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for governance reform



Dr. Hermawan, S.IP., M.Si. (Ed.)

**Community, Sustainable
& Clean Development
Proceedings**



ASPA Indonesia International Seminar
and IAPA Annual Conference 2012

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**COMMUNITY, SUSTAINABLE
AND CLEAN DEVELOPMENT**

Editor:
Dr. Hermawan, S.IP., M.Si



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Preface

The edition of *Community, Sustainable and Clean Development* is the first part of a series of international seminar proceedings as a result of ASPA Indonesia International Seminar and IAPA Annual Conference which has been held on June 2012. Sustainable development is a new paradigm of development methods. The term was found in 1987 by World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland Commission) which has a meaning as a concept that aims to create a balance between the dimensions of development, such as economic, social and environmental. Sustainable development has two keywords, the needs and limitations.

Needs is the knowledge of the needs of the poor in developing countries. Limitations are the limitations of technology and social organization related to the capacity of the environment to meet the needs of present and future generations. As mentioned above, there are three dimension of sustainable development, which is economic, social and environment.

In the economic aspect, sustainable development is closely related to economic growth and how to find a way to promote long-term economic, without depleting natural capital. In social aspects, in human development dimension, in terms of interaction, interrelation and interdependency, which also closely related to the cultural aspects. Not only on economic issues, sustainable development is also an effort to sustain the culture of a society so that a community can still exist with their genuine.

Based on these, this book sought to address a problem faced sooner or later by all scholars and practitioners of public administration related to the sustainable development. This book have numerous articles addressed phenomenon of the community development to make sustainable and clean development.

Community development (CD) is a broad term applied to the practices and academic disciplines of civic leaders, activists, involved citizens and professionals to improve various aspects of local communities. Community development seeks to empower individuals and groups of people by providing them with the skills they need to effect change in their own communities. These skills are often created through the formation of large social groups working for a common agenda.

This book also analyze the role of culture for development, the role of good governance and innovative planning as a part of efforts to exist sustainable community. Culture is one of the current focus for development nowadays. Many researcher and scientist from social science are try to examine the role of culture as social capital for development as well as alternative strategy for innovative development. Diversity in the pattern of the local culture in Indonesia is a challenge and also an opportunity for governments and communities to change the orientation into those which give attention to the local wisdom and knowledge in development process.

Many deserve thanks for making this first edition of *Community, Sustainable and Clean Development* possible. We appreciate the hard work, faith in the project, and patience in seeing it through to fruition of our editor of this book. We also have a long list

of debts to many others whose contributions through this first edition should not go unmentioned.

Chairman of Committee

Dr. M. R. Khairul Muluk, M.Si

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Utilizing Community Radio Network For Prevention And Disaster Management

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Abstract: Geographically Indonesia is located in disaster prone areas. Meanwhile, Indonesia's geographical condition which are islands and mountains that lead to difficulties in communication became a serious obstacle for prevention and disaster management. This condition mainly arises when disaster sites are in remote areas that do not reached by communication facilities. In these circumstances it is community radio network is the most appropriate solution. The results of research on the benefits of community radio network in the area of Java island and Sumatra island proves that this medium can overcome the problem, because an active community radio network can be actively operated by using the power of 50 watts with coverage of 2.5 km in anywhere without any geographical barriers.

Keywords: community radio network, prevention and disaster management

Introduction

Development of information and communication media in Indonesia is very rapidly starting in 1998 after the collapse of authoritarian regimes, have an important role in building public awareness and encourage the creation of a two-way flow of information. This development brings new hope for the possibility of local communities which have the right to gain access to the media and disseminate information to the wider outside. So far, the provision of information and communication network that can reach all communities in all regions of Indonesia is still hampered by the geographical conditions of Indonesia that is islands and mountainous which is not reachable by conventional information and communication networks such as AM or FM radio and television. A limitation of the power grid is also a serious obstacle. Provision of access to information and communication to the people in such remote areas are becoming increasingly important in case of natural disasters. As we all know, the territory of Indonesia is located in an area prone to natural disasters such as floods, landslides, earthquakes, tsunamis, fires, plagues, and so forth. Casualties are usually more prevalent in the remote disaster site, which is difficult to reach because of the information received is too late to rescue. Under these conditions, the community radio network that lets people communicate information to the outside when disaster strikes, and they receive the information or knowledge to avoid or minimize the risk of disaster, is the right solution.

Community Radio

Community radio is a radio station initiated, designed, established, owned, and managed by a community. Community is referred to as community broadcasters. Community radio is also often referred to as social radio, radio education, or alternative radio. In essence, community radio is “of, by, for and about the community”.

