THE IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALIZATION IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF BASIC HUMAN RESOURCES DIGITALIZATION ON THE INDONESIAN ECONOMY

Dela Fitri Nurmaya, Beny Mahyudi Saputra
Universitas Islam Kadiri
Email: delam499@gmail.com, Saputra.beny@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Globalization and reform have had a major influence on environmental policy. Globalization and reform have changed values and mindsets regarding environmental policy making. This research aims to investigate the impact of industry on the social interactions of local communities and the factors that influence these social interaction patterns. The research method for the application created uses descriptive data, collection techniques. In general, the descriptive approach is a data collection technique, of how many research subjects are involved in using the system according to system requirements regularly and adjusted to existing facts so that it is accurate. Descriptive research aims to describe a situation or phenomenon as it is. The phenomenon of environmental issues related to negative impacts caused by industrial activities also influences company management to make policies regarding improving performance. Changes to, environmental permits in business activities as regulated in Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation are considered to have more of a goal of improving economic welfare than providing environmental protection and management in Indonesia which was previously regulated in Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Protection and Environmental Management. This assessment emerged as a result of changing the concept of Environmental Permit to Environmental Approval and weakening community participation. This is a concern for the Indonesian people, especially regarding the regulation of environmental permits, business activities and their impact on environmental protection and management in Indonesia after the enactment of the Job Creation Law.

KEYWORDS	*industrial impact, social interaction, society*

INTRODUCTION

Developing countries are countries that grew as new countries born after 1945, which generally have just been freed from colonialism by Western countries, for example Indonesia, India, Pakistan, Myanmar/Burma, the Philippines, Egypt, Vietnam and several countries in Africa and Latin America so that the spirit of breaking away from foreign influence is getting stronger. Due to this

encouragement, the development process was accelerated very extraordinarily, so developing countries applied for loans to international financial institutions, and to repay the loans, exploitation of natural resources was carried out which were sold for development progress (Al-Fadhat & Savitri, 2023). So what happens is a decrease in the quality of the environment and a decrease in the quantity of natural resources. The main trigger for environmental damage in developing countries is population (Herlina, 2017). This results in educational needs not being met. When educational needs cannot be met, they will fail to get the opportunity to work, so they are hit by poverty (Tamboto & Manongko, 2019). On the other hand, they still need housing, as a result, they will settle permanently in areas or spaces that should not be designated for housing (Atika & Ikaputra, 2023). As a result, floods and landslides occur because the damage to the spatial planning threatens at any time (Tjahjono et al., 2019). This situation is getting worse when the government neglects it. Environmental problems in developing countries are getting worse when there is collaboration between entrepreneurs and the government (Pujayanti, 2016). This kind of collaboration is difficult to prove because it is packaged in policies and regulations. How often do we know that the establishment of large industries in an area is actually the result of collusion between entrepreneurs and the local government (Suaila & Krisnan, 2019). At the same time, when local people fight back, they are oppressed. Even more ironic, the oppression is in the name of state interests, what happens later is environmental damage and must be borne by the local community.

The environment has now become one of the most discussed issues in the world (Rachmat, 2022). Due to environmental damage caused by humans, the state of the environment actually threatens human existence in the future. In Indonesia, environmental damage has become a criminal act for individuals or legal entities who damage the environment (Rachmat, 2022). The general regulations have been mentioned in the 1945 Constitution and then continued with its derivative regulations. Through this research, the author will try to examine several things related to environmental issues, including the implementation and enforcement of environmental law in Indonesia contained in Law Number 32 of 2009, as well as the implications of the presence of laws concerning the environment on other laws.

Humans get the elements needed in their lives from the environment, because humans are creatures who are endowed with common sense (Hutahaean et al., 2023). With the grouping of individuals in society, a culture is created and culture itself is a manifestation of people's behavior that is embedded in life and cannot be separated from changes in the times which in essence have positive or negative impacts on survival.

However, in reality, the condition of Indonesian society is still very concerning. This can be found in events that still often occur in the community. Both in the form of deviations from the rules, norms and values that apply in society with various kinds of behavior. One of them is about public concern for environmental cleanliness. It is not surprising that Indonesian society is often worried about problems related to environmental conditions.

