

### **Implementation of the Adiwiyata School Program**

1. Saber limit activity (five-minute clean sweep) of garbage. This saber limit activity is an activity that lasts five minutes after the bell rings; students go around the schoolyard to pick up trash that is scattered about and throw it in the trash. Initially, it took more than five minutes. Still, over time due to the growing awareness to dispose of waste properly, this saber limit activity only takes less than five minutes due to learning by doing.
2. Learn to process organic waste in the school environment into compost.
3. Teach and foster students to handle waste according to their age level by holding extracurricular activities in 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle). In this activity, students are taught about the efforts made to reduce, for example, drinking water using bottles and other cooking utensils

such as spoons and chopsticks and constantly reminded to carry and use their own environmentally friendly shopping bags when going shopping.

4. Collaborate with the District Environmental Service in handling and learning about waste. The process of turning a shabby yard into fun.
  - Conditions before program implementation
  - Program implementation and post-program conditions

Through these various activities, students are expected to do better and more effectively to reduce global warming by handling waste wisely. Since childhood, they have been accustomed to living in a clean and beautiful environment. Teachers try to involve students in schools to participate in waste management, protecting the environment as one of the lessons from experience and direct practice according to students' abilities.

The age of students in primary education is still in the imitation stage, for educators instill in them how to protect and care for the earth starting from the students' environment. This simple lesson with the hope of preserving the planet by loving and caring for it from an early age is expected to be proof of Indonesia's commitment and contribution, especially in handling environmental issues.

## Reference

Nurmayadi, D & Hendardi, A.R. (2020). *Pengelolaan Sampah dengan Pendekatan Behavior Mapping di Pasar Tradisional Kota Tasikmalaya*. (Volume 3 - Nomor 1 – Februari 2020). Tasikmalaya: Jurnal Arsitektur Zonasi

Istiqomah N, Marfuhah I, Grafitiani E, Supriyadi. (2019). *Konsep Reduce, Reuse, Recycle dan Replace dalam Pengelolaan Sampah Rumah Tangga di Desa Polanharjo Kabupaten Klaten*. Semarang: Jurnal SEMAR Vol. 8 No. 2, 2019 hal. 30 – 38 ISSN: 2302-3937 | Copyright © LPPM Universitas Sebelas Maret

<https://www.popmama.com/life/health/atika-dian/gerakan-tanpa-sedotan>

<https://journal.fkm.ui.ac.id/kesmas/article/view/412>

<https://www.kompas.com/sains/read/2020/12/18/070200023/indonesia-hasilkan-64-juta-ton-sampah-bisakah-kapasitas-pengelolaan?page=all>

<https://katadata.co.id/redaksi/berita/61ca6a184fa6b/memahami-g20-presidensi-anggota-dan-jenis-pertemuannya>



# Indonesia Nickel Warehouse, Indonesia Leads the Energy Transition

**Sahat Serasi Naibaho and Sixson Roberto Simangunsong**

Since holding the G20 Presidency, Indonesia has held various G20 events for a year ending at a High-Level Conference (KTT) at the end of 2022 on the Island of the Gods, Bali. One of the priority issues of the multilateral cooperation forum consisting of 19 major countries and the European Union is the transition to sustainable energy. The G20 is essential considering the middle world is trying to transition from fossil energy to new and renewable energy (EBT), and one of the solutions is using batteries. Batteries are highly dependent on nickel as raw materials.

## **Biggest Nickel Warehouse**

Indonesia is lucky because it has abundant natural resources, especially nickel. Indonesia is known as the “world’s largest nickel warehouse.” Nickel Booklet data (Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, 2019) shows that Indonesia has nickel reserves of 72,497,880 tons or 52% of the 139,419,000 tons of total nickel reserves worldwide, more than other countries: Australia (15%), Brazil (8%), Russia (5%) and other countries combined such as Cuba, Philippines, China and Canada (20%).

Nickel is one of the mining raw materials in demand in various developed countries. These raw materials are exported to increase the country's foreign exchange. Along with the development of technology, the export of raw materials is seen as a loss because it is the same as selling natural resources that



can be processed into finished materials with a much greater added value. In short, the policy of banning nickel ore exports is that nickel can be used as a raw material for electric car components.

Indonesia is currently experiencing progress in the energy sector. This progress is based on government policies that have begun to promote the transformation of petroleum energy into electrical energy. This is also because Indonesia is a country that has enormous nickel potential in the world, which must be managed with technology to benefit Indonesia. Nickel should have been the manufacture of raw materials for batteries as electrical power storage.

Ministry of ESDM (2019) is planning to build nickel smelter projects<sup>1</sup>, the stainless-steel industry, the battery industry with the types of Nickel Cobalt Manganese (NCM) and Nickel Cobalt Aluminum (NCA), and the use of ferronickel slag as raw material for magnesium metal, magnesium metal ferrous alloys and ferrous alloys that will later be used as raw material for electric car batteries.

The development of the battery industry can be a substitute for energy in the future, especially in future electric vehicles. This energy will also be used as a substitute for energy for various other aspects of life, such as gadget batteries, laptops, emergency lights, and so on. This country's high mineral potential can attract investors, so Indonesia deserves to be

---

1 Since 2019, the construction of the smelter technology has been able to absorb 21,266 new workers, especially graduates of mining engineering, material and chemical metallurgical engineering, geophysical engineering, and geological engineering. This has also increased Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) of Rp. 2.05 trillion-plus taxes of Rp. 3.8 trillion, PPM of 100 billion, and investment in the base metal smelter industry of US\$ 814 million, as well as being able to compete in the global market. And this condition develops until 2022, when nickel is still protected by the government and is not exported abroad as a raw material. The government will carry out its processing to be sold as finished nickel materials such as lithium batteries for motor vehicles.

a destination for investment in the mining sector. Rahayu and Sugianto (2020) stated that “the country's economy will improve through nickel mining.”

The development of electric cars necessitates using batteries as electric chargers to fuel future vehicles. The high nickel potential can make Indonesia one of the supply chains for electric vehicles in the world. This means that the future of the world's electric car is also determined by how Indonesia plays its role and manages the nickel mining potential.

The development of electric cars necessitates using batteries as electric chargers to fuel future vehicles. The high nickel potential can make Indonesia one of the supply chains for electric cars in the world. This means that the future of the world's electric car is also determined by how Indonesia plays its role and manages the nickel mining potential

## **Need Time**

The transformation of fuel oil into electricity does take a long time in the transition period. To increase the added value in this sector, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources is preparing the Mineral and Coal Commodity Grand Strategy (GSKM). One of the mining commodities that will be prepared for the roadmap for GSKM is nickel. This GSKM will include an overview of upstream and downstream industries, challenges, main programs, and draft work plans for the future.

A large amount of nickel content and economic development opportunities are great opportunities for Indonesia. If this can be managed properly, then the state of Indonesia has a huge role in the success of the transition from fossil energy use to new and renewable energy (EBT), including in the provision of batteries as a new renewable energy source in the world, such

for instance to fuel future electric cars. Indonesia shows its seriousness in transforming EBT through the use of electric vehicles during the G20 Summit, which will be held in Bali.

Indonesia's steps, especially in the energy transformation, are expected to encourage G20 member countries to support and implement them in their respective countries. We hope that other countries will not only obtain alternative energy but also for the sake of realizing environmentally friendly energy for a shared future.

## **Reference**

- Kementerian ESDM. (2019). "Booklet-Nikel-FA.Pdf." Halaman 1–131
- Rahayu, Sekar Wiji dan Fajar Sugianto. (2020). "Implikasi Kebijakan Dan Diskriminasi Perangan Ekspor Dan Impor Minyak Kelapa Sawit Dan Bijih Nikel Terhadap Perekonomian Indonesia." 16(28): Halaman 224–36
- Setiawan, I Kadek Dian. (2014). "Analisis Daya Saing Serta Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Ekspor Bijih Nikel Di Indonesia." Halaman 877–906
- Suherman, Ijang dan Ridwan Saleh. (2020). "Supply Chain Analysis For Indonesian Nickel." *Indonesian Mining Journal* 21(1): Halaman 59–76



# The First Step Towards a Low Carbon City

Sri Elda Mariani

**B**ased on the results of research released by the World Resource Institute Indonesia in 2020, Indonesia is 1 of the ten countries that contribute the most global greenhouse gases globally. Indonesia contributes 2 % of CO<sub>2</sub> gas in the world, equivalent to 965.3 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e because the use of fossil fuels as an energy source in Indonesia is still extensive. The increasing production of carbon in Indonesia requires special attention from all levels of society, including the central and local governments, NGOs engaged in the environment, academics, private parties involved in various sectors in the industrial sector, and so on.

Why do we need to care about the increasing amount of carbon? This question often arises in line with the ongoing low-carbon campaign in Indonesia. In simple terms, carbon can cause an increase in global warming, whose impact will cause an increase in sea level, which can cause flooding and even threaten the sinking of low-lying areas on the coast. Another effect is that it can cause drought, threatening food security. In addition, global warming can affect the population's health and other derivative impacts. One clear evidence of the impact of climate change was raised by the Directorate General of Climate Change Control Ministry of Environment and Forestry in his online media about the melting of glaciers at the peak of Mount Jayawijaya Papua, which initially had five glaciers to only three glaciers.

Moving on from the above, the government needs to control carbon production from transportation, industry, housing, and so on. This concern is shown by the inclusion of emission reduction indicators in the National Medium Term Planning Plan (RPJMN) and several city/district Medium Term Development Plans (RPJMD). These indicators need to be derived in the form of a climate change action plan as a concrete step to reduce existing emissions. Based on Law No. 16/2016, the emission reduction target set on a national scale is 29% with own efforts and 41% if there is international cooperation from conditions without any action in 2030. Of course, this target needs to be jointly pursued by cities/ districts in Indonesia.

According to the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), there are two types of climate change responses: mitigation and adaptation (IPCC, 2007). Mitigation can be understood as an effort to reduce the rate or minimize the occurrence of climate change by increasing the ability of carbon adsorption and reducing the level of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Meanwhile, adaptation includes technological and social engineering to adapt to climate change which is supported by high awareness, mental attitude, and community behavior (Bappenas 2010). The UNFCCC (2007) also states that adaptation is a measure to reduce the negative impacts of climate change, including taking advantage of its positive implications by making adequate adjustments and changes.

In the mitigation aspect, Bappenas has issued guidelines related to regional action plans for reducing greenhouse gas emissions (2011). The stages are as follows:

1. Identification of greenhouse gas emission problems based on regional characteristics.
2. Conduct an inventory of greenhouse gases and use it as

baseline data. Knowing how much carbon is currently in a city/district is necessary.

3. To calculate the projected carbon generated in the years ahead. Based on the calculation results of future projections, it will be possible to determine the carbon reduction target that the government will try to suppress. Of course, these targets are determined based on measurable and realistic indicators.
4. Create a strategy for implementing regional action plans–Greenhouse Gases. Climate action plans should be prepared and supported by all parties, such as elements of local government, residents, private sector elements, academics, and community institutions so that the reduction of carbon emissions to be achieved will be easily realized.
5. Monitoring and Evaluation. Evaluation is an essential element in an activity. With the evaluation, it can be known whether the action reaches the target or not. Besides that, the obstacles faced when achieving the target will be known so that it becomes an input for implementing activities in the following years.

The guidelines for preparing climate change adaptation actions in Indonesia have been contained in the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation number P.33/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/3/2016. Based on these regulations, there are stages, namely: First, Analysis of climatic conditions and historical extreme climate events in the study area, which includes air temperature, rainfall, sea surface temperature, sea level height, wind speed and direction, and other climatic elements. Next, Preparation of future climate scenarios. It aims to provide information on various projections of future climatic conditions in the study area. For instance, information



on points of changes in rainfall on a specific temporal scale (annual, monthly, or daily). Also, Assessment of the impact of historical climate events that threaten ecological functions, such as floods, droughts, etc. And, Historical analysis and projected vulnerabilities and risks of specific areas and sectors. Historical research and projections of exposure and risk are carried out by measuring the level of vulnerability and relative risk of the analysis unit of a specific region and sector viewed from risk components, including hazard, exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity. Last but not least, Analysis of institutional capacity in controlling the impact of climate change, namely by identifying stakeholders in regions and sectors affected by climate change.

Based on the explanation above, it is obvious how important each city/district owns the position of the climate change action plan document. In addition, the world's concern in reducing carbon gas with the emergence of an agreement at the United Nations Climate Change Summit (Summit) or the so-called Conference of the Parties (COP26) held in Glasgow - Scotland, in November 2021. The result of the agreement is a commitment to reduce the use of coal as an energy source and reduce subsidies for fossil-based energy. In this regard, the G20 meeting (group of twenty) of developed and developing countries is expected to create a collaboration that will increasingly provide support and encouragement for each country to mainstream the preparation of climate change action plans and commitments to reduce carbon gas.

The G20 intends to help overcome the challenges in implementing climate change action plans. Referring to the identification results of Carter and Culp (2010), these challenges include:

1. Putting aside the negligible impact that has already been made. Often the mayor/regent hesitates to raise the issue of climate change; besides that, there is no support from the legislature. Local governments often assume that the issue of climate change is the responsibility of the central government.
2. Wrong mindset about climate change. The momentum of the Indonesian Presidency at the 2022 G20 is expected to change the mindset in general, where the climate change action plans that several local governments have carried out do not significantly impact global climate change. It also changes people's mindset that they don't need to be involved in climate change action.
3. Lack of community institutions involved in climate change action. So, it is also hoped that the G20 can bridge the formation of community institutions that care about climate change actions.
4. Limited resources and options. Often local governments in choosing environmentally friendly technology alternatives collide in terms of funding. Implementing an ecologically friendly technology certainly requires significant initial capital, so even though we understand the long-term benefits, this option is rarely taken due to budget constraints.
5. Difficulties in implementing climate change action plans. Different forms of climate change exist throughout the world, so it requires a projection analysis based on the similarity of the existing conditions. This is often an obstacle for local governments in determining policies suitable for their area's requirements.

Research conducted by Carter and Culp (2010) was carried out in several European countries, so there may be some analyses

that are not suitable to be applied in Indonesia. However, it can provide an overview of the challenges faced in implementing climate change action plans.

With the G20 meeting in Indonesia, by making environmental issues and climate change the main discussion plan, it is hoped that future policies will be formulated to deal with challenges related to climate change. The great attention shown by the leaders of countries that are members of the G20 to sustainable development and climate change will undoubtedly provide significant results and impacts on global climate change.

## Reference

- Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional. (2010). *Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap (ICCSR): Synthesis Report*. Jakarta, Indonesia
- Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional. (2011). *Pedoman Penyusunan Rencana Aksi Daerah Penurunan Emisi Gas Rumah Kaca*. Jakarta, Indonesia
- Carter R & Culp S. (2010). *Planning for Climate Change in The West*. Lincoln Institute of Land Policy Publisher 39-34. Cambridge, USA
- Direktorat Jenderal Pengendalian Perubahan Iklim-Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan. (2017). *Dampak & Fenomena Perubahan Iklim*. Diakses dari <http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/kcpi/index.php/info-iklim/dampak-fenomena-perubahan-iklim>
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, (2007). *Synthesis Report, An Assessment of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*
- Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor P.33/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/3/2016 *Pedoman Penyusunan Aksi Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim*. 15 Maret 2016. Jakarta
- Pusparisa, Yosepha. (2021). 10 Negara Penyumbang Emisi Gas Rumah Kaca Terbesar. Diakses dari <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2021/02/16/10-negara-penyumbang-emisi-gas-rumah-kaca-terbesar>

Undang-undang Nomor 16 Tahun 2016. *Pengesahan Paris Agreement To The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Persetujuan Paris Atas Konvensi Kerangka Kerja Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa Mengenai Perubahan Iklim)*. 25 Oktober 2016. Jakarta

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. (2007). *Climate Change: Impacts, Vulnerabilities, and Adaptation in Developing Countries*. Bonn, Germany

# Indonesia's Commitment to Addressing Climate Change Issues: Jakarta is Climate Resistant (Zero Emission 2060)

Okta Meryana Dewi

The G20 is a union of countries with the world's most significant economic potential and is accompanied by the latest technology. The G20 group not only prioritizes issues related to the economy and trade but recently, the G20 group of countries has been more concerned with another significant, more pressing issue, namely climate change. The discussion of climate change issues is not new for the G-20 countries but is currently the main topic discussed. The World Economic Forum in 2017 stated that the issue of climate change is the most dangerous compared to economic or security issues. Although long before this, the G20 first acknowledged climate change was a severe problem at the 2008 Washington Summit.

Mengatasi terus berlanjutnya isu perubahan iklim menjadi bencana iklim, komitmen pemerintah untuk mengurangi emisi gas rumah kaca adalah kunci untuk mengurangi risiko rusaknya lingkungan dan iklim. Komitmen tersebut ditunjukkan dalam skala internasional, Indonesia sebagai salah satu negara peratifikasi Konvensi Kerangka Kerja Perubahan Iklim atau *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) tahun 1994, Protokol Kyoto tahun 2004 dan Perjanjian Paris tahun 2016 dengan tujuan utama menurunkan emisi gas rumah kaca.

There are so many factors that cause climate change to increase. However, the main thing, as explained in the 5th Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), is that climate change is believed to be the result of rising global temperatures due to high emissions (gas greenhouses) released into the atmosphere from human activities. The biggest question then arises why the G-20 group of countries considers the issue of climate change a critical discussion. The answer is that these countries account for at least 75 percent of greenhouse gas emissions in the global total.

This group of countries is ultimately responsible for precise and natural threats, especially to global development. Facing the realities and avoiding a climate catastrophe, the G20 leaders have more ambitious commitments, namely lowering the earth's temperature and holding the global average temperature rise below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and continuing efforts to reduce temperature rises to below 2°C. 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

Indonesia is no exception. As an archipelagic country with 17,000 islands with 65 percent of the population living in coastal areas, Indonesia is vulnerable to climate change. This statement is confirmed by the World Bank's global risk analysis placing Indonesia in the twelfth of 35 countries with a relatively high risk of death, with a high mortality rate due to exposure to floods and extreme heat. Specifically, Jakarta, as a metropolitan city, is one of the most vulnerable areas in Indonesia to climate disasters such as pollution, heat waves, earthquakes, and floods which are the main threats to residents in the capital city. Indonesia's commitment to and compliance with reducing greenhouse gas emissions must be further emphasized. As the only ASEAN country that is a member of the G20 and

Indonesia's position as one of the largest owners of tropical forests in the world, Indonesia has a strategic role in protecting developing countries by accommodating and addressing climate change issues because of its broad and massive impact on the quality of human life and the economy.

During the Joko Widodo administration, Indonesia wanted the G20 to set an example. Indonesia wants the G20 to lead the world in working together to tackle climate change and manage the environment sustainably with concrete actions. Addressing the continuing issue of climate change becoming a climate disaster, the government's commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions is the key to reducing the risk of environmental and climate damage. This commitment is shown on an international scale; Indonesia is one of the ratifying countries of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994, the Kyoto Protocol in 2004, and the Paris Agreement in 2016, with the primary objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The Minister of Finance, Sri Mulyani, said that the two main sectors contributing to the significant reduction of gas emissions were forestry and energy transportation. The government encourages the two sectors, one of which is in the capital city of Jakarta. Anis Baswedan recently targeted Jakarta as a climate-resilient city through Governor's Regulation (Pergub) No. 90/2021 on the Climate-Resilient Regional Low-Carbon Development Plan (RPRKD). RPRKD is a comprehensive regional level regulation that contains climate change actions by integrating mitigation and adaptation actions in DKI Jakarta. This RPRKD manifests DKI's ambitious commitment and active contribution to achieving Indonesia's National Determined Contribution (NDC). The NDC represents the commitment of



each state party to the Paris Agreement. Indonesia targets to reduce emissions by 2030 by 29 percent from Business as Usual (BAU) with its efforts and up to 41 percent with international assistance and even the latest 2050 long-term carbon and climate security strategy to the UNFCCC secretariat. The realization of this commitment has been recorded that until now, DKI Jakarta has become the first province in Indonesia to have an RPRKD following the mandate of the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2020-2024). On the other hand, for the first time through this plan, mitigation and climate change adaptation actions are regulated in a legal product.

Many Indonesian efforts in mitigation and adaptation actions have been echoed, but only collective action has not become a rule. Suppose the adaptation steps are carried out correctly. In that case, they will be able to reduce the impact of climate change risks and take optimal steps by utilizing climate information. Meanwhile, mitigation measures are carried out with the assumption that there is still hope that climate change can be prevented, especially for future generations. This policy shows Indonesia's strong commitment to dealing with climate change issues.

The initiative that Anis Baswedan has promoted by making Jakarta Climate Resistant through the implementation of the RPRKD as a real policy from the government to reduce gas emissions jointly should be fully appreciated and supported. Both on a national scale in the form of encouragement and joint socialization among all stakeholders and all Indonesian people. As well as on an international scale in the form of financial assistance in supporting climate change policy programs, especially for developed countries. There are policies, both in terms of mitigation and adaptation; if they are not supported

by finance, the goals or main goals of climate change will be challenging to achieve. However, the issue of climate change is considered a complex issue because it relates to all aspects of human life. Nevertheless, that does not mean the issue cannot be tackled. The biggest hope through the Indonesian presidency in 2022 is to achieve Indonesia's set goals; even the biggest hope is to invite G-20 countries to realize zero net emissions in 2060.

## Reference

- Karyza, Divya. 2021. "Jakarta ranked world's most environmentally vulnerable city", <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2021/05/16/jakarta-ranked-worlds-most-environmentally-vulnerable-city.html>, diakses pada 18 Januari 2022
- Setiawan, Rian. 2021. "Anies Terbitkan Pergub Rencana Pembangunan Rendah Karbon di Jakarta", <https://tirto.id/anies-terbitkan-pergub-rencana-pembangunan-rendah-karbon-di-jakarta-gkq9>, diakses pada 18 Januari 2022
- Kemenkau. 2021. "Menkeu: Perubahan Iklim menjadi Isu Utama Pembahasan Global", <https://www.kemenkeu.go.id/publikasi/berita/menkeu-perubahan-iklim-menjadi-isu-utama-pembahasan-global/>, diakses pada 20 Januari 2022
- Aldrian, Edvin, Mimin Karminii, Budiman. 2011. *Adaptasi dan Mitigasi Perubahan Iklim di Indonesia*. Jakarta: Pusat Perubahan Iklim dan Kualitas Udara Kedeputian Bidang Klimatologi Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika.
- Diposaptono, Subandono dan Budiman, Firdaus Agung. 2009. *MENYIASATI PERUBAHAN IKLIM Di Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-pulau Kecil*. Jakarta: SAINS PRESS.
- Tumiwa, Fabby. 2010. *Strategi Pembangunan Indonesia Menghadapi Perubahan Iklim: Status dan Kebijakan Saat Ini*. Jakarta: Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung für die Freiheit.

Cahyarini, Sri Sudarwati. 2021. *Kontribusi Penelitian Iklim Masa Lampau dalam Memahami Perubahan Iklim*. Jakarta: LIPI Press

Baylis, John dan Steve Smith, Patricia Owens. 2011. *The Globalization of World Politics An Introduction to International Relations*. New York: Oxford University Press.



# Global Halal Ecosystem: Building Indonesia's Positioning as the World's Largest Food Producer

Subandriyah

From December 1, 2021, to November 2022 (G20 Summit), Indonesia officially holds the Presidency of the Group of Twenty (G20) for a whole year with the theme “Recover Together, Recover Stronger.” Through the G20 forum, Indonesia has the opportunity to encourage the world's collective efforts to realize policies that can accelerate global economic recovery inclusively.

From an economic point of view, benefit Presidency G20 Physical activities that can drive domestic consumption, national GDP growth in 2022 is predicted to reach Rp 7.4 trillion, and involve many MSMEs. Also, absorb around 33 thousand workers in various sectors and benefit the accommodation, food, beverage, and tourism sectors, including Indonesian branding in the international world (Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian Republik Indonesia, 2021).

One of the pillars of the 2022 G20 Indonesia Presidency is ensuring sustainable and inclusive growth. However, in general, there are three priority issues: world health, digital transformation, and sustainable energy transition. Among the topics agreed on by the G20 Italy and listed in the G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration are food security, nutrition, agriculture, and food systems: commitments to achieve food security and adequate nutrition for all.

One of the government's flagships programs that will be carried out at the G20 Summit is the Global Halal Ecosystem: Positioning Indonesia as the World's Largest Food Producer. The choice of the theme is based on indicators of an intelligent nation supported by the preparation of quality human resources by fulfilling halal food intake, nutrition, and balanced nutrition by paying attention to ASUH elements (Safe, Healthy, Whole, and Halal) (Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika Republik Indonesia, 2020).

