

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

Virtual

5th International Conference of Interreligious and Intercultural Studies

FUTURE CITIES OF THE WORLD

2 October 2020

Organizer:

UNIVERSITAS HINDU INDONESIA

in collaboration with

ICRS, LIPI, and IFSSO

Editors:

I Ketut Ardhana, Dicky Sofjan, Yekti Maunati, Mochamad Indrawan,

Made Adi Widyatmika

DENPASAR, 2020

Virtual 5th International Conference of Interreligius and Intercultural Studies

FUTURE CITIES OF THE WORLD

2 October 2020, Universitas Hindu Indonesia

Organizer:

UNIVERSITAS HINDU INDONESIA in collaboration with ICRS, LIPI, and IFSSO

Organizing Committee

Chair: I Komang Gede Santhyasa

Secretary: Ni G A Diah Anabarwati Kardinal

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Editorial:

I Ketut Ardhana, Dicky Sofjan, Yekti Maunati, Mochamad Indrawan, Made Adi Widyatmika

Keynote

M. Basoeki Hadimoeljono, Indonesian Minister of Public Work and Housing

Plenary

Ida Bagus Rai Dharmawijaya Mantra, Ngakan Ketut Acwin Dwijendra, Andre van Eymeren, Purnamawati, Sachi Ando, I Wayan Muka, Grace Robert Dyrnes

Virtual conference on Zoom platform

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CHAIRMAN REMARKS

Om swastyastu.

It gives me immense pleasure to learn that Universitas Hindu Indonesia Denpasar organized the 5th International Conference of Interreligious and Intercultural Studies with its mesmerizing theme "Future Cities of the World". With the involvement of scholars and researchers from several countries, the conference is expected to become an academic forum that addresses issues and hopes in future cities.

Currently, most cities in the world facing various kinds of threats such as intolerance, radicalism, ethnicities, includes spaces issues, come with the advancement of technology, leading to the degradation of the city resilience. It takes holistic thoughts to realize the resilience of a city. I believe the broad knowledge and experience of scholars from various countries will provide valuable insights to realize sustainable urban resilience.

I am grateful that the pandemic has not dampened the enthusiasm of scholars to continue carrying out academic activities. I express my appreciation for the good collaboration between UNHI and ICRS, LIPI, and IFSSO, so that this conference can be held through an online platform. Hopefully, all participants will enjoy the conference and could achieve useful goals for human civilization. Thank you!

Om santih, santih, santih, Om.

I Ketut Ardhana

Chair, Yayasan Pendidikan Widya Kerthi

RECTOR OF UNHI REMARKS

Om swastyastu

It gives me great pleasure to extend to you all a very warm welcome at this virtual meeting. Universitas Hindu Indonesia would like to say how grateful we are to the scientist, scholar, and researcher who have accepted our invitation to convene virtually in the 5th International Conference of Interreligious and Intercultural Studies with an insightful theme: Future Cities of the World, on 2 October 2020. This academic activity is also a part of UNHI's 57th anniversary.

There are more than 20 papers will be presented virtually organized by Universitas Hindu Indonesia in collaboration with ICRS Yogyakarta, LIPI Jakarta, and IFSSO. The greatest academic issues that will be discussed in this forum are the general and specific issues in the city resilience.

In this precious moment, I would like to express our gratitude to the honorable Minister of Public Work and Housing of Indonesia who will give a valuable speech at this conference. I would like also to convey my appreciation to the Mayor of Denpasar who will share his valuable knowledge and experiences, which we know that Denpasar has made great achievements in the past two decades. Also my gratitude to all invited speakers, both local and broad scholars. As the host, we consider that the contribution of participants and speakers to this conference is exactly the main thing. Through this seminar, we explore and develop smart ideas to deal with the threat to the city resiliences.

We sincerely hope that this conference could be an academic discussion for scholars from various fields of interest, and get the noble goal. Please enjoy the conference.

Om santih, santih, santih, Om.

I Made Damriyasa

Rector of UNHI

Virtual 5th International Conference of Interreligious and Intercultural Studies

FUTURE CITIES OF THE WORLD

Universitas Hindu Indonesia

2 October 2020

Program

- 9.00-9.10 Welcoming the participant
- 9.10-9.15 National anthem of Indonesia
- 9.15-9.20 Invocation: religious chanting by **IB Suatama**
- 9.20-9.30 Opening speech: **Rector of UNHI**
- 9.30-10.00 Keynote Address: **M. Basoeki Hadimoeljono**, Indonesian Minister of Public Works and Housing, chaired by **Dicky Sofjan**, Indonesian Consortium of Religious Studies, UGM, Yogyakarta
- 10.00-11.00 Plenary I (Chair: **Yekti Maunati/Sri Sunarti**, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Jakarta)
Ida Bagus Rai Mantra, Major of Denpasar, Indonesia
Smart City Implementation in the Context of Cultural City Development
Ngakan Ketut Acwin Dwijendra, Faculty of Engineering, Udayana University, Indonesia
Socio-Physical Transformation towards Sustainable Future Cities Morphology in Indonesia
Andre van Eymeren, Centre for Building Better Community & The Inter-Religious Council on Urbanism, Melbourne, Australia
Towards a Full Life: A Dialogue Between Shalom and Sustainability
Purnamawati, Kagoshima University, Japan
Osaki Town in Non-incineration Waste Disposal Management Osaki System as Sustainable System towards to International Global Standards
- 11.00-11.20 Discussion – QA
Discussant: **Mochamad Indrawan**, Research Center for Climate Change, Universitas Indonesia
- 11.20-12.05 Plenary II (Chair: **I Ketut Ardhana**, Udayana University and YPWK , Universitas Hindu Indonesia)
Sachi Ando, Graduate School of Education, Kyoto University, Japan
Spiritual Response to COVID-19 from a Sociocultural Perspective
I Wayan Muka, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Hindu Indonesia

Strategy in Handling Infrastructure Projects during the Covid-19 Pandemic

Grace Roberts Dyrness, Hub for Urban Initiatives, Institute for Transnational Research and Development, USA

Crisis and Hope among the World's Urban Poor: Religion Responds to COVID-19

12.05-12.30 Discussion – QA

Discussant: **Dicky Sofjan**

12.30-13.30 Lunch break - Friday praying:

