

UMY Magz

2nd Edition | October 2021



RESILIENT NATION

Survive, Improve, and Develop

UMY Magz

2nd Edition | Oct. 2021



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Editorial Greetings

Survive, Improve, and Develop



Assalamu'alaikum wr. wb.

We thank Allah for His blessing and Prophet Muhammad for always inspiring us so we can publish the second edition of UMYMagz.

This UMYMagz elaborates the potentials of Indonesia and its people. The potentials are

assets that can be used not only now but also in the future, particularly in the post-covid era.

It also presents views of multi-discipline experts on disruptions that emerge as the impacts of the pandemic. They are Universitas Muhammadiyah

Yogyakarta (UMY) members who are passionate about evolving the potentials of the Indonesian people. In this magazine, they share their thoughts of the pandemic impacts on health, transportation, food security, media and communication, education, sociopreneur, economy, and law.

They are pioneers who have shown that each of us has opportunities to build this nation, survive, improve, and develop. May the articles in this UMYMagz trigger awareness and inspire other experts to do something for Indonesia.

Wassalamualaikum wr. wb.

Editorial Team

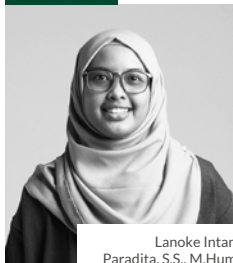
Editorial Board

Supervisor



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Chief Editor



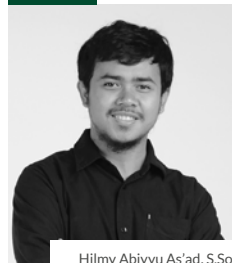
Lanoke Intan
Paradita, S.S., M.Hum

Editor



Sakinatudh Dhuhuriyah, S.Kom.I

Designer



Hilmy Abiyyu As'ad, S.Sos

Contributors



Maulana Habibi, S.Pd



Aisyah Wahdania
Mulyaningsih, S. IP



Moh. Itaqullah RMM



Sofia Hasna, S.I.Kom

Translator



Harsya Danang Pradana, S.Pd



THE LONG JOURNEY OF AL-AFIK AND VOLUNTEERISM



■ Afik center), Lecturer of UMY Nursing Study Program is pictured with two Gaza Soldiers.

It's undeniable that life gets more straightforward, practical, and efficient in the digital transformation era in 2021. Almost all activities can be done alone with the help of increasingly sophisticated technology. These conditions can have very positive impacts, especially when the world is facing the Covid-19 pandemic, which imposes restrictions on social interactions. However, the ease of communicating and

doing many things digitally slowly shifts humans from their nature as social beings to become more individualistic and apathetic because they no longer feel the need to care for one another.

However, amid this modernity, there are still humans who genuinely care for one another. One of them are the volunteers who continue to make a move and change in their community. Becoming a volunteer is not easy, and there can be a lot of mistakes in the journey. Some people join volunteerism solely to exist on social media or to seek recognition from the community. Some of them join to seek financial gain. Apart from all that, being a volunteer must be done sincerely and voluntarily. The sincerity to bring positive impacts on the community is an essential aspect for a volunteer. That is the belief of Afik, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kep., a lecturer at the Nursing Department of the Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, who has been involving in volunteerism,

Start of the Journey

Afik, as he's known, began pursuing volunteerism in 1994. He talked about his long journey to join volunteerism in an interview. Twenty-seven years ago, Afik, who was born and grew in a small town in East Java, came to Yogyakarta as a nurse at the Muhammadiyah Hospital in Yogyakarta. In the same year, Mount Merapi erupted, and Muhammadiyah assigned him to help the eruption victims. Unexpectedly, from this incident, Afik's calling to become a volunteer came. "Since then, I have participated in volunteerism in almost every disaster that occurred in Indonesia. I also joined the Yogyakarta Health Alert Assistance Center when the Aceh tsunami happened seventeen years ago, in 2004," Afik said.

Afik's role in volunteerism continues under Muhammadiyah through the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC). This Muhammadiyah institution is responsible for coordinating resources in disaster emergency response, disaster mitigation and preparedness, and post-disaster rehabilitation. This institution was founded in 2010 based on the Decree of the 46th Muhammadiyah Congress in the same year. According to Afik, the MDMC had been formed long before the congress when he and several other board members gathered and became volunteers.



UMY Documents



"When I arrived in Tel Aviv at 8 p.m., what I saw was a stark difference between Palestine and Israel, like heaven and hell. The area we visited was very ravaged and dark, luckily the moonlight lit up our journey. At that time, we felt quite scared and confused as almost all of our electronic equipment was confiscated. Only one cellphone was allowed to be turned on, and that phone was used to monitor our movements because the officers suspected we were terrorists. Fortunately, at that time we received help from an Israeli citizen, whom I maintain a good relationship with until now. At that moment, I realized that kindness was everywhere, even in Israel," Afik said. What he experienced when he descended into the Gaza Strip became a life lesson for him and his colleagues. According to him, what is well-intentioned, Insya Allah, end well and be given smoothness, convenience, and safety during the process.

Good Intentions Bear Fruit

One of the stories in Afik's journey as a volunteer was quite tense. In 2009, Muhammadiyah deployed Afik and several of his colleagues to volunteer in the Gaza Strip during the second invasion. At that time, he was assigned to the Indonesian Medical Team through the Indonesian Humanitarian Forum. Before his departure, Afik was conflicted. Many of the other volunteers decided to withdraw a few days before departure because of many factors. There was no insurance ready to cover them and they had no knowledge of the risk map. Indeed, a risk map was an essential provision for volunteering, especially in areas of conflict.

When Afik and his team finally departed, many unexpected things happened. When they were on the way to Eres and Tel Aviv for one and a half days by using land vehicles, Afik estimated they could get there relatively quickly. However, they had to pass through Jordan, the Dead Sea, and no man's lands designated as vulnerable areas. Afik's team had accepted that they might be shot dead because no one was responsible for them.

Devoting his Life to Learning

Volunteerism will not be easy to do without strong motivation. Afik said he's motivated to learn while participating in volunteering activities, with the hope that there will be changes in him every time he takes to the field. "I dedicate half of my life to studying. My life principle is to keep learning. I think that going to the scenes, meeting many people, and dealing with various situations and conditions are a good and mature learning medium and a very meaningful experience for me," he explained.

According to Afik, it's necessary to learn before going to the field. It's not only about the basics of volunteering but also about survival strategies, especially when being deployed to high-risk areas. He mentioned when he was deployed to Myanmar as a volunteer during the Rohingya conflict that the level of sensitivity towards Islam was very high. Just saying Bismillah loudly when starting your activities could be very dangerous there. Without a good strategy, he wouldn't be able to return to Indonesia.

His Family Didn't Give Him Permission

Due to the high risks volunteers face, Afik said that his family, especially his mother, didn't let him go at first. "I sometimes become selfish to do my desires, especially if what I do is dealing with humanity. Sometimes I went without permission like today I was there, the following day I would be here. I would only tell my family when I have finished." Afik said.

Afik's family eventually understood that what he

was doing was based on his ability to take care of himself and measure his limitations. Then, his family trusted Afik to carry out all his volunteering activities. What Afik did unexpectedly inspired his two children. He said that his two children also often participate in various social and volunteering activities. Afik permitted them to carry out all social and volunteering activities as long as they understood their boundaries and could care for themselves.

The COVID-19 Pandemic and Volunteering

Afik's volunteer spirit was awoken when the world confronted the COVID-19 pandemic at the beginning of 2020. This pandemic has impacted many aspects of life, including social, education, and the economy. Many people were affected by it. According to Afik, here, the role of volunteers is quite important and necessary. A sense of care between one individual and another is needed to provide aid and strengthen each other in these uncertain conditions.

To face the COVID-19 pandemic, Muhammadiyah established the MCCC (Muhammadiyah COVID Command Center) to anticipate the spread of the COVID-19 virus throughout Indonesia from Sabang to Merauke, including Yogyakarta. Afik was assigned to be part of the MCCC in an assessment team that monitored all the offline activities that Muhammadiyah and

its groups would conduct, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY). As time went on, many agendas had to be carried out. Then, the ICS (Incident Command Center) was established, and Afik was involved in it. The role of the ICS is closely related to making SOPs and granting permits to implement offline agendas as a form of preventing the spread of the COVID-19 virus.