The ASUH program is one of the programs of the Ministry of Agriculture. However, the halal element is the duty and authority of the Halal Product Assurance Agency (BPJPH) of the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia. The ASUH program should be implemented for the Muslim population, which is 87.2% of the total population in Indonesia in 2020 (Badan Pusat Statistika, 2018). The existence of Law no. 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance, the World Trade Organization (WTO) acknowledgment of halal assurance, further strengthens the community in implementing the halal lifestyle as a universal indicator to ensure product quality and daily living standards (Gillani, Ijaz, & Khan, 2016).

According to Indonesian Vice President KH Ma'ruf Amin at the opening of the 2021 Indonesia Industrial Moslem Exhibition (II-MOTION), Indonesia has an excellent opportunity to become the largest producer and exporter of halal products in the world. With the largest Muslim population, reaching 229 million people. This figure represents 87.2% of Indonesia's population of 276.3 million or 12.7% of the world's Muslim population.

Data in the State of the Global Islamic Economy Report (SGIE Report) 2020-2021 noted that in 2020, Indonesia was

ranked 4th in the Global Islamic Indicators. It rose from 5th in 2019 to 10th in the previous year. Meanwhile, Indonesia won first place based on the Islamic Finance Country Index (IFCI) on Global Islamic Finance Report 2021. This is because Indonesia has the world's most dynamic Islamic social finance sector. The achievement of IFCI is expected to support the Development of Indonesia's Islamic finance industry to continue to grow as part of the global economic plan to support economic recovery after the pandemic. Also, strengthen Indonesia's positioning as the world's largest halal food producer and national economic driver (Bank Indonesia, 2021; Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika Republik Indonesia, 2020).

In formulating Indonesia's strategy as a world food producer, it would be better first to examine the challenges and position of the Development of the national halal industry. Food and nutrition security challenges include food safety and quality, innovative food processing, belief in consuming halal food, the triple burden of malnutrition, increasing Human Development Index (HDI), and population growth. As we know, until now, Indonesia has not been optimal and has not been efficient in utilizing the potential of natural resources (SDA) so it has an impact on the competitiveness of the industry at the international level (Tim Penyusun KSKPG, 2019). Public literacy is still low on non-halal products and their derivatives which are influenced by incomplete halal regulations, infrastructure, and halal research that is still lagging (Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional, 2018). These aspects affect Indonesia's position on the Global Islamic Economy Index (GIEI), where Indonesia occupies the tenth position with a score of 45, far behind Malaysia, which occupies the first position with a score of 127 (Bank Indonesia, 2021).



With the enormous opportunities for the world's halal industry today, the Indonesian government realizes that Indonesia has enormous potential and opportunities to enter the halal product industry globally. Considering that Indonesia is a country with the largest Muslim population in the world and supports the regulation of Law no. 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance further strengthens Indonesia in realizing its vision of " Indonesian Halal for the World Community " through the following strategies (Manzouri, Rahman, Saibani, & Zain, 2013)

First, is the certification of halal food products. Halal certification in Indonesia has entered a quarter century. However, the management of the halal product guarantee system is still less intense in a long time than in Malaysia and Thailand. Indonesia's competitive position in developing the ASEAN halal agro-industry is in fifth place, higher than the Philippines (Prabowo, Azmawani, & Rahman, 2016). On extrinsic or institutional factors, Indonesia only excels from market potential factors, halal certification systems, certification bodies and availability of raw materials, while for logistics infrastructure, government commitments and policies, as well as international and domestic advocacy capabilities, Indonesia is below other countries. (Samori, Salleh, & Khalid, 2016).

To simplify and streamline the certification of halal products, the role and synergy of BPJPH, related Ministries/ Institutions, the Halal Inspection Agency (LPH), and MUI are required to cooperate in halal certification of imported export products within a framework for developing the Halal Food Ecosystem. Every product that enters circulates, and is traded in the Indonesian Territory must be certified Halal (Law No. 33 of 2014).

Halal certification is needed to make Indonesian halal products globally competitive, can also open wider market access, and attract demand from export destination countries. Halal certification will increase the export value of halal products, which in turn will contribute positively to Indonesia's trade balance (Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian Republik Indonesia, 2021).

The second is the Development of halal food products. The right to food is a human right, as stated in Article 27 of the 1945 Constitution and the Rome Declaration (1996). As a basic need and one of the human rights, food has a significant meaning and role in the life of a nation. The availability of food that is smaller than the need can disrupt economic and national stability.

Referring to the 2020-2024 RPJMN, the government has begun to develop Indonesian halal food products based on Law no. 18/2012 on the National Food System. The achievement of food security has an impact on the realization of food sovereignty, food independence (food resilience), and food security (food safety) which is free from biological, chemical, and other objects that can interfere, harm, and endanger human health and do not conflict with religion, belief, and community culture (Tim Penyusun KSKPG, 2019).

Third, strengthening halal food production. To realize Indonesia's position as a world halal food producer, the Indonesian government takes strategic steps through strategic policy programs for food and nutrition security based on the principles of justice, welfare and community empowerment, national sovereignty, stability and independence, the active role of parties, food security, sustainability. It is an international agreement to realize a healthy, active, and productive society

according to an international agreement in realizing food and nutrition security (Tim Penyusun KSKPG, 2019).

Fourth is the Development of the halal food product industrial area. To realize Indonesia's position as a world halal food producer, the Indonesian government is taking strategic steps to develop an industrial area for halal food products simultaneously and collaboratively through the establishment of a Halal Industrial Estate (KIH). Support for Regulation of the Minister of Industry (Permenperin) No. 17 of 2020 concerning Procedures for Obtaining Certificates for the Establishment of a KIH, is the first step in developing an integrated KIH in Indonesia, including in Bintan-Kepri, Cikande-Serang Banten, Pulo Gadung-Jakarta, and Sidoarjo-East Java (Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian Republik Indonesia, 2020). The expectation from the establishment of this KIH is that all services related to product halalness are under one roof, one-stop service.

Seeing the potential of Indonesia's natural and human resources, the G20 Summit in November 2022 is a golden bridge for Indonesia to show the world as a Global Halal Ecosystem that supports the improvement of the economy, trade, industry, and investment for Indonesia in the world stage. Indonesia has enormous potential and opportunities to realize the Global Halal Ecosystem through Certification of halal food products, Development of halal food products, Strengthening of halal food products, and Development of industrial areas for halal food products (Islamic Chamber Research and Information Center, 2020).

## Reference

- Bank Indonesia. (2021, Oktober 29). *Indonesia Raih Peringkat Pertama Islamic Finance Country Index (IFCI) Pada Global Islamic Finance Report 2021*. Retrieved Januari 16, 2022, from bi.go.id: [https://www.bi.go.id/id/publikasi/ruang-media/news-release/Pages/sp\\_2328321.aspx](https://www.bi.go.id/id/publikasi/ruang-media/news-release/Pages/sp_2328321.aspx)
- Gillani, S. H., Ijaz, F., & Khan, M. M. (2016). Role of Islamic Financial Institutions in Promotion of Pakistan Halal Food Industry. *Islamic Banking and Finance Review*, 3(1), 29-49
- Islamic Chamber Research and Information Center. (2020). *State Of The Global Islamic Economy 2020/21 Report Is Published*. Retrieved Januari 16, 2022, from salaamgateway.com: <https://www.salaamgateway.com/specialcoverage/SGIE20-21>
- Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika Republik Indonesia. (2020, November 17). *Siapkan Indonesia sebagai Produsen Halal Dunia, Ekosistem Ekonomi Islam Perlu Diperkuat*. Retrieved Januari 16, 2022, from kominfo.go.id: <https://kominfo.go.id/content/detail/30857/>
- Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian Republik Indonesia. (2020, Oktober 25). *Komitmen Pemerintah Wujudkan Indonesia Jadi Pusat Produsen Halal Dunia*. Retrieved Januari 16, 2022, from ekon.go.id: <https://ekon.go.id/publikasi/detail/597/>
- Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian Republik Indonesia. (2021, November 19). *Presidensi Indonesia G20-2022, Momentum Branding Indonesia di Dunia Internasional*. Retrieved Maret 6, 2022, from ekon.go.id: <https://www.ekon.go.id/publikasi/detail/3469>

- Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional. (2018). *Masterplan Ekonomi Syariah Indonesia 2019-2024 Hasil Kajian Analisis Ekonomi Syariah di Indonesia*. Retrieved Maret 6, 2022, from knks.go.id: [https://knks.go.id/storage/upload/1573459280-Masterplan%20Eksyar\\_Preview.pdf](https://knks.go.id/storage/upload/1573459280-Masterplan%20Eksyar_Preview.pdf)
- Manzouri, M., Rahman, M. N., Saibani, N., & Zain, C. R. (2013). Lean supply chain practices in the Halal food. *International Journal of Lean Six Sigma*, 4(4), 389-408. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1108/IJLSS-10-2012-0011>
- Prabowo, Azmawani, S., & Rahman, A. (2016). Sertifikasi Halal Sektor Industri Pengolahan Hasil Pertanian. *Forum Penelitian Agro Ekonomi*, 34(1), 57-70. doi:DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21082/fae.v34n1.2016.57-70>
- Samori, Z., Salleh, N. Z., & Khalid, M. M. (2016). Current trends on Halal tourism: Cases on selected Asian countries. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 19(B), 131-136
- Tim Penyusun KSKPG. (2019). *Konsep Kebijakan Strategis Ketahanan Pangan dan Gizi*. Jakarta: Badan Ketahanan Pangan Kementerian Pertanian/Sekretariat Dewan Ketahanan Pangan.

**Global Health: Overcoming Malnutrition,  
Mental Problems, and Achievement of  
Vaccine Targets**





# Moringa Oleifera (Kelor) from Indonesia in Overcoming the Problem of Malnutrition in the World

Veni Hadju

Indonesia will assume the G20 Presidency in 2022, and the G20 Summit will be held in November in Bali with the theme "Recover Together, Recover Stronger." The Covid-19 epidemic that has ravaged the world in the last two years has caused a lot of prior accomplishments to crumble once more. Many nations expect that Indonesia's attempts to manage Covid-19 equitably disseminated around the world would be successful. It is commonly acknowledged that the inequity between countries necessitates mutually beneficial collaboration.

In achieving the various goals that have become world commitments through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Indonesia's support as the G20 Presidency is essential. One of the goals that have been set is the achievement of No Hunger on this earth. It is hoped that hunger in any form will no longer exist in this world, including the problem of malnutrition (malnutrition). One of the problems of malnutrition that hit various countries today, especially those included in the LMICs (Low and Middle-Income Countries) group, is the low nutritional status of women and children. Overcoming nutritional problems in women and children under five, such as stunting, wasting, and anaemia is a nationwide priority program.

A global study by Unicef, WHO, and the World Bank (2019) shows that various malnutrition problems have decreased the



incidence of stunting and wasting. The prevalence of stunting (chronic malnutrition in Toddlers) in the world decreased from 32.5% in 2000 to 21.9% in 2017. In addition, the prevalence of wasting (acute malnutrition in Toddlers) decreased from 10.0% in 2000 to 7.3% in 2017. However, the problem of anaemia has not changed much. Anaemia in women of childbearing age (WUS) from 31.6% (2000) to 32.8% (2016) and in pregnant women from 41.6% (2000) to 40.1% (2016).

Nutritional problems in Indonesia, as measured by Riskesdas (Basic Health Research, 2018), still show stunting of 30.8% and wasting of 10.2%, whereas on average, the countries that are included in middle-income countries are 18.0% and 4.7%, respectively for stunting and wasting (Victoria et al., 2021). Various efforts to overcome this nutritional problem continue to be carried out, among others, by providing local food that is rich in nutrients and easily accessible to the community. Moringa (*Moringa oleifera*) is a plant widely distributed in almost all regions in Indonesia and has enormous potential. This paper wants to provide information related to the potential of this Moringa in Indonesia and various scientific evidence that has been shown to date.

## **Active Ingredients and Efficacy of Moringa Leaves**

Moringa plants are generally traditional plants that grow as hedges or yard dividers in many areas in Indonesia. Based on historical tracing, this plant originated from India and then spread to various countries and currently exists in various parts of the world with tropical and sub-tropical climates. Moringa leaves by the people of Indonesia are widely used as traditional medicine and as a vegetable food ingredient. This plant has grown well-known to the general public in recent decades and

has become a commodity and source of income for individuals in numerous Indonesian regions.

Moringa plants contain various active ingredients not found in other similar plants. Based on the study conducted, it was found that there were 92 types of nutrients in Moringa leaves. In addition, there are 46 antioxidants, 36 anti-inflammatory substances, and 18 types of amino acids, 9 of which are essential amino acids. In addition, the protein content in Moringa leaves is twice the amount of protein in yogurt. Likewise, potassium is three times that compared to bananas, calcium is four times that compared to milk, vitamin A is four times that compared to carrots, and vitamin C is seven times that compared to oranges (Ahmad Faizal, 2014).

Various studies have examined the effect of Moringa leaves on human health. One of the most noticeable effects on Moringa leaves is its antioxidant properties where this antioxidant content can be associated with various degenerative diseases such as heart disease, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, stroke, cancer, and others. The variety of active ingredients that act as antioxidants which are very high in Moringa leaves makes the consumption of Moringa leaves provide a protective effect against various degenerative diseases in the community. The latest literature review conducted by Endang (2019) showed that Moringa contains very high vitamin and mineral content, including vitamins A, B1, B2, B3, calcium, copper, iron, magnesium, phosphorus, and zinc.

## **Moringa Utilization**

Moringa trees can be said to grow in all regions in Indonesia. Almost all regions in Indonesia have this plant, although its use varies. Roshetko et al. (2017) have surveyed on Moringa's use and its potential for commercial production in various regions

and tribes in Indonesia. In the Bugis tribe in the South Sulawesi region, Moringa is a primary food ingredient, meaning it is a mandatory menu for the local community. However, in many areas in Indonesia, this Moringa food becomes a secondary food, meaning that this Moringa will be an option if there are no vegetables that are commonly consumed.

Besides being a food source (especially vegetables), Moringa has been widely used as medicine in Indonesia. Moringa is a drug widely used for joint pain as an anti-inflammatory. Besides, Moringa is a medicine for hypertension, diabetes, and other degenerative diseases. However, no less critical, this Moringa is used in the spiritual aspect as an exorcist of jinn. This is also related to the use of Moringa to bathe corpses. That is why Moringa is not used as a food ingredient in this community.

### **Indonesian Moringa Potential for the World**

The diversity of Moringa trees and their potential in various regions in Indonesia has been widely studied. Ridwan et al (2021) studied the biomass potential and total flavonoid content of Moringa originating from 10 regions in Indonesia, namely Sumatra, Java, Maluku, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Papua. Researchers took seeds from each area and then planted and observed the growth and yields obtained from each plant. The results of this study show that the characteristics of this Moringa tree vary between regions. The Sumatra region provides the highest biomass yield and the highest content of antioxidants (flavonoids). Based on this study, Moringa originating from Sumatra is proposed as the primary choice for future cultivation.

Differences between types of Moringa plants that exist in one area have also been carried out in Malang Regency (Adli et al., 2019). This researcher found 66 Moringa plants spread

over nine districts. It turned out that about 20 different characters were found between plants in this area and were further categorized into 6 clusters. Moringa's varied potential in other regions also requires a study to understand Indonesia's potential in the future. Currently, cultivated Moringa is still limited in a few areas. Roshetko et al. (2017) noted several Moringa plantation areas with land areas such as Alabura (65 Ha), Kefa (200 Ha), Kupang (50 Ha), Alor (200 Ha), and Blora (16 Ha).

The high rate of malnutrition, especially in low-income countries, requires seriousness. The use of Moringa leaves with high nutritional content has considerable potential in solving nutritional problems in Indonesia and other countries. The results of studies conducted by providing Moringa capsule supplements in flour and extracts have proven benefits in prevenanemiaemia and low birth weight (Hadju et al., 2020). Moringa leaves undoubtedly do not have to be in capsule form, such as medicinal preparations, but can also be developed in the form of other products such as tablets and food products consumed as supplements.

A decrease in anemia in pregnant women and an increase in the nutritional status of pregnant women were also seen in preconception women. With efforts to prevent and reduce anemia and at the same time reduce the number of babies with low birth weight and babies with low birth length, Moringa has the potential to be a supplement that can improve pregnancy outcomes, which so far have not been achieved in many countries, especially in low-income countries. Moringa production in the form of supplements can certainly be increased so that its use in poor areas that still exist in several regions in Indonesia is certainly one solution, but a broader study is needed.

Increasing cultivation does require government commitment, especially at the district level. Several districts in Indonesia have huge land potential, and the Moringa tree is a plant that thrives in the area. This commitment must be maintained and increased into preparations that the public can easily consume. The study's results showing the potential of Moringa in the Sumatran region must be followed up with efforts to develop a business that can start with cultivation and then be followed by processing and production. This opportunity needs to be responded to by parties who will later become Moringa as a potential production plant to be exported to various countries in need.

Making Indonesia the host of the G20 is an opportunity for Indonesia to offer solutions to the world's nutritional problems, which are still a priority to be addressed. Of course, an offer in the form of a commercial product has good prospects. Technological assistance that continues to develop will make local materials more optimal. Hopefully, Indonesia's role can be realized in the not-too-distant future.

## Reference

- Ahmad Faizal Abdull Razis, Muhammad Din Ibrahim, dan Saie Brindha Kintayya. Health Benefits of Moringa oleifera. *Asia Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention* 2014, 15(20):8571-8576.
- Cesar G. Victoria, Parul Christian, Luis Paulo Vidaletti dkk. Revisiting maternal and child undernutrition in low income and middle income countries: Variable progress towards an unfinished agenda. *Lancet* 2021, 397:1388-94.
- Endang Christine Purba. Kelor (*Moringa oleifera* Lam), pemanfaatan dan bioaktivitas. *Jurnal Pro-Life*, 2020, 7(1).
- Indira Riastini, I Putu Gede, P. Damayanto, Ridwan, dkk. *Moringa oleifera* distribution in Java and lesser Sunda Islands attributed with annual rainfall. *Biosaintifika* 2018, 10(3): 613-621.
- Magnus Adli and Kuswanto. Observasi keberadaan dan keragaman tanaman kelor (*Moringa oleifera* Lam) di Kabupaten Malang. *Jurnal Produksi Tanaman* 2019, 7(6):1130-1139.
- Rebeca A Heidkamp, Ellen Piwaz, Stuart Gillespie, dkk. Mobilizing evidence, data, and resources to achieve global maternal and child undernutrition targets and the sustainable Development Goals: an Agenda of action. *Lancet* 2021, 397:1400-18.
- Ridwan, Hanim, Suharsono, dkk. Drumstick (*Moringa oleifera* Lam) variation in Biomass and total flavonoid content in Indonesia. *Biodiversitas*, 2021;22(1): 491-498.

- Roshetko JM, P. Purnomosidi, G Sebastian, dkk. Ethnobotanical use and commercial potential of *Moringa oleifera* in Indonesia: an-underused and under-recognized species. *Acta Horticulturae*, 2017. Proceeding International Symposium on *Moringa*.
- Unicef, WHO, The World Bank. Levels and trends in child malnutrition: Key findings of the 2019 edition of the joint child malnutrition estimates. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2019.
- Veni Hadju, Muhammad Dassir, Andi Sadapoto, dkk. Effects of *Moringa oleifera* leaf and honey supplementation during pregnancy on mothers and newborns: A review of the current literature. *Macedonian Journal of Medical Sciences*. 2020, 8(F):208-214.

# Suppress Food Loss and Waste: Realizing Food Security and Sustainable Nutrition

Munawar Khalil N.

Since the pandemic hit in early 2020, the issue of food security and nutrition has strengthened and has become one of the critical issues in many countries. In addition to health conditions, good food security in terms of nutritious food intake for every individual is a vital asset in the fight against the Covid-19 virus. At a higher level, the condition of the country's food security is critical in fighting the pandemic because poor food security will impact various sectors of life.

FAO said that the lockdown policies in many countries caused a global economic recession and supply chain disruptions that impacted food price gaps and changes in the food environment, ultimately increasing poverty and food insecurity.

Poverty is still a challenge for food security that is getting tougher. The Covid-19 pandemic has caused the global number of poor people to increase to 124 million in 2021. In Indonesia, BPS noted that the poor population increased by 2.6 million people from 24.9 million in September 2019 to 27.55 million in September 2020. In addition to increasing the number of poor people, population growth has become a challenge in realizing food and nutrition security. Population growth that is not balanced with the rate of increase in production will threaten food availability. Meanwhile, food is a fundamental right whose fulfilment cannot be delayed or substituted with other goods. If it is unavailable or the accessibility is uneven, it will have



implications for a country's social, economic, and even political instability.

## **Food Loss and Waste: Common Problems**

Since the beginning of the pandemic, FAO has warned of the potential threat of a food crisis that may occur due to restrictions/lockdowns. President Jokowi has also, on several occasions, emphasized this and asked his staff to take the necessary strategic steps. One of the efforts that must be made to prevent this from happening is to reduce food loss and waste (Food Loss and Waste). This loss and food waste cover upstream (production) to downstream (consumption), which has implications for three main aspects: the economy, food security, and the environment.

According to FAO, food loss and waste is a reduction in the quantity and quality of food in five stages of the food supply chain, starting from production, storage, packaging, distribution, and consumption. Food loss occurs in the first three stages, while food waste occurs in the last two stages, namely distribution/retail and consumption. From an economic point of view, shrinkage and food waste resulted in huge losses. FAO estimates that 1.3 billion tons, or a third of the world's food production, shrinks and is wasted every year. The total food waste is estimated to support 2 billion people.

The Covid-19 pandemic has resulted in an increase in food losses and waste due to disruptions in the food supply chain due to social restrictions and lockdowns, causing food, especially food products such as fruits and vegetables, to be damaged and rotten.

Losses due to food shrinkage reduce the amount of production from harvest to distribution. Reducing losses and

food waste can reduce production costs and increase efficiency in the food system. For example, based on a study by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia, the chili harvest loss above 20% can be reduced to 15% by shortening the supply chain. This shrinkage rate can drop to 10% if technological interventions are correctly implemented.

From the environmental aspect, based on data from the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 44% of the existing waste comes from food waste. On a micro level, this causes discomfort because it can pollute the surrounding environment. On a macro level, this food waste contributes to greenhouse gas emissions. The results of the Bappenas study stated that the average contribution of shrinkage and food waste is equivalent to 7.29% of Indonesia's greenhouse gas emissions, which also affect global warming.

## **Indonesian Step**

Indonesia itself is a country that is still struggling with the problem of food loss and waste. The Economic Intelligence Unit (IEU) report shows that Indonesia is the second largest producer of food waste after Saudi Arabia, which reaches 300 kg per capita per year. Although different results were shown by a Bappenas study in mid-2021, the available data shows that this problem of food loss and waste must be taken seriously. The study shows that the production of shrinkage and food waste in Indonesia is 115-184 kg per capita per year, with an estimated loss of 213-551 trillion rupiah per year, or equivalent to 5% of Indonesia's GDP. This loss and food waste can feed 61-125 million people or 29-47% of Indonesia's population.

To overcome this, the Indonesian government, through Bappenas, has launched five strategies to reduce food losses and waste, namely

1. changing people's behavior;
2. fixing the support for the food system;
3. strengthening regulations and optimizing funding;
4. encourage the development of management of food loss and waste that supports a circular economy; and
5. strengthening databases and studies on food loss and waste.

The issue of shrinkage and food waste has become an issue that has long been the focus of discussion by various parties in the country. From the government side, the government continues to suppress harvest losses with various innovations and technologies, such as encouraging the implementation of good handling practices (GHP), improving the quality of harvest storage space, improving harvesting technology, and training for farmers. In addition, campaigns and socialization of the importance of awareness of food waste are also intensified.

Various elements of society, such as community organizations, universities, and food business communities, have also shown concern for the impact of this loss and food waste through various means, such as campaigns, outreach, and education to the public to increase awareness about the importance of suppressing food loss and waste.

Commitment to reducing losses and food waste must be realized in a stable regulatory framework. Until now, there is no solid regulatory umbrella in the form of government regulations or other laws and regulations that specifically regulate steps and strategies for reducing losses and food waste.

The government needs to strengthen partnerships with various sectors that are concerned with efforts to reduce food losses and waste, especially various parties related to three affected aspects, namely the economy, food security, and

the environment. Strengthening the synchronization and coordination of inter-ministerial and institutional programs related to these three aspects must continue to be carried out, as well as collaboration with various parties such as communities, community organizations, experts, and food business actors who are concerned with awareness of food loss and waste.