ALL PARTICIPANTS ARE REQUESTED TO LEAVE THE MEETING ROOM AND REJOIN THE DESIRED PARALLEL MEETING LINK ON 13.15

13.30-14.45 Parallel sessions A

Parallel A1 chaired by: **Hakan Guller**, Harran Universitesi, Turkey

1. **I Ketut Ardhana**, Udayana University, Indonesia
Denpasar as a Smart City in Bali: from Traditional Palace to the Modern City
2. **I Wayan Ardika**, Udayana University, Indonesia
Denpasar is Developing to City of Culture
3. **Ni Luh Sutjiati Beratha**, Udayana University, Indonesia
Multiculturalism in Denpasar
4. **Ida Wahyuni Iskandar**, Mulawarman University, Indonesia; **Zaid Bin Ahmad, Adlina Binti Abdul Halim**, University Putra Malaysia, Malaysia
Gender and Political Participation in East Kalimantan Governor Election 2008-2018
5. **Paul Martens**, Department of Religion, Baylor University, Texas, USA
Nature, Interreligious Cooperation, and Hope for the Future of the City
6. **Henny Warsilah, Sri Sunarti Purwaningsih**, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Jakarta; **Devina Antary Ardhani Putri**, Universitas Indonesia
Organizing Smart, Innovative and Futuristic Cities through Participation of Marginal City Groups and Inclusive Political Strategies: Case Study of Kampong Aquarium in North Jakarta

Parallel A2 chaired by **Nestor Castro**, University of Philippines Diliman, Philippines

1. **Yekti Maunati**, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Jakarta

Shaping of Cities' Identities with Cultural Uniqueness: Handicraft markets/shops and Night Bazaars in the Chiang Mai, Thailand and Hanoi, Vietnam

2. **Preeti Oza**, St. Andrew's College, University of Mumbai, India
Imposed Demographic Shift: Crisis of Indian Migrants during COVID Pandemic
3. **Gusti Ayu Ketut Surtiari**, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Jakarta
Urban Farming as a Bottom-Up Coping Strategy during COVID-19: an Opportunity to Build Sustainable Cities
4. **Sri Sunarti Purwaningsih, Robert Siburian, Henny Warsilah, Ade Latifa**, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Jakarta
The Slum-Dwellers: Challenge to Achieve Development Sustainable Cities and Communities in Indonesia
5. **Abdul Fikri Angga Reksa**, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Jakarta
Ecosystem-Based Adaptation to Climate Crisis for Urban Areas: an Analysis of Surabaya and Ho Chi Minh City
6. **Lamijo**, Research Center for Area Studies, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Jakarta
Border Policy in Vietnam: The Dynamic of Mong Cai Border City's Development
7. **Betty Rositasari**, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Jakarta
From a "Ghost Town" to a Bustling Border Town: The Development of Mong Cai Border City in Vietnam

14.45-15.00 Breaks

15.00-16.15 Parallel sessions B

Parallel B1 chaired by **Hakan Gullerce**:

1. **Dundin Zaenuddin**, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Jakarta
Equal Opportunity of New Urban Paradigm: Reflection of Bandung City and Its Future
2. **Made Novia Indriani**, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Hindu Indonesia Denpasar
Development of Urban and Rural Transportation Through Improving and Maintaining Road Pavement Conditions in Bali
3. **Putu Nomy Yasintha, Bimo Dwi Nur Romadhon Sukadi, Ni Putu Mirna Sari**, Udayana University
The Use of Virtual Reality for Tourism: Opportunities and Challenges

4. **I Dewa Ayu Putri Wirantari**, Udayana University, Indonesia
Digital Village Innovation in Building a Village Administration Information System in Punggul Village
5. **Muhammad Nur Prabowo Setyabudi**, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Jakarta
Character Based Ecology: Insights from Environmental Virtue Ethics
6. **A. A. A. Cahaya Wardani, Cokorda Putra**, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Hindu Indonesia Denpasar
Asta Kosala-Kosali. Hydrology and Tri Hita Karana in Legian

Parallel B2 chaired by Nestor Castro

1. **Fransiska Dewi Setyowati Sunaryo**, Faculty of Arts, Udayana University
Koperasi in Denpasar Bali: Challenges and Opportunities
2. **Ni Made Putri Ariyanti**, Faculty of Health, Universitas Hindu Indonesia Denpasar, **Hamidah**, Psychology Faculty, Airlangga University, Surabaya, and **Putu Nugrahaeni Widiasavitri**, Udayana University
A Case Study of Expressive Language Disorder in 4 Years Old Children
3. **Ida Ayu Arniati**, Postgraduate Program, Universitas Hindu Indonesia Denpasar
Tutur Aji Saraswati: Hermeneutics Perspective
4. **I Kadek Satria, I Komang Agus Triadi Kiswara**, Universitas Hindu Indonesia, Denpasar
Transformation of Community Behavior in Meboros Tradition in Forest Preservation in Busungbiu, Buleleng
5. **Ni Luh Putu Wiwin Astari, Ida Ayu Prayitna Dewi, I Made Sugiarta**, Universitas Hindu Indonesia Denpasar
The Phenomeny of the Bali Tradition as a Form of Existence for Hindu Women in Bali Province
6. **I Wayan Sudiarsa, I Komang Agus Triadi Kiswara**, Universitas Hindu Indonesia Denpasar
Balaganjur Arts Learning Strategy in Denpasar

16.15-16.25 Summary by Dicky Sofjan

16.25-16.35 Vote of thanks by Chairman of YPWK-UNHI

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

5th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF INTERRELIGIOUS AND INTERCULTURAL STUDIES

PLENARY SESSION

Smart City Implementation in the Context of Cultural City Development

Ida Bagus Rai Mantra

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Abstract. Denpasar sets a vision for a city with a cultural perspective in balance and harmony.

Maintaining the identity of the people of Denpasar City is a must along with the pursuit of welfare. The city of Denpasar has certainly experienced many challenges due to globalization, developments in information technology, and information disclosure that affect various aspects of the life of its people. Because of that, Denpasar city government policy is needed to formulate strategic steps and be implemented consistently to face these challenges. The steps implemented carry the values of local cultural wisdom based on the *Tri Hita Karana*. Thus, in the future the City of Denpasar will become a smart city with a cultural insight.

Keywords: Future city, smart city, city with cultural concept, *Tri Hita Karana*.