History of Radio Community in Indonesia

In Indonesia, the word “community media” came into use by the public in early 2000 with the emerging community bulletin “Angkringan” that was initiated by a group of young people in Timbulharjo, Yogyakarta; bulletin of citizens forum Kamal Muara, bulletin “Fokkal” of citizens forum Kalibaru, and some citizens forum in Bandung. Entering 2001, the bulletin Angkringan began to develop community radio, which called Angkringan FM Radio. This radio is a community inspired to develop the same thing, among others: the Society of Integrated Information Development (Pinter) in Yogyakarta founded Panagati Terban FM; Cibangkong Citizens Forum (FWC) in Bandung set up community radio Cibangkong; Majalaya Prosperous Communities Forum (FM2S) established Prosperous Community Radio Majalaya (MASE), and Citizens Communications Forum of Kamal Muara in Jakarta establish Kamal Muara community radio.

In February 2002 several community radios began to get involved of advocacy plans of Act Broadcasting as the revised of Law number 24 /1997 about Broadcasting . Activities they are doing are organizing a workshop (22 to 24 March 2002) which resulted in agreement on the definition, traits, characteristics of community radio, and strategies of broadcasting act advocacy. By the last day of the workshop, which is dated March 24, 2002 declared the Western Community Radio Network, and then followed by the declaration of the Community Radio Network Yogyakarta (dated May 6, 2002), and the Community Radio Network Indonesia (May 15, 2002). Indonesian Community Radio Network (JRKI) consists of: JRK West Sumatra, JRK Lampung JRK, JRK Jabotabek & Banten, JRK West Java, JRK Central Java, JRK Yogyakarta, JRK East Java, JRK Bali, JRK Lombok, JRK South Sulawesi and West Sulawesi, and JRK Papua. JRKI main agenda is advocating the community broadcasting in Indonesia toward democratization of broadcasting.

The long struggle of the various community radio stations that eventually resulted in the enactment of Law number 32/2002 on broadcasting which recognized the existence of community broadcasters (Part Six chapters 21-24). With the enactment of Law number 32/2002 on broadcasting, the broadcasting map in Indonesia immediately changed. At the previous community radio in Indonesia is often called as an illegal radio or dark radio and often touted as thieves frequency by the government, now the Institute for Community Broadcasting is in the system of national broadcasting. Therefore, its presence is protected and regulated, and may be subject to sanctions if the implementation violates the rules (extracted from information about JRKI).

Nowadays increasingly rapid development of community radio, as the opening of access to information, technological advances, opportunities and people’s desire to use media in the resolution of community issues. Even some community radio has established its role in the formation of local good governance, as well as support the economy and preserve indigenous wisdom.

Grouping of Community Radio

Basically, based on its development the community radio is classified into four groups, namely:

1. Community radio forum initiated by citizens, such as Panagati community radio, community radio Cibangkong community radio (RKC), and Kamal Muara community radio.
2. Radio komunitas yang digagas oleh forum warga ,seperti radio komunitas Panagati, radio komunitas Cibangkong (RKC) dan radio komunitas Kamal Muara. Angkringan community radio is an exception because of the existence of this radio and bulletins are initiated by a group of young people and on their way to strengthen the institutiona, they developed Timbulharjo Citizens Communication Forum (FOKOWATI).
3. Campus-based community radio, that is the radio which developed to meet the needs of the campus community
4. Community radio which is a radio hobby at first and then reoriented to community radio
5. Community radio which is a hobby or commercially oriented and better suited to private broadcasters (private radio), but do not have the ability to compete with existing private radio.

Role of Community Radio in Disaster Management

The existence of community radio in disaster risk reduction efforts are very important, both in pre-disaster, during disaster, and after a disaster. Some examples of the role of community radio in disaster management could be exemplified as follows:

1. At the 2006 eruption of Mount Merapi, Lintas Merapi community radio to disseminate information about weather conditions, the activity of the eruption, and others. Such information is used by the people to avoid the risk of catastrophic hot lava. When the eruption, the mainstream media described the situation of Mount Merapi excessively, while eruption for the people on the slopes of Mount Merapi are common. They know how to avoid them, by going away from the river flows, etc. But because the media was unable to understand, so that eventually people were evacuated by the government. Yet when it was actually not the time they fled.

