



## Digital Receipt

This receipt acknowledges that Turnitin received your paper. Below you will find the receipt information regarding your submission.

The first page of your submissions is displayed below.

Submission author: Ni Putu Tirka Widanti  
Assignment title: Article and Proceeding  
Submission title: THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RE...  
File name: proceeding\_conference.docx  
File size: 151.56K  
Page count: 26  
Word count: 9,062  
Character count: 52,251  
Submission date: 27-Dec-2020 12:08PM (UTC+0700)  
Submission ID: 1481419732

**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL AND  
ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES REGULATION  
BY PT KARYA TANGAN INDAH, BALI**

Ni Putu Tirka Widanti:

**I. Introduction**

The Indonesian government has set a social day for the country since 20 December 2007. This determination is not intended for celebration only, but to encourage Indonesian people to pay attention to social issues regardless their religion, tribe, race and ethnic group. Private entities are also invited to actively participate in empowering the community and eradicating poverty through concepts of Corporate Social Responsibilities.

Because changes and shifts in business world paradigms in promoting business entities' images, business entities both currently seek maximum profits and pay attention to the neighborhoods where they operate. To avoid business entities' image promotions to be entrapped into ceremonial activities through mass media, the government has passed a Law concerning Limited Liability Company No 40 of 2007 where article 74 (UU No 40, Tahun 2007, Pasal 74) of the law regulates further this issue.

This law requires Limited Liability Companies to set aside portions of their net profits for funding the social and environmental responsibility activities, particularly those operating in business activities related to natural resources. Although the law does not explicitly mention other companies apart from mining companies to contribute nor explicitly regulate the sum and/or percentage of the companies' net profits to be distributed, it is hoped that other companies can follow the steps taken by the mining companies that are obliged to be sensitive and to pay attention to neighborhood environmental and ethical issues.

Many social responsibility enthusiasts separate between social responsibilities from social contributions and goodwill or charity. However,

Universitas Ngurah Rai, Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia

# THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES REGULATION BY PT KARYA TANGAN INDAH, BALI

*by Ni Putu Tirka Widanti*

---

**Submission date:** 27-Dec-2020 12:08PM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 1481419732

**File name:** proceeding\_conference.docx (151.56K)

**Word count:** 9062

**Character count:** 52251

4

# THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES REGULATION BY PT KARYA TANGAN INDAH, BALI

Ni Putu Tirka Widanti<sup>1,2</sup>

## I. Introduction

The Indonesian government has set a social day for the country since 20 December 2007. This determination is not intended for celebration only, but to encourage Indonesian people to pay attention to social issues regardless their religion, tribe, race and ethnic group. Private entities are also invited to actively participate in empowering the community and eradicating poverty through concepts of Corporate Social Responsibilities.

Because changes and shifts in business world paradigms in promoting business entities' images, business entities both currently seek maximum profits and pay attention to the neighborhoods where they operate. To avoid business entities' image promotions to be entrapped into ceremonial activities through mass media, the government has passed a Law concerning Limited Liability Company No. 40 of 2007 where article 74 (UU. No 40, Tahun 2007, Pasal 74) of the law regulates further this issue.

This law requires Limited Liability Companies to set aside portions of their net profits for funding the social and environmental responsibility activities, particularly those operating in business activities related to natural resources. Although the law does not explicitly mention other companies apart from mining companies to contribute nor explicitly regulate the sum and/or percentage of the companies' net profits to be distributed, it is hoped that other companies can follow the steps taken by the mining companies that are obliged to be sensitive and to pay attention to neighborhood environmental and ethical issues.

Many social responsibility enthusiasts separate between social responsibilities from social contributions and goodwill or charity. However,

---

Universitas Ngurah Rai, Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia

a social contribution constitutes a small portion of social responsibility. PT. Karya Tangan Indah has implemented the goodwill since it was incorporated. This company has actively participated in and takes efforts to improve the local communities around the company.

Up to present, the conceptual frameworks of social and environmental responsibilities, rules and regulations and methods of implementing the social and environmental responsibilities are still being discussed by the relevant government institutions. This has caused business entities to misinterpret the social and environmental responsibilities which make the real goals of these responsibilities not accurate.

The issuance of this law does not mean that the government may release itself from its responsibilities in improving people's welfares. It is because the government is the organization that shall always be responsible for enhancing public welfares based on the mandate of law. <sup>9</sup>

The national economic developments are implemented based on the economic democracy with the principles of togetherness, efficiency, sustainability, environmental friendliness and independence. They then shall be matched and united with the economic growth to improve people's welfares.

The government alone may not be able to carry out the functions of improving people's welfares because its resources are limited. Therefore, it is necessary for the government to delegate these functions to private entities namely limited liability companies as specified in the provisions of Law concerning Limited Liability Company.

The government's duties can now be shared and it can play its role as an administrator. In reference to foregoing backgrounds, the current questions that need to be answered are as follows: *How does PT. Karya Tangan Indah address the Law: No. 4 of 2007 particularly article 74? How can Corporate Social Responsibility be implemented by PT. Karya Tangan Indah? What factors that support and inhibit the implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility by PT. Karya Tangan Indah?*

To answer those questions above, the studies were carried out through direct observations to the company's activities related to the law. In addition, the observations have also managed to find out the strengths and weaknesses of activities that have been carried out prior to and after the issuance of the law.

## II. Methodology

The applied approaches in the study were statute approach and conceptual approach. Meanwhile, the applied methodology is observation. The researcher observed the entire social activities of the company that were

directly related to the community. As a consequence of being an observation participant, the researcher was also involved in the social activities that enabled her to be able to closely and meticulously observe the local communities' responses towards the existence of the company and its social responsibilities as outlined in the Law.

### **III. Theoretical Framework**

This basic framework describes the concepts of this study, such as the concepts of Limited Liability Company, Resources, Environmentally Friendly Developments, Agencies and Social Responsibilities.

#### **1. Concept of Corporate Entity**

The word "Corporate Entity" refers to the capitals that consist of holdings (shares). Law on Limited Liability Company No. 40 of 2007 defines "a legal entity constitutes a composition of capitals that are incorporated under an agreement in order to carry out business activities which capitals are divided into shares and have to fulfill the prerequisites outlined in this Law and its implementing regulations". In reference to the description above, there are five main understandings, namely:

1. A limited liability company constitutes a legal entity
2. Incorporated based on an agreement
3. Operating a certain business
4. Possessing capitals divided in shares
5. Fulfilling the prerequisites as outlined in the law

As a legal entity, a corporate shall fulfill the elements of legal entity as specified in the Law concerning Limited Liability Company. The elements are as follows:

1. Systemized Organization  
The systemized organization is reflected from the company organs consisting of General Assemblies of Shareholders, Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners. In addition, the systemized organization can be observed from its Articles of Association, Resolutions of General Assembly of Shareholders, Resolutions of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners.
2. Having Its Own Assets  
Its own assets are in forms of basic capitals consisting of the entire nominal values of shares. The capitals may consist of fresh monies and other forms of assets.
3. Carrying Out Legal Acts By Itself  
As a legal entity, a corporate entity may carry out legal acts as



7  
represented by the members of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners with any third parties.