Socio-Physical Transformation towards Sustainable Future Cities Morphology in Indonesia

Ngakan Ketut Acwin Dwijendra

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Abstract. It cannot be denied that the physical development of urban space is strongly influenced by urbanization. Urbanization drastically changes the city's morphology, both in terms of the structure, function, and face of the city. Moreover, urban morphology is the result of the urban planning and design process through a formal system in force. However, city morphology is formed from methods that work beyond the reach or control of the existing legal system, as we have encountered in many Indonesian cities. Overall, in both formal and informal terms, cities and their morphology mirror the civilization of their communities. In the last few

decades, we have observed a rapid social transformation process in urban areas that has changed the morphology of Indonesian cities. Our understanding of city morphology cannot be separated from the physical form of the town formed by physical-environmental conditions and dynamic social-economic interactions of the community. The study aims to investigate how urban areas transformed in terms of the socio-physical conditions in Indonesia. How are spatial planning instruments' efforts and role in arranging the sustainable urban morphology for better future cities in Indonesia? This study uses qualitative exploratory research methods and normative juridical approach methods through library studies, fact approach, and primary data in interviews to complete library studies. The study results show that intervention through the formal system (planning, zoning regulations, and design) is still needed to guide so that public and private sector investments can be well-targeted. Besides, the plan cannot stand alone but must be strengthened by operational instruments at a more detailed level. Thus, arranging the city's morphology can be done as a whole for future sustainable towns in Indonesia.

Keywords: socio-physical transformation, morphology, sustainable, future cities.

Towards a Full Life: A Dialogue Between Shalom and Sustainability

Andre Van Eymeren

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Abstract. A key question arising from rapid urbanisation is; what will be the quality of life for those residing in cities and urban settlements? Coming from the ancient Judaeo Christian tradition, and reflected in many world religions, the Hebraic theo-philosophical concept of shalom describes a picture of wellbeing akin to flourishing. This concept and language can be used to dialogue with the common vernacular of sustainability and resilience from a faith perspective, allowing common points of reference between faith based practitioners and city leaders for the purpose of holistic city and urban development.

This paper outlines how the concept of shalom can be adapted into a framework that can help faith practitioners engage more meaningfully with city issues, as well as guide policy makers, urban practitioners and community members. The framework speaks to our common

humanity and desire to live a full life in the places we find ourselves. It also provides a common point of aspirational narrative that can draw disparate actors together towards common goals. In dialogue with the common vernacular of sustainability and resilience, shalom and the flourishing framework provide a common approach and a way to enrich and activate these concepts.

Osaki Town in Non-incineration Waste Disposal Management Osaki System as Sustainable System towards to International Global Standards: Disseminating Osaki System in Depok City, Bali Province, Jakarta Province

Purnamawati

Kagoshima University

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Abstract. Osaki Town implements the non-incinerator disposal waste management Osaki System, as that result Osaki Town has achieved the No.1 the highest rate of recycling Town in Japan for 12 years. Osaki system is become model in Japan, also abroad. Osaki Town has achieved 83.1% processing waste volume for recycling resource, Therefore this system made Osaki Town is rich natural environmentally, economy, organic agriculture, livestock, social welfare, fields workforce, others.

Osaki Town succeeds implemented this system as sustainable system because the understanding, cooperation and collaboration from the government, companies, and community for fully recognized their respective roles, and built a relationship of trust-cooperation. Merit of Osaki system are [1] 83.1% reduce volume waste to landfill area for recycling resource, [2] low cost for waste disposal management, [3] government saves waste disposal management budget funds, [4] the profit from recycling returns to the government for reuse to the community, [5] development human resources, fields for the workforce. At the result Osaki Town is heading toward to international global standards after receiving awards SDG's from the Japanese government, December 2019.

Osaki Town implements Osaki system in Depok City, Bali Province, and in 2020 year in Jakarta and Bali Province. Jakarta province is model for reduce amount waste to landfill area with using Osaki System in recycling facility, composting facility, but area model in Jakarta and Bali Province don't have composting facility for Osaki System. The issue for implements the Osaki

system in the model area-Indonesia to become a sustainable system are the cooperation of all parties, recycling facilities and composting facilities.

Keywords: Waste disposal management Osaki System into a recycling resource as sustainable system in Osaki Town

Spiritual Response to COVID-19 from a Sociocultural Perspective

Sachi Ando

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Abstract. The emergence of the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has challenged every aspect of our “normal” lives. The pandemic has created a situation that no one could have imagined. In the early stage of the fight against COVID-19, the “Japan Model” of suppressing the outbreak and its deadly repercussion to the lowest level, compared to other industrial nations, seemed a success. Although the critics overseas wonder why Japan’s halfhearted social distancing policy is effective (Crump, 2020; Sposato, 2020; Suzuki, 2020), researchers like Professor Shinya Yamanaka, a Nobel Prize laureate for his iPS cell research, continues searching for sociocultural factors, beyond others, that might contribute to maximize or minimize the COVID-19’s deadly impact (Yamanaka, n.d.).

While the COVID-19 pandemic is a global issue, the response is always local and depends largely on the sociocultural context (Schwartz et al., 2020; Tashiro & Shaw, 2020; Van Bavel et al., 2020). From religious and spiritual perspectives, Japanese society is said to have become secular over the years (Kobayashi, 2019). However, it seems people are becoming spiritual more than ever, especially when they face difficult times in life. A novel situation like COVID-19 requires changes in psychosocial attitudes, including our interactions with others and the systems that bind us (Kitayama & Park, 2020; Markus & Kitayama, 1991). For a reason that a sociocultural aspect of understanding needs to be explored and taken into consideration especially in a crisis response (Nakagawa & Shaw, 2004), this paper will focus on a religious and spiritual aspect of how the Japanese respond to and adjust to the “new normal” in a time of the coronavirus. Despite its descriptive and anecdotal nature, this paper still will give an insight from a different sociocultural context.

Strategy in Handling Infrastructure Projects during the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract. A large infrastructure project, whether a private, or a public-private partnership (PPP), or the public ownership, requires large and highly mobile workforces from multiple regions, especially during construction. The human resources and management of a project can affect workers' health and safety, as well as neighborhoods outside the project fence line. Therefore, infrastructure project management plays an essential role in preventing the spread of Covid-19 among its workforce and the communities where the project located. This article collates and critically assesses current research findings and validated study results. The result of the study is a framework of infrastructure projects amidst the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia. The framework consists of three steps to assist clients in developing a unique risk profile for their projects: (1) assess the project management capacity in responding to the pandemic; (2) assess context risk and project risk; (3) determine the project risk profile and follow the recommendation. This information subsequently used to identify and implement systems and processes to guarantee the worker and community health, and as much as possible, reduce the risk of Covid-19 transmission within a project's control. The client's decision-making process should take into account applicable laws regulations and contractual obligations. This framework offers indicative guidance to typical circumstances in health and safety risk management amidst the Covid-19 pandemic. It includes management measures in operating their projects in which worker and community health are protected.