Campaign movements related to food loss and waste must continue to be voiced. The 2018 World Wide Fund (WWF) survey shows that 91% of people do not understand that food loss and waste significantly threaten nature. In addition to providing information about losses and food waste from the economic, food security, and environmental aspects, it is also necessary to consider how to reduce food loss and waste through religious approaches, local wisdom, and nationalism. The religious approach involves religious leaders who can properly narrate the spiritual values contained in religion related to the use of food for humans. As far as I can tell, all religious traditions have the same perspective that food must be utilized wisely and adequately for human needs.

In Islam, people who behave extravagantly are classified as close relatives of Satan. Food-wasteful behaviour is a despicable act that is very popular with Satan (Surah Al-Araf 31). Meanwhile, in Christianity, Jesus warned not to waste leftover food arbitrarily (John 6:11). In Hinduism, there is also a message in the Taittiriya Upanisad, Bhurguvali, Anuvak 1: Never show disrespect for food. Food is a sacred oath of religion. The concept of Mindful Eating, which was adopted from Mahayana Buddhism, teaches that humans should respect every process in consuming food by paying attention to the food and drinks that enter the body.

The variety of the nation's local wisdom is also a potential that must be raised in the context of education to reduce losses and food waste. We may still remember the teachings of our parents not to leave rice on the plate because later, the rice will cry. Likewise, the nationalist approach must be associated with food loss and waste that the behaviour of wasteful food is contrary to the values of Pancasila. Efforts to reduce losses and food waste are part of defending the country for food security and nutrition. Food security is an integral part of a country's resilience.

Target segmentation is also essential to be seen as part of this food loss and waste campaign movement. Instilling awareness of food loss and waste with a religious approach, local wisdom, and nationalism needs to be done in educational institutions. The young generation must be equipped with sufficient knowledge of the importance of reducing food loss and waste for the nation's future.

## **Indonesia's G20 Presidency: Strengthening Global Commitments**

Indonesia has a track record of positive leadership in bridging the interests of various countries in the global arena. Several important momentums in ASEAN, such as the settlement of the Thailand-Cambodia border dispute, occurred when Indonesia became chairman. Indonesia also bridged opposing parties at the UN forum, such as at the 2020 UN Security Council session, where Indonesia succeeded in reconciling the US and China. Even if pulled back, Indonesia was able to unite Asian-African countries in the Asian-African Conference (KAA).

Therefore, the G20 Presidency is an excellent opportunity for Indonesia to strengthen its global commitment to determining joint steps to reduce food loss and waste as part of

the inclusive global economic recovery agenda and in line with the spirit of the G20 grand theme "Recover Together, Recover Stronger". Recover Together, Rise Mighty.

Through the Agriculture Working Group (AWG) at the G20 Presidency, we hope that Indonesia can determine the global direction and agenda regarding efforts to reduce food losses and waste. Moreover, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) goals, especially in point 12.3, are targeted to reduce losses and food waste by 50% by 2030. This momentum is not only in the national interest but also encourages countries worldwide to move together for food security and sustainable nutrition.

## Reference

FAO (2019). *The State of Food and Agriculture 2019*. Moving forward on food loss and waste reduction. Rome.

HLPE (2020). Impact of Covid-19 on food security and nutrition; developing effective policy responses to address the hunger and malnutrition pandemic. Rome: <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1000en>

<https://www.kompasiana.com/christiesuharto/550078d7a33311e572510f51/sadarkah-kita-tidak-menghargai-berkat-tuhan>

<https://indonesiabaik.id/infografis/di-tengah-pandemi-angka-kemiskinan-meninggi>

<https://foodsustainability.eiu.com/g20/fixing-food-2021-paper/food-loss-and-waste/>

Bappenas (2021). Laporan Kajian Food Loss & Waste Indonesia <https://ketik.unpad.ac.id/posts/3050/penyampaian-pesan-yang-produktif-untuk-isu-food-loss-and-waste>

Saliem HP et. al (2021). Policies and strategies for reducing food loss and waste in Indonesia. IOP Conf. Series: Earth and Environmental Science 892 (2021) doi:10.1088/1755-1315/892/1/012091

# Germplasm Conservation and Food Diversity in Realizing Global Food Security

Dewi Puspasari

The Covid-19 pandemic that has lasted for two years has made many changes. This condition impacts the economy, and millions of people then fall into poverty. Based on the results of research by the Semeru Research Institute in Indonesia, it is predicted that there will be 8.5 million Indonesians who will become poor by the end of 2020, and this number will continue to increase in 2021.

## Global Issues of Food Security

The same thing happened in other countries. The increasing poverty rate and global warming conditions that impact the agricultural sector have made Indonesia and other countries wary of global food security. Moreover, there has been a threat of famine in several countries, such as India and Ethiopia.

Food security is one of the issues that will be discussed at the G20 Indonesia 2022. Based on the G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration agreed at the G20 Italy 2021, food insecurity is one of the impacts of the pandemic in point five. In point ten, there are also food security, nutrition, agriculture, and food systems issues: a commitment to achieving food security and adequate nutrition for all.

There are several reasons why the issue of food security is so important. Food is very vital for humans and other living things. Food is a source of energy and a source of life. Without food, living things can starve to death.



The right to obtain food is a human right because food is a basic need. This is stated in the 1996 Rome Declaration, Law No. 7 of 1996 concerning Food, updated in Law No. 18 of 2012. In the Food Law, food security is defined as “the condition of fulfilling food for the state to individuals, which is reflected in the availability of sufficient food, both in quantity and quality, safe, diverse, nutritious, equitable and affordable and does not conflict with the religion, beliefs, and culture of the community, to be able to live a healthy, active and productive life sustainably”.

Regarding this food security, there are concerns that food insecurity is starting to occur in several countries due to climate change and the protracted Covid-19 pandemic. Whether we realize it or not, currently, there are frequent weather anomalies. Very high rainfall, increasing volume of water due to melting of the Arctic ice, drying up of springs, and a prolonged dry season, for example, are some examples of climate change.

Climate change, such as the rainy season coming earlier or later or a prolonged dry season, can impact agriculture and cause crop failure. Furthermore, this is not fictitious news. In 2015 and 2019, due to El Nino, there were substantial crop failures in Indonesia. Other countries are the same.

In addition to the issue of climate change, the pandemic also increases food insecurity, especially in terms of access. Few nations have limited the flow of goods and services. Thus food and fertilizer delivery was affected during the epidemic. Not to mention more and more citizens of the world are becoming poor. Declining and uncertain incomes make them lower food quality, and nutritional problems and fulfilment have become an issue in several countries, such as India, Ethiopia, and other developing countries. The threat of famine began to occur.

Because the issue of food security can affect each other's countries or is global, this issue must be discussed during the G20 meeting. It is hoped that the strategy and role of the G20 countries to assist other countries in realizing global food security will be initiated at the meeting. This strategy is, of course, also related to strategies in managing climate change, agricultural management so that food supplies are guaranteed, as well as food regulations and policies in each country.

### **Germplasm Preservation**

In this paper, the author conveys ideas related to the issue of food security through the theme of Indonesia's G20 presidency this time, namely "Recover Together, Recover Stronger", namely Indonesia's hope that all countries in the world help each other to recover together and grow together during this pandemic. . The author's idea in this issue is the preservation of germplasm and food diversity. According to the author, this idea can be applied in Indonesia and other countries. Indonesia can be a role model.

Indonesia is so rich in food sources and germplasm. There are many kinds of rice in Indonesia. Indonesia also has many tubers and other types of plants that are rich in carbohydrates and can be used as a substitute for rice. Unfortunately, nowadays, people are too focused on rice. They forgot to have rice, sweet potatoes, sago, and many other plants that could be used as food sources.

According to the author, it is essential for the Indonesian government and can be transmitted to other countries regarding food diversity and maintaining germplasm so that food self-sufficiency occurs. Do not let Indonesia experience rice harvest failure and import rice from other countries. If other countries also experience rice harvest failure, then what will happen?

The community can also be taught to use the land in their yards to plant various edible plants, such as vegetables, fruit, or tubers. There are several agricultural methods available today for limited land. With internet connectivity, the community may be taught how to cultivate using the water technique, pipelines, and so on, allowing food security to begin on a local scale, primarily the household size.

The preservation of this germplasm is also related to the existence of forests and springs. Forest fires can result in the loss of a large amount of germplasm. This local plant can be beneficial in the area. It is suitable for living in the area and can be a food source for residents around the forest. At the same time, the need for springs is also essential for the water needs of these plants. Do not let the springs become dirty or dry up due to human activities so that rice and other crops die due to drought.

Food security is a global issue. However, this issue can be managed from a small scale, for example, from the household scope, by getting people to eat a variety of foods, not just relying on rice. They can also be accustomed to starting planting by using planting media in homes. Equally, the government also protects forests and springs so that Indonesia's germplasm is maintained because it could be that the germplasm will later become a helper and source of food.

This food plan may be used in other nations with G20 partners to reduce the threat of hunger in the face of climate change and the state of this pandemic.

## Reference

- Pangan, D. K. (2006). Kebijakan Umum Ketahanan Pangan 2006–2009. *Jurnal Gizi dan Pangan*, 1(1), 57-63
- Saliem, Handewi Purwati; Ariani, Mewa (2016). Ketahanan Pangan, Konsep, Pengukuran dan Strategi.[<http://ejurnal.litbang.pertanian.go.id/index.php/fae/article/view/4280>]
- Trethewie, S. (2021). New Norms and New Challenges in Food Security. In *Non-Traditional Security in the Asia-Pacific: A Decade of Perspectives* (pp. 91-94)



# G20 Spirit to Prevent Stunting

Maghdalena

The Swiss-born philosopher Henri Frederic Amiel once said: “In health, there is freedom. Health is the first thing in all freedom.” When our bodies are healthy, we are free to do whatever we want. Free to adventure around the world and the universe. Free to fight for idealism. Free to create discoveries that can benefit themselves, the nation, and even the world.

## Generating Health Innovators

We certainly do not turn a blind eye. Indonesia has repeatedly made history on the world stage through its sons and daughters, who are so productive in producing discoveries that benefit many people, not only at the domestic level but even in the international arena. Call it one example, a son of Indonesia, Warsito Purwo Taruno.

The figure, born in Solo in 1967, became an international conversation a few years ago because of his achievements in creating anti-cancer vests or helmets. Even an extraordinary book entitled Stun Warsito, written by Fenty Effendy, tells of Warsito's achievements in creating controversial vests and helmets at that time. Warsito is just one example of so many children of the nation who have the opportunity to contribute to society.

Returning to Henri Frederic Amiel's wise words earlier, health is one of the pillars of the success of a nation so that it can give birth to intelligent generations who are productive and continue to innovate without stopping. It will be challenging to become a developed nation if the generation is sick because

everyone will be weak, old, and die, so the development relay must inevitably change and be continued by the next generation.

Efforts to prepare a healthy generation do not only start when a child grows up or starts from childhood. Preparation must start early. Starting from when he was still in his mother's womb, then when he was born, and continued until his golden age, becoming a toddler, teenager to adulthood. The early period of birth is a critical time, and it is essential to take care of a child's health as a whole. Generational health problems and diseases are common in the early days after birth, and many occur in children in Indonesia and many other nations. This is referred to as stunting.

## **G20 Spirit to Prevent Stunting**

This sentence is the theme carried out by the G20 Presidency of Indonesia in 2022. The purpose of using this theme is because Indonesia wants to invite the whole world to come together, support each other and work hand in hand to recover together and grow stronger and more sustainable. Especially in the face of this unfinished pandemic. There are so many issues that concern the countries gathered in the G20. One of them is a health problem. We both know that the next generation's quality determines a nation's future. Maintaining the quality of the nation's future successors is the duty and responsibility of all elements of the nation.

Citing the kemkes.go.id page, data on the younger generation between the ages of 10-24 in 2017 reached 1.8 billion people and has become the largest population in history. That number continues to increase from year to year in line with the demographic bonus that is predicted by many countries in Southeast Asia.

What generation is required for a country to become stronger and more successful in all aspects of life? A healthy generation, indeed. Physical as well as psychological. A physically fit generation is one of the essential conditions for achieving a better and more evolved society.

Then, as Indonesia, a G20 member country, been able to remove all of the country's health problems? Regrettably, not yet. Almost every country has health issues. In terms of raising a healthy and productive future generation, there are several health issues that our country must address even now. One of them is the stunting issue.

What is stunting? Referring to page [bkkbn.go.id](http://bkkbn.go.id) (2021), stunting is malnutrition in infants in the first 1000 days of life that lasts a long time and causes delays in brain and child development. Malnutrition experienced by the baby causes the body of children with stunting to be shorter than toddlers their age.

### **Stunting, the Nation's Great Enemy**

When hearing the word stunting, the question always arises: "is stunting dangerous?" And the answer is very dangerous. Nurul Imani, a social observer, states in his book "Stunting in Children, Recognize and Prevent Early," released in February 2020 by Hijaz Pustaka Mandiri Publisher, Sleman Yogyakarta, that there are at least some hazards of stunting in children as follows:

First, stunting causes the development of children's intelligence to be not optimal. The brain can not process perfectly all the stimuli given to it. Therefore, it impacts the birth of a mentally and emotionally disabled generation. Stunting is a condition that cannot be corrected once it occurs. It cannot be



treated if the child is past the age of 2 years. Stunted children will face learning difficulties, have weak cognitive abilities, and are at high risk of being easily infected by minor and major diseases. Children who suffer from stunting have poor immune systems and low IQs.

Furthermore, stunting can reduce labor market productivity. At the international level, this will ultimately result in the loss of 11% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and a reduced income of adult workers by up to 20%. This, of course, threatens the realization of the nation's productivity in the future. In the future, children who suffer from stunting will find it challenging to work. It can even become a burden on the community because, let alone work, in some cases, they also tend to find it challenging to take care of themselves.

Therefore, we certainly need to be vigilant. If any of our children today are stunted, then what kind of generation will replace our role in the future in moving the wheels of the nation's life? Also, in the world arena? Is it the sickly generation? The generation that has limited thinking and digests everything? We all agree to say no. We certainly expect the next generation to be healthy, strong, and intelligent.

The progress and prosperity of our nation in the future depend on how much we care about taking care of their health from an early age. The birth of generations of weak nations in large numbers slowly but surely will make our country move toward the brink of decline. Moreover, today, our nation is one of the countries facing the demographic bonus in 2030. The time during which the potential for economic growth is produced as a result of changes in the population's age structure, with the proportion of working-age people being greater than the proportion of non-working-age people. Alternatively, the

condition where the number of productive population (aged 15-64 years) is greater than the number of unproductive population (under five years and above 64 years). Therefore, from now on, we must be aware of this stunting problem. We cannot turn a blind eye, and we should make this problem the nation's primary problem that must be dealt with immediately and seriously.

### **Stunting Cases in G20 Countries**

Over the past 20 years, the world has seen positive improvements in stunting treatment. This data is confirmed by the liputan6.com page (5/5/2021), which states that stunting cases worldwide have decreased. However, the improvement has not yet been evenly distributed in many countries, including in the G20 countries, which incidentally are countries that have experienced relatively good economic growth over the last few years. The COVID-19 pandemic that attacks the world is estimated to increase stunting cases in this G20 country and the world in general.

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) reported child malnutrition in the 2021 edition. The report reveals the condition of millions of children who are overweight, malnourished, and stunted worldwide. This is a big problem that, if it does not get special attention from many parties, will make the world lose the opportunity to produce healthy, strong, and intelligent generations. There is estimated data on 149.2 million children who are stunted. This figure was equivalent to 22 percent of children under five years old worldwide in 2020. A number that cannot be said to be small. However, the data is allegedly not representative of the actual data in the field. The data is the result of estimated data taken before 2020. The covid pandemic resulted in the data collection

process being a bit sluggish. Even UNICEF is worried that the actual data on the ground is far worse than the estimated data.

Then what about the case of children with stunting in G20 countries? It turns out that the countries that are included in the G20 are also inseparable from this stunting case. If not addressed immediately, in the long run, conditions will be dangerous for the progress of nations and the world. Reporting from the [voaindonesia.com](http://voaindonesia.com) page, Indonesia is a country with the second highest burden of stunting children in Southeast Asia and 5th in the world after India, China, and the United States. From this data, we can see that stunting does not only occur in poor or developing countries. Even countries that are classified as rich and developed countries cannot escape the dangers of stunting.

## **Stunting Cases in Indonesia**

The National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) predicts that seven million births in the next four years, out of 20 million births, have the potential to experience stunting. This condition worries us all, and we need cooperation from all elements of the nation to overcome this problem.

Knowing that Indonesia is the fourth largest stunting case in the world, of course, must make us vigilant and improve. However, we also do not close our eyes that today's covid pandemic is one of the triggers for the increasing number of stunting in our country and several other countries worldwide.

Some of the triggers for the increase in stunting cases during the pandemic include:

First, limited access for pregnant women to check their pregnancy at the local integrated service post. Restrictions on gathering activities during the PPKM period have resulted

in many pregnant women being unable to check up on their pregnancy with health workers. Fear of the spread of the virus makes us limit our interactions with other people. Although in terms of accessing health facilities, there is tolerance, still not many take advantage of it. Moreover, pregnant women who have a high enough concern that the child they are carrying will be exposed to the virus, making them more reluctant to consult with integrated service post officers to monitor the condition of their pregnancy.

Second, cases of pregnant women suffering from Covid-19 have also increased mortality and cases of malnutrition in infants. Pregnant women are very vulnerable to stress and psychological pressure. Unstable physical conditions, and emotional ups and downs, trigger a decrease in the body's resistance of pregnant women. This is one of the reasons pregnant women are susceptible to COVID-19. And not a few cases of pregnant women died due to exposure to Covid-19. For example, citing the detiknews.com page on August 19, 2021, 300 pregnant women died due to exposure to COVID-19 in East Java province in July-August 2021. This was conveyed by Dr. Brahmin Askandar SpOG (K), Chairman of the Indonesian Obstetrics and Gynaecology Association (POGI) Surabaya. This number cannot be said to be small. That is just data in East Java for two months. Not to mention the data in other provinces; of course, the numbers are worrying if we add up. The condition of pregnant women during exposure to COVID-19 that most often occurs is experiencing respiratory problems. Meanwhile, the capacity and facilities that provide oxygen cylinders at local hospitals are minimal.

Third, lack of education about reproductive health. This is also triggered by the low level of education, resulting in

a lack of awareness and desire to learn and upgrade oneself and knowledge related to health during pregnancy. Pregnant women with this type tend to carry out their pregnancy without any effort to equip themselves with proper knowledge about maintaining health or the nutritional intake needed by themselves and the baby in their womb. This is also exacerbated by the local culture that does not play a role in maintaining and improving the health of pregnant women and the lack of proactiveness of health workers on duty at the relevant health service posts to pay attention to the health of pregnant women.

Fourth, the pandemic, which has caused the middle and lower class of society to experience an economic crisis, has made pregnant women's attention to nutrition and their body's nutritional needs no longer a top priority. They are busy with efforts to meet basic needs and daily food. That is why, in the womb, the foetus has experienced abnormal growth. As a result, when he is born, the baby is malnourished and even prone to death.

### **Preventing Stunting in G20 Countries**

The spirit of collective recovery to grow stronger is undeniably one that must be imparted to all G20 nations so that its influence is felt in all countries, particularly emerging countries. One of the goals of Indonesia's G20 leadership this year is to achieve this. So that the G20 countries have the same determination to overcome adversity in many spheres of life. As a result, numerous problems in many nations might receive the most satisfactory answer.

Stunting cases must also be an essential concern of the nations because this issue should not only concern countries experiencing cases. For a country that does not have a big problem in terms of infant malnutrition, this ideally also

provides attention and care because the spirit of brotherhood and solidarity is one of the social capitals to free this world from the pandemic.

Several things can be done in cooperation between countries, such as providing training for human resources that will provide comprehensive education for the community. This education must be carried out continuously and continuously because there are so many layers of society that must be made aware of the importance of maintaining nutrition for pregnant women, as well as new-borns. This stunting case also needs to be raised as an international issue. People in the G20 countries and the world, in general, need to be regularly aware of the dangers of stunting. This program is focused on countries that experience high stunting cases, which exceeds the threshold of 20% or one-fifth of the total number of children under five in the country set by WHO.

In addition, the provision of better health service facilities for pregnant women and children under five. The limitations of this facility can be overcome, one of which is by working hand in hand to provide support and assistance to countries experiencing high stunting cases and in dire need. Of course, this program must touch people's lives in remote areas. Not only in big cities. Because all citizens have the right to get access to health services. Not only people who live in big cities and are easily accessible via transportation only.

Procurement of vitamins, supplements, and nutritious food for pregnant women is also essential. The economic conditions that have experienced a slump during this pandemic have indirectly made pregnant women no longer pay attention to the nutrients needed by their bodies and the fetus in their womb. So, with the cooperation in procuring nutritious food

and vitamins needed, hopefully, it can be one solution to the problem of malnutrition.

No less important is to start paying attention to stunting prevention for adolescent girls. Because, in essence, cases of chronic malnutrition do not start when the baby is born but start from the womb. Therefore, adolescent girls must be the main target of stunting prevention. So that when they get married and are ready to become mothers, they will understand the importance of taking care of their health before pregnancy, during pregnancy, and after giving birth. So that they can seek health for their children starting from themselves.

All nations can rise from adversity. With the spirit of "recovery together, recover stronger", nations that have experienced severe stunting cases in their respective countries can recover quickly and give birth to healthy generations who will become the nation's assets to achieve prosperity and progress for nations throughout the world. A healthy generation is one of the keys to determining the nations of the world to achieve a better life in the future.

## **Reference**

Fenty Effendy (2017). Setrum Warsito. Jakarta: Penerbit Noura Book Publishing.

Nurul Imani (2020). Stunting Pada Anak, Kenali dan Cegah Sejak Dini. Penerbit Hijaz Pustaka Mandiri

Nurlailis Saadah (2020). Modul Deteksi Dini Pencegahan dan Penanganan Stunting. Surabaya: Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Surabaya & Penerbit Scofindo media Pustaka.

[kemkes.go.id](http://kemkes.go.id)

[bkkbn.go.id](http://bkkbn.go.id)

[liputan6.com](http://liputan6.com)

[voaindonesia.com](http://voaindonesia.com)

[detiknews.com](http://detiknews.com)





# Child Development during a Pandemic

Irma Jayatmi

The Ministry of Health is optimistic that G20 will bring benefits, one of which is in the health sector. The discussion results at the G20 will be monitored to bring benefits to the world. "The G20 meeting on health will be followed by implementation and monitoring so that countries around the world feel the benefits," said Deputy Health Minister Dante Saksono Harbuwono. He also said the constructive involvement of G20 countries would play a significant role in the success of the Health Working Group. All countries need to translate what has been agreed upon at the meeting into concrete actions to achieve the primary goal of strengthening the global health sector.

## Global Health Agenda

At the next meeting, the Indonesian Minister of Health Budi Gunadi Sadikin said there were three agendas in the health sector at the G20 Indonesia Presidency, which were in line with the main agenda of transforming the global health architecture. The first agenda is to build the resilience of the global health system. The second agenda is aligning global health protocol standards. The third agenda is to develop a global manufacturing and knowledge centre for pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response.

Currently, Indonesia is collaborating with WHO and other world health institutions to redistribute manufacturing, not only vaccines but as a whole. The most important thing is the

distribution of knowledge. There must be a transfer of education from universities and institutions in developed countries to developing countries to build a global network of knowledge. In this paper, we focus on the discussion on the third agenda of the health sector, where the role of the family is undoubtedly very instrumental in optimizing the growth and development of children during the pandemic.

## **Optimizing Toddler Development in the Pandemic Period**

The quality of children can be seen from two dimensions, namely growth, and development. Two main factors affect a child's growth and development, namely internal factors (innate) and external factors (environment). The first five years are when the basic human personality is formed. Therefore, external factors need to be considered so that the foundations for forming the child's personality can be laid firmly and steadily. In this case, the family has a crucial role.

Novel Corona Virus 2019 (N-Cov 19), commonly referred to as the coronavirus is an infectious disease caused by SARS-CoV-2, a type of coronavirus where this disease has become a pandemic in 2019-2020. In early December 2019, the virus was first detected in the Huanan seafood market in Wuhan, where 50 respiratory infections (pneumonia) cases were found. This happens because this disease can be transmitted by animals in the market, such as bats, dogs, snakes, and so on. However, many similar cases gradually were found but did not consume food from the Huanan market.