During its operational time, the ICS used the concept of rationality initiated by the Rector of UMY, Dr. Ir. Gunawan Budiyo, M.P., IPM. "The concept of taking risks in dealing with this uncertainty is really needed because we shouldn't surrender to the situation. The concept teaches us to dare to move and bring positive impacts on others, even in situations that are full of risks for the survival of others," he explained.



Being a volunteer during a pandemic and amid modern life is not easy. A misunderstanding in the world of volunteerism often results in changing the goal of volunteering, and the emotional aspect can create the impression of favoritism when volunteering. When becoming a volunteer, everyone in need must be assisted without any discrimination.

Becoming a volunteer means having many opportunities to gain knowledge and apply it in daily life. For this reason, Afik said that in his long journey, not only his conscience but also his understanding of logic and rationality, has moved. What should be emphasized in the world of volunteerism is the purpose of humanity, namely to take action, bring positive impacts, and help others. As written in a quote, we are born as humans on His terms, but preserving humanity is a choice. For that, keep doing good, being human, and humanizing humans. (ays)



FROM HOBBY TO CHARITY



Jogja is very rich in natural resources, and I merely shared the little knowledge I have with other people who have a lot of potential

Puthut Ardianto, S.Pd., M.Pd, is a lecturer at the English Language Education Study Department at Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta who is very fond of textile crafts. The lecturer, who is familiarly called "Pak Puthut" or "Sir Puth", was born in Tuban, June 21, 1984 and is a successful entrepreneur in the textile craft sector in Yogyakarta. From his hobby and interest in textile crafts, especially batik cloth, he became a batik reseller and managed to open his own boutique. At first, his boutique only sold traditional batik and gradation batik cloth, but over time he learned to create Ecoprint fabrics and began selling them. Ecoprint has become the main commodity in Putut's business since 2017 as he saw the potential and natural resources in Yogyakarta.



"When I learned about Ecoprint, I immediately realized that Yogyakarta is very rich in natural resources that can be used as an Ecoprint, but not many people know about this," said Puthut. Not only that, he is also determined to share his knowledge with other people who do not know of Ecoprint.

"Jogja is very rich in natural resources, and I merely shared the little knowledge I have with other people who have a lot of potential," he said. At that time, he chose the Dlingo area of Bantul. The area has a lot of teak trees that can be used as raw materials for making Eco prints.

He thought about mobilizing the women of the Dlingo area. In collaboration with the American Embassy, he created a women's empowerment program in the Dlingo area by training them to make Ecoprint fabrics that can have a high selling value. Puthut believes that when there is no mother figure in a household, it will feel as if something is lacking. He said a woman is someone who can multitask.

According to Puthut, the empowerment must be done for women because their role in the family is as "support for the family". Women are capable of doing things that men are not necessarily able to do. Most women in Dlingo are traders, shopkeepers, and farmers. By training women in Dlingo to be able to take advantage of the potential as well as natural resources that exist to be used as Ecoprint fabrics, he hopes to improve the economy of Dlingo.

At first, he targeted 35 participants in the training. However, it turned out that the extraordinary enthusiasm of the women in Dlingo made Puthut even more excited about the program. One of the participants expressed her delight after receiving the Ecoprint training because before the training, the people in Dlingo hamlet used teak leaves as food wrappers, but after the training, the residents there can make textile crafts that have higher high selling value.

The enthusiasm of the women in Dlingo made Puthut happy. "When the mothers were happy with the results and they said 'wow', they gave me an indescribable amount of happiness," Putut said. The program, which has been running for 3 years, has made Puthut more aware of the potential that exists in Dlingo and indirectly attributed him to the concept of Ecoprint.



“

**When we are involved
in the community, don't
think we are their heroes**

In November 2020, he was appointed chairman of the Indonesian Eco-printer Association. In his leadership, he used his platform to empower women and did environment-based education using Ecoprint throughout the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) and outside DIY. His endeavours and attempts to empower women using Ecoprint has shaped the soul of this Tuban-born Sociopreneur. When he plunged into the world of Sociopreneurship, he remembered the message of one of his fellow Sociopreneur.

"When we are involved in the community, do not think we are their heroes". Sociopreneurs must be able to adapt to their environment and understand how the lives of the public are. The world of Sociopreneurship in Indonesia has been under the spotlight of many activists and academics. Unfortunately, most socio-preneurial activities were done because there is a need to do something, not because the heart told us to do so. Puthut also admitted that he initially entered the world of Sociopreneur because of this.



However, when he immersed himself in the world of Sociopreneurship, he felt like he was all in on it. While studying the world of Sociopreneurship, it occurred to him to shift his focus from the world of education to the world of sociopreneurship, but Puthut's love for teaching has made him determined to stay in the field. "I like to teach people. In the world of sociopreneurship, I also teach them, and that is what made me stay. "It's not always about work and money, but humanity".

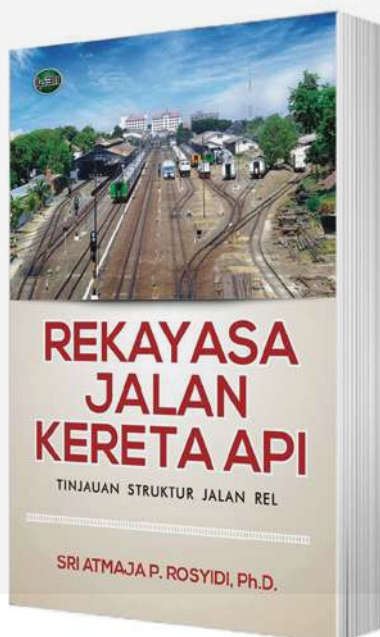
Puthut said that the potential for the development of sociopreneurs in Indonesia needs to be encouraged because many people need to be encouraged to explore their potential, both their potential and their region's potential. He used his Ecoprint business that has become a regional souvenir in Dlingo as an example. When talking about Ecoprint in Dlingo, it also includes environmental education and tourism. In Indonesia, there are a lot of potential areas that have not been touched by creative hands, so sociopreneurs in Indonesia have such great opportunities for development. The most important thing that needs to be underlined is not to feel that we are more capable than them, understand more than them, but we must position ourselves as them and mingle with them.





INVESTIGATING INDONESIAN RAILWAYS: AN ACADEMIC'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE COUNTRY

Director for the Graduate Program of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY) published a book entitled *Rekayasa Jalan Kereta Api: Tinjauan Struktur Jalan Rel* (Railway Engineering: Review of Railroad Structures) in 2015. Through this book, Ir. Sri Atmaja P. Rosyidi, M.Sc.Eng., Ph.D., P. Eng. IPM contributed his ideas and research in advancing Indonesian railways.



People believe the train is the primadonna and backbone of public transportation for Indonesians today. It's an effective mode of transportation for long, medium, and short-distance travel, and it's environmentally friendly. As recorded in Indonesian history books, trains have existed since the era of Dutch colonialism in the 18th century. Trains were used to transport crops for the Forced Cultivation System.

However, this article won't talk about how the railroad could have developed since the days of Colonialism. Instead, it will discuss an inspiring story from Sri Atmaja to develop Indonesian railways instead. In the book, he mentioned, "To support the smooth running of rail transportation requires a safe railway infrastructure." The book also mentioned the bases of planning, designing, and the technological developments of rail infrastructure.

The need for the provision of the basics of rail transportation, written in his book, is intended to increase insights and technology in the field of rail transportation. It also includes instructions on how to master the various parts of the planning needed in the construction of a railroad structure. The railroad structure planning refers to the regulations in Indonesia and the book complements it with several comparative regulations and supporting theories.

Trains are not just about passengers, tickets, stations, and destinations. It is true that the purpose of providing barrier-free public transportation is regarding the aspects, but travel safety must become the essence of the mode of transportation. The train has special tracks with rails to support the carriages. The safe indicator of the railroad tracks is an important component that Sri Atmaja tried to raise in his book.