Keywords: infrastructure project, health and safety, risk management, Covid-19

Crisis and Hope among the World's Urban Poor: Religion Responds to COVID-19

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Abstract. UN Habitat challenges the world to emerge stronger from this crisis and move closer to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by enabling inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and communities to thrive and prosper. The challenge is getting from here to

there. Already densely populated with inadequate household water and sanitation, little or no waste management, overcrowded public transport and limited access to formal health care facilities, informal settlements are especially vulnerable to a pandemic such as COVID-19. Compounding the physical nature of their habitat, slum residents mostly work in the informal sector of the economy with unstable incomes and no or minimal savings. And the loss of income from lockdowns and stay-at-home orders threatens the ability of residents to pay rent, find adequate health care, and clearly unable to keep practices of social distancing so vital to stopping the spread of disease. The pandemic has shown a light on a world where inequalities are stark. Further, because of its global nature, COVID-19 has created havoc in the world's economy, directly impacting people living in informal settlements. Global remittances to sub-Saharan Africa, for example, are projected to drop by \$37 billion in 2020 due to COVID-19, money that typically goes to support low-income households. The coronavirus is expected to drive Africa into its first recession in 25 years. An estimated 49 million people will be pushed into extreme poverty – and the World Food Programme is separately warning of a jump in the rate of hunger. In the midst of all of this, another story is unfolding. Religion plays a major role in many countries like Nigeria, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Sri Lanka where church, mosque and temples are a consistent part of everyday life. COVID-19 has also heightened the tension between faith and science with some citizens raising serious concerns over the danger of spreading false hope and misinformation at a time when fact-based action is critical to curbing the contagion. Nevertheless, my research has shown that it is precisely because these religious institutions are located within the urban informal settlements and have long been a part of the community life, they are now playing an important role in relief, offering material and spiritual support, providing hope and creating pathways for a future that is more resilient to pandemics such as COVID-19. This paper will highlight some of these examples and provide an analysis for concrete ways in which faith communities can join and influence governments to build resilient and thriving cities for all its residents.

Denpasar as a Smart City in Bali: from Traditional Palace to the Modern City

I Ketut Ardhana

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Abstract. Due to the local or regional autonomy introduced by the Indonesian government since the downfall of the New Order regime in 1998, many regions have been extended in terms of *kota* (cities/municipalities), *kabupaten* (districts) or *propinsi* (provinces). However, not all of the developed regions have been managed smoothly, since there are some challenges related to the existence of those new cities, districts or provinces. In Denpasar-Bali, there have been many challenges after the separation of certain regions from the city of Denpasar to become new district(s), such as the District of Badung (Kabupaten Badung). Indeed, on one hand we witness harmonious life, but on the other hand, we could also find particular conflicts between one region to other regions. The conflict between the city of Denpasar and the District of Badung related to the unfair distribution of incomes and areas is a case in point. Therefore, this paper will address certain issues related to the above circumstance. Firstly, what are the main challenges of the expansion of the new cities and districts in Bali? Secondly, to what extend the role of political interests in competing one to each other within the model of the democratic society? And thirdly, to what extend that one region can develop and look after their own local people within the context of sustainable development. Through this analysis, it is expected to have a better understanding on how the development of the new cities or districts in Bali in particular and in Indonesia in general.

Keywords: smart cities, local autonomy, original regional income, Denpasar, and Badung

Denpasar is Developing to City of Culture

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Abstract. UNESCO reported that today, 54% world population live in cities. Around one billion people live in slums, and in 2050 the number of people living in slums will have increased to three

billion people (<https://www.culturepartnership.eu/en/article/how-culture-shapes-our-cities-the-global-unesco-report>. Downloaded 10/2/19). Poverty is one of the problems in urban areas during this global era. Other than that, exclusivity and social discriminations also occur in urban areas. In this context, UNESCO's report recommended how important sustainable cultural development is in cities. UNESCO also recommended saving identities and cultural inheritance to make the lives in cities more comfortable. Local participations and collaborations become very important in developing and changing urban society's environment. UNESCO's report in 2016 said that culture is an important factor in sustainable urban development. This paper will explore several aspects, such as: philosophy, indicator, and infrastructure Denpasar has to become City of Culture. In additions, several achievements, cultural heritages as well as local cultures of Denpasar will also be discussed in this paper.

Keywords: city of culture, urban development, identity and participations

Multiculturalism in Denpasar

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Abstract. Denpasar is a heterogeneous city because many people who live in the city come from different ethnic groups, consisting of Balinese, Javanese, Buginese, Chinese, Arab/Indian people etc. These groups have different cultural backgrounds so that they are multiculturalism. The term multiculturalism is used not only to refer to a culturally diverse society but also to refer to a kind of policy that aims at protecting and preserving cultural diversity. The major of Denpasar has a policy and always emphasizes the important of tolerance and respect for any groups who have different culture. As culture is understood as a symbolic system which in turn is a way of communication which represents the world of values system, norms and customs of group of people. The orientation of this is to bring Denpasar community into atmosphere of harmony, peaceful, tolerance, egalitarian, mutual appreciation, and respect. The paper will discuss how multiculturalism exists in Denpasar.

Keywords: multiculturalism, diversity, egalitarian, harmony

Gender and Political Participation in East Kalimantan Governor Election 2008-2018

Ida Wahyuni Iskandar^{1,*}, Zaid Bin Ahmad², Adlina Binti Abdul Halim³

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Abstract. Gender issue remains a meaningful source of inequality in political participation since men are found to be more politically active than women in the findings of various studies. The equality of women's participation in politics is of the concern to many countries, including Indonesia. The regional head elections in East Kalimantan still found problems regarding the lack of women's political participation. Political domains in East Kalimantan are mostly dominated by male politicians. This also relates to the stigma that women tend to be weak. Patrilineal culture and gender issue influences women's political participation, including in political meetings or discussions. This culture has placed the role of women in the domestic sector, and men in the public sector, resulting in low access and less participation of women in the politic. Social expectations about time for family make it easier for men to attend political discussion and other political schedules without any restrictions. The study employed a qualitative approach as well as interviews with relevant key informants (women activist and government agency who know East Kalimantan women's political participation well). Increased political participation can be especially challenging for women, who often face numerous constraints. Women must be more equipped with sufficient political education so that they are more qualified and have a gender perspective.

Keywords: gender; *pilkada*; political participation

Nature, Interreligious Cooperation, and Hope for the Future of the City

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Abstract. Environmental degradation is detrimental to the future cities of the world for all kinds of reasons, and the basic requirements for human existence is certainly a critical concern. Yet, as the world becomes increasingly urbanized, there are other consequences. For example: with

increased urbanization, fewer people will be formed or shaped by experiences within nature, and this has moral and social consequences. To that end, the purpose of this paper is to examine one relatively ignored challenge of increased urbanization that could be described as moral formation or social integration. Specifically, this paper will: (a) illuminate how many of the world's scriptural texts and religious traditions assume familiarity with agrarian life and the natural world for illustrating and contextualizing moral formation and right social relations; (b) demonstrate that this dependence is not merely anecdotal or illustrative but substantial and constitutive of moral formation because they assume humans are created within the limits of an integrated environment; and therefore, (c) argue that interreligious cooperation dedicated to the care and conservation of the environment within urban environments is going to be absolutely necessary for cultivating morality, social justice, and human dignity in the cities of the future.