After being examined and researched, it can be concluded that this virus can spread through droplets (particles) when humans interact directly, slowly this virus causes 8,000 people to die, and hundreds of thousands of individuals are infected

in the first 50 days after the introduction of the virus by the Chinese government.

According to statistics, as of April 17, 2020, this virus has spread to practically every part of the earth rather than disappearing instantly. Covid-19 has invaded 211 nations worldwide, with a total of 2,181,508 confirmed deaths, 147,337, and 554,889 recovered. The Covid-19 virus mortality rate is 6.16%, and the recovery rate is 22.86%. Because the Coronavirus spreads readily from one person to another in several nations simultaneously, it is no surprise that the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the outbreak a worldwide pandemic.

Indonesia, which has zero experience in the spread of Zika and MERS viruses, had a relatively low number of cases during the Swine flu or H1N1 pandemic, SARS, until January was included in a country free from Covid-19. However, at the beginning of March 2020, Covid-19 cases appeared in Indonesia with the discovery of two Depok, West Java residents who tested positive for Corona.

Slowly this virus spreads from the West Java region to almost all corners of the country. According to data as of April 21, 2020, as many as 7,135 persons had been proven positive with Corona, 616 died, and 842 patients had been declared cured. Based on data from the Covid-19 Handling Task Force, as of Saturday (11/21/2020), there were 488,310 confirmed Coronavirus cases in Indonesia, covering 500 regencies/cities in 34 provinces. 15,678 people died from Covid-19 (3.2%), and 410,552 people recovered from Covid-19 (84.1%). The percentage of death cases appears to be lower than the percentage of recovered cases, but one must still be vigilant (9).

The COVID-19 pandemic affects all activities of human life, from sports activities, and offices, to the transcendental relationship of all religious adherents worldwide and the field of education. Educational activities are closely related to interactions involving many people; educators with students in a learning environment face to face. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, direct interaction was stopped (social distancing) and replaced with distance learning activities (online) by utilizing internet media.

This applies to all levels of education, starting from higher education, secondary education, elementary school, and early childhood education. PAUD institutions that are very intense in stimulating early childhood development through playing activities while learning in classrooms, because of the Covid-19 situation, have been replaced with learning at each student's home.

Parents' roles are multiplied because they must carry out their duties as teachers for their children, monitor children while they do homework, educate them on the importance of maintaining health so that they are not exposed to COVID-19, and provide more attention and supervision so that children feel safe, comfortable, and safe, calm amid deadly terror that can disrupt children's mental health so that parents must spend more time accompanying their children. A good relationship between children and parents will form a strong bond.

The Covid-19 pandemic demands increasing the capacity of millions of parents in terms of parenting and ensuring the health of their families to avoid Covid-19 infection. Great attention is needed to maintain the welfare of families, especially children, during the pandemic, especially for children's health which is the most critical aspect. A person's physical and psychological

condition is influenced by the surrounding environment and the way a person adapts to that environment.

The Covid-19 pandemic impacts children's growth and development because they are confined to their homes, have limited activities, and do not socialize with the environment. Not only for children but also increases stress on parents or caregivers at home. Many parents do not understand how to care for and accompany children, and parents often give gadgets to children to keep them calm. However, parents do not understand that using gadgets for too long will disturb their child's psychology. Changes in routine from conditions before and during the Covid-19 pandemic caused feelings of sadness, anxiety, and even stress. Early childhood is one of the most vulnerable groups affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, not only the physical risk of contracting the virus but also psychologically.

At the age of a toddler (1-4 years), a child begins to learn to determine the direction of his development. This phase underlies how the degree of health, emotional development, degree of education, self-confidence, social skills, and self-ability of a child in the future. During the Covid-19 pandemic, many parents are worried that their child's growth and development will be hampered. This is because children's exploration of space must be limited to prevent the transmission of Covid-19. The development of children is one of the things that parents must pay attention to, including in this Covid-19 pandemic.

The family's duty is not only to mold its members' personalities but also to care for each member's health to avoid the transmission of numerous diseases, including Covid-19 transmission. One way to prevent the transmission of Covid-19 is to be disciplined in implementing the 3M health protocol (wearing masks, keeping distance, and washing hands). Family

health is an aspect that should not be ignored because, without health, everything will not feel comfortable and happy, so parents need to know the state of health and the changes experienced by their family members.

The following is a family health protocol that can be used as a guide for controlling the transmission of Covid-19 according to the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) of the Republic of Indonesia:

1. Implement masks for all family members, except infants under two years old or adult family members with some respiratory issues.
2. Maintain a distance from other people, at least one meter, to prevent the possibility of being exposed to droplets.
3. Wash hands with soap and running water for at least 20-30 seconds or use hand sanitizer.
4. Avoid crowds both inside and outside the house.
5. Increase body resistance by implementing a Clean and Healthy Lifestyle (PHBS). Consumption of balanced nutrition, exercise at least 30 minutes a day, adequate sleep (6-8 hours), managing stress, taking a bath twice a day, and after leaving the house are required to shower and change clothes before contact with family members.
6. Limit interacting with other people.
7. Reducing transactions with physical money that have the potential to cause Covid-19 transmission.
8. When receiving the package, immediately spray with disinfectant.
9. Avoid smoking in the house.
10. When sick, apply cough/sneeze etiquette by covering your mouth

Children's growth and development is the most crucial phase, especially during the toddler and preschool years, because children's brain, psychomotor, and psychosocial development is swift at this age range. The first 1,000 days of life (from the womb until two years) is called the 'Golden Age' or the golden period due to the rapid development of the brain. Therefore, parents need to meet their children's basic needs by providing proper nutrition, stimulation, and affection to optimize their growth and protect them from various diseases. Lack of nutritional intake affects the growth and development of children. The long-term impact of the Covid-19 pandemic can be in the form of increasing the prevalence of stunting and obesity due to limited physical activity and increased consumption of processed foods with high levels of sugar, salt, and fat.

Few parents worry that their child's growth and development will be hampered. This is because children's exploration space, such as playing outside the house, must be limited to prevent virus transmission. Various ways can be done so that the child's growth and development remain optimal even though they live at home. Child development expert, Prof. Soedjatmiko, emphasized three main things to support the growth and development of children aged 1 to 3 years or toddlers and preschoolers, namely 3-5 years, even during the current Covid-19 pandemic, such as paying attention to nutritional intake and proper stimulation; prevent children from being infected with infectious diseases and carry out immunizations according to schedule.



## Reference

- Aprilina S, Keb M, Rahayu DT, ST S, Yuliatwati D, ST S, et al. Adaptasi Kebiasaan Baru dalam Kebidanan di Era Pandemi Covid-19.
- Araújo LA de, Veloso CF, Souza M. de C, Azevedo, JMC de, Tarro, G. potential impact COVID-19 pandemic child growth Dev a Syst Rev J Pediatr Epub ahead print Sept. 2020
- Ashidiqie M. Peran Keluarga Dalam Mencegah Coronavirus Disease 2019. SALAM J Sos dan Budaya Syar-i. 2020;7(8):911–22.
- Hewi L, Asnawati L. Jurnal Obsesi : Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini Strategi Pendidik Anak Usia Dini Era Covid-19 dalam Menumbuhkan Kemampuan Berfikir Logis Abstrak. 2021;5(1):158–67.
- Keputusan presiden (KEPRES) NOMOR 12 TAHUN 2020 [Internet]. 2020. Tersedia pada: <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/135718/keppres-no-12-tahun-2020>
- Latifah E, Hastuti D, Latifah M. Pengaruh Pemberian ASI dan Stimulasi Psikososial terhadap Perkembangan Sosial-Emosi Anak Balita pada Keluarga Ibu Bekerja dan Tidak Bekerja. J Ilmu Kel dan Konsum. 2010;3(1):35–45.
- Mózo BS. No Title No Title. J Chem Inf Model [Internet]. 2017;53(9):1689–99. Tersedia pada: <file:///C:/Users/User/Downloads/fvm939e.pdf>
- Nurkholis. Dampak Pandemi Novel-Corona Virus Disiase ( Covid-19 ) Terhadap Psikologi Dan Pendidikan Serta Kebijakan Pemerintah. Pgsd [Internet]. 2020;6(1):39–49. Tersedia pada: <https://e-journal.umc.ac.id/index.php/JPS>

Shereen MA, Khan S, Kazmi A, Bashir N, Siddique R. COVID-19 infection: Origin, transmission, and characteristics of human coronaviruses. *J Adv Res.* 2020

Yunita n. W. penyebab, Asal Mula dan Pencegahan Virus Corona di Indonesia [Internet]. jakarta. 2020. Tersedia pada: <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-4956764/penyebab-asal-mula-dan-pencegahan-virus-corona-di-indonesia>



# Overcoming Anosmia with Digital Literacy Infomedicine

Kartini

The latest data on August 1, 2021, shows that the death toll from Covid-19 was 95,723 (Covid19.go.id). This resulted in reduced facilities for Covid-19 patients who had to self-isolate, especially patients who needed emergency medical treatment. Various opinions in the media, both from the medical community, government officials, patient survivors, and patients' families, shape the perception of community groups to respond to the facts of the Covid-19 virus.

The community is doing the same in responding to vaccinations as a government program handling Covid-19. The existence of cases of fatalities after the vaccine created doubts and became a trust issue for the community. One of the things that makes the public distrust the government against the Covid-19 virus is the closure of airport access which the government does not immediately carry out. The airport is important access as an entry point both locally, nationally, and internationally, related to the early emergence of Covid-19 that did not originate from Indonesia. On the other hand, traders or people who have micro businesses are required to lock down. The number of workers from Chinese countries who came when many Indonesians lost their jobs due to this government regulation made people distrust the government.

## Country Responsibility

The country has a significant role and obligation in dealing with the consequences of the Covid-19 case regarding health, safety,

and the community's and nation's existence. The Covid-19 virus pandemic has changed the entire life structure of people and countries. The community must adapt and balance the new normal conditions so that activities continue running smoothly but do not get infected. One of the measures taken by the government is to impose restrictions on community activities locally and nationally, including work and study, all done virtually.

The government has implemented various regulations for the country's stability, and the community should support all efforts to handle the case so that all sectors in Indonesia can return to normal. The rules imposed by the government are favourable, so people should obey the rules (Ilmar, 2020). Unlike Malaysia, the Malaysian government continues to enforce health procedures to avoid exposure to the Covid-19 virus. However, not too tight restrictions on activity regulations. The prohibition still applies to activities that involve many people (Ladiqi, 2020). This makes the Indonesian people compare the situation in Indonesia with that of Malaysia.

In this regard, Indonesia is involved as a member of the G20. Even becoming the Presidency or chairman on October 31, 2021, Indonesia received the mandate. This momentum is an opportunity and proof of Indonesia's seriousness in recovering in various sectors from the impact of the Covid-19 virus. In a speech at the G20 Summit on November 30, 2021, the presidents of the country leaders must develop standard global health protocols for cross-country activities (Kominfo, Push for Strengthening of Global Health Architecture at the G20 Summit, 2021). Including digital media as part of technology, media should be able to be creative innovations that help people get the correct information about the symptoms of Covid-19

anosmia. What the public perceives when they see the pros and cons situation cannot be separated from the information that the public receives.

## **Community Response to Anosmia**

One of the symptoms experienced by patients exposed to Covid-19 is symptoms of anosmia. When patients suddenly experience a loss of smell, they will experience depression, negative thoughts foreshadow what will happen, and they feel that death is near. Anosmia is a condition where the sense of smell is reduced. One of them is caused by a virus. The failure of the stimulus captured by the receptor on the sensor cells so that it is not continued to the brain is the cause of anosmia (Aditiya, December 2020). This condition requires special attention because it can affect the safety of a person's life (Effy Huriyati, Tuti Nelvia, 2014).

In general, the symptoms of anosmia begin with a high fever and are accompanied by a cough and flu, and then the sense of smell suddenly disappears. The duration felt by each person is different. Usually, the smell will return to normal between one to three days. Then gradually, fever, cough, and flu subside ten to fourteen days later. Symptoms of anosmia are one of the symptoms suffered by patients with Covid-19.

As the author has discussed above, various public responses have responded that some people in Indonesia do not care about the virus. One of the ways to treat anosmia symptoms experienced by the community as a sign of being exposed to the Covid-19 virus is to rest at home. However, people choose to take medicine without a doctor's prescription or drink green coconut. People believe this more than having to go to the hospital and self-isolate through doctor's advice. Based on the Circular of the Minister of Health Number HK.02.01/MENKES/202/2020,

self-isolation is an effort to deal with Covid-19. It is essential to do so that patients recover quickly and do not spread the virus (Winarti, Eko Nurlailis Saadah, 2021)

Regarding the Covid-19 Virus, health is an important issue discussed during the G20 presidency. Physical health is essential to support mental health so the country becomes strong. Indonesia's opportunity to realize global health is part of the issues brought up by the G20 activities.

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the higher the level of education, the more confident that the Covid-19 virus is dangerous and can be transmitted (BPS, 2020). During the pandemic, social media has become a source of information used by many people. Social media is a source of information that is easily and quickly accepted and disseminated by the public (Yulianti, Dian Widya Putri, Stephani Raihana Hamdan, Yunita Sari, 2020).

Furthermore, how is the quality of community literacy sourced from social media? As the author has discussed previously, during a pandemic social media has a role and influence on information about the dangers and transmission of the virus. The quality of community literacy is very influential in the treatment of anosmia symptoms. The rise of hoax information about Covid-19 that is spread in the media not infrequently affects public perception. People become uncomfortable, and there is less trust in the government. The public has their benchmark about whether the media is accurate or not in providing information about the virus (Purwaningtyas, 2020).

## **Contribution to G20: Digital Literacy Info medical**

One of the government's efforts in handling the symptoms of Covid-19 anosmia is by making digital literacy informatics. This is done to overcome inappropriate information and form negative public perceptions of the performance of medical personnel and the hospital. Even though this digital literacy approach, the government collaborates with many parties, such as communities, academics, and other institutions that actively promote healthy digital literacy (Kominfo, 2020). The government, especially the Ministry of Communication and Information, uses the media to deliver communication to the public, aiming to provide education and cultivate new normal living habits (Besti Rohana Simbolon, Bantors Sihombing, Tri Handayani, 2021).

Based on the explanation above, as support for the G20, it is necessary to continue digital literacy in urban and rural areas. Parties who have collaborated with the government to become digital literacy cadres directly take a personal approach to socialization and education to help the government deal with the symptoms of Covid-19 anosmia.

Psychologically, people suffering from anosmia symptoms will experience anxiety and ashamed if many people know it. Many choose to self-isolate without reporting to health workers. This can be handled by socializing into the community, not just the sufferer. Handling the symptoms of anosmia is a form of handling public health that one or two institutions cannot do. Public health requires cadres from various multidisciplinary fields to strengthen and restore society, nation, and state.



In this regard, Indonesia's position as the only member of ASEAN has a significant role in health recovery. Thus, the theme of Recover Together, Recover Stronger will be able to restore all sectors in Indonesia and the world.

## Reference

- Aditiya, D. M. (Desember 2020). Anosmia pada COVID19: Studi Neurobiologi. *KELUWIH: Jurnal Kesehatan dan Kedokteran*, 2, 53. Retrieved 2021, from <http://journal.ubaya.ac.id/index.php/kesdok>
- Besti Rohana Simbolon, Bantors Sihombing, Tri Handayani. (2021). Meta-Sintesis Peranan Komunikasi Massa dalam Penanggulangan Covid-19. *Jurnal Network Media*, 4, 2.
- BPS. (2020). *Perilaku Masyarakat di Masa Pandemi Covid-19*. Retrieved from <https://www.bps.go.id/publication/2020/09/28/f376dc33cfcdeec4a514f09c/perilaku-masyarakat-di-masa-pandemi-covid-19.html>
- Covid19.go.id. (n.d.).
- Effy Huriyati, Tuti Nelvia. (2014). Gangguan Fungsi Penghidu dan Pemeriksaannya. *Jurnal Kesehatan Andalas*, 1.
- Ilmar, A. (2020). *Memahami Kebijakan Pemerintah dalam Menangani Covid-19*. Makassar: Phinatama Media.
- Kominfo, K. (2020). *Siaran Pers No. 135/HM/KOMINFO/10/2020*. Jakarta. Retrieved from [https://kominfo.go.id/content/detail/30238/siaran-pers-no-135hmkominfo102020-tentang-hadapi-infodemi-covid-19-kominfo-gencarkan-literasi-digital/0/siaran\\_pers](https://kominfo.go.id/content/detail/30238/siaran-pers-no-135hmkominfo102020-tentang-hadapi-infodemi-covid-19-kominfo-gencarkan-literasi-digital/0/siaran_pers)
- Ladiqi, S. (n.d.). Kapasitas Negara dan Kepercayaan Publik dalam Penanganan Wabah Covid-19 di . *Global Strategis*, 265.
- Purwaningtyas, M. P. (2020). Ketidakpercayaan dan Eskapisme Kaum Muda Menghadapi Paparan Informasi Covid-19. *ETTISAL*, 5, 170.

Winarti, Eko Nurlailis Saadah. (2021). *UPAYA PENINGKATAN KEPATUHAN MASYARAKAT DALAM PENCEGAHAN (COVID) 19 BERBASIS HEALTH BELIEF MODEL*. Surabaya, Jawa Timur, Indonesia: Scopindo Media Pustaka.

Yulianti, Dian Widya Putri, Stephani Raihana Hamdan, Yunita Sari. (2020). Perilaku Bermedia Saat Pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Media dan Komunikasi*, 3, 119. doi:DOI: 10.17933/diakom.v3i2.116

# Maintaining Mental Health During Pandemic

Rindu

## Introduction

Indonesia is a member of the Group of Twenty (G20), a multilateral forum focusing on financial and non-financial issues. The election of Indonesia as the host of the 5th G20 Summit in Asia after Japan, China, South Korea, and Saudi Arabia is certainly a challenge because it is not an easy task to host the event during the COVID-19 pandemic, but it is also a source of pride for Indonesia as a first developing country to host the G20. From [presidentri.go.id](http://presidentri.go.id), President Joko Widodo said at the G20 Presidency, Indonesia carried the theme "Recover Together, Recover Stronger". According to Jokowi, there will be three main focuses in the G20 presidency: inclusive health management, digital-based transformation, and the transition to sustainable energy.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, where the spread is growing with reports of deaths, not only in Indonesia but also in many countries, there is a need for comprehensive and inclusive health care efforts (Directorate of Health Promotion and Community Empowerment, 2020). Health problems in Indonesia throughout 2021 are transmission and death caused by Covid 19 and mental health diseases (CNN Indonesia, 2021).

The World Health Organization (WHO) identifies mental health as an integral component of the response to COVID-19. The Covid-19 pandemic, with its massive transmission and high mortality rate, causes problems that lead to mental disorders.

Currently, billions of people around the world have been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, which has harmed people's mental health conditions (World Health Organization, 2020).

## **Mental Health in Indonesia**

Mental health is as important as physical health; both involve each other, and if a person is physically disturbed, they can be mentally or psychologically disturbed, and vice versa.

The 2018 Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) shows that more than 19 million people over the age of 15 have mental and emotional disorders, and more than 12 million people over 15 experience depression (Balitbangkes, 2019), plus in 2020 with the Pandemic. Covid 19, of course, has a significant impact on mental health, where almost all age groups adopt new habits ranging from health workers, students who study online, workers who are at risk of being exposed to Covid-19, threatened by waves of layoffs, people who fall into poverty because of the economy continues to get worse, wearing masks all day long, isolation, physical distancing restrictions, being separated for some time with family and social relationships and situations of uncertainty.x

## **Understanding Mental Health**

The definition of mental health itself, according to a health expert, Merriam Webster, is an excellent emotional and psychological state where individuals can utilize cognitive and emotional abilities, function in their communities, and fulfil their daily needs (Dewi, 2012). There are several types of mental health problems: stress, anxiety disorders, and depression. These three things are the three most common types of conditions that occur (Directorate of Health Promotion and Community Empowerment, 2018)

One type of mental health is stress, a condition when a person experiences hefty emotional and mental pressure. People who experience stress will appear restless, anxious, and irritable. Stress-related behaviour includes difficulties eating or overeating, impatience, excessive smoking, alcohol consumption, and even drug use. Stress can result in health problems, such as insomnia, prolonged fatigue, headaches, abdominal pain, chest pain, muscle pain, decreased sexual desire, obesity, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and heart disease (Directorate of Health Promotion and Community Empowerment, 2018).

All levels of society feel stress during the pandemic, from children studying from home, to husbands/wives working from home, and housewives. Therefore, the Covid-19 pandemic is an acute threat to the welfare of children and families because it is associated with social disorders such as financial instability, parenting burden, and stress (Prime, Browne, & Wade, 2020).

## **Health Care Efforts**

The uncertainty of the situation when Covid-19 will end must be addressed by the world community as well as Indonesia, life must go on and must keep moving, and people must be able to adapt to situations and environments that are not the same before and during the pandemic period by living a healthy life physical and psychological. The importance of the Indonesian people to make efforts to maintain health, apart from public awareness, of course, is supported by the government. Health care efforts during the Covid-19 pandemic include comprehensive promotive, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative aspects.

Promotive efforts (health improvement) are health improvements that include efforts to improve nutrition, maintaining individual health, the environment, regular exercise, adequate rest, and recreation so that a person can achieve optimal

health levels. People can eat processed healthy foods that can be purchased around the house without having to be expensive, vegetable side dishes such as tempeh, tofu, green vegetables, fruits such as papaya and bananas, also do physical activity for at least 30 minutes/day like walking (Directorate of Health Promotion and Community Empowerment, 2017).

Preventive efforts (disease prevention) are aimed at preventing the occurrence of disease through efforts to provide vaccines and periodic checks to detect disease early. During the COVID-19 pandemic, of course, obediently apply health protocols in daily life by using masks when leaving the house, diligently washing hands, and following government recommendations to be vaccinated.

Curative efforts (treatment) are aimed at sick people so that they can be treated appropriately and adequately and that their health can be restored in a short time. During the Covid-19 pandemic, people exposed to Covid-19 must be honest to report themselves because Indonesia already has a policy for the Covid task force in the neighbourhood, the government also provided treatment services in hospitals, as well as quarantine places for patients who must be isolated from home.

Rehabilitation efforts are recovery efforts for patients treated at home (Pusdik SDM Kesehatan, 2016), where the government monitors recovered patients to find out their health's progress and continue to practice social distancing.

Implementing the four maintenance efforts is not easy, but it must be improved and strengthened along with the development of the situation so that no more victims fall, and the Indonesian people must be more prepared and keep moving. The strengthening of this maintenance effort needs to be fully supported by the government for the sake of a healthy and productive Indonesian society.

## Reference

- Balitbangkes. (2019). *Laporan Nasional RISKESDAS 2018*. Retrieved from [http://labdata.litbang.kemkes.go.id/images/download/laporan/RKD/2018/Laporan\\_Nasional\\_RKD2018\\_FINAL.pdf](http://labdata.litbang.kemkes.go.id/images/download/laporan/RKD/2018/Laporan_Nasional_RKD2018_FINAL.pdf)
- CNN Indonesia. (2021). 10 Masalah Kesehatan Sepanjang Tahun 2021. Retrieved February 1, 2022, from [cnnindonesia.com website: https://www.cnnindonesia.com/gaya-hidup/20211229153513-255-740163/10-masalah-kesehatan-sepanjang-tahun-2021](https://www.cnnindonesia.com/gaya-hidup/20211229153513-255-740163/10-masalah-kesehatan-sepanjang-tahun-2021)
- Dewi, K. S. (2012). *Buku Ajar Kesehatan Mental*. Retrieved from [http://eprints.undip.ac.id/38840/1/KESEHATAN\\_MENTAL.pdf](http://eprints.undip.ac.id/38840/1/KESEHATAN_MENTAL.pdf)
- Direktorat Promosi Kesehatan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat. (2017). *GERMAS - Gerakan Masyarakat Hidup Sehat*. Retrieved January 25, 2022, from [Kementerian Kesehatan RI website: https://promkes.kemkes.go.id/germas](https://promkes.kemkes.go.id/germas)
- Direktorat Promosi Kesehatan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat. (2018). *Pengertian Kesehatan Mental*. Retrieved January 30, 2022, from [Kementerian Kesehatan RI website: https://promkes.kemkes.go.id/pengertian-kesehatan-mental](https://promkes.kemkes.go.id/pengertian-kesehatan-mental)
- Direktorat Promosi Kesehatan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat. (2020). *Peran Petugas Promosi Kesehatan Puskesmas dalam Penanggulangan Covid-19*. Retrieved January 31, 2022, from [Kementrian Kesehatan RI website: https://promkes.kemkes.go.id/download/esgm/files37107Edit7Agt2020FinalRevisi - PANDUAN PERAN PETUGAS](https://promkes.kemkes.go.id/download/esgm/files37107Edit7Agt2020FinalRevisi-PANDUANPERANPETUGAS)



PROMOSI PUSKESMAS DALAM PENANGGULANGAN  
COVID-191.pdf

- Prime, H., Browne, D. T., & Wade, M. (2020). Risk and resilience in family well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic. *American Psychologist*, 75(5), 631–643. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/amp0000660>
- Pusdik SDM Kesehatan. (2016). Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat PKM. Retrieved January 30, 2022, from Kementerian Kesehatan RI website: <http://bppsdmk.kemkes.go.id/pusdiksdmk/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/IKM-PKM-Komprehensif.pdf>
- World Health Organization. (2020). World Mental Health Day: an opportunity to kick-start a massive scale-up in investment in mental health. Retrieved January 2, 2022, from WHO website: <https://www.who.int/news/item/27-08-2020-world-mental-health-day-an-opportunity-to-kick-start-a-massive-scale-up-in-investment-in-mental-health>

# Mental Health during Pandemic

Eka Purnamawanti

Recovery together, recovery stronger is the theme carried by the G20 Indonesia 2022 Presidency as an effort to invite the whole world to support each other and work hand in hand and recover together and grow more robust and more sustainable, especially in the face of the unfinished pandemic. There are many issues of concern to the countries included in the G20, one of which is health issues. As we know, health problems do include not only physical problems but also psychological problems.