4. Having Its Own Goals 7  
The goals are specified in the articles of association of the company which its primary goals are to seek profits.

The company shall operate a certain business activity in the fields of economy, industry, trade and service that are aimed at seeking profits. The company shall also fulfill the prerequisites as outlined in the prevailing rules and regulations. In addition, it has to meet the requirements as outlined in the Law concerning Limited Liability Company and its implementing regulations upon its incorporation, operation and dissolution.

## 2. Concept of Natural Resources and Environment

Natural resources are resources that exist due to natural forces such as soil, water and aquatic, biotic, air and space, mineral, landscape, geothermal, wind, high and low tide of the sea water. For the economic purposes, natural resources are classified based on its potential use and its renewability after a disruption. Therefore, natural resources are classified into 2 groups, namely: (1) renewable resources, and (2) nonrenewable resources.

The management of natural resources and environment are integrated with the roles and political wills of the government. Being a subject of globalization, we shall also adjust the natural resources management according to the internationally accepted standards. The initial pressures come from external factors such as green product eco-cycling scheme, eco-labeling and other forms associated with resources and environments. These factors are essential particularly when the company deals with international trades.

## 3. Concept of Environmentally Friendly Developments

Muhamad Shiroth, Jootje Polie and Nur Mohammad Amin (Environmentally Friendly Development, 1998) state that environmentally friendly and balanced developments have to be focused on the human beings' basic needs, social equality, life-quality enhancement and sustainability.

To enable this environmentally friendly development to operate well, a development plan shall have development visions. Such developments shall ideally be organized in long term development programs and carried out for the benefits of the entire people. Development visions shall be intended to achieve better quality of life to the entire community members through educations, technologies, skill improvements and moral values.

Human resources development shall be able to respond the developments of sciences, technologies and arts in order to able to manage natural resources wisely and sustainably.

Therefore, a development shall consist of life-quality improvement for the entire people through justice and fair principles. To measure whether a development is successful, one can learn from the existing development visions that are implemented through development strategies.

The development strategies constitute the efforts of improving human resources potentials in managing natural resources based on the existing opportunities and constraints. The strategies to successful efforts are to apply the well-planned clean and green technologies and sciences that are efficient and effective in producing superior, robust and high quality goods and services. Should these strategies be duly adopted, they will bring positive results to the sustainable developments. To ensure the strategies are duly applied as per their main goals, the implemented development programs shall be supervised and controlled.

The control, evaluation and audit to the development visions and programs are to provide proper feedbacks to improve the future development programs and implementations.

#### 4. Concept of Agencies

The main principle of this theory states that there are employment relationships between authorizers (principals) i.e. investors and authorizees (agents i.e. managers). Jansen and Meckling (1986) state that the agency relationships constitute a contract where one or more persons (principals) involve other people (agents) to provide some certain services on behalf of their names that involve delegation of authorities in decision making.

The agency theory assumes that all individuals act for their own interests. As a consequence, there are conflicts of interests between the owners and agents because agents do not always act for the interests of principals. Therefore, the agency costs arise. Shareholders as principals are assumed to be interested in making profits from their investments, meanwhile agents are assumed to receive satisfactions in form of financial compensations. Agents are also required to meet the prevailing prerequisites.

The agency relationships consist of three factors that affect the corporate social responsibility namely monitoring costs, contracting costs and political visibilities. A corporate may expose its social responsibility information to promote its image and to attract communities' attentions. The company needs funds to finance the exposure of social responsibility information. This will reduce the profits of the company as stated in its financial report. If a company experiences lower contracting and monitoring costs with higher political visibility costs, it tends to expose its social

responsibility information that it has implemented. It is because social responsibility exposure has positive relationships with social, economic and political visibility performances, but it has negative relationships with the contracting and monitoring costs (agency costs) (Belkaoui and Karpik, 1989, in Anggraini, 2006).

Based on the agency theory, a company experiencing lower contracting costs and monitoring costs tend to report lower net profits i.e. the company will spend more funds for managerial purposes (a cost to enhance the company's reputation in the eyes of the community). As a form of responsibility, then managers as agents will seek to satisfy what the principals want in this matter exposing the corporate social responsibility information.

## 5. Concept of Social Responsibility

Corporate Social Responsibility constitutes the care to act in serving the interests of the organization and external public. World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) in Fox defines CSR as a commitment to contribute to the sustainable economic development, to work with the company's employees, employees' family members, local community members and community in general in the efforts of improving the quality of life. Meanwhile, Laurel Grossman and Reputex define the CSR concept as a tool to create good business partnership relationship values with the stakeholders and at the same time to promote social and environmental values (Arif Budimanta, 2004). Meanwhile, Edi Suharto (2008) defines CSR as business operational activities that are committed not only to generate higher financial profits, but also to holistically develop social-economic zones that are institutionalized and sustainable. The concepts of theoretical and systematic pyramid of responsibilities have been developed by Archie B. Carroll to provide logic justifications concerning the reasons why a company need to develop social responsibility to the local communities. A company does not only have economic responsibility, but also legal, ethic and philanthropic responsibilities. Conceptually, social responsibilities constitute approaches where a company integrates its social care in operating its business activities and in interacting with stakeholders based on voluntarism and partnership principles.

The pyramid concept developed by Archie B. Carroll shall be comprehended in its entirety because social responsibilities constitute corporate cares that are based on three basic principles known as triple bottom lines, namely:

1. Profit. A company shall remain to be oriented to seek economic profits to enable it to keep operating and growing.



2. People. A company shall always care with human beings' prosperities.
3. Planet. A company shall always care with the environment and sustainability of bio-diversity. Some social responsibility programs that rely on these principles may carry out programs that are related to environmental greening, clean water supply, housing improvement and ecotourism development.

## 6. Concept of Stakeholders

The stakeholder approach started to emerge in the mid of 1980s. The approach emerges in the efforts of improving responsive frameworks towards the problems faced by managers at such time, namely environmental changes (Freeman and McVea 2001). The purposes of managing stakeholders are to develop method to manage various groups and to maintain the relationships that are strategic (Freeman and McVea, 2001). The company's operational activities depend on the stakeholders' supports and such supports need to be sought for from them. Social expressions are considered as parts of dialogues between the company and its stakeholders (Gray, et. al., 1995). A company does not only operate for its own benefits, but also operates to generate profits for its stakeholders so that they provide sufficient supports to the company.