Sri Atmaja's Early Involvement in the Indonesian Railway Industry

In this exclusive interview, Sri Atmaja recounted his experience in the Indonesian railway industry. At first, he never thought about being able to involve himself professionally in the Indonesian railway industry before graduating with his doctoral degree in Civil Engineering. His major was not directly

related to train, but he has been teaching about railroads since 2000 at UMY. His research interests are about assessment and evaluation of infrastructure strength and sub-surface investigations for highway and bridge construction.



His book eventually became a reference in the design of railroad structures and constructions and subsequently as well as a way for him to explore Indonesian railway practice professionally. "At that time, I was invited to have a discussion with the Directorate for Railway Safety of the Ministry of Transportation of Indonesia in Bandung for five days to talk about safety standards on railway infrastructure because of the book I published. It turned out that the book was read by people at the Ministry of Transportation," Sri Atmaja said.

Sri Atmaja said that the book had been digitized and could be downloaded for free on the internet. Unexpectedly, the book received a response from the Directorate General for Railways (safety sector) the Ministry of Transportation. "I didn't expect this."

Long story short, the Ministry of Transportation contacted him to discuss a very crucial case in the railway sector, namely how to obtain technical safety indicators. Because in the rules for making railroads, safety indicators should be a priority.

"Safety should have been a priority, but at that time I saw there were no specific regulations that supported this. In the field, safety is sometimes just a slogan and has not been practiced as the main indicator that underlies the journey of people and goods. There are many problems behind it, one of which is

the lack of budget." Nevertheless, safety must be a priority.

Everyone understands that the railway network in Indonesia is very vast. Because of this size, various problems arose. "The issues were very complex such as landslides, floods, land shifts and so on. Unfortunately, the actions taken by policymakers, both government and operators, at that time were still corrective, not preventive," he said.

One of the disaster factors threatening train travel is a natural disaster. However, natural disasters can still be predicted, and their risks can be calculated from the start. This makes it possible to make a scenario for precaution, preparedness and even taking mitigation steps, so we don't just wait for an incident to take place.



Train Tracks and Disaster-prone Area Mapping

Sri Atmaja has also been involved in the Ministry of Transportation's drafting of the concept of a disaster map for railroads throughout Indonesia since 2017. In 2020, the important project had to be temporarily suspended due to the Covid-19 pandemic. "What we have done is trace the rail lines throughout Java and some areas of Sumatra. I, together with the team, I walked on railroads from Merak to Banyuwangi identified the bridges, the tunnels, and marked every disaster-prone area, both concerning the tracks or the buildings."

Finally, a map showing disaster-prone areas was made. It included a risk scenario study involving elements of vulnerability capacity. About 85 percent of the railway lines have been analyzed regarding their vulnerability and risk to natural disasters. From the island of Java, this study continued to the Palembang-Lampung line, and North Sumatra until 2019. However, examinations on the Padang, Aceh, and Sulawesi railway halted due to the pandemic.

When talking about unpredictable natural disasters, Sri Atmaja said that the preventive approach that needs to be taken is to monitor the path regularly. That is what the Indonesian government should do, meaning evaluation of each tracking area and rail building that is considered vulnerable continuously needs to be considered. The results of monitoring and evaluation must be followed by efforts to handle and improve safety. They can be carried out gradually or something as extreme as moving the lane itself or replacing the supporting buildings if the path can no longer be corrected through minor mitigation steps.

An example is a flood in Lemah Abang that submerged the Kedunggedeh Bekasi station, West Java, on February 22, 2021. The nearly one-km long track broke due to the broken dam, and the main body of the rail was carried away by the flood. Another example is the collapse of a bridge in Bogor due to a landslide, destroying property and lives. Those disasters were included in the danger zone which has been predicted and whose risk was assessed in the railroad disaster map that was studied in 2017.



We are not fortune-tellers, but we can at least recognize the signs of a natural disaster. This is an effort known as an early warning. We continue to evaluate because we can't miss any minute detail

Some railroad tracks are built on the ground formed due to the history of the land formation (geomorphology) as to how the land is formed, decomposed, eroded, and weathered. The details are sometimes unnoticed. Based on this, Sri Atmaja compiled a disaster-prone map for Indonesia's railroads in a study he carried out with the Ministry of Transportation.

Is the safety of Indonesian railroads against disasters up to standards? Sri Atmaja said there were still some missing components as the train couldn't pass through an area at the proper speed, so restrictions had to be imposed. "We cannot force Indonesian trains to run at high speeds. From the disaster map, it can be seen that some areas can only be passed at a moderate speed."

For example, one area in Ciganea Bandung is landslide-prone and often experiences periodic ground movements, so it requires officers to keep an eye 24 hours. "Due to the failure of the existing bridge performance and the route passing through unstable disaster areas, speed restric-

tions have been put in place. The Ciganea line should be able to be traversed at a speed of 80 km/hour, but due to this factor, the train slowed down by 30 to 40 km/hour. This made the train take more time to travel. That's the reality that we have."

What does Indonesia need to do to build a disaster-friendly railroad? Sri Atmaja mentioned several important points. First, it's necessary to make sure that the area passed by the railroad is safe. Second, the foundation should be sufficient. Third, there should be identifying the potential for disaster, either near a river that may be adjacent to a fault line or in a coastal area that is threatened by a tsunami. Last, the design must meet non-negotiable technical requirements, starting from the design of the route, the correct size, the correct arch, the material, the appropriate construction management that involves many parties, and the maintenance and monitoring of post-construction paths and buildings. The government must have a shared commitment to ensure the track built is strong and secure.



UMY Documents

Train Conditions during the COVID-19 Pandemic

“ In addition to restricting rail line inspection activities, COVID-19 has also harmed the income of PT. KAI as the implementing operator. It can't be helped. Hopefully, this pandemic will end soon, and everything will go back to normal

Indonesian railway management should adjust to the current conditions such as restrictions on the number of passengers, abolition of the Eid tradition of homecoming in the last two years, enforcement of health protocols before traveling where passengers must have a COVID-19 free proof for long-distance travel trains, and reduction of the number of carriages on several train routes.

Of course, the decline in activity is inevitable, which greatly reduces income. During the Eid season, mobility will spike. "In addition to restricting rail line inspection activities, COVID-19 has also harmed the income of PT. KAI as the implementing operator. It can't be helped. Hopefully, this pandemic will end soon, and everything will go back to normal," Sri Atmaja said.

At the end of the interview, Sri Atmaja mentioned a general view of the condition of Indonesian railways and their future potential. The fact is, Indonesia's railway technology is still far behind other countries.

"Our trains still struggle at a speed of 100 km/hour in each of their operations while overseas trains have already had about 300-400 km/hour in speed. The newest maglev train has reached a speed of 600 km/hour. There has only been a trial of the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed train with a speed of only 200 km. This means that in other countries, high-speed trains have become commonplace."

However, this doesn't mean that Indonesia cannot catch up. Sri Atmaja said that making a lot of breakthroughs is the foremost action to do, and it is hoped that the technology can be quickly adapted such as LRT, MRT, and Mono-rail. Moreover, train technology needs to be applied outside the capital city of Jakarta so that it can break down congestion in big cities.

To sum up, many factors require more attention when building railroads. The safety factor is very important because the purpose of traveling is to safely arrive at the destination. It is hoped that reliable land transportation can soon develop and find the best design to minimize the risk of accidents caused by disasters so that it can generate inspirational ideas like Sri Atmaja's. (Habibi)



Photo by Haidan on Unsplash



THE MISSION TO GET PUBLIC TRUST IN THE JUDICIARY BACK



Photo created by Racool_studio - www.freepik.com

January 18, 2021 was a special day for one of the Professors of the Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Prof. Dr. Mukti Fajar ND., SH., M. Hum. That was the day he was officially appointed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo as Chairman of the Judicial Commission 2021-2023. This decision was determined based on the members' votes.

Prof. Mukti Fajar was born in Yogyakarta, September 29, 1968. He graduated from Universitas Gadjah Mada with a Bachelor's in Law in 1992. Then, he pursued his graduate programs in the same field at Universitas Diponegoro in 2001 for a master's degree and at the Universitas Indonesia in 2009 for a doctoral degree.