Organizing Smart, Innovative and Futuristic Cities through Participation of Marginal City Groups and Inclusive Political Strategies: Case Study of Kampong Aquarium in North Jakarta

Henny Warsilah^{1*}, Sri Sunarti Purwaningsih², Devina Antary Ardhani Putri³

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Abstract. Organizing a smart, innovative and futuristic cities through the participation of marginalized groups and an inclusive political strategy in urban villages is very important at this time. The urban population is increasing in number, urban settlements are increasingly densely populated, and then there has been an evolution of the city along with population growth and spatial space. To organize an urban village requires political participation or political participation by residents of the urban village. Indonesia is one of the largest democracies in the world, however, the Indonesian state is faced with various political phenomena which of course involve political participation from all levels of society. Cities in Indonesia are beginning to transform into cities that are smart, innovative and have the characteristics of a future city. In addition, cities in Indonesia are experiencing a process of democratization. However, in fact, we understand that there is minimal political involvement from marginalized communities. This

study aims to explain that to organize urban villages requires political education prerequisites for city residents, as well as the existence of religiosity institutions, and Non-Governmental Organizations as actors that can increase political participation in marginalized groups. However, in the past studies that have been carried out, it has not yet discussed the political strategies carried out by these political actors. This article also aims to analyze the differences in the Regional Head Elections that took place in the Special Capital Region (DKI) of Jakarta in 2017, where the results show that the political participation of marginalized groups in urban villages of Jakarta has increased. In contrast to previous studies, this study focuses on how to restructure smart, innovative and futuristic cities by involving participation and inclusive political strategies for urban villagers?. Because in fact the concept of organizing the city is an urban political concept, including how to involve the population in regional head elections. This study describes the political participation of marginalized groups in the Kampung Aquarium Kota Jakarta using qualitative methods with data collection carried out through in-depth interviews.

Keywords: Smart, Innovative and Futuristic cities, Public Participation, Politic participation, Marginal Group, Kampong Aquarium, North Jakarta.

Equal Opportunity of New Urban Paradigm: Reflection of Bandung City and Its Future

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Abstract. Equal opportunity as one of applied indicators of social justice and human rights has been incorporated as one of parameters to promote sustainable urban life. This parameter not only to prevent urban decay but also to develop dynamics of Bandung urban growing population. Bandung is one of densely populated areas among the Indonesian cities that has been incorporated equal opportunity in its city planning and implementation. Theoretically, equal opportunity could be a golden way in managing diverse ethnic group in the city that could sustain harmonious social relations. This paper, based on a qualitative research, intends to describe and reflect social dynamics of the city and succinctly answer several questions related to implementation of New Urban Paradigm.

Development of Urban and Rural Transportation Through Improving and Maintaining Road Pavement Conditions in Bali

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Abstract. One of the development gaps between regions can be seen from the gap in the availability of facilities and infrastructure such as transportation and the distortion of the urban-rural system. Improvement and maintenance of road pavement conditions will have a major impact on the development of transportation, especially to facilitate the accessibility and mobility of rural and urban communities in Bali. This research was conducted by analyzing descriptively qualitatively to see more clearly how the development of transportation through improvement and maintenance of pavement conditions in villages and cities that have been carried out in Bali.

Keywords: transportation, urban-rural, road pavement

The Use of Virtual Reality for Tourism: Opportunities and Challenges

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Abstract. Virtual Reality (VR) has been using to attract the tourist's attention and become one of the marketing strategies for tourism. It even gets more acknowledgement from the tourism businesses since the pandemic has begun. While regular travel may be off the cards for the foreseeable future, virtual escapism is open to everyone with an internet connection. This new tourism experience holds so many opportunities for tourism to be able to keep running during this pandemic. However, the experience brought by VR will threaten the authenticity which engagement between tourists and local people holds. The present study aims to explore the opportunities and challenges for Ubud Monkey Forest in applying virtual travel through their website. Interview and travel experiences using VR are conducting from several respondents. The finding showed the tourists find VR travel is a therapeutic experience, especially during the

pandemic where regular travel is not possible. But despite the proper responses from tourists, the update and enhancement in quality are still needed.

Keywords: Virtual Reality, Tourism, Tourist's Experience, Tourism Marketing Strategy

Digital Village Innovation in Building a Village Administration Information System in Punggul Village

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Abstract. The development of information systems aims to optimize administrative services both in an institution and administrative functions in the village, which will provide benefits in improving digital services—considering that innovation must penetrate all agencies such as Punggul Village, which known as a digital village. Punggul village is capable of providing administrative assistance to the community regularly using digital village innovation. They also can build a village Population Administration Information System (SIAK) through an application that made and implemented. SIAK in Punggul Village only requires a NIK, KTP, so that community data recorded to facilitate service and obtain population data quickly through system digitization. System innovation enhanced by the novelty of SIADEK, Village Administration System, and data from Kelurahan. Those can offer convenience in administrative services and services in online-based correspondence that was built together with village officials in providing services to the community in Punggul Village. The method used is a qualitative method, which taken through interviews directly or indirectly as well as additional data collection using literature studies from several journals, as well as online news related to the research appointed by the author.

Keywords: Innovation, Digital Village, Village Information System, Punggul Village

Character Based Ecology: Insights from Environmental Virtue Ethics

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Abstract. This paper discusses about the environmental crisis and its relation with human character and lifestyle, especially to scrutinize the urban society lifestyle. There are many things of that urban lifestyle are in fact contributing in the complex problem of environmental crisis. This problem is correlated with a bad habit, attitude and banal way of life which have a less sense of sensitivity toward environmental harm and injustice. From the perspective of Environmental Virtue Ethics (EVE), the epicentrum of this ecological problem is human character's pattern and their disproportionate relationship with their surrounding environment. Therefore, it needs an evaluation toward the human sins with the environment (environmental vices) and comprehends the values of environmental virtues (environmental virtues), and reorients the vision forward to build the green character which has more environmentally-friendly attitude. Some philosophers emphasize the development of the attitude to serve the environment (environmental stewardship), others emphasize a wise attitude toward environment (environmental benevolence). One of the conceptions which gives an alternative in EVE is the eco-citizenship vision: citizenship which has environmental insight and awareness upon the environmental responsibility as the equal earth inhabitants. Besides, the consequence from the virtue approach in extentionalist perspective toward the environment also the reconception of happiness, which are not only considering the internal psychological condition (state of mind), but also the external condition especially the sustainability of their surrounding environment (state of environment): eco-eudaemonia.