Freeman and McVea (2001) define stakeholders as every group or individual person who is able to affect or to be affected in order to achieve the goals of the organization. Stakeholders are classified into two groups based on their characteristics, namely primary stakeholders and secondary stakeholders (Clarkson, 14, 1995). Primary stakeholders could be an individual person or a group of people who depend on the company's existence. They cover shareholders and investors, employees, customers and supplier together with the groups that are defined as public stakeholders, namely the government and the community.

The secondary stakeholders are defined as those people who are able to affect or to be affected by the company, but they are not related to the company's transactions and the company's existence. Of the two categories of stakeholders, primary stakeholders are the group that mainly affects the company's existence because they have significant authorities towards the availability of the company's resources. Therefore, "when stakeholders control important economic resources of the company, the company will respond and react to satisfy what the stakeholders want," (Chariri and Ghazali, 2007). Furthermore, the theory of stakeholders generally associates with the methods that are adopted by the company to manage its stakeholders (Gray, et. al., 1997).

The theory of stakeholders constitutes a theory that describes to which parties the company is responsible to (Freeman, 2001). The company shall

3 maintain the relationships with its stakeholders by accommodating what they want and what they need, particularly to stakeholders who have authorities to the availability of resources that are used for the company's operational activities such as manpower, markets of the company's products and others (Chariri and Ghozali, 2007). A strategy to maintain the relationship with the company's stakeholders is to implement CSR. The CSR is hoped to be able to accommodate what the stakeholders want so that harmonious relationships between the company and its stakeholders can always be maintained to support the company's sustainable operations.

#### IV. CRS Implementation by PT Karya Tangan Indah

The goals of PT Karya Tangan Indah's CSR implementations are to ensure that the company operations do not cause dehumanization, but they encourage emancipation and bring profits to the neighborhoods while paying attentions to their interests so that *aquariumization* processes may take place. In addition, a goal of the company CSR is to honor women's roles or feminization.

The CSR implementation programs are formulated by accommodating the needs of the company and the community. The interests of the company and the community are accommodated so that they are in line with those of shareholders. The CSR processes were programmed according to the formula developed by Suharto, 2007. The five stages hereunder can become the guidance in formulating CSR programs including those of ComDev:

1. Engagement. Early approaches to the community were conducted to establish good communication and relationships. This stage is to socialize the plan to develop CSR programs. The main purposes of this stage are to develop understandings, acceptance and trusts from the community. These are important for developing CSR targets because social capital is the basis to develop social contract between the company and other related parties.
2. Assessment. The identifications of problems and community's necessities provide the basis to develop appropriate programs. This stage is not only needs-based approach (community aspirations), but also rights-based approach (international convention or normative standards of social community rights).
3. Plan of Action. To formulate the action plans, the aspirations of the communities (stakeholders) on one side and the missions of the company including the shareholders on the other side shall be considered meticulously.
4. Action and Facilitation. The programs that have been mutually agreed can be carried out by the community members themselves or by a

local organization: However, they may also be facilitated by an NGO or the company. Monitoring, supervision and supports constitute the keys to success of implementing the programs.

5. Evaluation Termination or Reformation. This stage is to evaluate how successful CSR programs are. If the evaluation results find that the program shall be terminated, there shall be a contract termination and exit strategy among the relevant parties such as to carry out TOTCSR capacity building for the community (stakeholders) who will independently continue to carry out CSR programs. If it is found that the CSR programs shall be continued (reformed), the lessons learned for the next CSR program developments need to be formulated.

For 14 years since its incorporation, this company has experienced a significant growth. The company's goodwill is to become a green company, smoke free area and pollution free zone corporate. Considering this company is situated in the middle of kampong where most kampong people work as farmers, the harmonious relationships between the company and local communities have been well established. Therefore, the company can operate comfortably and safely in the kampong. In carrying out its social responsibilities, this company focuses to the areas as follows:

1. Ring 1A: Desa Adat Batuming. This traditional village (desa adat) directly relates to and becomes the neighbor of the company. In addition, the company is demographically situated in this traditional village.
2. Ring 1B: Desa Adat Umahanyar. This traditional village is the owner of the main access road heading for the company's premises.
3. Ring 2: Mambal Village
4. Ring 3: Abiansemal District
5. Ring 4 and afterwards: Regional, Provincial and National Governments.

The aforementioned categorizations have enabled the company to determine the priorities namely starting with the closer ones or those that relate directly with the company. The social responsibility programs and manpower recruitments are prioritized based on those rings. PT. Karya Tangan Indah has implemented its CRS based on a number of activities such as, Philanthropic Responsibilities, Ethical Responsibilities, Legal Responsibilities and Economic Responsibilities.

## V. Social Activities

Desa Adat Baturning

1. The company's representatives and local community members will



work hand in hand to support all religious, traditional and cultural activities that are carried in Ring 1A (Desa Adat Baturning) and those of carried out within the company's premises.

The local community figures will advise the company if there is a:

- a. ritual or *piodalan* ceremony at the local village temple;
- b. marriage of a local community member; or
- c. Death of a local community member.

The social supports are divided into cash and non-cashed supports. The non-cash supports are in forms of providing rice, coffee, sugar or incenses.

## 2. New Academic Year Supports for Students

The company provides supports to the traditional village every new academic year in form of distributing studying supplies to all students including university students.

### Desa Adat Baturning and Umahanyar

All social supports that are provided to Desa Adat Umahanyar are also provided to Desa Adat Baturning. However, not all supports that are provided to Desa Adat Baturning are provided to Desa Adat Umahanyar. This strategy is aimed at eliminating social jealousy considering the company operates and is situated in the area of Desa Adat Baturning and the company has now become a community member of Desa Adat Baturning. Therefore, Desa Adat Baturning is obliged to provide assistance if anything happens to the company such as fire or criminal act committed by outsiders. The social supports for the village cover:

1. Galungan Festive Parcels. Prior to the celebration of Galungan Festive, the company provides parcels in forms of basic necessities to the two traditional villages, namely Desa Adat Baturning and Desa Adat Umahanyar.
2. Development supports are provided annually to the two traditional villages where each traditional village receives the same amount of supports.

Non-regular direct supports are in forms of:

1. Temple restoration support
2. Road repair support
3. Youth sport activity support
4. *Ogoh-ogoh* (Effigies for Silent Day Festive) producing support
5. Bazaar activity support



Social responsibilities to the next rings are in form of supports for wider activities such as for Independence Day Celebration, Greening Activity, Irregular Scholarship, etc.