## **The Effects of Pandemic on Mental Health**

The Covid-19 pandemic does not only affect physical health but also affects a person's mental health. Various issues caused by Covid-19 are viewed as a new source of stress for the community. Various works of literature show how behaviours like quarantine, self-isolation, and social distance impact a person's psychological health. Decreased social interaction and increased loneliness can be risk factors for mental diseases such as depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder, stress, and other trauma-related disorders.

The existence of anxiety about the health condition of the closest people (especially the elderly and people who suffer from physical illness) and the uncertainty about what will happen in the future can increase fear and anxiety. If this anxiety and fear occur continuously, it can worsen mental health conditions and cause severe disorders.

Another aspect that can trigger disruption is the stigma and discrimination against infected people and health workers

on the front line. In Indonesia, stigma and discrimination are real. The perceived forms of stigma and discrimination are avoiding and closing the door when meeting health workers, being kicked out of their homes, being ostracized, prohibited from using public facilities, prohibited from marrying them, and threats such as being divorced by a partner.

In addition, the economic recession caused by the Covid-19 pandemic can increase the risk of suicide related to layoffs, unemployment, and community economic pressures. Feelings of uncertainty, hopelessness, and worthlessness trigger people to commit suicide. A 20-year-old young man from Tangerang city has become a victim of suicide because the place he works is no longer operating due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

### **Three Big Problems**

UGM Mental Health Expert, Dr. dr. Ronny Tri Wirasto, Sp.Kj., said three major mental health problems have emerged amid the coronavirus outbreak.

First, societal restrictions, social distance, and mental dispositions make one prone to familial violence. Ronny explained that social restrictions affect mental health because humans must adapt to new habits. Before the pandemic, people used to interact directly with others, but the current situation suddenly caused someone to have to limit direct interaction.

This situation is not easy, especially amid an atmosphere filled with uncertainty that creates feelings of anxiety, worry, fear, stress, and depression. In other words, the mental state becomes more vulnerable or unstable. This situation often triggers violent behaviour in the family.

Furthermore, the Covid-19 pandemic has increased internet usage. Social restriction policies make the internet an essential

part of people's activities to the point of causing addiction. Ronny said this internet addiction was because someone was looking for information related to Covid-19.

This pandemic also led to an addiction to online games because the conditions that require individuals to do many activities at home provide them more time to channel their hobby of playing online games. "If this goes on continuously, it can lead to fatigue, over-attention or excessive attention to something, and decreased awareness of surrounding stimulation," explained the Head of the Psychiatric Medicine Specialist Education Study Program, FKMMK UGM.

In addition to the three existing issues, the mental vulnerability of patients who have recovered from Covid-19 is a major issue in mental health during this epidemic. This happens because there is still a stigma or labeling of patients in the community. This stigma in society makes patients who recover from Covid-19 have deeper concerns than when they have not been exposed to Covid-19.

Because there are still many mental health problems in the community, Ronny appealed to every individual or community to create a friendly and loving atmosphere for those around him. The reason is, until now, impulsiveness or excessive behavior has become a prominent mental problem even though the public does not realize it.

### **Vulnerable Group**

People with the most potential to experience mental health disorders from Covid-19 have previously been at high risk if they experienced isolation. According to research from Johns Hopkins University in the United States, people who, before the pandemic, already had a limited social circle were more prone

to psychological problems because the number of friends or family who can be invited to communicate during a pandemic is limited.

Loneliness and social isolation also increase the risk of depression and anxiety disorders in children and adolescents. While schools are still conducting distance learning, children and adolescents should receive more attention regarding their mental condition. Teenagers and young adults aged 18-24 years are known to feel lonely during times of social distancing even though that age is a time for them to develop their identity through a friendly environment.

The mental health risk of COVID-19 in adults and the elderly tends to be smaller because there is less need to socialize. However, based on several studies, several factors can increase this risk, including: (a) Female because it is more susceptible to stress and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), (b) Being of productive age and receiving much information from social media or mass media that can increase pressure, (c) Higher education because they are more aware of the importance of health, so more susceptible to stress because they overthink about health threats, (d) Still have to work during a pandemic because they are more worried about contracting Covid-19, especially when using public transportation, (e) Decreased income or loss of job due to the pandemic and (f) Living in an area with a high transmission rate or many acquaintances or family members who are positive for Covid-19.

## **Signs of Mental Problems**

Signs of mental health problems are not the same for everyone. However, there are some trends in similar symptoms by age category. In children and adolescents, several signs are seen, such as irritability, difficulty being persuaded to obey, easy

crying, waking up during sleep at night, feeling lonely, hesitating to express something, often hitting, biting, or taking other harsh actions. Other signs are often getting into fights with friends or family, aggressive mood swings, no longer enjoying activities that were previously liked, loss of appetite, difficulty concentrating, and a decline in academic grades.

In adults and the elderly, the signs are as follows: often daydreaming, no appetite, can even not eat all day, lack of interest in communicating with others online, confused about activities at home, difficulty sleeping, unable to think clearly, it is easier to be careless and the emergence of suicidal thoughts.

## **Recovering Yourself to Restoring the World**

There are several tips that the community can practice to maintain mental and psychosocial health during the Covid-19 pandemic, according to the recommendations from the Association of Indonesian Mental Medicine Specialists, including reducing anxiety by limiting excessive information related to Covid-19 information that is not yet known to be true.

It is very important to be able to choose the information obtained. As much as possible, the community obtains accurate information from reliable sources and takes the recommended prevention or treatment.

In addition, we must also avoid uncomfortable feelings by doing positive things such as avoiding smoking and consuming alcohol and drugs. It is not easy, especially for those who are addicted, but it must be fought for.

Skill techniques such as deep breathing relaxation are also important. If you feel stressed or uncomfortable, you should immediately consult a mental health professional such as a psychiatrist or counsellor to get quick help.

Health experts agree that stress is a source of disease, and many health problems can arise when a person experiences stress, including mental health. Covid-19 also has the potential to get worse when the patient is stressed. Therefore, the public is advised to stay positive and have fun during this pandemic.

One reason is that the body will produce hormones that can strengthen the immune system when feelings of pleasure arise, such as dopamine, serotonin, relaxation, and oxytocin. This hormone can stimulate the body to produce more immune cells. According to research, when people laugh for five minutes, there is an increase in the number of white blood cells that can eliminate disease triggers that enter the body.

The government has set rules for implementing Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) to prevent the transmission of Covid-19. It is undeniable that PPKM can also be a risk factor for mental health Covid-19 for some people. Some tips to feel comfortable and happy at home during PPKM are recommended to anticipate this. First, thanks to the internet, we can still chat with friends via telephone or video calls. Please use this technology to maintain communication with others, including sharing our burdens with our close friends.

In addition, we need to find entertainment online. Entertainment can also be found on the Internet. We can enjoy our favorite singers or bands and watch comedy films that make us laugh and be happy. It is not hard and needs to be practiced so we can be productive while at home.

Getting enough rest is also important. Because the body must get enough rest, mental health is also maintained when physically healthy. Furthermore, build positive thoughts every day. Many things can awaken positive thoughts, and relaxation, yoga, or meditation, can be one way. If necessary, consult a

psychologist or psychiatrist to get positive advice to prevent mental health problems in the Covid-19 pandemic.

If we recover personally, then that means we are also contributing to the recovery of the world. Let's recover and heal our minds for a healthy world.



## **Reference**

[ugm.ac.id](http://ugm.ac.id)

[sehatnegeriku.kemkes.go.id](http://sehatnegeriku.kemkes.go.id)

[dinkes.kalbarprov.go.id](http://dinkes.kalbarprov.go.id)

[ketik.unpad.ac.id](http://ketik.unpad.ac.id)

[bem.eng.ui.ac.id](http://bem.eng.ui.ac.id)

# Digital Counseling Services during Pandemic

Meisil B. Wulur

Today's technology continues to grow rapidly, and it cannot be denied that it is very helpful for human life. With technology, everything becomes easy. In the past, if the distance was far to meet, it took time to meet each other face to face, but now technology can make the distance closer. Using only smartphones, we can meet each other face to face online. Not only family, colleagues, or close friends, but with technology, we can greet or get to know each other with new people. Social media is a part of everyday life, especially in today's digital era. Besides having a positive impact, there must also be a negative impact.

In addition, technology can make ordinary people famous only through social media. There are various application systems, for their use depends on smartphone users' tastes use the applications provided. All that is thanks to technology that is not limited by space and time. However, there is something to remember about the balance in using social media. So that the mind, physical, psychological, and behaviour are maintained healthy.

In the digital era, technology has its pluses and minuses. Not a few exposed to technology through social media become more easily stressed. Many also use it as a mode of crime in various ways to get money. However, some are also using social media for positive things and earning money. So there are different ways with the same goal. So people who use technology not in the right way are certainly very vulnerable to mental illnesses

such as severe stress, frustration, or depression. Therefore, everyone needs to know the urgency related to mental health when enjoying increasingly advanced technology.

## **The Importance of Maintaining Mental Health**

Mental health is an inseparable part of health. Mentally healthy is a state in which individuals feel psychologically, emotionally, and socially prosperous. People who have achieved self-actualization are also generally mentally healthy. Based on the above understanding, maintaining mental health is a matter that must be carried out because if you have already experienced a mental illness, getting well is not easy because it takes commitment, awareness, and strong support from family and people around.

However, if it does not exist, our mental health, which used to be healthy, can be exposed to mental illness caused by stress or severe depression. Even though communication is now easier, it is not uncommon for cyberbullying, which is now rife and can happen to anyone. This cyberbullying can affect mental health. If we do not have the power to keep our mental health healthy, we are easily attacked by psychosomatic diseases (physical diseases caused by psychics). Therefore, maintaining mental stability is important so we can be wise in using all-digital technology, especially social media.

## **Keeping the Mind Healthy through 5 T**

Mental health is an important thing that needs to be maintained, and this does not only apply to productive adults. Children, teenagers, and even the elderly must be sensitive and aware of mental health. There are 5 ways to stay mentally healthy as follows:

1. Obedience: obedience makes a person healthier psychologically and even influences physical health.

Obedience means being obedient to God, the rules that apply according to the norm, to parents and teachers who are always patient in showing the right direction to go.

2. Friends: choosing friends as a place to share inspiration and creative ideas is the right way to keep our mental condition healthy. If you choose the wrong friend, your friend will lead you on the wrong path. However, this does not mean closing oneself to associating with those whom we consider to have chosen the wrong path. However, we should be the ones who can positively influence the environment.
3. Studying: studying is one way to keep your mind and mental health healthy. Science is not just an academic requirement but has a role in bringing oneself in a more positive direction. More ready to accept challenges, not easily discouraged, and have positive self-confidence.
4. Look at yourself: seeing or looking at yourself is part of self-introspection when making mistakes or some wishes are not as expected. Instead of weakening or blaming yourself, take lessons from what has happened. So, what you want to achieve is aligned with the targets and expectations.
5. Exemplary: being an inspiration is part of exemplary so that it makes someone motivated to always do good by spreading the benefits with the skills or knowledge they have. So with this condition, a person always maintains a balance in his life emotionally, socially, and spiritually. The impact certainly makes physically and psychologically stable and healthy.

## **Faith and Immune in Mental Health**

Positive things that can prevent mental health are FAITH and IMMUNE in the digital era with increasingly advanced technology. The added impact of Covid-19 makes it easier for

someone to be more stressed. Keeping the faith is the same as maintaining a healthy body; maintaining one's faith can automatically increase immunity in the body.

Immunes are one of God's creatures that has an important role in our body to fight all diseases by fighting viruses that are ready to attack our bodies. Immunes can increase if a person has a healthy, calm, peaceful mind. Peace and tranquillity are only owned by people who have a strong relationship with their God. Closeness and confidence that grows with feelings of always being happy is faith. Feeling happy is a working system of one of the hormones in the body so that the body is healthy by activating endorphins.

Endorphins are local opioid neuropeptide chemical compounds and peptide hormones that make a person feel good and for immunity. Endorphins are produced by the central nervous system and the pituitary gland when humans feel happy and get adequate rest. In addition, the hormone endorphins are called the hormone of happiness, which has a positive influence, so that brain cells stay healthy, have a strong memory, be creative by living life positively, and of course, with faith. Endorphins act as analgesics, which means they can reduce pain. In addition, this hormone also acts as a sedative. Endorphins are produced in the brain, spinal cord, and many other body parts and released in response to brain chemicals called neurotransmitters. Therefore, maintaining mental health requires faith so thoughts, feelings, and actions must be one package in working together positively.

## **Counselling Service**

In this increasingly advanced era, it is better not only to put forward science and technology so that this country can progress. It is useless in developed countries if the residents

of that country are mentally unhealthy. How the people in our country can produce creative and positive works or ideas, but some things are often neglected. Therefore, according to the author, every government sector should have counselling service facilities. Not a bit of an employee's performance declines due to unresolved mental problems. Employees, teachers, lecturers, students, or any profession are susceptible to excessive stress that makes them mentally ill.

In addition to agencies, counselling services can also be opened in places of worship, so that pilgrims have the opportunity to consult with a counsellor. These services certainly come from counsellors or psychologists as well as practitioners (someone equipped with counselling and psychology knowledge, of course, has a strong helping spirit). Because dealing with other people with various characteristics certainly has good communication skills, clients who tell their problems can be responded to wisely and positively by counsellors or practitioners.

Why shouldn't psychological services be prioritised if every sector has medical health services? Not only employees but even housewives at the same time must also have access to free counselling services for those who cannot afford them. Considering the cost of consulting is certainly not cheap for those below the poverty line. If this idea is taken seriously, the author believes that the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia has an intellectually intelligent, emotionally, socially and spiritually healthy society. So that the fate of the Republic of Indonesia can be predicted to become a strong and healthy nation.



# Indonesia Succeeds World Herd Immunity

Sri Widiyastuti

The 2021 G20 Summit, which will be held on October 30-31 in Rome, Italy, has ended. The 2-day conference was conducted offline and online. Attending the G20 Summit in Rome, Italy, Indonesian Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi was present as an offline representative, and Finance Minister Sri Mulyani Indarti attended online.

The results of this conference published the text of the declaration of world leaders (Leaders Declaration) Group of Twenty (G20). Retno Marsudi, Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs who was present at the G20 Summit, reported that the Leaders Declaration contains 61 paragraphs and 26 global issues that describe the challenges of the world economy, including the pandemic situation and strategic steps taken with G20 member countries including health, energy and climate change, international travel, to the digital economy.

One of the global issues in the health sector that all G20 member countries will handle is the achievement of World Herd Immunity by mid-2022. This goal was communicated to the G20 Presidency in Italy, which aims to have 40% of the world's population vaccinated against Covid-19 by the end of 2021 and 70% by mid-2022.

On the occasion, the Minister of Finance, Sri Mulyani, said that the number of vaccinations in developing countries is still low. This is because the global economic recovery has not been evenly distributed, so access to vaccines worldwide has



not been evenly distributed. Therefore, aid funds are needed for developing and developing countries to access vaccines. Indonesia, which is committed to the success of the herd immunity program, has become one of the countries proposing the Joint Health and Finance task force to help manage funding for health care during the pandemic. This proposal was accepted, and the next stage was to draw up a roadmap for funding assistance for health care during the pandemic, especially in poor and developing countries.

Indonesia's role in supporting global herd immunity has been carried out since the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic spread throughout the world. The President of the Republic of Indonesia issued Presidential Decree (KEPPRES) Number 11 of 2020, which regulates the determination of Covid-19 as a type of disease that causes a health emergency in the community. In addition, to anticipate the spread of the Covid-19 outbreak in the community, the government issued Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 on March 31, 2020. Since then, community activities have been restricted by working and schooling at home. Likewise, with other social activities carried out online. After the implementation of PSBB throughout 2020, a government regulation related to the extension of PSBB to PPKM (implementation of restrictions on community activities) was issued in 2021. The issuance of the Instruction of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Inmendagri) Number 62 of 2021 was carried out as a strategy to prevent and overcome Covid-19 by setting level 1 to level 4.

Throughout 2020, the Indonesian government rushed to get the Covid-19 vaccine as a precautionary measure to prevent and control Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19). Until December 2021, Bio-Farma reported that the total Covid-19 vaccine

distributed throughout Indonesia from January to December 2021 reached 272,780,613 doses, including 3 million doses of CoronaVac vaccine 1, 122.4 million doses of the Bio Farma Covid-19 vaccine, 50 million doses of CoronaVac 2, 10.7 million doses of Coronavax 1 dose (Covax grant), 1.9 million doses of CoronaVac (China Grant) 2, 31.4 million doses of Coronavac B2B 2 vials, and 37.2 million doses AstraZeneca (Covax, B2B, Grant), 8 million doses of Moderna Covax, 979 thousand doses of Moderna Covax, 749,502 doses of Sinopharm (EUA Grant), 200 thousand doses of Sinopharm RC (China Grant) 2 doses, 497,395 doses of Janssen, and 5.37 million Pfizer Covax dosage.

At the first launch of the CoronaVac vaccine (Sinovac), the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, received the first vaccine on January 13, 2021. Initially, vaccination was prioritized for the elderly and people at high risk. In December 2021, vaccination for children aged 6 to 11 was launched. Then after the elderly get vaccinated, the next are adults from the age of 20 years to 65 years. After the adult dose is met, the vaccination targets teenagers aged 12 to 19 years.

Efforts for the benefit of the Indonesian people have paid off. According to Our World in Data, the Jakarta Health Office reports that as of January 4, 2022, Indonesia has injected 283,554,361 doses of the Covid-19 vaccine. Indonesia was listed as one of the five countries with the greatest number of vaccines in 2021 at the beginning of January 2022. Indonesia ranks 4th after China, India, and the United States, then 5th place Brazil. The achievement of Indonesia's success in entering the top 5 countries with the most vaccines is a joint success of all Indonesian people. Without cooperation between institutions and the community, this achievement will never be realized.

Furthermore, Indonesia's other role in the success of global herd immunity is the Covid-19 booster vaccine program launched on January 12, 2022. President Joko Widodo, inaugurated the Covid-19 vaccine booster program as a step to prevent the decline in immunity. According to President Joko Widodo, the booster vaccine, which is prioritized for the elderly and vulnerable groups, residents aged 18 years and over who have received a total dose of Covid-19 vaccination in the previous six months, is given as an anticipation of the decline in body immunity that has been formed after six months of receiving a complete vaccination of the covid-19 vaccine. Therefore, a booster is needed to keep the body's immunity stronger.

This booster vaccine is used to prevent the arrival of the third wave of Covid, since it is hypothesized that the increase in Covid-19 infection in Indonesia is attributable to the creation of a new version of the Coronavirus called Omicron. Omicron is a variation with modest symptoms that causes an increase of 70% of Covid-19 patients in Indonesian hospitals. People who have been immunized for more than six months will have better protection after receiving the Covid-19 booster vaccine.

Hopefully, global herd immunity will be achieved by mid-2022, implying that Indonesia's proposed Joint health and finance task force program would run smoothly and that all impoverished countries across the world will have access to effective vaccinations. The hope is that, with the creation of global herd immunity, the Covid-19 outbreak will be ended soon and we will be able to resume normal operations.

Moreover, in 2022, Indonesia will be trusted to hold the G20 Presidency. The theme raised at the G20 Presidency in 2022 is "Recover Together, Recover Stronger," which will be held on the island of Bali. Currently, Bali is improving to

revive tourism there. With strict health protocols, the local government has made various preparations to accept domestic and foreign tourists. Regarding the procedure for tourist arrivals, simulations have also been carried out.

Bali also has an excellent CHSE, namely the tourist world health protocol, which serves as a guide in dealing with the new normal. Cleanliness (clean), health (healthy), safety (safe), and environmental sustainability are abbreviated as CHSE (preserving the environment). Simply expressed, CHSE means working in a healthy environment, being visited by healthy people, and traveling in a healthy environment. Later, CHSE-certified quarantine motels will be established in partnership with the nearby hospital. In addition, three green zone cities in Bali will be utilised as tourism destinations: Ubud, Sanur, and Nusa Dua.

In addition to tight health measures, the Balinese government demands the use of the Peduli Lindung application. This Peduli Lindung app will provide you information about safe zones surrounding the inn. Improvements in the tourist industry will have an influence on Indonesia's preparation to welcome state visitors at the G20 Summit, which is scheduled for Bali. Implementing this CHSE would make Bali an enjoyable and comfortable environment for all G20 member nations and invite guests to exchange ideas at the forthcoming G20 Summit in 2022.

## Reference

- Berita Satu. (2021). Deklarasi KTT G20 Mencakup 26 Isu Global. Retrieved from [beritasatu.com](https://www.beritasatu.com) (31 Januari 2022) website: <https://www.beritasatu.com/dunia/848099/deklarasi-ktt-g20-mencakup-26-isu-global>
- Berita Satu. (2021). G20 Targetkan Herd Immunity Dunia Tercapai Pertengahan 2022. Retrieved from [beritasatu.com](https://www.beritasatu.com) (31 Januari 2022) Website: <https://www.beritasatu.com/kesehatan/847837/g20-targetkan-herd-immunity-dunia-tercapai-pertengahan-2022>
- CHSE Kemenkraf. (2020). Detail Province Bali. Retrieved from [chse.kemenkraf.go.id](https://chse.kemenkraf.go.id) (31 Januari 2022). Website: <https://chse.kemendparekraf.go.id/detail-province/bali>
- Kemenkopmk. (2020). Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar. Retrieved from [kemenkopmk.go.id](https://www.kemenkopmk.go.id) (31 Januari 2022). Website: <https://www.kemenkopmk.go.id/pembatasan-sosial-berskala-besar>
- Kompas. (2022). Pemerintah Berikan Setengah Vaksin Booster Berikut Kombinasi Vaksin Rancangan Kemenkes. Retrieved from [kompas.tv](https://www.kompas.tv) (31 Januari 2022). Website: <https://www.kompas.tv/article/250800/pemerintah-berikan-setengah-dosis-vaksin-booster-berikut-kombinasi-vaksin-rancangan-kemenkes>
- Newssetup. (2022). Biofarma Distribusi Vaksin Covid-19 Hingga 5 Desember Capai 272780613 Dosis. Retrieved from [newssetup.kontan.co.id](https://newssetup.kontan.co.id) (31 Januari 2022). Website: <https://newssetup.kontan.co.id/news/bio-farma-distribusi-vaksin-covid-19-hingga-5-desember-capai-272780613-dosis>

Sehat Negeriku Kemkes. (2021). Indonesia peringkat ke-5 Dunia Vaksinasi Terbanyak. Retrieved from [sehatnegeriku.kemkes.go.id](https://sehatnegeriku.kemkes.go.id) (31 Januari 2022). Website: <https://sehatnegeriku.kemkes.go.id/baca/rilis-media/20211007/4838672/indonesia-peringkat-ke-5-dunia-vaksinasi-terbanyak/>



# Vaccination Must be Successful

Sutiono Gunadi

Indonesia is a country that is quick to respond in starting vaccination. January 2021, the first vaccination for state officials, health workers, and the elderly, followed by the second vaccination. In August 2021, a booster vaccination (booster for health workers) will be started and free to the public starting January 2022.