Keywords: Environmental Virtue Ethics; Environmental Stewardship; Environmental Benevolence; Eco-Citizenship; Eco-Eudemonia

Asta Kosala-Kosali. Hydrology and Tri Hita Karana in Legian

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Abstract. Such rapid development is the impact of economic and social development for the community. The impact caused by this development can cause on environmental sustainability such as the equilibrium of the hydrological cycle, environmental damage, ground water level decline, sea water intrusion, and others. The concept of development of residential settlements that are applied in the Legian Indigenous Village is a traditional settlement with a

homogeneous population that is Hindu, and the settlement is a mixed area, because the Legian Indigenous Village is a tourism area. Nevertheless the Tri Mandala pattern in the Legian Indigenous Village is still applied, namely the implementation of the *Tri Mandala* space arrangement in the form of the *Utama Mandala* (Major Area), *Madya Mandala* (Middle Area) and *Nista Mandala* (Minor Area). The concept of development in the Indigenous Village of Legian is a mixture of traditional and modern concepts, where more environmentally friendly materials have begun to be used in the form of replacing the use of wood material on the hood of the house with fabricated materials. With the concept of *Asta Kosali Kosali* existence can help the hydrological cycle as a basis for consideration in environmentally sound development, because the community's needs in ceremonies that require a large open space of land and the need for offerings in according to the need of God relationship, used as ceremonial tools will indirectly plant trees, so indirectly the existence of plants can be preserved. Which can help the man relationship with others and environment, this is call harmony *Tri Hita Karana*. Besides, rivers and beaches are also maintained by the continuation of the ceremony in the Indigenous Village of Legian.

Keywords: Asta Kosala Kosalli, *Tri Mandala*, Environmental Sustainability, Teleportation

PARALLEL 2

Shaping of Cities' Identities with Cultural Uniqueness: Handicraft Markets/Shops and Night Bazaars in the Chiang Mai, Thailand and Hanoi, Vietnam

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Abstract. A city usually has its own identity and cultural uniqueness. The markers of identity could vary, from existing museums, monuments, temples, theatre buildings, handicrafts and traditional market and night bazaars, to mention a few. It is very common that some cities in mainland Southeast Asian countries like Bangkok, Chiang Mai, Phnom Penh, Luang Prabang, Hanoi, have handicraft and traditional markets as well as night bazaars selling various traditional handicrafts belongs to some ethnic groups. The existing handicraft shops/markets

and night bazaars is often partly related with the promotion of tourism where there are some potential customers. Another important thing is that the promotion of cultural uniqueness of their ethnic groups seem to be important as identities of the cities. This paper will discuss the existing handicraft and traditional markets/shops and night bazaars in Chiang Mai (Thailand) and Hanoi (Vietnam) as cities' icons. The discussion will be divided into three parts: first, it will describe the handicraft and traditional market/shops and night markets/bazaars; second, it will touch on the issue on how handicraft and traditional shops/market and night bazaars could be shaped and developed into cities icons/identities; finally, what are the challenges in constructing of cities' identities and how can learn from the processes of making cities' cultural uniqueness.

Keywords: handicrafts, night bazaar, cultural uniqueness, icons, Chiang Mai, and Hanoi

Imposed Demographic Shift: Crisis of Indian Migrants during COVID Pandemic

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The world has been witnessing history in making since the last few months. The pandemic of COVID 19 and the resultant lockdown across the world has made us face many new challenges. Indian migrant workers have faced multiple hardships during this phase of forced lockdown in the country. Millions of migrant workers spread across India in various states had to deal with the loss of livelihood and had to go through a complete overhaul because of the looming uncertainties. In absence of clear policy guidelines by the government and authorities, thousands of migrant workers began walking back home in their villages, with no means to transport. Indian media was full of shocking images of these migrants forced to walk in desperation portrayed the enormity of the crisis. As per the reports, more than 500 migrant workers and family members died on the way with reasons ranging from starvation, suicides, exhaustion, road accidents, police brutality, and denial of timely medical help. This has opened up a whole chain of new challenges for India and some other countries posed by a series of lockdowns where so many people live had to mouth and cannot afford not to work. As per the government's estimated data, there are more than 90 % of working people in India are engaged in the informal economic sectors. This typically follows the temporary, seasonal, and

circular migration patterns. More than 80% of these workers come from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar- two of the biggest states in India. Nearly half of these workers are not entitled to any social security schemes. There is also an extended risk of further waves of COVID 19 infections, which could create a severe shortage of these labors in the field and industry. There are mainly three aspects of these challenges: the need for leaving their native place in search of livelihood, their inability to withstand any further uncertainties and crisis and their emotional urge to come back home to their loved ones to be alive than to search for one more ‘unknown’ land. This paper discusses some of the key challenges faced by the migrants and the Indian government due to this unprecedented chain of events. It also discusses some of the solutions towards fostering self-reliance in migrant workers.

Urban Farming as a Bottom-Up Coping Strategy during COVID-19: an Opportunity to Build Sustainable Cities

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Abstract. COVID-19 pandemic has shocked countries across the globe and has changed people’s regular life. The pandemic has forced people to do physical distancing to contain fast-spreading of the virus. Most of the activities are focusing at home, such as working and studying from home. During the stay at home period, the initiation to do urban farming has found across the cities in Indonesia as it is still new comparing with similar activities in developed countries. This paper argues that the current response to pandemic could be an opportunity to achieve target on sustainable development. Urban farming provides various benefit to the people and the environment. Instead of providing vegetables from the home garden, it also helps to reduce emission and support city to be more sustainable. This paper examines the initiatives of urban farming during the pandemic and the potential effectiveness to build sustainable cities. This paper also describes an outlook of urban farming impact on home waste management. The analysis uses secondary data from literature reviews, including publications from the statistical bureau mixed with one case study from a community in Indonesia in order to understand the whole process of urban farming activities. The finding shows that urban farming is an integrated strategy at a household level to build sustainable

cities because it is not only planting, but most of the families would prefer to produce compost by recycling their organic waste. The findings provide policy implication, particularly cities in Indonesia.