He began being a lecturer at the Faculty of Law at UMY and was appointed to be the Expert Staff of the Rector of UMY 2016-2020. He, then, became a professor of economic law in 2020 in the field of Economic Law.

His status as a professor did not stop Mukti Fajar from continuing to contribute and practice his knowledge in the field of law. To be able to contribute to society with a wider scope, he nominated himself and took the selection test to become a member of the Judicial Commission.

Before being ordained as chairman of the Judiciary, Mukti Fajar went through a fairly long process, starting with the member selection process. There were at least 6-7 stages of the selection test, which started from March to December 2020. After going through that process, seven names were selected, and one of them was Prof. Mukti Fajar.

Mukti Fajar said that his candidacy as a member of the Judicial Commission until he became chairman was not without reason. He said everything was carried out based on his academic calling, as well as his anxiety over the legal practice in Indonesia.



Prof. Dr. Mukti Fajar ND., SH., M. Hum.

Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta
Professor of Economics



This is the call of the academic spirit. I feel anxious when I teach classes. I teach the theories of truth, but the judiciary is chaotic and sometimes it deviates from the knowledge I teach," he said.

We know and may have witnessed it ourselves on television or in the newspapers that some judicial decisions didn't make sense. Many Indonesian laws are sharp downwards but blunt upwards. However, the task of the Judicial Commission is not to change judicial decisions that have been decided. "We carry out the function of supervisory judges," Mukti said.

According to Mukti, the community plays role in reporting complaints about a judge's logically flawed decision, and then the Judicial Commission will review the judge's decision. Even so, the review will not be carried out to change the judge's decision because this is opposite to the doctrine of judge-made law and an independent judiciary but to see whether the decision was made based on legal logic. "This will show whether the decision was reasonable or unreasonable," Mukti said.

For this reason, increasing the capacity of judges is something that must be done, so judges can make decisions that can be understood by legal reasoning. This breakthrough will of course be carried out by establishing good cooperation between the Judicial Commission and the Supreme Court as the main working partner.

Mukti said internal supervision of the professionalism of judges is not going well in the legal practice. "This can be proven by thousands of reports, but only a few hundred reports can be completed. This is quite serious."

The lacking integrity of judges who do not produce sensible judicial products has resulted in the decline in the public trust in the judiciary, from both the Indonesian people and the international community. The condition underlay Prof. Mukti to be directly involved and contribute to improving the justice system in Indonesia.

Mukti has strongly committed to work in a professional sense and not to seek sensationalism. He doesn't want to follow officials who like to give opinions through social media that provoke controversy, go viral, and eventually confuse the public.

"Information should only be given to the public when it has become a final decision so it can be accounted for personally and institutionally. Wish us luck, especially wish me luck. I hope to always be persistent and trustworthy, and get ease to carry out the duties in enforcing fair laws in Indonesia," he said.

Recent phenomena of legal institutions have made the public disappointed. Several regulations were breached for the benefit of individuals and groups, for example, the case of accepting bribes, conspiracy, and money laundering by the Pinangki prosecutor Sirna Malasati in the Djoko Tjandra case. Initially, she was sentenced to 10 years in prison, but the panel of judges revised the sentence to four years as the judges considered Pinangki, a mother of a four-year-old child, deserved the opportunity to care for her child.

However, from a legal point of view, Pinangki played a major role in the money laundering of Djoko Tjandra that had cost the state approximately Rp. 904 billion. This amount of money was enough to make the public restless. Based on what Mukti Fajar said, he would make breakthroughs and give new hope to improve a clean judiciary in accordance with the principles of justice. Thus, there will be honest, credible, and fair judges. (Hbb)



KOMISI YUDISIAL



FOOD SECURITY IS IN OUR HANDS

It's been more than a year, but no one knows when the COVID-19 pandemic will end. This pandemic has affected all sectors and caused various problems. One of them is national food security. Regarding the issue, a lecturer at the Department of Agribusiness of UMY Oki Wijaya, S.P., M.P. shared his views.

Oki Wijaya, S.P., M.P. or Mr. Oki, born in Kediri, October 30, 1986, has been involved in agriculture and village development since 2012. He's also the Founder and CEO of Creavill, a consulting firm engaged in village development with an agri-philanthropreneurship approach. He actively researches food sustainability, so his expertise in agriculture and village development is cannot be doubted. It's his true calling to develop the region with all its potential as he wants to take part in poverty alleviation. As an academic, he can contribute through the Tri Dharma (three principles) of higher education, by sharing his knowledge to make it more useful.



Oki Wijaya, S.P., M.P.

Lecturer of Agribusiness Study Program,
Faculty of Agriculture, UMY

What is your view on food security in Indonesia today?

Food security in Indonesia is better than before, but there must be an increase in equity because the economic inequality in several regions is also a threat to food security. Efforts to maintain the stability of food availability also need to be carried out because the rate of land conversion increases day by day.

“ A good society in food conditions or empowered is a society that is able to provide food (either buy or produce itself), which have nutrients according to the body's needs, not just to fill people's stomachs



Foto oleh: Habibi

What sort of community has strong, empowered food security?

Food security is a condition where a person can get food that is healthy, nutritious, and in accordance with the cultural norms to which he adheres. 3 aspects must be met in food security, namely food availability, food access, and food utilization. Food availability can be understood by asking whether or not there is anything to eat. The second aspect is access to food, which is understood as whether or not the food can be obtained.

Then, the third aspect is the use of food (food utility) which can be understood by asking how we use these foodstuffs. or explaining the nutritional value of the food we consume. Therefore, people who have empowered strong food security are the ones who can provide food (either buy or produce their own), which have nutrients according to the body's needs, not just to fill people's stomachs.

Not so long ago, the government made a rice import policy. Do you think it is necessary to import rice at this time?

Has the government made the right policy in dealing with food security?

In my opinion, imports and exports are legal because foreign trade is indeed beneficial, but regarding foreign trade for food, there must be further studies such as the need for price stability, the number of food reserves needed, and consumer preferences for imported products. Thus, the imports do not cause excess supply because that would have an impact on falling food prices below market prices which are very detrimental to farmers as producers. Regarding rice imports, I think the Indonesian government has not imported them properly. This is indicated by the excess of food reserves that has occurred and the over-budget storage costs which are shouldered by the Bulog (Indonesian Bureau of Logistics).

What should the government do to maintain national food security?

What can the community do to become empowered or have good food security during the pandemic?

What is the potential for Indonesia's food security after the Covid-19 pandemic in your analysis?

To maintain food security during the pandemic, the government has to ensure that food reserves are sufficient and can meet the community's needs for at least 3 years. To meet the food supply, the government can implement alternative food agriculture in the city. So far, the city has always suffered from food insecurity and food availability. Limited access to mobility and interaction will limit the delivery of food from regions to other regions so that the government should pay attention to the regions that have been experiencing food deficits.

Meanwhile, to maintain food security during the pandemic, the people have to increase the role of philanthropic institutions and social spirit in our culture. The philanthropic institutions have a very large role in overcoming hunger during a pandemic as they can carry out social activities to provide food for residents. They will also be able to develop sustainable philanthropic movements such as agricultural development both in villages and in cities, so they can do more than just distribute food.

Considering many issues due to the pandemic, if it lasts more than two years, food security in Indonesia will be threatened, not only in food availability but also in food access. Therefore, the government must make the right policies and careful preparations for food security, ensure the availability of sufficient food during the pandemic and the supply of food reserves.

The pandemic has stifled all sectors including the economic sector. When economic growth contracts, it will have an impact on unemployment and people's purchasing power. When people's purchasing power decreases, the people's ability to buy food will be threatened, which results in mass hunger. This can be seen as a red light of food security for the government. Therefore, disasters such as the current COVID-19 pandemic are also included in the indicators of food insecurity.