Although immunization cannot totally protect people from being exposed to Covid-19, it is thought that vaccinations can boost or trigger the body's ability to promptly detect the virus, combat it, and destroy it. After extensively researching the circulating vaccines, BPOM announced that Sinovac / Coronavac, Sinopharm, Astra Zeneca, Moderna, Pfizer, Sputnik, Janssen, and Bio Farma's Covid-19 vaccine were authorized to use and circulate in Indonesia. Bio Farma in Bandung is in charge of vaccine storage, development, and distribution.

Vaccines are available in three forms: attenuated/deactivated viruses, adenoviruses, and mRNA. Depending on the nature of the vaccination, the intervals between the first and second doses are not the same. The efficiency of each type of vaccination varies as well. Indonesia is now implementing two projects to meet its immunization objective. First, the government's vaccination campaign is aimed at health professionals, public authorities, the elderly, the general public, teenagers, and children aged 6 to 11. Second, the private sector is involved in a "Gotong royong" vaccination campaign. This program is intended for employees and their families.

Vaccination participants who meet the new requirements



get vaccinated. Before receiving the vaccination, participants must be screened by sharing questions with a doctor and have normal blood pressure. After receiving the vaccine, participants were also not allowed to go home immediately, they had to wait 30 minutes, and if they did not show any harmful side symptoms, the new participant could go home while receiving their vaccine certificate. At first, the problem was the impact after vaccination. Some only feel numb at the injection site until the body is hot and cold, but generally, it returns to normal within a week.

Indeed, this vaccination program also did not escape the community's opposition. Some people are against vaccines, even anti-vaccination. This does not only happen in Indonesia. In several other countries, similar things have happened. However, the Government is not unreasonable with the Peduli Protect application, one of which contains a vaccine certificate for the first, second and third, which is a requirement for people to enter malls, government offices and take public transportation (commuter line), then gradually people automatically ask for vaccinations.

There was hoax news circulating that someone died after receiving a vaccination, so there were people who were afraid to receive a vaccination. After being investigated, it turned out that the cause of death was a comorbid disease that the participants had suffered. Vaccine jockeys emerge because people only want their data to be listed on the Peduli Protect application. This is very troubling because people are not receiving actual vaccinations.

Health workers commit fraud by vaccinating using empty vaccines because the vaccines are then traded for booster injections. In response to this, the Government announced that

booster injections were free of charge, so it was hoped that this fraud could be reduced or even eliminated.

Until early 2022, Kominfo said that the Covid-19 vaccination in Indonesia had reached more than 280 million doses. This achievement has made Indonesia rank fourth in the world regarding the number of people who have received vaccine injections, surpassing Brazil. As is known, Indonesia's position is below China's 1.2 billion, India's 880 million, and the United States' 246 million, and it is already above Brazil's 166 million. Even though it has reached the fourth position, the condition reaches above 70% to achieve community immunity (herd immunity) which can change the status of the pandemic to endemic.

The number of vaccine injections that have been given, including from government partnership efforts, such as cooperation with hospitals, malls, religious organizations, schools, TNI/Polri, and so on, and the private sector in the form of "Gotong Royong" Vaccines. Vaccination has been accepted by health workers, public officials, the elderly, vulnerable communities and the general public, youth 12-17 years old and even now it has started for children aged 6-11 years. However, the number of recipients of the first vaccine is still higher than the recipient of the second vaccine, meaning that not all of them have returned or are waiting for time.

The achievement of the dose has exceeded 50 percent in the first dose. While giving the second dose, the highest achievement was still at 31.45 percent, namely DKI Jakarta. Then the top two positions are Bali with 24.22 percent and DI Yogyakarta with 14.94 percent (data as of July 29, 2021).

## **Suggestions for Improvement of Vaccination**

Even though booster vaccines have been released for free, residents should still maintain and implement health protocols. Although the first and second wave of virus attacks were successfully mitigated with PPKM (Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities) and PSBB (Large-Scale Social Restrictions), the impact was not good for the Indonesian economy so that it entered the brink of recession. However, by compromising attention to health and attention to the economy, the pandemic can gradually be contained.

Even as a member and Chair of the G20, Indonesia has successfully handled the pandemic by flattening the graph of virus transmission. Although now, there is an increasing trend with the inclusion of the Omicron variant and the large number of residents taking vacations during the Christmas and New Year holidays. Hopefully, the third wave of virus attacks does not happen. The G-20 countries also agreed to help supply Covid-19 vaccines for poor and developing countries that still do not have access to vaccines. As the host and the Presidency of the G20, Indonesia will encourage global collaboration in the context of joint and stronger economic recovery. The G20 is a strategic multilateral forum connecting developed and developing countries worldwide. This forum will have a positive impact and benefit each of its member countries.

Some suggestions for improvement for vaccinations. First, online registration must be maintained for the first, second, and third vaccinations, and this is to prevent queues and mass accumulation at the vaccination site. Locations for vaccinations need to be reproduced to make it easier for the population to access vaccinations and not to be piled up in one location. Also, to avoid the expiry of vaccines that have been received.

In addition, in order to avoid fraudulent health workers, it is necessary to have a doctor's supervision at every vaccination implementation. To avoid fraudulent vaccinations, it is also necessary to carry out a body check when the health worker is finished on duty. Then, religious leaders and community leaders need help to make people aware of those who are still anti-vaccination for whatever reason. Doctors on duty need to check and match data to avoid cases of vaccine jockeys.

Hopefully, by making improvements based on experience, vaccination can be carried out correctly and on target. Pandemics can be overcome by vaccination because vaccination can increase immunity. Hopefully, the pandemic will soon turn into an endemic so that life can take place better, even with new, cleaner habits.

## **Reference**

Setyo Adhi Nugroho, Indra Nur Hidayat, “Efektivitas dan Keamanan Vaksin Covid-19: Studi Referensi”, Jurnal Keperawatan Profesional vol 9 no. 2 Agustus 2021

Susi Artuti Erda Dewi, “Komunikasi Publik Terkait Vaksinasi Covid-19”, Health Care: Jurnal Kesehatan, Volume 10 no.1 Juni 2021

Sutiono Gunadi, ‘Bunga Rampai Covid-19’, YPTD, 2021

# Vaccination Rate, Indonesian Leadership Test at the G20 Forum

Anshar Saud

The Indonesian presidency at the G20 forum needs to be appreciated. This proves a good perception of Indonesia's economic resilience. This appreciation is also a form of acknowledgment of Indonesia's status as one of the countries with the largest economy in the world.<sup>1</sup> However, this position is not merely a prestige of office but is a test of leadership for Joko Widodo, the President of the Republic of Indonesia.

If the 2022 Presidency's theme is "Recover Together, Recover Stronger"<sup>2</sup>, which focuses on world health architecture, digital-based transformation, and the energy transition is reached, then two things happen. First, if successful, it will strengthen Indonesia's position as one of the most respected democracies in the world. However, if we do not, we will slip into the second scenario, Indonesia's leadership position in world forums will be questioned.

Budi Gunadi Sadikin, Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (2022), explained that the Ministry of Health, as the Chair of the G20 Health Working Group, has set the theme "Rearranging the Global Health Architecture" with 3 (three) priority issues in the health sector, namely building the resilience of the global health system; harmonization of global health protocol standards; and expanding global manufacturing and knowledge centres for pandemic prevention, preparedness and response.

The G20 aspect of the economic sector has undoubtedly been discussed a lot, but the health aspect must also receive attention. This paper intends to elaborate on it in terms of vaccine management. In terms of handling the vaccine and the number of people who have received it, this is still a challenge in many low-middle-income countries, including Indonesia.

As of January 31, 2022, 61% of the world's population has received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine. A total of 10.08 billion doses have been administered globally, and 23.03 million doses are administered daily. Of these, only 10% of the population in low-income countries have received at least one dose.

With a Gross Domestic Product/GDP (Gross Domestic Product/GDP) of 1,058 billion dollars, Indonesia is a low-middle income country. This GDP decreased after reaching a point of 1.119 billion dollars in the previous year. However, it is predicted to increase to 5.2% in 2022.5 With an optimistic paradigm, and we are certainly not included in the 10% of the population in the Our World in Data above. Even though our GDP figures are slightly below the threshold to be categorized as low-income countries, namely countries with incomes below 1.046 billion dollars.

The number of Indonesians who have been vaccinated is also relatively low. January 25, 2022 data shows that only 45.38% have been fully vaccinated against COVID-19 (two doses). Only 20.59% had just received the first dose of the COVID-19 vaccine. The total is 65.95%. Indonesia's position is in the bottom three after Myanmar and Laos. Far below the total vaccination achievements of neighbouring countries in the ASEAN region. For example, Thailand with 74.49%; Malaysia 79.54%; Vietnam 79.99%; Cambodia 84.69%; Singapore 89.98%; and Brunei 92.13%.

## **Vaccines, Preparedness and Leadership**

One of the reasons why various nations' vaccination successes differ is due to geopolitical factors. It is one of three significant factors: vaccinations, preparation, and leadership. An adequate quantity of vaccinations and health staff is necessary as a necessary capital. Furthermore, throughout the epidemic, readiness to handle and respond to disasters. Furthermore, the amount of trust will be determined by field leadership. The higher the amount of faith in the head of state's leadership, the higher the immunization rate of its inhabitants. The same may be said regarding Indonesia's leadership during the G20 summit. The more credible and trustworthy the presidential leadership is in carrying out its program, the vaccination rate in particular, and priority issues in the health sector in forum member countries will also generally increase. Let us wait and help in making it happen. There are still eleven effective months to see it come true.



## Reference

- Bank Indonesia. Presidensi G20 Indonesia 2022. Published 2022. Accessed February 2, 2022. <https://www.bi.go.id/id/g20/Default.aspx>
- Coe AB, Elliott MH, Gatewood SBS, Goode JVR, Moczygemba LR. Perceptions and predictors of intention to receive the COVID-19 vaccine. *Research in Social and Administrative Pharmacy*. Published online 2021. doi:10.1016/j.sapharm.2021.04.023
- Hamadeh N, Vompae C, Metreau E. New World Bank country classifications by income level. Published July 1, 2021. Accessed February 2, 2022. <https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/new-world-bank-country-classifications-income-level-2021-2022>
- G20 Presidency of Indonesia. Recover Together Recover Stronger. Published 2021. Accessed February 2, 2022. <https://g20.org/g20-presidency-of-indonesia/>
- Kementerian Kesehatan RI. G20 Kementerian Kesehatan RI. Published 2022. Accessed February 2, 2022. <https://www.kemkes.go.id/article/view/21122200003/G20-Kementerian-Kesehatan.html>
- Lembaga Survei Indonesia. *Rilis Survei Nasional Vaksin 18 Juli 2021.*; 2021.
- Our World in Data. Coronavirus (COVID-19) Vaccinations. Published February 3, 2022. Accessed February 2, 2022. <https://ourworldindata.org/covid-vaccinations>
- The World Bank. GDP (current US\$) - Indonesia. Published 2022. Accessed February 2, 2022. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=ID>

World Health Organization. Ten threats to global health in 2019. Published 2022. Accessed February 2, 2022. <https://www.who.int/news-room/spotlight/ten-threats-to-global-health-in-2019>



# Mental Health Services as a Catalyst for Self-Defense in a Pandemic Period

Vitriyanti and Diah Nurayu Kusumawardani

The G20 is a forum formed to address the global financial crisis. One of the measurement indicators taken to ensure the success of the G20 is the establishment of economic stability (Center for Climate Change and Multilateral Financing Policy, 2013). For the G20, which will be held in 2022, the Indonesian presidency carries the theme “Recover Together, Recover Stronger” or “Recover Together, Bangkit Mighty” with the hope that the whole community will come together and recover economically (Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021). Community resilience as a component of the driving force for the revival and recovery of the world is needed. This makes mental health an aspect that should not be missed to achieve the vision that is being carried.

WHO (n.d) defines mental health as a state of conscious individual well-being in which a person can manage a reasonable stress level in life, work productively and productively, and contribute generously to his or her community. A person with good mental health can use his potential optimally to face life's challenges, establish positive relationships with others, and lead a productive life.

Conversely, someone with poor mental health will experience disturbances in mood, thinking skills, and emotional control that can lead to destructive behaviour. This condition can lead to stigma regarding people with mental health

problems which triggers social isolation and creates feelings of shame, fear and rejection. This makes people with mental health disorders experience disability and cost losses (either directly or indirectly). Based on the latest analysis conducted by Unicef (2021), the decline in mental health in children and youth affects the economic contribution, which is equivalent to \$390 billion per year. On the other hand, people need good mental health to be productive and contribute to restoring the Indonesian economy and even the world after the Covid-19 pandemic.

The presence of Covid-19 has had a significant impact on people's lives. Izzeldin, Muradolgu, and Pappas (2021) stated that the Covid-19 pandemic impacted the occurrence of a global crisis in all countries. The mental health aspect is also a critical spotlight that needs to be known together due to the Covid-19 pandemic. In general, there has been an increase in cases related to the decline in people's mental health conditions, such as anxiety and depression, during the Covid-19 pandemic based on a systematic review (Vindegard & Benros, 2020). Meanwhile, a longitudinal study stated that financial safety correlates with anxiety, which indicates a decline in mental health conditions. Problems related to financial safety during the pandemic can be caused by the policy of limiting activities outside the home to prevent the transmission of Covid-19, including face-to-face meetings.

Restrictions on community activities outside the home are like two blades of a knife. With restrictions on activities outside the home, the transmission of Covid-19 is expected to be reduced. However, some communities have lost their jobs and income and have difficulty meeting their daily needs (Roziqin, Mas'udi, & Sihidi, 2021). In addition, limiting face-

to-face interactions increases feelings of loneliness (Gracia & Rubetta, 2020). This difficulty affects the health conditions of people vulnerable to stress and anxiety.

The stress and anxiety experienced are exacerbated by external situations, such as grief due to the departure of loved ones due to Covid-19 and circulating hoax information (Gracia & Rubetta, 2020). The Covid-19 pandemic has also increased the uncertainty factor in employment and the risk of reducing employees who trigger feelings of anxiety and stress in the workplace. Meanwhile, those infected with the Covid-19 virus lose mental health due to the requirement to endure self-isolation, which causes feelings of loneliness due to a lack of direct connection with other people and concerns about the stigma gained from the community.

The decline in mental health experienced by Covid-19 patients can affect the immune system in the patient's body. From the psychoneuroimmunology side, it was found that there was a strong correlation between thought patterns, emotions and psychological dynamics on the immune system response in dealing with viral infections (Vasille, 2020) in which a decline in mental health could exacerbate the symptoms of Covid-19. Meanwhile, people need good mental health to have good resilience and coping strategies and vice versa (Verdolini et al., 2021; Wu et al., 2020) to survive during a pandemic filled with uncertainty.

The American Psychological Association defines resilience as the process and outcome of success in adapting to difficult situations by having mental, emotional, and behavioral flexibility and adjusting to internal and external demands. Meanwhile, coping strategies are actions or thought processes used when in a difficult situation or by modifying a person's

reaction to the situation. The whole community certainly needs these two things to be able to rise up and together towards the post-pandemic recovery. However, the pandemic situation has an unfavourable impact on mental health, so services related to these problems are needed. Psychological treatment can improve mental health, which will have an impact on the level of resilience and good coping strategies.

In Indonesia, mental health services are provided by psychiatrists and psychologists. Psychologists can help a person cope with difficult situations, addiction, and chronic disease management (American Psychological Association, 2019), play a role in promoting healthy behaviour, preventing disease, and improving a person's quality of life (Wahass, 2005) as well as conducting tests and assessments to the client to establish an accurate diagnosis. Psychologists provide treatment in the form of therapy, commonly referred to as psychotherapy, tailored to the client's problems, characteristics, and preferences. Meanwhile, psychiatrists have a role in establishing a diagnosis, treatment through therapy, conducting assessments through medical and psychological laboratory tests, and preventing problems related to mental, emotional, and behavioural disorders (American Psychiatric Association, n.d). In handling, psychiatrists focus more on the medical approach. The provision of mental health services is expected to significantly improve the community's functioning to contribute to the post-pandemic economic recovery.

Currently, around 3,521 clinical psychologists are recorded by the Association of Clinical Psychology as of January 2022 (Indonesian Association of Clinical Psychologists, n.d), and about 1,053 psychiatrists are spread throughout Indonesia (Rokom, 2021). However, the distribution of psychologists

and psychiatrists is not entirely evenly distributed. Many clinical psychologists are still concentrated in Java, while not all provinces have psychiatrists. This situation is considered unable to meet the great demand for mental health services. 1 in 5 people in Indonesia, or around 20%, has the potential to experience mental health problems, according to the Director of Prevention and Control of Mental Health and Drug Problems (Rokom, 2021).

Meanwhile, the existing facilities and infrastructure in Indonesia related to mental health services are also relatively low. Some provinces have no mental health services (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019). Although mental health is one of the essential things that need to be maintained and improved during a pandemic, the fact is that mental health services have not become something that is considered necessary by the community. This is due to several factors, such as the stigma associated with mental health services, the low per capita income of people who consider mental health services quite expensive, and the lack of facilities and infrastructure that the community can easily access. In DKI Jakarta, some mental health services are starting to be taken into account by providing psychologists at sub-district health centres. This certainly needs to be a concern for related parties to increase awareness about the importance of mental health and facilitate mental health services.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the Covid-19 pandemic affects people's mental health conditions, such as susceptibility to increased anxiety and depression. Deteriorating mental health conditions can affect a person's functioning, and this prevents him from being able to live productively. On a large scale, a productive society can help



the country's post-pandemic economic recovery. Unfortunately, the great demand for mental health services to maintain and improve the community's mental health is not comparable to the availability of facilities and the number of medical personnel. Not to mention the societal stigma obtained by the community related to consulting a psychologist or psychiatrist.

The existence of these problems raises ideas related to the issues above. The author provides ideas. There are three ideas: (1) The government needs to be present in formulating policies related to the provision of affordable and easy-to-access mental health services for the entire community. In addition, the government needs to formulate policies related to equitable access to mental health services, (2) Optimizing technology to build and develop mental health services to expand the reach of mental health services. The presence of the Sejiwa service initiated by the government is a pretty good breakthrough, but the service is still not representative enough. Collaborating with the private sector and related parties can also be an alternative to achieving these goals, (3) Expand and expand networks to educate all levels of society, for example, by involving local communities, regarding the importance of mental health and making good use of mental health services in order to reduce stigma regarding the use of mental health services.

## Reference

- American Psychiatric Organization. (n.d.). What is psychiatry? Retrieved January 26, 2022, from <https://www.psychiatry.org/patients-families/what-is-psychiatry-menu>
- American Psychology Association. (n.d.). APA dictionary of psychology. APA Dictionary of Psychology. <https://dictionary.apa.org/coping-strategy>
- American Psychological Association. (n.d.). APA dictionary of psychology. APA Dictionary of Psychology. <https://dictionary.apa.org/resilience>
- American Psychological Association. (2019, December 9). What do practicing psychologists do? <https://www.apa.org/topics/psychotherapy/about-psychologists>
- Bialowolski, P., Weziak-Bialowolska, D., Lee, M. T., Chen, Y., VanderWeele, T. J., & McNeely, E. (2021). The role of financial conditions for physical and mental health. Evidence from a longitudinal survey and insurance claims data. *Social Science & Medicine*, 281, 114041.
- Gracia, D. R., & Rubetta, E. R. (2020). Literature review: Quarantine and lockdown during Covid19 outbreak impact on mental health problem. *Jurnal Kesehatan Lingkungan*, 12(1si), 29. <https://doi.org/10.20473/jkl.v12i1si.2020.29-37>
- Ikatan Psikolog Klinis Indonesia. (n.d.). Statistik keanggotaan ikatan psikolog klinis Indonesia. Retrieved January 26, 2022, from <https://data.ipkindonesia.or.id/statistik/keanggotaan-ikatan-psikolog-klinis-indonesia/>

- Izzeldin, M., Muradoğlu, Y. G., Pappas, V., & Sivaprasad, S. (2021). The impact of Covid-19 on G7 stock markets volatility: Evidence from a ST-HAR model. *International Review of Financial Analysis*, 74, 101671.
- Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. (2019). Situasi kesehatan jiwa di Indonesia. Pusat Data dan Informasi Kementerian Kesehatan RI. <https://www.kemken.go.id/sites/default/files/evaluasi%20akuntabilitas%20dan%20efektivitas%20g20.pdf>
- Kementerian Keuangan Republik Indonesia. (2021, December 9). Tema G20 recover together recover stronger tunjukkan solidaritas Indonesia kepada dunia. <https://www.kemken.go.id/publikasi/berita/tema-g20-recover-together-recover-stronger-tunjukkan-solidaritas-indonesia-kepada-dunia/#:~:text=%E2%80%9CIndonesia%20dalam%20memimpin%20G20%20dan,tahun%20ini%20bisa%20berjalan%20bersama%2D>
- Pusat Kebijakan Pembiayaan Perubahan Iklim dan Multilateral. (2013). Evaluasi Akuntabilitas dan Efektivitas G20. Badan Kebijakan Fiskal - Kementerian Keuangan Republik Indonesia. <https://www.kemken.go.id/sites/default/files/evaluasi%20akuntabilitas%20dan%20efektivitas%20g20.pdf>
- Rokom. (2021, October 7). *Kemenkes Beberkan Masalah Permasalahan Kesehatan Jiwa Di Indonesia*. Sehat Negeriku. <https://sehatnegeriku.kemkes.go.id/baca/rilis-media/20211007/1338675/kemenkes-beberkan-masalah-permasalahan-kesehatan-jiwa-di-indonesia/>

- Roziqin, A., Mas'udi, S. Y., & Sihidi, I. T. (2021). An analysis of Indonesian government policies against COVID-19. *Public Administration and Policy*, 24(1), 92-107. <https://doi.org/10.1108/pap-08-2020-0039>
- Unicef (2021, Oktober 5). *Dampak COVID-19 terhadap rendahnya kesehatan mental anak-anak dan pemuda hanyalah 'puncak gunung es*. UNICEF. Retrieved Januari 26, 2022 from <https://www.unicef.org/indonesia/id/press-releases/dampak-covid-19-terhadap-rendahnya-kesehatan-mental-anak-anak-dan-pemuda-hanyalah>
- Verdolini, N., Amoretti, S., Montejo, L., García-Rizo, C., Hogg, B., Mezquida, G., ... & Solé, B. (2021). Resilience and mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Journal of affective disorders*, 283, 156-164.
- Wahass S. H. (2005). The role of psychologists in health care delivery. *Journal of Family & Community Medicine*, 12(2), 63-70.
- Wu, Y., Sang, Z. Q., Zhang, X. C., & Margraf, J. (2020). The relationship between resilience and mental health in Chinese college students: a longitudinal cross-lagged analysis. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 11, 108.



**Human Resources and Youth:  
Preparing Collaborative and Anti-  
Corruption Superior Humans in Entering  
the World of Work**





# The Future of Work and Readiness of Indonesian Human Resources in the Global Labor Market

Achmad Zulfikar

The Future of Work is one of the G20 agendas that has received special attention due to the significance of transformational advances in the field of technology that contribute to the emergence and development of new forms and patterns of work. It has been further accelerated after the Covid-19 pandemic. Emerging technologies have the potential to provide considerable economic benefits and new opportunities, however it also requires cutting-edge adaptations and policies for the world of work, types of work and skills in the future.

## **Indonesia's Competitiveness in the Global Arena**

The readiness of Indonesia's human resources in the global labor market can be reviewed, one of them is through the competitiveness index. The World Economic Forum (WEC) as one of the leading institutions in the economic field conducts a global ranking called the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI). This institution in 2020 specifically published The Global Competitiveness Report Special Edition 2020: How Countries are Performing on the Road to Recovery. This 2020 report is somewhat different from the global competitiveness index (CGI) that is usually released before the pandemic. In stable condition, this institution releases a rating of the countries of the world. As in 2019, Indonesia ranks 50th out of 141 countries, while in



2017-2018 Indonesia was in 36th position out of 137 countries, and in 2016-2017 it was ranked 41st out of 138 countries.

In compiling the ranking, this global index (GCI) combines 114 indicators related to productivity and the achievement of long-term well-being. These indicators are grouped into 12 pillars, namely: institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomics, environment, health, basic education, higher education, education and training, goods market efficiency, labor market efficiency, financial market development, technology readiness, market size, and business sophistication and innovation. These twelve pillars are grouped again into three sub-indices, namely basic requirements, efficiency enhancers, and innovation and sophistication factors (World Economic Forum, 2017: 11; Zulfikar & Azhar, 2018: 6).