The most extensive activities committed by the company are to plant bamboos and to supply bamboo seedlings to all community members across throughout Bali Island. The seedlings are provided through the Environmental Agency of Bali Province and all Environmental Agencies of Regencies across throughout Bali Province. These activities prove that PT. Karya Tangan Indah has implemented CSR programs with the principles of Philanthropic Responsibilities where the company is hoped to be a good corporate citizen.

PT. Karya Tangan Indah has contributed resources to community in the efforts of improving their quality of life. These contributions constitute the evidence that PT Karya Tangan Indah has implemented Ethical Responsibilities where the company is hoped to be an Ethical Corporate. The obligations are to do what is right, just and fair and to avoid harm.

In addition, PT. Karya Tangan Indah has also implemented Legal Responsibilities that focus on the compliance to the prevailing provisions of laws. Laws constitute society's codifications of right and wrong that are needed to play the rules of game. Lastly, PT. Karya Tangan Indah's CSR are the implementation of Economic Responsibilities where it shall be a profitable entity that becomes the foundation upon which others rest.

## **VI. Responses and Constraints**

The company CSR activities have managed to general community's responses and the most significant responses of these corporate social responsibilities are that the company enjoys high security impacts. The community members have high sense of belongings to the company so that they directly and indirectly participate in maintaining and protecting the company's existence. Nevertheless, CSR activities bring good responses and some constraints. The constraints not only come from the internal organization, but also from the external organization of PT. Karya Tangan Indah.

The internal constraints are in form of non-budgetary requests that may sometimes disturb the company's operations. The requests have to be answered otherwise they are potential to cause another new social issue to arise.

The secondary stakeholders shall be paid attentions and fully involved in planning and evaluating works. They cover all groups in the community that are able to be directly or indirectly affected by the secondary impacts of PT Karya Tangan Indah's operation and these stakeholders are potential

constraints from outside organization. Considering constraints in implementing corporate social responsibilities may come from outside organization, the company shall carry out comprehensive studies that are fair, and respond to social issues and consider the local community's traditions and cultures.

## VII. Recommendations

The most prominent CSR activities of PT Karya Tangan Indah are the environmental re-cycling and social religious supports to the traditional village where the company is situated. PT. Karya Tangan Indah's CSR programs are affected by the party receiving supports and the internal organization.

From the analysis, it has been found that PT. Karya Tangan Indah's CSR programs on recycling and social religious supports have managed to attract the community's enthusiasm. It is because the ritual ceremonies in the traditional village where PT. Karya Tangan Indah operates are held regularly and involve the entire community members.

Based on the analysis findings, it is recommended that the future PT. Karya Tangan Indah's CSR programs should involve the community members commencing from the planning up to the evaluation processes. It is necessary to involve them for sustainable programs and for addressing their needs and priorities. In addition, their involvements are hoped to be able to duly plan and organize the allocated budgets.

## REFERENCES

- M. Hadjon, Philipus. *Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Rakyat Indonesia*. PT. Bina Ilmu. Surabaya. 1987
- Mahmud Marzuki, Peter. *Penelitian Hukum*. Kencana. Jakarta. 2007
- Nuryana, Mu'man, *Corporate Social Responsibility dan kontribusi bagi pembangunan berkelanjutan*, makalah yang disampaikan pada diklat pekerjaan social industri, balai besar pendidikan dan pelatihan kesejahteraan sosial (BBPPKS) Bandung. Lembang 5 Desember 2005
- Putra, Ida Bagus Wyasa. *Hukum Lingkungan Internasional; perspektif bisnis International*. PT. Refika Adithama. Bandung. 2003
- Saidi, Zaim dan Hamid Abidin, *Menjadi Bangsa Pemurah; wacana dan praktek kedermawanan sosial di Indonesia*. Piramedia. Jakarta. 2004
- Silalahi, M. Daud. *Pengaturan Hukum Sumber Daya Air dan Lingkungan Hidup di Indonesia*. PT. Alumni. Bandung. 2003
- Soemarwanto, Otto. *Ekologi, Lingkungan Hidup dan Pembangunan*.

- Djambatan. 1991
- Soetjani, Moh, Rofig Ahmad, Rozy Munir. *Lingkungan: sumber daya alam dan kependudukan dalam pembangunan*. UI-PRESSS. Jakarta. 1987
- Suhartono, Edi. *Pekerjaan Sosial di Dunia Industri Memperkuat Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan (Corporate Social Responsibility)*. PT. Refika Aditama Bandung. 2007
- Model-model pekerjaan sosial industri, makalah yang disampaikan pada diklat pekerjaan sosial industri*, balai besar pendidikan dan pelatihan kesejahteraan sosial (BBPPKS) Bandung. Lembang 3 Desember 2005
- Wijaya, Gunawan dan Ahmad Yani. *Seri Hukum Bisnis: Perseroan Terbatas*. PT. Raja Grafindo Persada. Jakarta. 2003.

# 4 THE SUSTAINABILITY OF JAKARTA AS THE CAPITAL CITY

Hartuti Purnaweni

## ABSTRACT

This paper aims to find out efforts to be done to Jakarta as the Capital City of the Republic of Indonesia. Jakarta has turned from merely old day traditional port to the present day of a megapolitant figure, where skyscrapers mount in many places. Today's Jakarta has the best road infrastructure in the country and one may find fancies from the first minute he or she arrives in the city. Jakarta is an area with low topographic feature as it is situated at the coastline, in particular North Jakarta. As time goes by, the city becomes less convenient as settlements due to traffic jam, flood, land subsidence, land water deficit, inadequate green space, severe air pollution, etc. Jakarta's carrying capacity has been passed over. New public management system is needed. Therefore, a new paradigm has emerged concerning its status replacement as the Indonesian capital city, and to make it a more livable city. Three alternatives are proposed for the solution.

Keywords: Jakarta, capital city, sustainability, carrying capacity, public management

## I. INTRODUCTION

What is in one's mind when thinking about Jakarta development? The

---

13

Public Administration Program, the Faculty of Social and Political Science, Diponegoro University

Public Administration, Post Graduate Program, Diponegoro University

12 Environmental Study, Post Graduate Program, Diponegoro University

Corresponding Author : Tel: 024 8453635, Fax 024 8453635, e-mail hartutipumaweni@yahoo.com



capital city has turned from merely old day traditional port to the present day of a megapolitan figure, where skyscrapers mount in many places. Today's Jakarta has the best road infrastructure in the country and one may find fancies from the first minute he or she arrives in the city.