Thus, a common thread can be drawn to maintain food security in Indonesia. We, the government, philanthropic institutions, or the community all need to play our role. During this pandemic, the government must be more careful and wiser in carrying out foreign trade, especially the food trade. The government also needs to prepare food reserves during the pandemic and create alternative agriculture in some areas. Meanwhile, what the community can do to have good food security during the pandemic is to strengthen existing philanthropic institutions. If the pandemic continues for another 2-3 years, the government must make this a sign of food scarcity.



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THE ERA OF HYPERCONNECTIVITY, POTENCY AND CHALLENGES IN COMMUNICATION

SOne of the soundtracks in Disney's film 'Aladdin' which became an all-time song, remade in its 2018 iteration, is "A Whole New World". The lyric, 'I can't go back to where I used to be... a whole new world' seems to describe our current situation that we can't go back to the past because of the technological revolution. Technology has rapidly developed and turned the world into something new. We are currently in the midst of an increasingly rapid technological development, in the era of Industrial Revolution 4.0, which has started to enter the era of Society 5.0. Some experts even mention the current era as the era of information and hyperconnectivity.

Almost everyone is inseparable from their smartphones and social media; they are all connected through the internet network and can access the latest information in seconds without having to meet face to face. The phenomenon is referred to as the era of hyperconnectivity, a communication revolution that is different from the era before the internet network and several advanced digital media platforms. Computer-Mediated Communication (CMC), which was a theory by John December in 1997, is still relevant and growing as a result of the development of new media that brings together individuals or groups mediated by computers, smartphones, and laptops to communicate and interact. This is especially true in the Covid-19 pandemic that in the current virtual communication culture, it is increasingly popular to use virtual communication as the main form of communication. Therefore, seeing the phenomenon of the new world as it is today, there are certainly opportunities and challenges, especially in the field of Communication Science. To discuss it further, the author talked to one of the lecturers of Communication Science at UMY, Dr. Filosa Gita Sukmono, M.A.





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The Potency of Communication in the Era of Hyperconnectivity in Indonesia

In the interview at the Meeting Room of the Communication Science Program of UMY on Saturday (24/4), Filosa said hyperconnectivity holds great potential in the field of communication in Indonesia because Indonesia is one of the countries with the largest social media users in the world. These users can become a profitable market potential for anyone who will do business or other things.

"This potential in digital developments in the field of communication as it is today has spawned many new professions such as social media specialists (buzzers, influencers, vloggers, bloggers with various specializations as food, beauty, tourism, automotive, YouTuber, celebrity), digital journalism, SEO specialists, product reviewers, and digital marketers/social e-commerce," the head of the UMY Professional Certification Office.

The professions give opportunities to create new jobs for the younger generation focusing on the field of communication. In addition, the current development of the information and communication era has dragged people to start adapting, especially in the COVID-19 pandemic. People have no choice but to adapt fast to the digital world. That way, digital culture is formed by itself and replaces conventional culture. For example, face-to-face learning in class has to shift to virtual learning. The shopping culture to the mall or the market has changed via applications

The shift in society's culture due to technological developments is also experienced by a shift in the viewing culture among the people. At first, they would flock to the cinema to order tickets for a movie they like as scheduled, but now they can use a digital platform to access movies whenever and wherever they are. In addition, due to the COVID-19 pandemic which limits open space gathering, some public activities have become entirely virtual. For example, virtual art exhibitions are currently trending for young people, and there are many other cultures of today's society that have shifted due to technological developments and the pandemic.



Dr. Filosa Gita Sukmono, M.A.

Lecturer of Communication Science Study Program, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta



This potential in digital developments in the field of communication as it is today has spawned many new professions such as social media specialists, digital journalism, SEO specialists, product reviewers, and digital marketers/social e-commerce...

the professions give opportunities to create new jobs for the younger generation focusing on the field of communication.

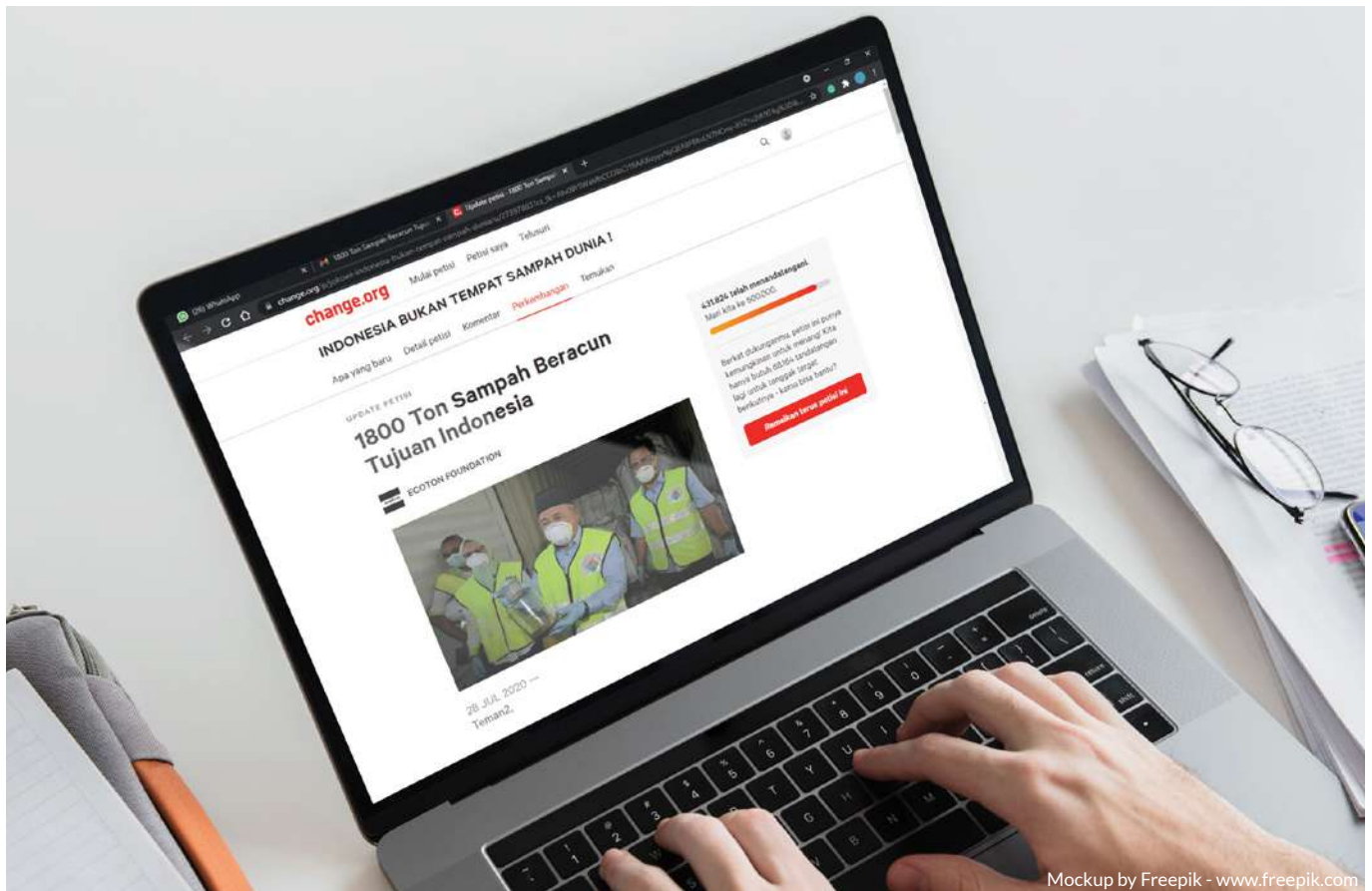
The era of hyperconnectivity or the era of adaptation must be put to good use such as creativity in terms of entrepreneurship and carrying out positive social activities, so extraordinary connectivity can have an impact and benefit for the community.

"This is an interesting phenomenon because many people enjoy the virtual arena; indeed, offline activities have to adapt again because people are used to virtual culture as it is today. Perhaps, in the future, many offline activities will be lost because of this new culture, but there is also a culture that combines the two," the man who held a doctoral degree from Universitas Padjadjaran Bandung said.