In the context of the rise and transformation of human resources, the executive summary of this report describes over the years before the crisis, skills mismatches, talent shortages and growing misalignments between incentives and rewards for workers have been characterized as problems to advance productivity, prosperity and inclusion. After the pandemic, these challenges have become more pronounced and exacerbated by job losses in some sectors of employment both permanently and temporarily. To solve this problem, in the phase of revival, countries should focus on a gradual transition to new labor market opportunities, improving training and upskilling programs, as well as rethinking the policy of the productive labor market. In the transformation phase, leaders must work to update the educational curriculum and expand investment in the skills needed for the "markets of tomorrow" and in parallel also rethink labor laws for the new economy and use talent management technologies to adapt to the new needs of the workforce (World Economic Forum, 2020: 6).

## **The Future of Work and the Readiness of Indonesian Human Resources in the Global Labor Market**

The Future of Work as explained at the beginning of this paper is one of the G20 agendas and it needs special attention. If it is related to the readiness of Indonesian human resources, then the report from McKinsey & Company in 2019 regarding Automation and the future of work in Indonesia: Jobs lost, jobs gained, jobs changed can be a reference. The summary of this report states that automation has the potential to increase productivity and GDP growth in Indonesia and create greater income for workers and market opportunities for companies. The positive economic impact could help Indonesia accelerate its growth, creating jobs for 25 million new workers by 2030.

Job growth is likely changing the mapping of sectors in the Indonesian economy massively. The construction and manufacturing sectors showed an increase in labor demand, such as accommodation and food service, education, healthcare, retail, and wholesalers. However, some jobs that involve routine work can be predictably vulnerable to automation, including data collection and processing. New skills will be needed for the era of automation. This includes not only technological skills, but also higher social, emotional and cognitive skills such as creativity and high-level problem solving (HOTS) (McKinsey & Company, 2019: 4).

Indonesian human resources completing secondary education are likely to see the biggest change in employment through 2030, but in the largest percentage of opportunities will be for those with higher education. It creates challenges for stakeholders in the education sector. Indonesia will need a proactive strategy to adopt artificial intelligence (AI) and

automation in order to remain competitive in the global workforce market and the Southeast Asia (ASEAN) region. All stakeholders, including policymakers, educational institutions, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and business leaders, need to be prepared for substantial changes affecting the future of work. Companies should start planning and moving to the "future of work" gradually, with a "long-term learning" program between people affected in the present and likely to have an impact in the future. (McKinsey & Company, 2019: 4).

The Future of Work and the readiness of Indonesia's resources in the global labor market requires the full support of the government, the public, the private sector and relevant stakeholders. In terms of competitiveness, Indonesia is still quite far behind other countries, while in terms of resource readiness Indonesia still needs a proactive strategy and careful planning so that "The Future of Work" can be adapted to provide the greatest benefit to the people and also the progress of development for the country.

## Reference

- Badan Pusat Statistik. Hasil Sensus Penduduk 2020 - <https://www.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2021/01/21/1854/hasil-sensus-penduduk-2020.html>
- McKinsey & Company. (2019). *Automation and the future of work in Indonesia: job lost, jobs gained, jobs changed* - Diakses dari: <https://www.mckinsey.com/~media/mckinsey/featured%20insights/asia%20pacific/automation%20and%20the%20future%20of%20work%20in%20indonesia/automation-and-the-future-of-work-in-indonesia-vf.ashx>
- OECD. (n.d.) The Future of Work – Diakses dari: <https://www.oecd.org/g20/topics/future-of-work/>
- World Economic Forum. (2019). The Global Competitiveness Report 2019. Geneva: World Economic Forum. Diakses dari: [https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf](https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf)
- World Economic Forum. (2020). The Global Competitiveness Report Special Edition 2020: How Countries are Performing on the Road to Recovery. Geneva: World Economic Forum. Diakses dari: [http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2020.pdf](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2020.pdf)
- Zulfikar, Achmad, & Andi Azhar. (2018). Persyarikatan Muhammadiyah Merespon Tantangan Dunia Kerja dan Kompetisi Global. In Kolokium Pemikiran Kaum Muda Muhammadiyah (pp. 1–12). <https://doi.org/10.31227/OSF.IO/5CAVB>



# Education Recovers, Resilient Young Generation, Economy Grows

Afrianti

The resilient young generation is a gold mine for a nation, because the resilient young generation can be a great and profitable source of income for a country. It can be realized if a country is able to grow, shape, build, develop and empower young people who have adaptive skills and mindsets in overcoming global challenges. Globalization is the globalize of all aspects of life. The tough young generation has extraordinary resilience, has self-confidence, has a strong desire to achieve something and is ready to take risks.

The Covid-19 pandemic that has hit the world has an impact on all lines of human life, especially in the fields of economy and education. Various problems occurred in the world of education as a result of the Covid-19 crisis, starting from the cessation of teaching and learning activities some time ago. Face-to-face learning activities switch to online learning activities.

It is increasingly rampant to meet the younger generation who establish various communities. the Vespa community with various unique forms that have been modified is often encountered when traveling between provinces or on cross-city roads. This community has actually been around for a long time but, during the covid-19 pandemic, it was mushrooming, it used to be established because hobby, but now it is established due to forced circumstances. They want to travel like everyone else, but don't have a luxury vehicle. The young generation of this

community is very fond of the motherland, they prove by always carrying the identity of their country in traveling, namely the red and white flag mounted on one of the poles of their vehicles, so that the red and white flag waves when they travel.

The future young generation of this nation appreciates itself by being creative in modifying the Vespa. This group of young generations are very confident in driving the modified Vespa, daring to travel long distances, even dirty rags, second-hand things dangling along the body of the vehicle such as used burlap, used bottles and others. It is not uncommon to find them pushing their modified vehicles because they are strike. Sometimes they are forced to ask for donations to fellow road users. The Vespa they modified was the Vespa of the 1970s or 1980s that no longer had a motor vehicle license or certificate of ownership of motor vehicles, even if there was a condition of the vehicle that was not in accordance with what was stated on the letter or was expired tax. In general, this young generation comes from the lower middle class of the economy. They are often underestimated.

Based on an educator's point of view, the young generation is a capital for the nation and the state if they are well nurtured and educated. Actually, the young generation is very creative. They are able to modify ancient vehicles, which is unthinkable to other groups of young generations in any country. The young generation of this group only needs a place and people who are able to facilitate them in developing their creativity, so that they are able to be directed and can be productive. Unlike what it seems now, with dirty vehicles, rumbled and second-hand goods dangling, they seem to be wasted and become a homeless. How the government of a country is able to take over these responsibilities through social policies to give the

young generation the opportunity to develop their talents and interests through a social institution.

The young generation of this group will not come by itself to social institutions, job training center, or the like, because they feel that they lack attention and appreciation. Therefore, they show their identity and ability by showing everyone that they can also be creative, by taking their vehicles around. Social institutions need to carry out identification. Those who drop out of school are required to return to school, both formal and non-formal education with the concept of independent learning. Learn anywhere, anytime and with anyone. If a country does not have a social service, it can cooperate with the private sector to perform this task such as through educational institutions. It can facilitate this creative young generation so that they are able to be an adaptive young generation and can produce a productive item, such as creating park trains, neat and beautiful vehicles that are not rumped and so on.

In consequence, the young generation will be the hope of the nation. It is a young generation who is productive, resilient, and able to grow the economy as a source of income. Thus, the economy grows, education recovers, the younger generation is resilient. Then, education will serve as an important tool for an inclusive and sustainable economic recovery. Such social institutions or courses can apply education by involving the young generation in sustainable development. Education recovers, resilient young generation, and economy is growing.





# **Strengthening English Mastery for Millennial Young People to “Recover Together, Recover Stronger”**

*Anisah Setyaningrum*

**T**he pandemic has shown us that the wheel of life is always turning and nothing is truly eternal but change itself. Therefore, every human being is required to always strive with all the abilities he has in order to survive, with the choice of transform or die. Creativity and innovation are indispensable in carrying out the role of the main driver in the economic recovery process during the pandemic

In the process of economic recovery, the role of youth - who are known to have the ability to innovate and high creativity - is very necessary. Youth is one of the components of the nation's drivers that can be relied on in helping the economic recovery process during a pandemic. In meeting these demands, the young generation must be prepared to face various kinds of global challenges, both challenges that will be faced in the present and in the future.

Productive and inspirational young people need to be equipped with soft skills that can support them to be more optimal in helping the economy recover. The ability to communicate to network and open opportunities for collaboration with the international world must be mastered by the Indonesian young generation, especially triggered by the Indonesian Presidency at the G20. Good mastery of foreign languages, especially English as an international language is a

necessity, especially in facing various global challenges and it supports to recover the economy.

The vital role of English in some aspects of life cannot be denied anymore, when the world becomes borderless, due to the disruption of digital technology, and the development of the use of internet technology that is very familiar in society, both in aspects of education, economy and business, even relations between countries. Therefore, English is very important to be mastered by everyone, especially the young generation. The existence of demographic bonuses must be used to maximize the role of the young generation in helping the economic recovery process, to take a role in accordance with the fields that are being pursued or in demand, such as education, health, economics and business, tourism, environment and so on. The Sustainable Development Goals which are proclaimed to be achieved globally by 2030, can be a challenge for the young generation to live a better life, along with all nations of the world.

With the ability to convey innovative ideas and opinions in international languages, the young generation can take a role by sharing their knowledge or experience through various media, to participate in coloring the world. They can contribute by sharing ideas that can be expressed in written text. These texts can be in the form of articles published in scientific journals or mass media even in the form of books. In addition, they can also share their thoughts through current digital trends, it is social media in the form of texts or podcasts and the like. If they have good English skills and are able to apply them in every positive activity of theirs, especially things that help in the process of economic recovery, then the impact will be maximized and the benefits can be felt by the community in a wider scope. With

international language communication media in the form of English, the information conveyed will be easier to understand by people in other countries, especially speakers of the language.

Community service programs can also be implemented by students as part of efforts to help the economy recover. As has been done by the Community Service Team who are students of the Management Study Program at Pamulang University (Santika, 2021). These similar programs can be implemented according to their respective fields or expertise and can be implemented in an integrated or collaborative manner. For example, students from the Department of Economics cooperate or collaborate with students from the English department to hold community service to provide training for business actors that can help them to improve their business. This can also be implemented by inviting and mobilizing young people both in every village and urban area. As innovative programs that have been successful as breakthroughs created by millennial young people and have been implemented such as Indonesia Mengajar, Ruang Guru, Klikcoaching, and so on.

In facing global challenges, Indonesia needs to prepare quality human resources. One of them is by making preparations related to the mastery of foreign languages. English language training for business actors is important because it can bring many benefits. English has a role to play in the economic recovery in Indonesia. There are a few things that support that statement. English can be a provision in advancing one's business. A business that is full of innovation and continues to keep up with the times will be able to survive and be able to continue to keep up with business competition. For example, with English digital marketing, English-language product packaging, it can meet export requirements, and others.

In addition, as an international language, English has a very dominant function among other international languages. For this reason, in order to develop business at the international level, business actors need to be equipped with good English skills. In this case, the "Digital English Course" program has been facilitated free of charge by the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy/Tourism and Creative Economy Agency for creative workers which is carried out online.

Language is a major communication language in this world, and English is one of the international communication languages widely used by the world's population. Therefore, everyone in different parts of the world is required to be able to understand and use it. Good mastery of English has a positive impact on the young generation in Indonesia, and young Indonesians will become better prepared to compete well in the international world. With a good mastery of English, it can provide more opportunities for someone to get a high-paying job.

By knowing various kinds of pluses in good mastery of English, Indonesian youth as the next generation need to be well prepared, it is by making efforts to maximize or strengthen the mastery of English. This effort can be done by providing English for Specific Purposes (ESP) training tailored to the needs of each sector, as well as by maximizing existing programs strengthened by socialization related to the importance of mastering the language. Thus, the youth will be able to compete and be ready to face various kinds of global challenges both in the present and in the future.

In this case, youth have an important role and are expected to be more creative in offering and providing concrete solutions to the community to jointly rise and restore economic conditions. Supported by the moment of opportunity for the Indonesian

Presidency at the G20, where the ability to communicate and speak English is also very necessary to grow and recover together globally. With the initiative of the youth together with the community to take advantage of every opportunity that exists, God willing, the recovery process will be carried out properly and evenly. On the other hand, if there is minimal or even no concern from both the youth and the community, it is feared that it will hinder the recovery process and even allow economic conditions to decline again.

## Reference

- Meiliana, Diamanty. (Ed.). 2020. Kemenparekraf Beri Kursus Bahasa Inggris Online Gratis untuk Pekerja Kreatif. Kompas.com. <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2020/05/01/14262411/kemenparekraf-beri-kursus-bahasa-inggris-online-gratis-untuk-pekerja-kreatif>.
- Nasution, D.A.D, Erlina, & Muda, I. (2020). Dampak Pandemi Covid-19 terhadap Perekonomian Indonesia. *Jurnal Benefita* 5 (2) Juli 2020 (212-224). DOI: 10.22216/jbe.v5i2.5313.
- Santika, A., Lestari, P.L., Kumara, L., Jajang, M., & Khairunnisa, N. 2021. Peran Pemuda Kreatif dalam Pemanfaatan Media Sosial Sebagai Sarana Peningkatan Perekonomian di Era Pandemi. *Jurnal PADMA: Pengabdian Dharma Masyarakat Volume 1, Nomor 2, April 2021*.
- Saputra, Dany. 2021. “BPS: Indonesia Alami Masa Keemasan Bonus Demografi, Tapi.” <https://ekonomi.bisnis.com/read/20211217/9/1478624/bps-indonesia-alami-masa-keemasan-bonus-demografi-tapi>.
- Setyaningrum, A. 2020. Semangat Berwirausaha, Hikmah Dibalik Pandemi. <https://suaramuria.com/semangat-berwirausaha-hikmah-dibalik-pandemi/>
- Setyaningrum, A. (2016). The Role of English Education as the Solution of the Social Welfare Problem in Indonesia. *QLJIS: Qudus International Journal of Islamic Studies* Volume 4, Issue 2, August 2016. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21043/qjijis.v4i2.1789>
- [www.bps.go.id](http://www.bps.go.id)
- <https://www.wallstreetenglish.co.id/gaya-hidup/mempelajari-bahasa-inggris-dapat-meningkatkan-kebahagiaan-dan-kesejahteraan/>

# The G20 and Sustainable Inclusive Human Resource Development Catalysts

Ikfina Maufuriyah

So far, many cases of developmental disorders have not been identified early so that the difficulties possessed by children are increasingly complex and require cross-disciplinary efforts to manage them. In consequence, this treatment delay has implications for the severity of the individual's condition and poor prognosis where these things can decrease the quality of individuals life with disabilities or special needs. Basically, the term "early on" or "from the beginning" is very relevant to the construction of any context. The quality that is confirmed to occur from the beginning or early on will certainly greatly affect the level of quality in the future. Especially when it is related to child development where brain maturity occurs in the first 1000 days of the child from the womb to the first 2 years of life.

## **Inclusive and Sustainable Human Development**

Human development strategies and approaches will be very different from infrastructure and economic development strategies which are one of the big agendas of G20 cooperation. Although preventive and curative as well as inclusive and sustainable can be the basic principles of development of both broad categories, human development is much more complex because it involves visible and invisible physical things such as cognition, mental, emotional, and behaviors that are very complex and multifactor. Inclusion means that every human being has an equal right to access and opportunity regardless



of their condition and background, including removing barriers that make it difficult to obtain such access and opportunity. In the context of inclusion education, Tomlison (in Reid, 2010) says that inclusion is adapting resources to the learning style and needs of students by providing appropriate accommodations. When drawn in a broadly social context, inclusion is said to be a process (Reid, 2010) is meeting the individualistic needs of people with disabilities or special needs by utilizing all the resources that society and the state have.

Sustainable development hints that the development process and its impacts not only have a short duration with a certain scope of territory and generational range, but also how all components of development are able to have a broad and continuous impact, across regions and across generations. So that government policy must pay attention to the sustainability of the program and effective funding where making a blue print and roadmap of long-term plans needs to be carried out immediately by involving all involved components and disciplines.

In Indonesia, data on disability can only be accessed through the Ministry or Social Service. From the information obtained by the author when accessing disability data in Jepara, it is said that the data collection of persons with disabilities is intended only for the distribution of logistical assistance, direct cash assistance, and the tools needed. It is also said that data collection and management are only carried out by the Social Service under the responsibility of the Ministry of Social Affairs, and such data is not owned by other agencies such as the Education Office or the Health Office. In fact, children's issues cannot be separated from the responsibilities of these agencies and databases are the key to determining the type of effective programs, assistance and services.

## **G20 Presidency as a Catalyst**

The momentum of Indonesia becoming the presidency or the G20 chief executive in a year since last December is a rare and special opportunity which if it is utilized properly will have a very significant impact on various developments in Indonesia, both human-based development and not. Through a forum for meetings and cooperation on non-finance lines (Sherpa Tracks), Indonesia can pay special attention to disability issues to be discussed seriously. The opportunity to become the chairman of this interstate forum can be a catalyst for the development of Indonesia's human resources to the point of individual services that must be covered by regulations, policies, and national program roadmaps. Indonesia can encourage cooperation between countries, especially those who are members of the G20 and initiate changes in the region in designing inclusive and sustainable human resource development programs. Sharing best practices that have been successfully implemented or that are being developed will provide input for countries that are in the development stage, especially Indonesia.

Several developed countries that are members of the G20 have had concerns and programs for disability groups that have been successful. They not only allocate special funds to conduct research on a regular basis, but also provide assistance schemes and evidence-based program (intervention) that are evaluated regularly. For example, on the issue of dyslexia, countries such as the UK, Ireland, America, and Australia form a task force that conducts research, program evaluations, and recommendations to the government on certain issues that are carried out periodically and continuously. The G20 Forum can be a bridge for information exchange and support networks to increase the capacity of each country for improvement and human resources, and Indonesia as the G20 presidency can be both an initiator and catalyst for the increase.

## Reference

- Reid, Gavin (2010) *Learning Styles and Inclusion*, UK: Sage Publication Ltd.
- Kemensos (2020). Kemensos dorong aksesibilitas informasi ramah penyandang disabilitas (<https://kemensos.go.id/kemensos-dorong-aksesibilitas-informasi-ramah-penyandang-disabilitas#:~:text=Berdasarkan%20UU%20No.%208%20tahun,juta%20atau%20sekitar%20lima%20persen.>)
- OECD. Investing in high-quality early childhood and care (ECEC) (<https://www.oecd.org/education/school/48980282.pdf>)
- UPENN. Early Childhood: High return on investment (ROI) (<https://www.impact.upenn.edu/early-childhood-toolkit/why-invest/what-is-the-return-on-investment/>)
- Kemendikbud (2021) Dorong pemulihan pembelajaran di masa pandemic, kurikulum nasional siapkan tiga opsi (<https://www.kemdikbud.go.id/main/blog/2021/12/dorong-pemulihan-pembelajaran-di-masa-pandemi-kurikulum-nasional-siapkan-tiga-opsi>)
- Heckman, James J. (2021) Invest in early childhood development: Reduce deficits, strengthen the economy (<https://heckmanequation.org/resource/invest-in-early-childhood-development-reduce-deficits-strengthen-the-economy/>)

# Strengthening Civil Society for the Security of Migrant Workers

Muhammad Zahrul Anam

When migrant workers are commodified by state actors for pragmatic economic interests, the presence of civil society organizations that defend the interests of selfless migrant workers becomes very significant. The activists of this organization dare to loudly criticize the policies of the receiving country that tends to be exploitative or the sending country that is too submissive. On the one hand, the existence of this group is highly anticipated by groups of migrant workers who find it difficult to obtain a defense. Meanwhile, on the other hand, the group may be disrupting the business of sending migrant workers that has long been enjoyed by private agents in collusion with state actors. Therefore, the position of migrant worker protection activists is not always safe in countries with low levels of democracy.

As a migrant-workers sending country for which were elected as leader of the G20 in 2022, Indonesia has the opportunity to strengthen civil society so that it can continue to monitor and evaluate the policies of state actors that harm migrant workers. Indonesia has influential civil society organizations. In addition to organizations located in Indonesia, there are non-governmental organizations initiated by the diaspora of Indonesian people abroad as a place to do joint activities and help migrant workers who are experiencing difficulties.

## **Non-Governmental Organizations and Social Protection**

On the issue of migrant workers, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) function to provide social protection from a number of risks that have the potential to interfere with the survival of workers. Bargłowski and Amelina (2014) mentioned several issues that are worth paying attention to, namely, the issue of childcare, the elderly, as well as the disabled; health issues; and job opportunities. Bilacen and Bargłowski (2015) add with financial issues and the availability of information about employment, education, health, law, and regulations.

Migrant workers experienced a number of violence because their knowledge of the law was very low. They do not understand contract law, even the labor law applicable in the receiving country. The workers who lack knowledge are then used by irresponsible individuals to seek profit. This condition is even more difficult when working abroad, they have difficulty seeking protection quickly from those who want to manipulate the law. As a result, they work for a longer time and are paid less. In addition, there are also some migrant workers who are willing to work illegally. This case is widely encountered in Malaysia. Despite the enormous legal risks, migrant workers dare to pursue all the consequences that arise due to the economic pressure of the family. Their weak legal position is sometimes used by employers to withhold their salaries. This issue certainly cannot be resolved by official procedures. Therefore, negotiations with employers are carried out by an Indonesian diaspora group whose negotiators are quite well known by employers.

The head of the Malaysian Muhammadiyah Special Branch (PCIM), as one of the diaspora organizations, has experience

negotiating with employers because he received reports from migrant workers whose salary payments were stuck. Coincidentally, one of the PCIM members is a senior migrant worker in the field of construction. As a senior migrant worker, his position is not a laborer anymore, but is able to participate in tenders for construction projects. As a contractor, the bargaining power of a PCIM member became higher and he was heard more by employers in Malaysia. However, the negotiations were limited to informal negotiations because PCIM institutionally Malaysia did not have the legality to carry out legal advocacy.

In the field of health protection, the role of civil society organizations is also very crucial, especially in the early pandemic cases of Covid-19. All countries restrict activities outside the home, including studying and working. As a result, migrant workers work came to a standstill. Many migrant workers just stay at home. Not many of them carry the provision of money to survive without a job. The local government's social distancing policy has not been confirmed when it will end. The migrant workers who live with makeshift money have begun to run out of logistics.

In Malaysia, government logistical assistance is prioritized for its citizens. The sector migrant workers also do not get help from the companies they work for. migrant workers' health condition if left without logistical assistance will be even more concerning. Meanwhile, assistance from the Indonesian Embassy has not reached all Indonesian migrant workers' needs. The only institution that was quickly able to respond to the basic needs of migrant workers in the early days of the pandemic was civil society organizations. In fact, with full awareness, a number of civil society groups in Malaysia formed a joint alliance, namely, the Alliance of Indonesian Community

Organizations (AOMI) to help migrant workers affected by Covid-19 in Malaysia.

In Indonesia, Migrant Care is an NGO that carries out social protection to critically evaluate the legislation on migrant workers. Although migrant workers delivery has started since the 80s, Indonesia issued a law related to placement and protection in 2004. After more than a decade, precisely in 2017, Indonesia made improvements to the 2004 law. With such a long-time gap, the implementation of Law No. 18 of 2017 concerning Indonesian migrant workers protection is certainly not as expected. Therefore, Migrant Care took the initiative to conduct studies and disseminate the results to the public at large through webinars.

### **Strengthening Civil Society for the Security of Migrant Workers**

Efforts to strengthen civil society can be realized in several forms depending on the geographical position of NGOs and their activists. For NGOs driven by the Indonesian diaspora abroad, the Indonesian government can synergize with relevant NGOs to strengthen diplomatic aspects. Ho and McConnell (2017) explained that diplomacy implemented by the diaspora can be divided into two types. The first type, diaspora diplomacy is synonymous with public diplomacy. Diaspora in this first type is an extension of the mission of government diplomacy. Then, the second type, diaspora diplomacy was carried out independently. In the second type, Ho and McConnell (2017) asserted that diaspora diplomacy includes three activities, namely, advocacy, mediation, and representation.

Meanwhile, diplomacy carried out by the diaspora abroad is the second type. In the protection of migrant workers, especially Indonesian domestic servants (ART) who work in Malaysia, the

Indonesian Migrant Domestic Workers Association (PERTIMIG) often advocates and represents. PERTIMIG's founder and advisor, Nasriah Paidin, represented domestic workers to attend diplomacy training organized by Malaysian NGOs and migrant workers' associations. Nasriah was chosen because of his consistency in building Indonesian migrant workers' capacity towards their rights as migrant workers. Similar training has not been conducted by the Indonesian government.