Keywords: urban farming, COVID-19 pandemic, sustainable cities, home waste management

The Slum-Dwellers: Challenge to Achieve Development Sustainable Cities and Communities in Indonesia

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Abstract. Slum-dwellers are remaining pronounced in the city. Given the increased number of people especially those who are the poor informal sector workers living in the city particularly in the slum area, it can be predicted that the burden of cities would not be only on the environmental degradation but also on the quality of life in the cities. Our previous studies showed that slum-dwellers are mostly urban poor migrants who work in the informal sectors. They tend to have irregular income, limited access to economic resources, limited access to health care services as well as sanitation, and no local residential identity card. This condition will be worsened with the occurrence of natural disasters such as drought and flood, or pandemic as the current situation. With the scarcity of job opportunities in their place of origin, they are more likely to struggle to live in the cities. Being urban poor migrants, they would be living in severe condition as cities will be using massive digital technology that required digital literacy. Apart from this, with the absence of local identity card, the slum dwellers tend to be left as the program beneficiaries. Using the data derived from our previous studies on urban poor migrants in the City of Bandung, Makassar and Surabaya combined with the existing publication on related matters, the paper discusses the condition of slum dwellers in several big cities in Indonesia. The paper argues that sustainable cities and communities as Goal 11 of the Sustainable Development Goals would not be achieved without solving the problem of poverty and slum in the cities. Future cities should also consider the principle socio-cultural and economic aspects in addition to the physical environment.

Keywords: slum-dweller, sustainable cities, urban poor migrants, informal sector, Bandung, Makassar, Surabaya

Ecosystem-Based Adaptation to Climate Crisis for Urban Areas: an Analysis of Surabaya and Ho Chi Minh City

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Abstract. Urban areas have long been viewed as regions with a high vulnerability to the adverse impact of the climate crisis. Several emerging cities in Southeast Asia have been experiencing more severe hazards, such as heat-wave, flooding, storms, and rising sea levels. Despite being considered as the leading cause of the climate crisis but cities also could offer meaningful solutions. Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) is a nature based-solutions that harnesses biodiversity and ecosystems services to reduce vulnerability and build resilience to the climate crisis (IUCN, 2009). EbA is a relatively new concept in urban settings in Southeast Asia. However, several projects have been established in the past decade. This study attempts to understand the implementation and challenges of EbA measures in Surabaya (Indonesia) and Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam). The literature review analysis and direct observation indicate EbA measures in Surabaya and Ho Chi Minh City resulted in positive impacts. The selected EbA measures such as urban park and mangrove plantation could increase ecosystem services, community livelihood, biodiversity protection, carbon sequestration, flood protection, recreational spot, and expansion of urban public spaces. Albeit its advantages for urban areas, mainstreaming EbA measure remains challenging due to some reasons, for instance, land-used management and local socio-cultural context. To achieve optimal strategies for climate crisis adaptation and disaster risk reduction, neither a single approach can be sufficient nor outweigh another. Hence, this paper suggests hybrid measures based on local context to improve urban resilience.

Keywords: Ecosystem-based adaptation, climate crisis, urban areas, Surabaya, Ho Chi Minh City.

Border Policy in Vietnam: The Dynamic of Mong Cai Border City's Development

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Abstract. After the end of the Vietnam War in 1975 and the reunification of South and North Vietnam in 1976, Vietnam's government quickly tried to rise and build the country from the slump due to prolonged war. One of the most important strategies to develop the country is implementing border policies throughout the Vietnam region. Several policies related to the country's development, including the development of borders and border cities, were started to be implemented since the beginning of the reunification of Vietnam. Not only aims to maintain the stability and security of united Vietnam, but border policy is also to build and catch up with neighboring countries. Under the Doi Moi policy, issued in 1986, Vietnam was also actively cooperating and building relationships with other countries. Since then, Vietnam was more open to the outside world. However, the relations between Vietnam and China continued to experience ups and downs. After the Chinese troops' invasion into Vietnam in 1979, the two countries formally normalized diplomatic ties in 1991. Since the normalization of the diplomatic relations, the two countries have shown positive progress with various agreements and cooperation between, such as borderline agreement, maritime border agreement, cross border pass agreement, border economic cooperation, etc. This paper will explain how Vietnam's border policy changed and built the Mong Cai border city from an isolated and impoverished area to become an overgrowing border city in mainland Vietnam - China border. Furthermore, this paper will answer some questions, including: why is the Mong Cai border city important to Vietnam; how Vietnam border policy is applied to the Mong Cai border city; and what is the influence of border policy on the development of the Mong Cai border city?

Keywords: Mong Cai, border city, border policy, development

From a “Ghost Town” to a Bustling Border Town: The Development of Mong Cai Border City in Vietnam

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Abstract. Historically, Mong Cai was destroyed during the border war in 1979 and now transform as a “trade center” in Northern Vietnam. The development of this city can not be separated from the Vietnam government policy innovation to develop border areas and the mutual

relationship among the people in the border areas between Vietnam and China. Moreover, the Chinese government policy on border development in terms of infrastructure and the fast growing of Dong xing city in the China contribute to the development of cross border trade in Mong Cai. This paper tries to capture the development of Mong Cai border city from a “ghost town” to a bustling border trade activity, including the dynamics of cross border trade in Mong Cai and what factors that influence the crossborder trade in Mong Cai. This study takes qualitative approach through observation, in-depth interviews, and review literature. The data collection has been done in Hanoi and Mong Cai city in Quang Ninh Province from 25 Maret – 5 April 2018.

Keywords: border town, border trade, Mong Cai, economic activities, Vietnam-China border

Koperasi in Denpasar Bali: Challenges and Opportunities

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Abstract. There are not many studies regarding the small scale economic management that have been done in Bali, particularly in terms of the relationship between small scale economic management and certain religions in Bali. This becomes interesting since most of the Balinese who are Hindu, but in terms of small scale economic management, it has been provided by the certain group who most of them are Catholics. In addition to this, this is very interesting to understand, if we see to what extend the idea of Pancasila as a basic principle of the Indonesian state has been practiced in such a long time in Bali, in which we learn much about the idea of tolerant between the people in the region in Bali. Regarding this small scale economic management that has been done in Bali, it becomes very useful to understand the background of its existence. There are some significant questions related to these issues; firstly, how does religion play a major role in strengthening the economic development in Denpasar, secondly; what are the main factors that significantly play a major role in encouraging the local economic development, and thirdly: how these experiences can be taken as a good example as “lesson learns” for other regions in Indonesia. This paper will elaborate more deeply regarding the role of religion in strengthening the local economic development in Bali. By looking at these issues, it is expected to have a better understanding

to what extent the role of religion and small economic management in Bali regarding the sustainable multicultural society in Bali in particular and in Indonesia in general.