Despite the above advances, Jakarta is faced by the scenario of "doomsday" in the form of total traffic congestion. Things may get worse should this problem is not solved immediately. Flood is a typical threat, which gives fears to the city inhabitants, appears easily after only a short heavy rain. Not mention about pollution, caused by the vehicles crowding its streets everyday. In addition, the domino effect (traffic jam, flood, and pollution) contributes to the damaging situations.

The domino effect contaminates economical, social, environmental, psychological, and political aspects as well as forms of everyday life. All go to the same direction: the status of Jakarta as the capital city becomes questionable. Current development shows a doubt of many parties whether Jakarta remains the central administrative place of the Republic of Indonesia or needs to give in its capital status to another city.

Discourse on transforming the capital city from Jakarta keeps lingering in minds of many Indonesians. Politicians, scholars, bureaucrats, and business persons simultaneously discuss whether the capital city should move from the current place. A discourse that actually has emerged for several times in the past, as people become more and more questioning the carrying capacity of Jakarta so as to make it a livable city.

This discourse also rings the bell of Susilo Bambang Yudoyono, the current president of Indonesia. He suggest a further analysis on the idea of moving the capital city from Jakarta. Traffic jam due to overloaded transportation is among major reasons. However, many also comment that moving the capital city tends to follow-up the spirit of fairness and equality between regions under the sovereignty of the Republic Indonesia. Consideration is necessary to assess the existence of a capital city from the viewpoints of social, economic, political, cultural, ecological, as well as defense and security aspects.

## **II. JAKARTA'S HEAVY LOADS**

Jakarta is a city of 660 kilometer-square size, inhabited by 13% of the total population in the country. Today, Jakarta has approximately 9.5 millions people, not mentioning those living in the city's satellites such as Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi (Bodetabek area) which collectively make another 24.5 millions of people. At least 50% of the people living in these four neighbouring cities commute to Jakarta as they make living there. There are 20.7 commuting trips to and from Jakarta and Bodetabek area. In total,

there are around 20 millions people in every single working day in the capital city. Jakarta is the center of economic, business, financial, industrial, trade, even political, socio-cultural, arts, entertainment, and miscellaneous international activities. As a result, Jakarta has been developing into a megapolis, among the biggest cities in the world (see Table 1) which according to Mathur (in Yunus, 2010:2%), is among cities in developing countries with the most serious problem.

Table 1. Agglomeration of the Biggest Cities in the World (1950-2015)

Aglomeration (Country)	1975		2000		Projection (2015)	
	Rank	Population (thousand)	Rank	Population (thousand)	Rank	Population (thousand)
New York, USA	2	15.880	3	17.846	6	19.717
Tokyo, Japan	1	26.615	1	34.450	1	36.214
London, England	14	7.546	26	7.628	tda	tda
Paris, France	9	8.630	21	9.693	22	10.008
Moscow, Russia	12	7.623	17	10.103	21	10.934
Mumbai, India	15	7.347	5	16.086	2	22.645
Delhi, India	25	4.426	9	12.441	3	20.946
Mexico City, Mexico	4	10.690	2	18.066	4	20.647
Sao Paulo, Brazil	6	9.614	4	17.099	5	19.963
Jakarta, Indonesia	23	4.813	12	11.018	8	17.498
Metro Manila, the Philippines	22	4.999	19	9.950	16	12.637

Source : Max Pohan, 2010

Among the serious problems facing Jakarta are as follows. *First*, Jakarta has been over populated. It attracts people from different areas in the country, especially the urbanists which come to the capital city with the background of both push and pull factors. The Push Factors are among others: decrease in human resources, inadequate job opportunities, limited capital access, limited jobs, and decrease in social capital. Meanwhile, the Pull Factors are: more job opportunities, adequate infrastructures, adequate public facilities, availability of business opportunities, political, and social centers. Of the

total population living in Jakarta in 2005, the proportion of the migrants were as many as 37.35 per cent.

*Second*, severe traffic congestion. People from Bodetabek area work in Jakarta, but do not live in that city, causing urban sprawl and traffic jam in almost all places of the city during the day. In Jakarta itself, road length increased by 0.01 % per year, while vehicle growth ownership increased by 8.1% per year in 2004-2009, with 98.5% private vehicle, and 1.5% public transport. The private vehicles are used for 44% trips, while the public transport serviced 56% trips. Road growth ratio is far behind the growth of vehicles, while public transport service is far beyond the need. Infrastructure capacity is only enough containing 1.05 million cars out of the 1.55 million registered. It is predicted that by the year 2014 Jakarta will be in total traffic congestion, which according to Salim (2020) is "bumper-to-bumper" condition.

The existing infrastructure design makes the sound infrastructure policy is difficult to be developed, since Jakarta's development is done sporadically. There are conflicts of interest in spatial planning. Infrastructure development does not accommodate excellent public transport facilities, such as subway or monorail.

*Third*, flood. According to the Deputy for the Regional Development and Local Autonomy of the National Planning Board Ministry, Max Pohan (2010), the severe flood can be traced from the multidimensional problems. The rapid growth of Jakarta has been expanding the built area, and decreasing the acreage of green area, diminishing water catchment area, and the use of lakes and dams for other purposes in Bodetabekjur (Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi and Cianjur) area. Moreover, the decrease of water catchment area in Jakarta's supporting areas especially in the upstream (Bogor and Puncak) and also triggers flood increase in Jakarta (downstream).

Besides flood, another environmental problem is land subsidence. Some areas now become even lower than the sea level, easily flooded at high tide season. The extensive pumping out of ground water is said to be the problem source. Loss of land water, which caused hollow space underground, is the source of land subsidence. Therefore, in facing the global warming threat, with the danger of sea level rise, the city becomes more vulnerable to multi disasters, especially flood. According to Economy and Environment Program for Southeast Asia (EEPSEA), five cities in the Jakarta Special Territory are among the most vulnerable cities in ASEAN (Pohan, 2010). Disaster awareness among the people is still not promising, not much concern placed on sustainability, as well as on mitigation and adaptation to the impact of climate change.

Jakarta's water has been contaminated with E-coli bacteria, based on the unavailability of good sewage or waste treatment plant. Therefore, all



domestic waste water is chained into the ground with mostly only individual septic tank technique which is actually not enough for a megapolis like Jakarta. Commuters access to sanitation and clean water is limited, as much as 40% and 65% respectively (Salim, 2010).

Deficiency is also found by the previous study, in which 14% (1.33 millions) of the Jakarta population suffered from stress/psychic disease (Salim, 2010). This fact illustrates a negative effect of urban life, which, in turn, gives negative impact on the environmental quality. Social environment damage due to poverty, high criminal rate, and poor social cohesion, cause the affected people losing sense of security.