Important existence for the Indonesian government is actually very strategic. PERTIMIG has the potential to be a partner to maximize protection for migrant workers, especially for household assistant. So far, household assistant is very vulnerable to violence due to skills factors, mastery of foreign languages, and disregard for legality. The completeness of official documents not owned by household assistant caused her to fall into the crime of trafficking in persons. PERTIMIG has conducted a number of empowerment and advocacy programs. However, PERTIMIG's partners are mostly Malaysian NGOs, not the Indonesian government.

The Indonesian government's public diplomacy needs to consider the existence of PERTIMIG to improve the protection of Indonesian citizens abroad. Similar attention should also be shown to Indonesian migrant worker organizations in destination countries other than Malaysia. In Hong Kong, Eni Lestari Andayani Adi, founder of the Indonesian Migrant Workers Association and chairman of the International Migrant Alliance, was invited to speak at the United Nations Summit in New York, United States, on the issue of immigrants and refugees. In diaspora diplomacy, Eni has made representations to voice the issue of migrant workers.



At the Asia World Expo in Hong Kong, Eni stated that the Indonesian Migrant Workers Network (JBMI), the organization she built, was never being considered by the Indonesian government. Eni has never been involved in the drafting of regulations related to Indonesian migrant workers. This issue was conveyed in his speech at the UN Summit forum, migrant workers everywhere have never been included by the government when formulating policies and regulations related to the rights and obligations of migrant workers (Nugroho, 2017). This reality causes the issue of migrant workers protection not to be handled appropriately.

As the leader of the G20 as well as a migrant-workers sending country, Indonesia has the momentum to strengthen the role of civil society. Indonesia can internally encourage policymakers to include civil society. The role of civil society can be enhanced as part of Indonesia's public diplomacy. Indonesia can also strengthen the role of civil society at the ASEAN regional level because migration flows in the region are not lower than other regions. This hope can be realized if the government has a strong political will and commitment.

## Reference

- Barglowski, K., & Amelina, A. (2014). *Approaching Transnational Social Protection: Methodological Challenges and Empirical Applications*. 226, 215–226
- Bilecen, B., & Barglowski, K. (2015). *On the Assemblages of Informal and Formal Transnational Social Protection*. 214(October 2014), 203–214
- Ho, E. L. E., & Mcconnell, F. (2017). Conceptualizing ‘ diaspora diplomacy ’: Territory and populations betwixt the domestic and foreign. *Progress in Human Geography*, XX(X), 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0309132517740217>
- Nugroho, B. P. (2017, May 2). *Buruh Migran : Kalau Ada Rapat di DPR , Kami Tak Pernah Dilibatkan*. 1–2. <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-3489030/buruh-migran-kalau-ada-rapat-di-dpr-kami-tak-pernah-dilibatkan> 1/5



# G20 Youth and the Fight Against Corruption

Suprianto Haseng

## Endless Problems

One of the most crucial issues to resolve today is the issue of corruption. Corruption is a global and complex problem. Not only in Indonesia but almost all corners of the world including G20 countries. In addition to its detrimental impact, corruption has also been categorized as an extra ordinary crime. Almost all countries that have corruption problems, must also face the threat of poverty.

Corruption is alleged to occur in almost all fields and sectors of development. Corruption in Indonesia existed before the Dutch colonized Indonesia. Its existence has been rampant in all aspects of life. Corruption in Indonesia has a much longer history than the age of this republic. According to Benedict Anderson in his article entitled *The Ideal of Power in Javanese Culture*, "Corruption in Indonesia existed before the Dutch colonized Indonesia." Since its establishment in December 2002 until now, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) is still busy dealing with the endless problem of corruption. It can be said that every year we are treated to hand-catching operations news of officials in the class of Ministers, Regional Heads even to the lowest level of Village Heads. This series of corruption cases adds to the long line of historical records of the KPK's hand-catching operations (OTT) every year.

The face of corruptors is exposed almost every day in print and electronic media. Ironically, the gestures and mimics on the

faces of these corruptors showed no regret and shame. In fact, there is a tendency as if they are arrogant and hit each other. Even so, the academics affected by corruption cases are also not much different from the behavior of politicians who are indictment. The phenomenon mentioned above is certainly a concern for all parties, especially those who love and care about the future of Indonesia.

### **The Young Generation and the Awareness of the Integrity Value**

All the problems that occur in this republic such as corruption that is increasingly thriving and rampant, drug abuse, authority, weak law enforcement, bureaucratic inefficiency, soaring prices of basic materials, the threat of national division, and others are largely due to a lack of awareness of the value of integrity. Seeing this corruption emergency situation, the young generation should rise up united to declare war on corruption. The young generation is the nation's greatest asset, it is in their hands that it will be expected to bring many changes to this country.

The young generation who was previously expected to be agents of change, seems to have forgotten themselves when they were in the circle of money and power. Recently, the Indonesian public has been shaken by the appointment of a 24-year-old youth as a corruption suspect. It has been confirmed that the young man is a young man who has no integrity. Integrity has an important role in nation-building. Youth are often identified as a generation that is idealistic, dynamic, progressive, and has integrity. Youth have a great responsibility to bring about change for the progress of a nation. The young generation of the G20 has three main roles in the life of the nation. The first is as the future generation. Second, as a substitute generation, and third, as a generation of reformers. These three roles are what

must be instilled in every young man. However, the problem is how to realize a young generation with high integrity who are able to bring change to a nation? This is the tough challenge of this country.

Integrity is key, because integrity is one of the pillars as a shaper of the character of anti-corruptive behavior. Anti-corruptive behavior is ammunition for fighting against corruption. Literally, integrity can be interpreted as the union between speech and deed. If the utterances say anti-corruption, then deeds also support it.

### **Public Education of Anticorruption Culture**

To win against corruption practices that are increasingly thriving requires special steps and strategies, of course, joint collaboration is needed both from the government and all stakeholders. The collaboration can be in the form of efforts to instill the value of an integrity culture which is carried out collectively and systematically, both through the activities of anti-corruption education and the internalization of anti-corruption culture in public and private environments. We must have the same perspective of corruption, that corruption is evil and is not a product of a country's culture. The cultivation of anti-corruption integrity values must continue to be cultured for every individual, especially for the young generation.

Based on the above brief description, conclusions can be formulated as follows:

1. Corruption is a global problem that must be eradicated together because its impact is very remarkable for the life sector of the nation and state.
2. The important role of the young generation is needed together with all elements of the nation to unite to declare war against corruption.

3. The need for awareness of the values of integrity for all elements of the nation, especially the young generation. The young generation is the spearhead of this country. In the hands of youth lies the hope of the nation and the country in the future.
4. The importance of cultivating the values of integrity through public education of anti-corruption culture and internalization of anti-corruption culture for all.

## Reference

- Harianja, Axel Joshua. 2020. *KPK Sebut banyak generasi muda yang terjerat korupsi, kenapa sih?* <https://www.idntimes.com/news/indonesia/axel-harianja/kpk-sebut-banyak-generasi-muda-yang-terjerat-korupsi-kenapa-sih> (diakses pada 20 Januari 2022)
- KPK RI, 2020. *Buku Pintar Antikorupsi*, Jakarta: Direktorat Pendidikan dan Pelayanan Masyarakat
- Mukodi, dan Afid Burhanuddin. 2014. *Pendidikan Anti Korupsi Rekonstruksi Interpretatif dan Aplikatif di Sekolah*. Pacitan:LPPM Press
- Pahlevi Reza, 2021. *Indeks Persepsi Korupsi Negara-negara G20, Indonesia masuk negara terkorup*. <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2021/12/08/indeks-persepsi-korupsi-negara-negara-g20-indonesia-masuk-negara-terkorup> (diakses pada 21 Januari 2022)
- Ridgel Henry, 2018. *Indeks Korupsi Tunjukkan Afrika Masih Payah* [www.voaindonesia.com/a/indeks-korupsi-tunjukkan-afrika-masih-payah/4267815.html](http://www.voaindonesia.com/a/indeks-korupsi-tunjukkan-afrika-masih-payah/4267815.html) (diakses pada 20 Januari 2022)





# Authors' Biography

## **Achmad Zulfikar**

**F**amiliarly called Azkar, born in Ujung Pandang, May 1992. Currently, Azkar works as a Public Policy Researcher at the Research and Development Center, Indonesian Association of International Relations Scholars (PASHII). Azkar can be contacted by e-mail: [apa@kabarfikar.com](mailto:apa@kabarfikar.com) and Instagram: @kabarfikar.

## **Afrianti**

**B**orn in Tiakar Guguk on December 16, 1971. Prior to becoming a teacher, he completed his education at the Padang Teacher Training and Education Institute (Universitas Negeri Padang) and S1 Indonesian Literature at Lancang Kuning University, Riau. He has experience in Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand.

## **Al Mukhollis Siagian**

**B**orn on November 5, 1998 in one of the remotest villages of North Padang Lawas Regency, North Sumatra Province. In 2019 he founded a research institute called the AS Institute. He can be contacted at e-mail [almukhollis1998@gmail.com](mailto:almukhollis1998@gmail.com), WhatsApp 0895 6026 23119, and Instagram: [almukhollis](https://www.instagram.com/almukhollis).

## **Anisah Setyaningrum**

She is the youngest of five children who was born in Banyumas on February 10, 1986. Her primary and secondary education and her bachelor's degree were completed in Purwokerto. She can be contacted via email [anisahsetya@gmail.com](mailto:anisahsetya@gmail.com).

## **Anshar Saud**

Lecturer at the Faculty of Pharmacy, Hasanuddin University, Makassar. His research interest is in Sociobehavioral and Administrative Pharmacy. Anshar is a FIP-Pharmabridge fellow at Pacific University, Oregon, United States (2018). He is also a Visiting Scholar at the Department of Sociobehavioral and Administrative Pharmacy, Nova Southeastern University, United States (2022).

## **Budiarto Suselmen**

Born in Pola, July 7, 1996. He is an alumni of SMA Negeri 1 Wakorumba Selatan (Pasir Putih) Muna Regency. He is a researcher at The Haluoleo Institute, the Indonesian Political Indicators Institute and the Indonesian Survey Institute from 2017 until now, a contract employee and a member of the Konawe Hospital Internal Supervisory Unit (2021 and 2022).

## **Dewi Puspasari**

Born in Malang from a Javanese-Sundanese mulatto family and a farming family, the writer likes things with ethnic and agricultural elements. Currently, the writer is active as an administrator in the film community, Kompasianer Only Movie

Enthusiast Club. She can be reached on Twitter/IG: @dewi\_puspa00.

### **Diah Nurayu Kusumawardani**

**A**n adult clinical psychologist who completed his Bachelor of Psychology education at the University of Indonesia in 2015 and continued his master's education at the same university by taking a Masters in Adult Clinical Profession in 2016. Currently, he has considerable interest in the topic of interpersonal relationships, anxiety , and positive psychology.

### **Eka Purnamawanti**

**B**orn in Bone-Bone, July 23, 1985, grew up in the city of Palopo, and now lives in the city of Makassar. And from this hobby of writing, the woman who is familiarly called Eka has given birth to two solo works including Walking on Memories (Shofia Publisher, 2019) and Love Chant in One-third of the Night (Shofia Publisher, 2021). Eka can be contacted via Facebook: Eka Purnamawanti, IG: eka\_purwanti85 and e-mail: ekapurnamawanti85@gmail.com.

### **Herman Oesman**

Born August 30, 1968. Worked as a journalist for the Ternate Post Weekly Tabloid (2000-2003) and Aspiration Tabloid (2005-2007). In 2001, he was actively involved as one of the Founding Teams of the Muhammadiyah University of North Maluku. Now, the graduate of Masters and Doctoral Degrees in Sociology from UI is active as a permanent lecturer at the Sociology Study Program at the University of Muhammadiyah

North Maluku (UMMU) and a Postgraduate Lecturer at UMMU. Now he and his family live in Ternate and can be contacted via email [hrmnsmn@gmail.com](mailto:hrmnsmn@gmail.com).

### **Ikfina Maufuriyah**

**G**raduated from Master of Science in Educational Psychology, Faculty of Psychology UGM in 2015 with an IFP-Ford Foundation scholarship. Has 10 years of experience assisting inclusive schools in the field of Curriculum and ABK Assistance (2009-2019). In 2020 formed the Jepara Child Care Community (KOMPAK) and since 2021 has been the chairman of the Indonesian Dyslexia Teacher Support Group (DTSG).

### **Irma Jayatmi**

**B**orn in Depok, 14 May 1988. Currently working as a Midwifery Lecturer and Head of the Institute for Research and Community Service (LPPM) at the University of Indonesia Maju (UIMA), Founder of Zara Spa, Editor in Chief of the Indonesian Midwifery Scientific Journal (JIKI). He can be contacted at email: [irmajayatmi88@gmail.com](mailto:irmajayatmi88@gmail.com).

### **Kartini**

**H**e currently teaches at the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Study Program at IAI AL-Azis as a permanent lecturer. This graduate of SPs UIN Jakarta, besides being active in teaching, is also active in nature lover activities. He can be contacted via email: [anthologiku30@gmail.com](mailto:anthologiku30@gmail.com)

## **Maghdalena**

**B**orn in Sitiung May 30, 1984. This woman who has hobbies in reading, photography, designing and cooking has published three solo books, namely "Politics of Mothers, Preparing Women to Become Politicians" (2020), a collection of poems "Hearts that are not careful" (2021), and a novel entitled "Ema" (2021). She can be contacted via email: maghdalena.dds@gmail.com, FB: Maghdalena, Twitter: maghdalena1, Instagram: Maghdalena artjello.

## **Meisil B. Wulur**

**B**orn in Gorontalo, Popayato Village. Apart from being a housewife, she has activities outside the home as a lecturer at one of the universities in the city of Makassar (Muhammadiyah Makassar University). On campus, he taught Islamic Guidance and Counseling/BKI, which was one of his favorite majors during college. He is currently active in the Indonesian Productive House.

## **Muhammad Muhdi Attaufiq**

**B**orn in Sampit on August 5, 1990 and now living in Manado. Completed his basic education at SDN 5 Tolitoli in 2002, and continued his education at SMP 3 Tolitoli and SMA 1 Limboto in 2005 and 2008. Then he completed his studies in Architectural Engineering Education, University of Indonesia Education and Masters Degree in Architecture in 2012 and 2014. Now, activities as a lecturer at Manado State University since 2018.

## **Muhammad Zahrul Anam**

Currently, he is a lecturer at the International Relations Study Program, University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. His undergraduate education was completed at the Sharia Faculty of the State Islamic University (formerly the State Islamic Institute) Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. Furthermore, S2 is completed at the Center for Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies, University of Indonesia. Has received an exchange scholarship in Australia through the Australia-Indonesia Muslim Exchange Program (2016).

## **Munawar Khalil N.**

The man who was born in Wonomulyo, Polewali Mandar Regency, West Sulawesi Province, works as a State Civil Apparatus at the National Food Agency. A non-ministerial government agency established under Presidential Regulation 66 of 2021. He can be contacted via email [khalilmunawar888@gmail.com](mailto:khalilmunawar888@gmail.com) or Munawar\_Khalil\_N's Instagram account.

## **Nurjannah S.**

Born in Kuken-Sumbawa, September 4, 1983. Primary and secondary education is taken in the city of his birth. Completed Bachelor of Law Education (2006) at the Faculty of Law, Mataram University, Masters Program in Law (2011) at Mataram University and Doctoral Program in Legal Studies at Muhammadiyah University Surakarta (2020).

## **Rindu**

**B**orn in Bogor, June 20, 1981, he is a Permanent Lecturer at the University of Indonesia Maju (UIMA), Jakarta since 2006. The subjects he teaches are Health Communication, Health promotion, Health HR management and Scientific writing techniques. He is also active as a researcher and writer of scientific articles in national and international scientific journals.

## **Rohimah**

**T**he author is a teacher who has been assigned as a principal at SDN 2 Pancor since 2016 with conditions that still have many shortcomings. One of the goals is to instill in children the current condition of the earth and instill a love for the earth at a young age.

## **Sahat Serasi Naibaho**

**B**orn in Sumbul, March 19, 1984. By profession, he is a science teacher at SMPN 2 Dolok Sigompulon, North Padang Lawas Regency, Prop. North Sumatra. He is active in writing books and inviting others to write. No. HP/WA. 081376078732.

## **Sixson Roberto Simangunsong**

**B**orn October 14, 1995, in Barus, Central Tapanuli Regency. He attended elementary school in 2000 at SD Padang Masiang 2 Barus, in 2006 at junior high school at SMP Negeri 1 Barus, in 2009 continued to SMA Negeri 1 Barus, in 2013 graduated at the State University of Medan, majoring in



Accounting Education. In 2019 he continued his Masters in Economic Education at the State University of Medan. He is active in writing scientific papers and playing keyboard music.

### **Sri Elda Mariani**

**B**orn in Medan and originally from Medan but many do not believe (because the name begins with Sri). The fourth of five children. Currently working as a young planner at Bappeda Tangerang City and Sub-coordinator in the field of Facilities and Infrastructure for Bappeda Tangerang City. My big dream in the future is to make books related to the environment that are light and easy to read.

### **Suprianto Haseng**

**B**orn in Madai Kunak, Sabah Malaysia 27 years ago. This Public Administration (2020) graduate from the Jakarta Open University is active in various social, educational, artistic and cultural activities. Currently Yanto is listed as a BAZNAS Education Volunteer at the RI BAZNAS Scholarship Institute.

### **Sri Widiyastuti**

**H**ousewife with 6 children. Lives in Bogor City, Indonesia with his family. Sri works in the field of digital education, Writer, Early Childhood Practitioner and believes that everyone has the right to access high quality education. Sri can also be contacted via email: [sri.widiyastuti@gmail.com](mailto:sri.widiyastuti@gmail.com).

## **Subandriyah**

**A**re Middle Expert Policy Analysts, ASN at the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) of the Indonesian Ministry of Religion, and Members of the DKI Jakarta MUI for Education. For information and communication can be via e-Mail: andri\_mora@yahoo.co.id.

## **Sutiono Gunadi**

**A**n alumnus of the SWCU Salatiga Electrical Engineering faculty, he has worked in a computer and environmental company. Has published more than 30 personal books, both solo and anthologies. Active in organization, can be contacted at email sutiono2000@yahoo.com. His writings can be read every day at [www.kompasiana.com/sutiono](http://www.kompasiana.com/sutiono). When he settled in South Tangerang, Banten.

## **Veni Hadju**

**H**e was born in Gorontalo, March 18, 1962. His childhood and youth were spent in his hometown before continuing his education at the Faculty of Medicine, Hasanuddin University, Makassar. He completed his medical education in 1987 and continued his Master's Education in Nutrition at Cornell University, USA and graduated in 1991. At Cornell University he also completed his Doctoral Education in 1996.

## **Vitriyanti**

**A** practitioner of Adult Clinical Psychologist who is used to handling cases of anxiety, overthinking, romantic

relationships, LGBT, and other adult clinical-related cases. He completed his Extension S1 education at the University of Indonesia in 2007 and continued his master's study in adult clinical psychology at the University of Indonesia in 2016. Apart from being a practitioner, he is also an ASN at the Indonesian National Police Institution.

## **Yadi Mulyadi**

**H**e is an archaeologist born in Bandung who since 1999 has migrated to Makassar City to study Archeology at the Department of Archeology, Faculty of Letters, Hasanuddin University (since 2015 he became the Faculty of Cultural Sciences). In mid-2004, he took the final exam to achieve a Bachelor's degree, and immediately served as a non-permanent lecturer at his alma mater, then in 2006 he was appointed as a PNS Lecturer in the Department of Archeology, Faculty of Letters, Hasanuddin University. Yadi can be contacted via email at [yadi.mulyadi@unhas.ac.id](mailto:yadi.mulyadi@unhas.ac.id), twitter @akangarkeolog and Instagram archeologsunda.

## Editors' Biography

**Yanuardi Syukur** is a writer, lecturer, and researcher at Khairun University, Ternate who has been active in various literacy activities and regeneration of Indonesian writers since the last 20 years. He has published more than 100 books and has been a speaker at international seminars in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, U.S. and often being a resource person in several media such as TVOne, CNN Indonesia, Trans-7, I-News, Anadolu, and China Daily. He can be contacted at email: [yanuardisyukur@gmail.com](mailto:yanuardisyukur@gmail.com).

**Anisah Setyaningrum** is the youngest of five children who was born in Banyumas on February 10, 1986. Her primary to secondary education and her bachelor's degree were completed in Purwokerto. While her senior secondary education and master's degree was carried out in Solo. While pursuing her undergraduate studies, she received a short course scholarship of Indonesian English Language Study Program (IELSP) at the Center of English as a Second Language (CESL) University of Arizona, U.S.A. She can be contacted via email [anisahsetya@gmail.com](mailto:anisahsetya@gmail.com).

**Sitta Rosdaniah** received several scholarships from within and outside the country in completing her education. S1 studies in Industrial Engineering ITS Surabaya were completed in 1995. Masters studies in MSc in Business Economics, the University of Strathclyde, UK and S3 studies with a PhD in Economic Public Policy at the Australian National University, Australia. Sitta is also active in organizing at the Indonesian Engineers Association (PII), the Sharia Economic Community (MES) and the ITS Alumni Association as well as communication forums for alumni of Indonesian students who receive scholarships worldwide.





PERPUSNAS  
PRESS

## Tentang Perpustakaan PRESS

**P**erpustakaan PRESS adalah Lembaga Penerbit Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia yang didirikan berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Kepala Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia Nomor 167 Tahun 2019 tanggal 23 Juli 2019 tentang Pembentukan Penerbit Perpustakaan Nasional dan Tim Penerbit Perpustakaan Nasional. Tugas Perpustakaan PRESS adalah menerbitkan karya tulis dan publikasi di bidang Perpustakaan dan Kepustakawanan. Perpustakaan Press tercatat sebagai anggota Ikatan Penerbit Indonesia (IKAPI) No.573/DKI/2019 tanggal 1 Agustus 2019.

Arah Perpustakaan PRESS adalah menjadi Penerbit Publikasi Perpustakaan Nasional bidang perpustakaan dan kepastakawanan yang berkualitas dan unggul. Perpustakaan PRESS dilandasi tujuan untuk 1). Melaksanakan penerbitan dan publikasi bidang perpustakaan dan kepastakawanan baik cetak maupun elektronik; 2). Meningkatkan kuantitas dan kualitas terbitan bidang perpustakaan dan kepastakawanan; 3). Meningkatkan kapasitas dan kapabilitas penerbitan dan pengelolaannya; 4). Mengoptimalkan pemanfaatan teknologi informasi untuk mendukung publikasi penerbitan; dan 5). Menjadi mitra bagi penulis untuk menghasilkan karya tulis bidang perpustakaan dan kepastakawanan.

Perpustakaan PRESS mengundang pustakawan khususnya dan masyarakat pada umumnya yang memiliki gagasan dan pemikiran tentang perpustakaan, kepastakawanan dan bidang lainnya yang relevan dengan kebijakan Perpustakaan Nasional untuk dapat menuangkannya dalam tulisan sehingga dapat dibukukan dan diterbitkan.

# RECOVER TOGETHER RECOVER STRONGER 2

*Optimistic Ideas from Indonesia for the Resurrection  
of the World After the Covid-19 Pandemic*

Becoming G20 Presidency brings many advantages for Indonesia. G20, which consists of 20 countries from various parts of the world, provides positive value for the world as well as Indonesia after undergoing COVID-19 pandemic. One of the advantages of G20 Presidency is publication of books containing hope and enthusiasm to recover and rise for glory.

***Pulih Bersama Bangkit Perkasa*** is one of the books published in the occasion of G20 presidency, which includes 154 (One Hundred and Fifty Four) authors. The authors of the book ***Pulih Bersama Bangkit Perkasa*** come from Sabang to Merauke. This book is presented as a form of contribution and concern of Indonesian writers who are members of Rumah Produktif Indonesia. They wrote not only to take up the G20 presidency but also as a form of concern for Indonesia's present and future existence.

International cooperation, digital transformation, ecosystem, health, culture, moderation, empowerment of women, ecosystem and tourist, and education are the themes of this book. These nine themes have been processed and edited several times by the editors as the themes for the writing of the book ***Pulih Bersama Bangkit Perkasa***. Reading the book ***Pulih Bersama Bangkit Perkasa*** is like exploring Indonesia in our hand page after page.

By reading the book, *Pulih Bersama Bangkit Perkasa*, it is expected that it can become an intellectual legacy to readers. Salam Literasi!!

**Penerbit  
Perpusnas Press**

Jl. Salemba Raya No. 28 A Jakarta

<https://press.perpusnas.go.id>