Key words: religion, catholic, Hinduism, small scale economic development, Bali

A Case Study of Expressive Language Disorder in 4 Years Old Children

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Abstract. Expressive Language Disorder is an impairment in expressive language development as demonstrated by scores on standardized individually administered measures of expressive language development substantially below those obtained from standardized measures of both nonverbal intellectual capacity and receptive language development. This research aims to describe the dynamics of development process of expressive language disorder in children and the cause of expressive language disorder. This research was conducted using a qualitative approach with case study method. The data collected from interview, observation and psychological tests (Stanford Binet, DDTK, and Vineland Social Maturity Scale). The subject of this study was a child aged 4 years and 5 months. Researcher took research sample at Klinik Masa Dini in Bali. The result of the study show that the major factor of the subject who undergo expressive language disorder is because of communication interaction between parents and children and also parental stress. When FRPS learns to babble, Mother would respond by yelling, shouting or ignoring her. This condition occurs because of stress experienced by Mother. Parents also lack stimulation for FRPS to improve expressive language skills. Parents do not provide environment to engage FPRS in more talk.

Keywords: expressive language disorder, children, and psychological approach

Tutur Aji Saraswati: Hermeneutics Perspective

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Abstract. The text of Tutar Aji Saraswati is an advice on spiritual teachings, one of the contents of the teaching to obtain health through human transformation (*bhuana alit*). Tutar of advice of Aji Saraswati is a text that needs to be explained as an intermediary of understanding, language problems, the linguistic nature of reality expressed into words. Understanding or hermeneutic concepts of meaning that connect social facts, text and meaning with reciprocity continuously. As Tutar Aji Saraswati said about how to obtain health by transforming *Dasaaksara* into the human body (*bhuwana alit*). The methods used are dialectic methods, namely thesis, antithesis, and synthesis. The text of Tutar Aji Saraswati as a thesis, while the antithesis is decontextualization. The resulting synthesis is the decontextualization of meaning resulting from the previous discourse process. The theory used to discuss the problem is that Dilthey's Theory of Hermeneutics is essentially historic meaning which means never stops at a time, but always changes according to historical modifications. Word or phrase vary depending on the historical context in which a word or statement is spoken. It means the meaning of a word or even a phrase is never singular. The form, function, and meaning of Tutar Aji Saraswati, the form is a variety of writing, because it is used in written form related to the transformation of humans. Tutar Aji Saraswati function serves as a referential, meaning the function of language associated with the object given meaning, namely the manifestation of God that is positioned as a symbol in each *Dasaaksara*. The meaning of Tutar Aji Saraswati, so that the human body *Bhuwana alit* is able to control themselves by not committing evil deeds that God forefame, such as: lying, defamatory, gambling, spiteful, envy, greed, drunkenness and so on.

Keywords: Tutar Aji Saraswati, hermeneutics, transformation

Transformation of Community Behavior in *Meboros* Tradition in Forest Preservation in Busungbiu, Buleleng

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Abstract. This research examines the transformation of people's behavior in the *meboros* tradition. As we all know that forest destruction is getting more and more of these things, of course it must get serious handling. Even though regulations have been provided to conserve forests,

forest destruction is still rife. Modernization is often used as a scapegoat related to forest destruction on the grounds that as a means of fulfilling the needs of natural life, it is always being sacrificed, what is often forgotten in modernization is the existence of tradition, tradition as a means of survival, values, knowledge, norms, and rules are of course very important. Likewise with the *Meboros* Tradition, where initially *meboros* was a community action to hunt and collect food from the forest, its activities were more exploratory in nature as time progressed, there was a transformation with forest conservation activities.

Keywords: Transformation, community behavior, *meboros* tradition

The Phenomeny of the Bali Tradition as a Form of Existence for Hindu Women in Bali Province

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Abstract. One of the Balinese dance arts whose existence as a *Wali* (sacred) dance is the art of the *Rejang* Dance. *Rejang* is a traditional dance that functions to welcome the gods from heaven who came down to earth. Apart from being a cultural heritage, this dance is also believed to have important values in it, especially spiritual meaning, so it is also believed to be a sacred dance. *Rejang* dance is thought to have existed since pre-Hindu times. This dance is performed as a sacred offering to welcome the coming of the gods who came down to earth or better known as a type of *Wali* Dance or sacred dance for religious ceremonies. Among the Balinese Hindu community, this *Rejang* Dance is always displayed at various traditional and religious ceremonies held in temples such as during *Piodalan*. One of the *rejang* dances that is now growing very rapidly is the *rejang renteng* dance, *rejang renteng* is a dance that is danced by women over 30 years old. It is almost undeniable that the development of this joint *rejang* dance is targeting various regions in Bali. *Rejang renteng* itself is an original dance originating from Nusa Penida, one of the regions on the island of Bali. The rapid development of the *rejang renteng* dance is an interesting phenomenon to study. Besides the *rejang* dance which functions as a sacred art, on the other hand it is also a form of the existence of Hindu women. So far, the arts, especially sacred arts, are dominated by men, but the presence of the *Rejang Renteng* dance provides space for women to be able to show their existence.

Keywords: phenomenon, *rejang renteng*, existence of women

Balaganjur Arts Learning Strategy in Denpasar

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Abstract. Almost every village in Bali has the *Baleganjur* gamelan. This is due to the rapid development of *Gong Kebyar* throughout Bali. Because some of the *kebyar* instruments can be used as a *baleganjur* ensemble. Only need to add the *cengceng kopyak* (a kind of symbal) instrument, a *bebende* (a kind of chinese drum), and a laugh in charge of holding the dimension. In its development, the *baleganjur* gamelan was originally functioned as an accompaniment to the *Ngaben* ceremony or traditional and religious parades. But in its development, now the role of this *gamelan* has widened. Now the *baleganjur* gamelan is used to accompany art parades, participate in sports parades, accompany kite kite competitions, and some are contested. The widening role of *baleganjur* from its original function as a complement to traditional and religious ceremonies, or non-ritual parades, may be due to the demands and needs of its supporters, in its dialectic with the development of values and times. But this phenomenon provides a positive value for the development of this *baleganjur gamelan*. On the other hand, we can assume that the rapid development of *Baleganjur* art certainly does not only have an impact on the quantity side but also leads to quality, rapid development without being followed by good quality will certainly be in vain in this case, both in terms of presentation and value. The values contained in the art. Therefore, an appropriate learning strategy is needed to be able to do *baleganjur* art learning in the *baleganjur* art group in the city of Denpasar. The common thread that can be drawn is that learning strategies are indispensable in *baleganjur* training considering the rapid development of this art but not leaving the values contained therein.

Keywords: learning strategi, *baleganjur* art.

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