Jakarta has been suffering from poor environmental quality. The city has gone beyond its carrying capacity (Hadi, interview, 2010). The city's capacity to restore temperature in 1940 was above 100%, but in 2003, its maximum result was lower, 86.76%. Similarly, the capacity in absorbing rain water in 1940 was 100%, whereas in 2003 was 66.25%. Jakarta is no longer a livable city as well as an eco-city.

Overpopulation and therefore its implications has severely loaded Jakarta, affecting the quality of its environment. From ecological point-of-view, these burden contributes to environmental degradation and quality of life. Convenience and health status are questionable (Hadi, 2010). Jakarta's burden creates varied problems, and therefore triggered the idea of whether moving the capital city from Jakarta is necessary.

Establishing a series of public policy applicable to Jakarta as the capital city has been more difficult. Does Jakarta still deserve of the status as a capital city? A capital city is a mirror of a nation of state. How should Jakarta be? Efforts in new public administrative constraints propose what things necessary to be done when the old paradigm has no longer been inadequate to manage Jakarta. Hence, one may expect that the implementation of the governmental activities to be effective and efficient. Once such condition has been achieved, a new discourse may reveal: Should Jakarta be replace or not.

If the authorities do not issue any policy, problems may be more complicated; it is going to be more difficult to determine which policy applicable to particular issue. A policy should be made available, one that exclusively applies to Jakarta, so that any problem can be resolved immediately in a holistic manner. This is how public policies is standing for Jakarta. According to James Anderson (1979:3) one of notable classical theorists on public policy, public policy may be defined as "*...a purposive course of action followed by an actor or set of actors in dealing with a problem or matter of concern*".

Then, how can a public policy be appropriate to the complex problems currently face Jakarta? In the era of tight competition, Jakarta has a strong



competitiveness in the regional and global arena. All is determined by the quality and the availability of infrastructures and facilities of public services, in addition to high quality human resources capable of performing the urban area management.

### III. ALTERNATIVES

Having great challenges as well as potentials, then what do we actually want from Jakarta? Where should one bring Jakarta in the future? There are, at least, three alternatives one can propose to answer these questions.

The most important challenge in today's Jakarta development as the capital city is to answer questions suggested, followed by performing a holistic analysis on any available option by considering feasibility of each alternative.

There are at least three alternatives dealing with multidimensional problems facing Jakarta. *Firstly*, Constructing a New Capital City including Governmental City. There should be a *bedhol kutha* (Javanese term of "massive migration"); the status of Jakarta as the capital city (governmental and state centers) must be given in to another place. *Secondly*, separation the status of Jakarta as the the governmental center and its status as the capital city. *Thirdly*, revitalization scenario, meaning total reconstruction of developmental plan and spatial management of the city. The analysis of each alternative is as follows:

a. Alternative I: Constructing a New Capital City including Governmental City

The first alternative goes with the status of Jakarta as the capital city and as the seat of government. A new paradigm suggests the replacement of this status. A more holistic planning strategy and higher cost estimation are necessary to implement this scenario. Building a new capital city, which also plays a role as centre of government, has been done by Australia (constructing a new capital city in Canberra), and the United States (in Washington DC).

Jakarta *bedhol kutha* is the first proposed alternative. The status of Jakarta as the capital city (governmental and state centers) must be given in to another place. The alternative suggests that Jakarta is more appropriate to hold a status of business center. Indeed, the status has been for generations intensively attributed. Jakarta as the seat of government and the capital city is the place where 70% of national monetary circulates (*Kompas*, September 25th, 2010), making its growth is uncontrollable. In developed countries, seat of government has already been separated from growth center, such as in Canada (Ottawa and Toronto), and in the United States

(Washington, D.C and New York).

Natural exploitation occurred on behalf of economic growth, representing greed and never-satisfactory humans. Nature should not have been over-exploited so that the primary function sustains the future life. Mahatma Gandhi argues, "the world is enough for everyone's need, but NOT enough for everyone's greed" (Hadi, 2010). As greed exists, natural destruction takes place. The paradigm of economic growth has outplayed the paradigm of sustainable development; in which World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED, 1990) suggests that "development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Development is an effort towards progress. Tjahja (2000) argues that planned change from one situation to another once the previous situation is seen out-of-date. Hence, the advance of economy, social, and ecology should be in such that all aspects are integrated. The purpose is to create a sustainable life, which is the supreme target of improvement. Therefore, welfare is not the only focus of development; the sustainability of sources of fulfilling factors are also important. Otherwise, welfare is impossible (Pumaweni, 2010). Economy is not limited to produce welfare, as does ecology to nature protection. It is evidenced that Jakarta has ignored the nature. Once the nature "avenges" nothing is left but massive destruction. Environmental has become a free-wheel, which is "too hot to handle". Dramatic replacement of the capital city stems from this phenomenon.

According to Hadi (2010), moving the capital city and seat of government at the same time has a significant impact on the massive change in land use, which, in turn, causes land conversion, higher risk of flood and vary environmental damages. The new growth center is going to attract resources from the hinterland in forms of human and financial capitals.

b. Alternative II: Separation Jakarta's Status as Center of Government from the Status of Capital City

In this scenario, Jakarta is planned to remain the capital city of Indonesia based on its historical records, but should lose its status as the center of government. Examples of cities under this scenario are the separation of Kuala Lumpur as the capital city and Putrajaya as the centre of government in Malaysia. Putrajaya is completely, newly constructed.

Jakarta is no longer capable carrying both status at the same time, due to inadequate spatial infrastructures in terms of land and air transportation, energy, water, sanitation, and others. In its former spatial planning, Jakarta is not specially planned as both the capital city and centre of government as Washington DC or Canberra. Jakarta's improper location as the center of

government cause a serious problem to its other important functions in this reform era, when there are demonstration and other citizens articulation activities. The scattered government offices mixed with economic offices, making demonstration actions create cross circulation of economic, social and political activities causing nightmares for the people (Dewanto, 2006). The scattered government offices also contributes to energy inefficiencies.