Another potential of the internet network that can connect one individual to another is the presence of social media as the main reality medium for people to communicate without having to meet face to face. A

real example of the results of this connectedness is the formation of digital solidarity that has emerged recently, such as solidarity in building awareness of issues through social media hashtags or several digital platforms such as change.org or kitabisa.com.

"This digital solidarity that has caught the public's attention cannot be separated from the shifting culture of the society that today's social actions and criticisms start from new social media and then move on to movements in the "offline" world. For example, many institutions "collapse" because they do not anticipate the movement of people in social media through various hashtags. Therefore today we need Public Relations and Public Relations practitioners who are also sensitive to the development of hashtags and digital solidarity in social media. This is related to the speed of response related to the institution in the dynamics of social media," he added.



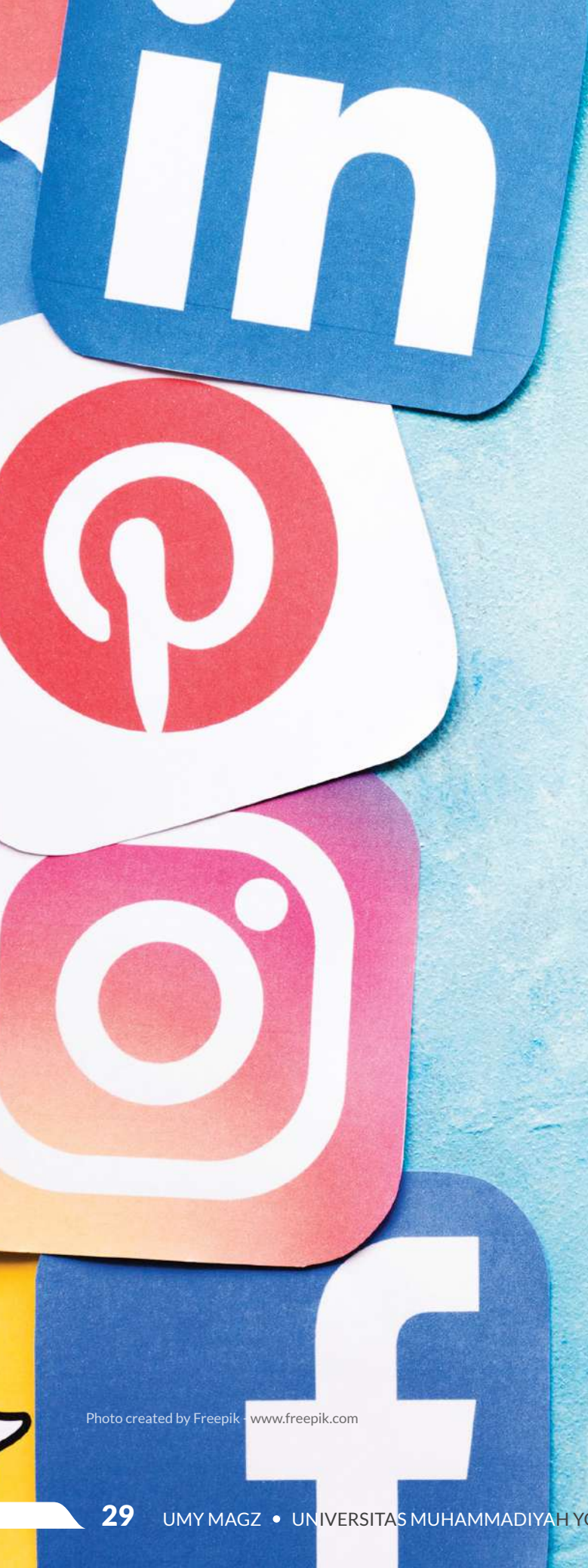


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Challenges in Communication in the Hyperconnectivity Era

Hyperconnectivity may have potential in the world of communication, but it also has challenges to face and prepare for. Likewise, the fact that people currently need to be able to adapt to digital culture means that people who cannot adapt will be 'eroded' by the cultural changes that are happening. Filosa said that digital culture requires people to have digital competencies, be creative to create content, and be able to collaborate in their work, especially in works in the field of communication.

Another challenge in the field of communication in this era of hyperconnectivity is the increasing number of people who manage information and communication that are not necessarily true. The potential for digital crimes such as cyber-bullying and hate speech is also a communication challenge in the current digital era which is balanced by government policies in media policies through the Electronic Information and Transaction (ITE) Law. According to Filosa, the challenges do not have to be addressed through legal action or even stop at the ITE Law, but through increasing public literacy in media such as media literacy initially carried out by community groups. The government must also intervene by providing competence in the community so that people are not entangled in the ITE Law and other media violations.

Therefore, the digital era or the era of hyperconnectivity or the information age is a new era marked by the development of internet technology and other digital platforms. Society inevitably has to adapt to the era by increasing their media literacy so that the challenges of hyperconnectivity can be turned into profitable opportunities. (Sofia)

GETTING TO KNOW EDUCATIONAL DISRUPTION AND MEANINGFUL LEARNING



Education in higher institutions is disrupted and must adjust to the times so that people can be accommodated in the world of education. Education does not always involve face-to-face learning anymore, but wherever people are (they) can learn without having to face to face.

- Endro Dwi Hatmanto

The phenomenon of '*mahasiswa rebahan*' (students lying down) refers to a condition that students do not need to be physically present in the classroom to learn. They only need to open their laptop and cellphone with the internet network to access lectures. They don't have to drive to campus, and they don't have to worry about wrinkled clothes because they can turn off their camera during the lecture. This new habit adds to a long series of challenges in the world of education, in addition to the ongoing disruption due to technological developments.

In general, access to information in most of Indonesia is much easier. Students can learn anywhere and anytime. This is even more true with the emergence of COVID-19 which has become an accelerator of disruption. Everything is required to be digital. Is this new habit an opportunity to improve the quality of education or a threat due to the displacement of the old education system?

This reflective question is used to examine the readiness of the Indonesian curriculum in responding to the challenges of the current digital era. On this occasion, the author explores these reflective answers by talking with experts in the field of education at Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY). Endro Dwi Hatmanto, S.Pd., M.A., Ph.D., who is often called Endro, explained that in the 4.0 era or the information age, the characteristics of learning in Indonesia involve making educational innovations by adopting information technologies, such as the use of the internet for online-teaching and online-learning. In addition, Endro also said during a discussion in his office that Higher Education Institutions of Indonesia have reached a consensus regarding the learning process, namely to make 40% of university learning processes online and the other 60% face-to-face.



UMY Documents

"However, when implementing this policy, we need to adjust to the situation, as was the case after we entered the COVID-19 pandemic. The learning process in Indonesia uses a lot of online learning activities. This is also supported because we are currently in the information age or, according to Alvin Toffler, the third wave era or 4.0 era. This condition further strengthens the remote education model or commonly known as online education (on the network)," the English Language Education Department lecturer said.

Endro Dwi Hatmanto, S.Pd., M.A., Ph.D.

Lecturer of English Education Study Program,
Faculty of Language Education,
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta





UMY Documents

The characteristics of education in Indonesian universities, viewed from learning methods, currently use the online-offline method. When viewed from the curriculum, our education currently uses the Merdeka Campus curriculum as a reinforcement of the previous curriculum. This curriculum is competency-based, the essence of which is intended to assist students in mastering the knowledge, attitudes, and skills following the current era so that the level of absorption of graduates in the workforce is high.

The other English Language Education Department Lecturer, Indah Puspawati, S.Pd., M.A. said there were no drastic changes in the curriculum used by universities today/ The changes were only in learning objectives and the application of learning methods requiring digital skills.

“The curriculum has not changed dramatically, but there have been some changes in methods since the current pandemic. One of them does not involve the curriculum in general, but we examined what can be

achieved from online learning methods. Even before the pandemic, UMY had implemented learning methods using digital skills, so at that time they included courses on digital skills. We did it because we are aware that the world of education is always changing and dynamic. We have always predicted that digital skills will become a big influence in education. We also want our graduates to have the same skills as well,” The Secretary of UMY's English Language Education Department said.