Different things done by the community radio; they disseminate information in more detail. They gather information from natural changes, weather, and other signs that they believe and are equipped with data from government agencies that deal with volcanoes. Therefore, people can get complete information. They believe that hundreds of people living on the mountain are very aware of the signs of nature. That knowledge gained through their interaction with nature very closely. This is called the local wisdom (Sarwidi, 2009).

2. Endra Harsaya, or known by the name of Hendro Plered, activists of Swadesi FM Community Radio which is in the village Jambidan, Banguntapan, Bantul, Yogyakarta has been regularly communicating with SAR Team Parangtritis, Bantul. Radio communications are used in the studio continues to monitor the current situation related to disaster mitigation in various radio communication networks, including Mount Merapi Monitoring Post at Balerante, Klaten and the Office of Meteorology and Geophysics of Yogyakarta (<http://kombinasi.net/mencari-posisi-radio-komunitas-dalam-penanggulangan-bencana>, 23 November, 2008).

3. The flash floods that hit four districts in South Sulawesi has killed hundreds of casualties and huge of material victims. Facing this situation, the community radio in South Sulawesi took the role as a means of information and communication society to build a network of information and communication for this flood. They captured the information in the form of delivery of broadcasting information on each community radio about the flooding that occurred in the District Jeneponto, Bantaeng, Bulukumba, and Sinjai. Two community radio stations in the district Bulukumba and Bantaeng broadcast those information to several other communities that are scattered in some areas off-site flooding, including Napier, Takalar, Bone, Pangkep, Parepare, Tana Toraja, Mamuju, and Palopo. Acquisition of information done in various ways, such as live report, Sort message system (sms) Muhammad Amir (MBS FM Community Radio of Bantaeng) and Adji Mamat (Community Radio FM Champuss of Bulukumba), through the website, and quotes from local mass media, especially counties that have not been any member of the Network Independent Community Radio (JIRAK) Celebes, that is Sinjai and Jeneponto.

According to Junardi who is also chairman of JIRAK Celebes, this rapid response is a manifestation of concern and participation in community radio for flood victims. In addition, the flood of information and communication networks will strengthen the existence of community radio as a means of information and communication society (kombinasi.net/radio-komunitas-menjaring-informasi-banjir-sulsel/30 April 2009).

There are many examples of the role taken by the community radio in disaster management which strengthen the existence of community radio as a means of information and communication society.

The Problem of Community Radio

Although community radio proved to have many benefits as a means of access and the development of communication and information dissemination, there are some problems that can interfere with the existence of community radio. Among them are:

1. Limited funds

Community radio funding is obtained from the people of the community itself. Community radio is not allowed to get commercial advertising, except for public service.

2. Lack of human resources

Because at first, community radio is a means to channel hobby, then the human resources were limited. Usually the announcer is a member of the community who have free time only. In addition, they also have little understanding of the broadcasting law.

3. Technical problems

Limited funding is also associated with technical problems. Repairs to damaged equipment require funding. Because of community radio is funding by themselves, when there is one broadcast equipment is damaged, repairs would have to wait for contributions from the community to provide voluntary funding.

4. Limited frequency

Community radio is only a small amount of space in the frequency of which is about 107-108 FM, resulting in a narrow space that was broadcast frequencies collide.

5. Licensing

Licensing issues that have been experienced by community radios, do not always go smoothly. For example, community radio Terban Panagati which located in Yogyakarta, since 2001 until now has not received official permission from the concerned parties.

6. Lack of government support

In some areas local governments do not even know about community radio, and some are not able to do the broadcasts because the radio frequency is used by local government. (excerpted from suarakomunitas.wordpress.com/2008/05/15/radio-sebagai-media-komunitas)

Conclusion and Recommendation

Community radio is a medium of communication proved an efficient and effective information to cope with disasters because they are easy to operate, inexpensive, and free of geographic constraints. But their existence are constrained by various factors, such as funding, human resource constraints, frequency constraints, licensing and support of local government. Therefore, community radio should be developed in all regions of Indonesia, especially in remote areas are prone to disasters. Some of the things suggested to do are:

1. The government should revise the Broadcasting Act, particularly regarding with the frequency. It must be ensured that there is a specific frequency band is allocated for community radio stations that could not be used by non-community radio. Violation of this regulation may be penalized. In addition, the range of community radio in disaster prone areas and in the remote areas, expanded its broadcast range (over 2.5km).
2. The local government should gave full support to community radio by allocating some funds to help improve the quality of equipment and human resources through a variety of community radio management training.
3. Community radio licenses should be simplified and if possible free of charge, because the owner and the user of radio given are the poor.

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Certificate



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