This second alternative suggests that Jakarta should retain its status as the capital city under its historical background, but its function as the seat of government can be replaced by another city. Some cities have been promoted to replace Jakarta as the capital city, such of, Palangkaraya in Central Kalimantan, where the nature is relatively sterile, by which development can be easier. It is interesting to read what Sunyoto (2010), a scholar from the Gadjah Mada University, suggest: Papua as the new capital city of the Republic of Indonesia. The vote on Papua, Sunyoto (2010) says, deals with:

- Papua has the best geomorphology and natural landscape in the country with reasonable slope texture
- Papua possesses great land support
- Virgin nature
- The city elevation rate above 1,000 from the sea level allows an ideal temperature
- Papua is rich of mineral contents so intensive control and monitoring are necessary; the seat of government needs to get closer
- Papua lies at country borders, so it needs greater attention from the government to defend the national security and sovereignty.
- Eastern region of Indonesia is still less developed. It is therefore the capital city should be moved to the region to equalize the development to that of the Western.
- Should Papua be the choice, the following environmental aspects should be taken into account:
  - Total population must not exceed 2 millions
  - Each eliminated environmental component must be substituted, at least, the functions.
  - Development patterns must comply with natural behavior, not the reversal. For example, road construction must not sacrifice green area, such as trees, plantation, or forest. The supreme priority remains the flora insitu.
  - Protection and conservation of the wild life
  - Water conservation aspect by means of either vegetation coverage or recharge system should operate as planned.
  - From the beginning, the new capital city should be designed as a smart city, where "low energy but high product" becomes the major theme



by optimally using sustainable resources as the source of energy.

- + Long-term design for waste management
- Water-related issues, including drinking water and contaminated water, are subject to integral intervention, in particular water conservation in urban area
- The new location does not sacrifice the native population
- Local wisdom to control social impact
- The above aspects should give positive impact on the local development in the Eastern region.

This alternative can be applicable, as Budi Situmorang (2010), the General Director of Spatial Management, the Ministry of Public Work, states that social gap is frankly seen between the regions, as one may see the difference of Java, Bali, and Sumatera, from the other regions and/or islands. The difference is found in multiple aspects, as follows.,

- + Demography: 80% of the total Indonesian population (60% in Java-Island); equal percentage between rural and urban areas
- + Business activities: 81% of the total Indonesian Gross Regional Domestic Income (PDRB)
  - 78% of the total Indonesian agricultural development
  - 90% of the total Indonesian industries (75% in Jabotabek)
  - Natural resources: land is ready to use, high fertility rate, deforestation due to settlement and agricultural development
- + Capital Investments: 80.5% domestic investment and 86.5% foreign investment
- + Trade: exports 79.8%, imports 92.1%

Carrying and accommodating capacity of the current environment have exceeded the required thresholds. The moment has come to "leave" Java Island to depart the other places. Development has too much been oriented to Java. Sunjoto (2010) claims that in the past time people were interested in making living in Java; in the future, people must be also interested in moving to the newly built seat of government and/or capital city.

However such alternative results pros and cons. For example, Hadi (2010) writes that the moving of the seat of government may worsen transportation in the new place because people tend to live in the city. Change in land use is another problem, which causes high level of run-off and flood. Another important aspect is that the alternative may worsen ecological footprint, which should be minimized as the development activities occur.

Other contenders of the idea proposed within this alternative is that the replacement of the capital city will not affect the level of traffic jam in Jakarta. Instead of issuing large budgets to build a new capital city, the



budgets may be allocated to rebuild the current transportation. Building a new capital city is indeed costly.

The separation of functions of the capital city from the seat of government needs to be carefully studied, because it cost large of capital. Jakarta is the place where heavyweight problems are found. Investments should not be wasted unecessarily.

c. **Alternative III: Revitalization of Jakarta:**

According to the third scenario, a total reconstruction is greatly necessary towards further development and growth of Jakarta.

The policy alternative is on restructuring, reconstructing, and fixing varied problems the city of Jakarta face, such as, traffic jam, flood, slumps, environmental degradation and poverty, according to spatial management plan (RTRW) of the Jakarta Special Territory and that of its surrounding areas. It has to be integrated into a single eco-region unity stipulated within the Jabodetabekjur's spatial management plan. To the present days, the spatial management of the areas has not been integrated, so that the functions of each region do not interrelate. Conflict of interest becomes a typical theme. There needs for good coordination, but it takes times because managing such big city as Jakarta is very difficult. However, time is tickling. New paradigm in terms of frontal management system is badly needed now, so as to save Jakarta.

#### **IV. RECOMMENDATION**

The above alternatives result in a general conclusion that the first scenario is a "ideal-radical" effort. The first alternative is very costly, and therefore, is unrealistic when integrated to the nation's economic power. The second scenario is a "moderat choice" because the nation's economy can still afford but be challenged by space limitation nearby Jakarta. In conclusion, revitalization is the most realistic effort. However, it needs comprehensive, integrated, and consistent efforts. This scenario supposes a total reconstruction of Jakarta as well as its surrounding cities (Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi and Cianjur).

Despite the above scenarios, Jakarta and its problematic stances are in urgent needs for better solution in order to sustain its function on behalf of effectiveness and welfare of the citizens. An approach namely "business as usual" (BAU), which takes times to implement, is necessary to be replaced by more progressive one. Jakarta needs comprehensive, integrated, and humanist design of development, in particularly its bonded and hinterland areas.

Revitalization of Jakarta is the selected alternative. This paradigm holds that a new policy is necessary for redeveloping Jakarta. Emil Salim (2010) argues the needs of the seat of government for remaining in Jakarta. The opportunity costs of "moving the government center" are very high and it's better to allocate them to fulfill the needs for infrastructures and facilities of Central Government.

It is important to have a paradigm shifting in managing Jakarta, from government to governance. The concept of governance means that the government must improve the functions of public organization management process. The process must be efficient, effective, responsive, transparent, participative, and accountable. Thinking business as usual to manage will create a catastrophic city of Jakarta. The present public administration practice is clearly ineffective and inefficient.

There must be an "energizing bureaucracy" (Muhammad, 2009) towards major revitalization of Jakarta as the nation's capital city. This kind of effort can be performed in collaboration with Debotabekjur, so that these hinterlands possess their own unique characteristics: Depok as Education City, Tangerang and Banten as Industrial Cities, Bekasi as Trading City, whereas Bogor and Cianjur as Tourism and Recreational City. Chinese experience is a good example for the country to imitate.

Jakarta must be developed in such way that it attracts interest of multi-dimensional stakeholders. Emil Salim (2010) proposes a developmental strategy namely "spread the sugar, then the ants shall attack towards it." (*sebar gula, sehingga semut akan menyebar ke arah gula*). The priority of the 2011-2014 Program is to prevent Jakarta from "total breakdown". It is a 3-year short-term program. The further actions may be taken by other comprehensive efforts.

Having known unrealistic environmental carrying capacity, Jakarta revitalization is deemed necessary to incorporate bioregion principle, in which "regional unity (land, water, and aerial state) supporting significant ecological processes (food chain, migration, and water circulation) in favor of human being and biodiversity, habitat and its ecosystem, in order to prevent each element from extinction." The management of the region and area must be based on ecological features, not administrative (conventional) ones. In ecological perspective, each area is interrelated and not be divided into certain lines.