What is happening in higher education today is an adjustment of learning objectives to the current situation in the digitalization era as it is necessary to change learning objectives so that they are easily achieved even though the learning is done online. Therefore, learning with digital skills may enable students to have this ability in the world of work. Designing a curriculum to create graduates who have digital skills is a priority in the world of education.

The Importance of Meaningful Learning in the Digital World

Changes in the learning system due to technological developments are an adaptive behavior that needs to be carried out at all levels of education, especially at the tertiary level. Changing learning models enable student learning styles to change and bear a challenge in adjusting the learning process so the students can stay focused and think creatively and critically on the material provided. Therefore, it is necessary to arrange optimized meaningful learning methods to achieve the objectives of the output to students when they graduate later.

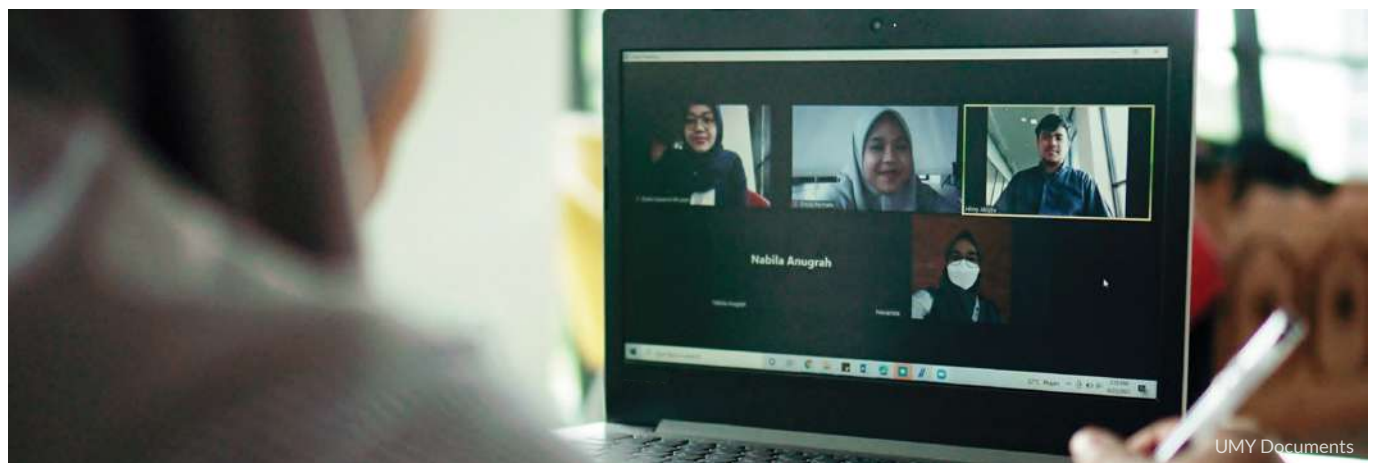
According to Endro, meaningful learning is useful learning. Learning, especially online learning, can be carried out in various ways. First, it can be done by developing outcome-based education so that students can utilize knowledge, maneuver their attitudes and skills. "If we talk about meaningful learning, we need to start with designing the curriculum," the Head of the UMY Educational Development Office said.

Second, designing the curriculum requires a need analysis, environment analysis which refers to an analysis of current needed competencies and skills, and other analyses which involve stakeholders, experts, and research.

"When the curriculum was still content-based, we didn't use the needs analysis and environment analysis

processes. Now, we use outcome-based education to obtain what is known as a graduate profile. The profile of graduates is what graduates we want, and what students should be able to do after graduation. From there, we design materials to be taught to students, determine how many credits are in the course, so that the meaningful courses are a process of the need analysis and environment analysis," he said.

Meaningful learning involves two main stakeholders, students, and lecturers. Students need to know the usefulness and benefits of taught theories in real life so that they can think critically, provide solutions, and overcome problems. It's necessary to apply critical thinking and collaboration because, in real life, students must collaborate with the surrounding community, in addition to using cooperative-learning abilities. Meanwhile, lecturers, both those with educational and non-educational backgrounds, need to update their teaching abilities. The emphasis is on the ability to facilitate classes that train students' critical thinking, collaboration, and cooperative learning skills. Some of the methods often used to facilitate this are problem-based learning or learning based on case problems to be studied, as well as online learning and the latest learning approaches.





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Digital Skill Mastery: A Vital Component in the Curriculum

Digital skills are a person's ability to operate digital devices, communication apps, and networks to access and manage information to create and share digital content, to communicate and collaborate without being limited by space and time, and to solve problems related to meeting needs in life, education, and social activities. Based on the definition, Mariska Intan Sari, S.S., M.A., an English Language Education Lecturer at UMY described in detail the digital skills that a student must have in facing the digital era.

"Digital skills that must be mastered by students include the ability to communicate, collaborate and share online. They also need to have the ability to manage information and contents and be able to sort information correctly," Mariska said. Mastery of

these skills enables students to solve problems. This means that digital literacy is very necessary. This digital literacy can be honed by reading, exploration, and practice.

For example, students can take advantage of many online courses and seminars to increase their capacity, both to get input and to put what they have learned into practice. In short, millennial students are strongly encouraged not to be easily satisfied with their abilities and must continue to learn and explore their potential.

Mariska Intan Sari, S.S., M.A.

Lecturer of English Education Study Program, Faculty of Language Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta



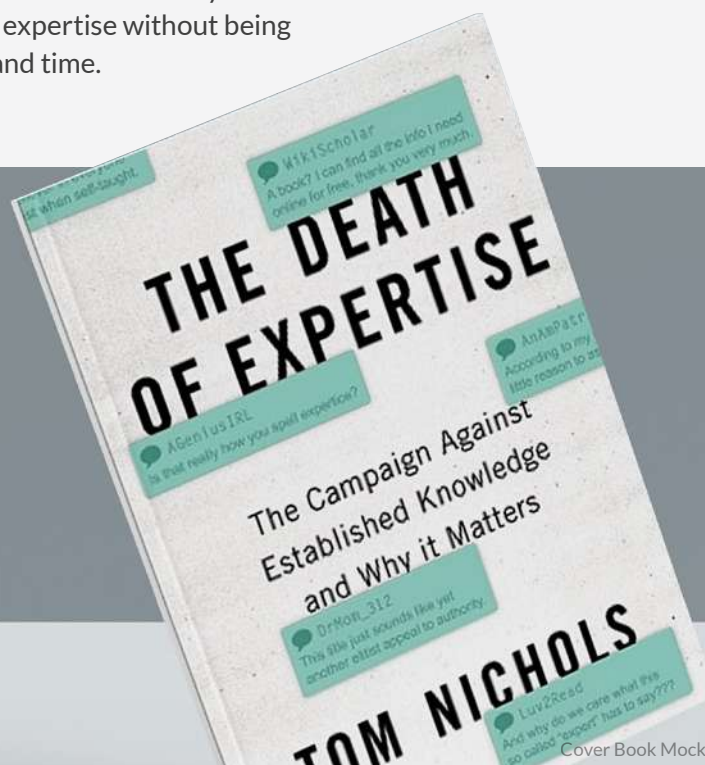
‘Death of Expertise’: Fact or Myth?

In his book *The Death of Expertise: The Campaign against Established Knowledge and Why it Matters*, Tom Nichols (2017) argued that today's digital media have accelerated the collapse of communication between experts and ordinary people by offering shortcuts in obtaining knowledge or information. The media allow people who don't have any expertise in a particular field to imitate experts by engaging in the illusion of expertise provided by an infinite number of facts. Therefore, educational institutions may be increasingly threatened by the reduction of public trust to explore knowledge or scientific information from formal educational institutions.

In response to this phenomenon, Endro said experts may not perish but transform. These experts can provide education in different formats through online-based learning such as using learning videos and developing learning processes through technologies. Experts can even have wider opportunities as material developers, or content creators so they can continue to use their expertise without being restrained by space and time.

"Experts will still be useful except for people who don't want to be active with technology. Their progress will slow down because future generations will be able to learn anywhere. That is why the current learning approach is called connectivism because we can get knowledge everywhere. That represents a wider opportunity because those who write scientific articles or journals are experts, and experts also work to write articles," he explained.