#### a. Towards Ecoregion-oriented Development

This study proposes an idea of public management implementation towards an ecoregion governance (Tasdyanto, 2010) of Jakarta and its surrounding places (Bodetabekjur). The restructurization of *Jakarta* and

Jabodetabekjur under ecoregion principle has a purpose of integrating both areas into a single geographical bound as they have similarities in climate, land, water, flora, and fauna. Pattern of interaction between areas is also similar as both a common natural system and environmental integrity.

The socio-cultural condition of the people is among considerations as well. The decision of the public problem-solving must not too engineering-oriented. Indonesian people has a social structure that can be divided into two major groups: traditional and rational. According to Hadi (2010), people tend to be environmental-unfriendly, more ignorant and destructive than aware of and constructive to the environment, including therein, the social environment. The important thing to do is that concerned parties must be able to persuade and to give examples on how good Jakarta will be if everybody cares about it. *Sustainable* communities are such kind of homeworks that should be worked on. Furthermore, democratic principle is important to create Sustainable Urban Democracy (Yunus,2008:206-207)

"... the general problem is the failure of democracy in many cities, and people are decreasingly interested in running their city. The basic reason is that city governments are seen as impotent in the face of larger economic and social forces: they have no power to decide the rate of growth or their economic strength... It is if the feeling of exclusion spreads to all levels of society, a potentially ominous threat to social and political cohesion..",

In conclusion, once the people are required to participate in determining their urban development policy, there lies a sense-of-belonging, sense-of-conserving, sense-of-preserving, and sense-of-beautifying. It is time for developing a city with environmentalist spirit in the planning and implementation of city policies. Therefore, the livable city will give benefit both to the environment and the society (Iskandar, 2010:60)

b. New Public Management: *Humanistic, Democratic, Participation*

There comes a moment for Jabodetabekjur area performs a sustainable development with ecoregion perspective. It is important to determine the quality of the city space. Such effort is a corner-stone for more civilized and unique nation's building.

Answering this demand, the development of Jabodetabekjur and Jakarta as its bond and hinterland area must depend on the implementation of new public management, which refers to humanistic, democratic and participative (HOP) governance value and the principles of economically viable, socially empowering, politically correct and environmentally sound.



## REFERENCES

- Anderson, James E, 1975, *Public Policy Making*, New York: Praeger Publishers.
- Dewanto, Wahyu, 2006, "Jakarta tidak Dirancang untuk Ibu Kota", *Politik Kota dan Hak Warga Kota*, Jakarta : Penerbit Kompas.
- Hadi, 2010, *Pandangan tentang Pemindahan Ibukota RI*, Seminar Nasional Kearifan °Lingkungan: Kelayakan Lingkungan Ibukota Negara, Jakarta.
- Hariyono, Paulus, 2010, *Perencanaan Pembangunan Kota dan Perubahan Paradigms*, Yogyakarta : Pustaka Pelajar.
- Iskandar, Mara, 2010, "Kota yang Depresi", in *Politik Kota dan Hak Warga Kota*, Jakarta: Kompas.
- Muhammad, Fadel, "Energizing Bureaucracy untuk Membangun Governance di Sektor Publik", *Governance Reform di Indonesia*, Yogyakarta: Gava Media.
- Pohan, Max, 2010, *Pembangunan Ibukota Jakarta dalam Perspektif Ekoregion, Perencanaan dan Tata Ruang*, makalah pada Seminar Nasional Kearifan Lingkungan: Kelayakan Lingkungan Ibukota Negara, Jakarta.
- Purnaweni, Hartuti, 2010, Disertasi. *Dampak Lingkungan Fisik dan Sosial Kebijakan Reklamasi di Kota Semarang*, : Yogyakarta: Universitas Gadjah Mada
- Salim, "Akan Kemana Jakarta?", Kompas, 24 November 2010.
- Situmorang, Budi, *Perspektif Ekoregion, Perencanaan dan Tata Ruang*, 2010, makalah pada Seminar Nasional Kearifan Lingkungan; Kelayakan Lingkungan Ibukota Negara, Jakarta.
- Tasdyanto, 2010. *Kelayakan Ibukota Negara: Perspektif Ekoregion, Seminar Nasional Kearifan Lingkungan: Kelayakan Lingkungan Ibukota Negara*, Jakarta
- Tjahja, S, 2000, *Konsep Pembangunan yang Melakukan Pendekatan Kemanusiaan*, Yogyakarta : Gadjah Mada Press.
- Yunus, Hadi Sabari, 2008, *Manajemen Kota (City Management)*, Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- - - , 2010, *Megapolitan : Konsep. Problematika dan Prospek*, Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.



# THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES REGULATION BY PT KARYA TANGAN INDAH, BALI

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

3%

SIMILARITY INDEX

2%

INTERNET SOURCES

1%

PUBLICATIONS

1%

STUDENT PAPERS

## PRIMARY SOURCES

1	Fani Cahyandito, Martha. "Accelerating the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) : an actual discussion in Indonesia and Germany", Universität Freiburg, 2012. Publication	<1 %
2	Submitted to HELP UNIVERSITY Student Paper	<1 %
3	M D F Abdullah. "The Effect of Corporate Risk Disclosure toward Firm Value in Indonesia Sharia Stock Index", IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering, 2019 Publication	<1 %
4	apspa.org Internet Source	<1 %
5	jamaica-gleaner.com Internet Source	<1 %
6	fbbuntag.blogspot.com Internet Source	<1 %
7	zombiedoc.com Internet Source	<1 %
8	conference.ase.ro Internet Source	<1 %
9	Wibisono , Chablullah   Lestari , Yeni. "Effects Murabahah, Rahn and Mudharabah to	<1 %

Customer Satisfaction in the Financing of the Islamic Bank (SRB) Syariah Madani in Batam", Kuwait Chapter of Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review, 2017

Publication

---

10 [www.cek.ef.uni-lj.si](http://www.cek.ef.uni-lj.si) <1 %  
Internet Source

---

11 Abdul Nadjib, Rabin Ibnu Zainal. "Integrating Business CSR With Local Government Development Program: Business Perception", Journal of Public Administration and Governance, 2020 <1 %  
Publication

---

12 Edy Suhartono, P. Purwanto, S. Suripin. "Seawater Intrusion Modeling on Groundwater Confined Aquifer in Semarang", Procedia Environmental Sciences, 2015 <1 %  
Publication

---

13 [de.scribd.com](http://de.scribd.com) <1 %  
Internet Source

---

14 [mafiadoc.com](http://mafiadoc.com) <1 %  
Internet Source

---

15 Submitted to uva <1 %  
Student Paper

---

16 Submitted to Monash University <1 %  
Student Paper

---

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On