Technological movements and changes happen rapidly and affect the process of community performance, especially educational institutions. Disruption of education is an absolute must. To stay afloat, it is crucial to adapt the learning process by emphasizing meaningful learning and the synergy between lecturers and students to pursue learning goals. This article is both a motivation and a reflection for educational institutions, educators, and learners to adapt to educational disruption to continue to provide benefits to the community. (Sofia)



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LOOKING INTO INDONESIA'S ECONOMY AMID UNCERTAINTY

The COVID-19 pandemic has dealt a massive blow to the Indonesian economy. Social restrictions and the implementation of health protection protocols have limited social mobility including the economy. Economic growth moves slowly and has even declined because of the drop in demand and production of goods. The increase in COVID-19 confirmed positive cases has prompted the government to issue policies to reduce the number of patients and deaths. Among them is the policy to implement social restrictions that have a major impact on the country's economy. May 2020 was a bleak month for the Indonesian economy as in the third month of this pandemic, almost all economic sectors experienced a decline.

Throughout 2020, Indonesia was stuck in the abyss of an economic recession. According to a report published by the Central Statistics Agency at <https://www.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2021/02/05/1811/ekonomi-indonesia-2020-turun-sebesar-2-07-persen--c-to-c-.html>, the Indonesian economy in 2020 was reduced by 2.07 percent. Although from a global point of view, this decline is not as severe as in other countries, this should be a special concern because it can affect the Indonesian economy in the future.



Prof. Dr. Nano Prawoto, S.E., M.Si.

Professor of Economics
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta



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Prof. Dr. Nano Prawoto, S.E., M.Sc., Professor of Economics at Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY), said even though it is stuck in a pandemic situation full of uncertainty, the Indonesian economy can be helped by export-import activities, investment, and wiser state spending. "Using the analysis of the keyness economic model, positive sentiment in the Indonesian economy can be boosted," Prof. Nano mentioned.

Several factors affect Indonesia's economic growth, including the value of exports and imports, government policies such as the Omnibus Law and the Job Creation Act, foreign and domestic investment, government purchases, and taxes. Indonesia's economic system, which adheres to a market system with freedom of transaction, also affects the current economic growth.

The current COVID-19 pandemic is also the other factor affecting Indonesia's economic growth. In July 2021, there was a spike in COVID-19 cases with the detection of a new virus variant, namely the Delta

variant. According to the <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran> site, as of July 25, 2021, the total of COVID-19 cases in Indonesia jumped to 3,127,826 cases with 574,135 confirmed positive cases, 2,471,678 recoveries, and 82,013 deaths. Almost immediately, the World Bank has reduced Indonesia's class from what was previously an upper-middle-income country to a lower middle-income country.

Prof. Nano said the decline in Indonesia's economy class was influenced by Indonesia's per capita income which had fallen since the surge of COVID-19 cases in Indonesia. "The rise and fall of the case curve along with regulations issued by the government such as PSBB (Large-Scale Social Restrictions) and PPKM (Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities) have indeed contributed to the movement of the Indonesian economy. The decrease in economic activities and negative economic growth affect per capita income because the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) has decreased but the population continues to rise," he said.





Young people must be good at taking advantage of existing opportunities creatively and innovatively. I believe that by mastering technology, our economy through business and industry will develop rapidly in the hands of millennials

To suppress the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy, the government must make several choices. The level of discipline, people's lifestyles, and the rate of vaccination in Indonesia are challenges. Policies such as providing subsidies to the community must continue to be carried out and the implementation of policies for social restrictions must also continue if new cases are to be suppressed. "Unfortunately, this lockdown is too late. If we want to look like other countries such as Singapore and several European countries, it is still difficult because of our lack of discipline to obey health protocols. In addition, the spread of hoaxes is still rampant, and sadly the public trusts the hoaxes," he mentioned.

Prof. Nano remains optimistic that at the end of 2021 or in the fourth quarter there will be some economic growth with positive sentiment, but it's not as high as predicted by the government, as long as our record of controlling the COVID-19 pandemic through the policies is getting better. "Currently, our economic condition depends on the condition of the pandemic. If there is no change in the conditions of the pandemic, such as the recent June-July, growth could be negative. But if conditions improve after August, I estimate that economic growth can still be positive by 2 to 3 percent. The policies implemented by the government can be a shock to our economy, but this can still be improved in the future," he said.

Besides, Indonesia is a country with 60 percent of the total population of young people or the millennial generation at productive age. They represent hope for the Indonesian economy in the future. The more the number of young people, the greater the productivity. According to Prof. Nano, young people as the successors of the economy from now on should be prepared to face economic disruption that with technological advances all transactions will be digitized in the future. Not only that, but the scope of the economy in the future will also expand to the realm of the global chain, in which economic transaction activities can occur remotely and are easily controlled through the digital economic system. Both of these things have started to take place considering the increasing trend for online shopping and the use of e-money as a transaction tool. In this pandemic, people are inevitably required to reduce close contact. The more fervent marketing of goods through social media is also a sign of the start of the digitalization era in Indonesia, especially in the economy. Therefore, as a generation that is predicted to be an agent of change, young people are required to have two crucial skills so that they do not fall behind and become depressed. "Young people must be good at taking advantage of existing opportunities creatively and innovatively. I believe that by mastering technology, our economy through business and industry will develop rapidly in the hands of millennials," Prof. Nano said. (ays)



Exclusive Report

UMY PROVIDES 17,000 DOSES OF VACCINES TO ACHIEVE HEALTHIER LIFE



UMY Documents

To stop the spread of COVID-19 and support the government's program to establish herd immunity, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY) has been holding vaccinations from March to October 2021. In collaboration with the Yogyakarta Regional Police (Polda D.I) Yogyakarta, Danrem 072 Pamungkas Yogyakarta, and the Indonesian Navy, the vaccinations are targeted to UMY members and the public.

UMY has given a total of 17 thousand doses of the Sinovac vaccine to the members and public. 13,300 doses were used for the first vaccination, and 3,700 doses were for the second vaccination. The Rector of UMY, Dr. Ir. Gunawan Budiyo, MP, IPM said the vaccination program was a government program, but cooperation from all parties was required. "Even though the vaccination program is the government's program, we hope all parties can collaborate to succeed it," Gunawan said.

The vaccination program at UMY is unique because it is a drive-thru vaccination, and the vaccination line is separated for women and men. Besides, the vaccinators were from the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences (FKIK) of UMY. To get the vaccine, people are required to register and fill a form at vaccine.umy.ac.id.

The UMY vaccination program received positive responses from students and the surrounding community. Cahya Safitri Eka J, a student of the 2019 UMY Communication Science Program, said the vaccination was very quick. "Wow! It's incredible because only few universities have provided

vaccines for their students. UMY immediately took quick action to vaccinate their students and the surrounding community," Cahya said.

Tri Ayu Fatmawati, a student of the 2019 UMY Islamic Communication and Broadcasting Program (KPI), also said UMY was right to hold the vaccination program for students and the community, especially now that vaccines are in high demand. "It is very good to have a vaccination program on campus. It's no longer necessary for students to get and scramble vaccines outside UMY that the vaccine quota often runs out. The vaccination service at UMY was also very satisfying," Tri said.

UMY's 11 vaccinations drew the attention of the Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS) because it's in line with their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program. The LPS itself is an institution that guarantees depositors' deposits at banks that are registered as members. Through a CSR program entitled Bantuan Sosial LPS Peduli – Bakti Pada Negeri on Saturday (18/9), the LPS donated a package worth 200 million rupiahs to UMY to help the vaccination program funds.

Dimas Yuliharto, Secretary of the LPS Institute, handed over the donation to Prof. Dr. Sukamta, MT., IPM., Vice Rector I for Academic Affairs as well as the person in charge of the UMY Incident Command System (ICS) Task Force. The donation handover took place online through the Zoom Meeting platform.



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ADDRESS

AR Fachruddin A Ground Floor
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta
Jl. Brawijaya • Geblangan • Tamantirto
Kasihan • Bantul • DIY 55183

CONTACT

Phone : +62 274 387656 Ext. 115
E-mail : bhp@umy.ac.id

www.umy.ac.id