Based on the lack of public concern for the environment, it can be seen from the caring attitude and awareness in the socio-cultural life of Indonesian society, which can be seen from their daily behavior (Aini et al., 2023). However, this disciplined attitude if not based on laws and regulations made by the government will

not run well because society will only be fixated on these regulations. However, the existence of regulations made by village leaders (sub-district institutions or RT or RW) should be able to make society aware, because from there society can better know the limits of prohibitions and respect their environment.

This study aims to investigate the impact of industry on social interactions in local communities and the factors that influence these patterns of social interactions. By collecting data and analyzing findings, this study is expected to provide a deeper understanding of how the presence of industry affects the dynamics of social interactions in local communities, as well as what factors are the main determinants of these patterns of social interactions.
.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Methodology

This study will employ a descriptive qualitative research method, which is designed to provide an in-depth understanding of the transformation process within the village community in Karangsari. The aim is to capture the essence of digital transformation and its impact on local services and economic improvement. The method focuses on describing the existing situation or phenomenon as it occurs in the community, ensuring that findings are accurate, relevant, and aligned with real-world observations.

Data Collection

Data will be gathered through the following techniques:

Interviews: Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with local stakeholders, including community leaders, small business owners, and members of the village administration, to gather insights into how digital transformation is influencing local services and economic activities.

Focus Groups: Focus group discussions will be organized with selected community members to discuss the challenges and benefits they perceive regarding digital initiatives implemented in the village.

Field Observations: Direct observations of digital tools in use, community engagements, and business activities will be carried out to provide a real-time understanding of how digital transformation is manifesting in the village setting.

Data Analysis

The collected data will be analyzed through thematic analysis, where recurring themes and patterns in social interactions, digital adoption, and community responses will be identified and explored. The focus will be on understanding the extent to which digital tools have transformed local services and enhanced economic opportunities for villagers.

By employing this approach, the research will offer valuable insights into the ongoing digital transformation and its practical implications for improving services and boosting the local economy in Karangsari.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Government Regulation Number 142 of 2015 concerning Industrial Areas has been in effect since December 28, 2015, concerning industrial development as one of the main pillars of sustainable industrial development with a foundation in the

fields of social, economic, cultural and environmental development (Adjie, 2022). Industrialization is one of the drivers of socio-economic change as part of replacing the agrarian livelihood system with an industrial society. Industrialization is a condition in which society carries out all its activities centered on economic activities that include a job. Industrialization is part of a modern mechanism, so economic development and social change have a strong relationship accompanied by new discoveries.

Regarding economic theory, especially industry, it is very diverse and varied with terms that are easy to understand for all groups. Basically, the definition of industry means a production company that carries out processing, such as textile companies, mining companies, food and so on. Meanwhile, according to economic theory, industry is defined as a group of industries or companies that produce the same or similar products available by a market.

Industrialization does not stop at technological and economic development, more than just an event or a series of events. Industrialization is best considered as a continuous process that continues to this day (Wahyudi & Kusdarini, n.d.). The industrial sector is the main sector in the Indonesian economy (Yan et al., 2018). This sector is the largest contributor to the formation of Indonesia's GDP over the past ten years. As an illustration, in 2009 the role of the manufacturing industry sector reached 26.4% of the GDP formation component. Meanwhile, the role of the agricultural sector in Indonesia's GDP in 2009 grew from 14.5% to 15.3% so that the agricultural sector was ranked second in contributing to GDP after the manufacturing industry sector. Seeing the government's contribution, it pays attention and tries to improve the quality of industrial products. In addition, the acceleration of the emergence of new industries is expected to overcome unemployment which is a basic problem in employment in Indonesia. As is well known, if the unemployment rate is high, people's purchasing power is low, this situation will hinder industrial development in various fields (Concetta, 2020).

Thus, we can conclude that industrialization is part of Industry, it can be concluded that industry is a process of processing raw materials into semi-finished materials or finished goods. We can take the example of manufacturing industry (processing) such as beverage factories, textile factories whose goods are needed by many people. While it can be concluded that industrialization is a process of socio-economic change that changes the livelihood system of an agrarian society into an industrial society.

The Impact of Industry on Social Interaction in Society

West Java is one of the provinces that has the largest industrial area on the island of Java, such as the center of the Indonesian industrial area located in Jababeka (Cikarang), West Java which was established in 1989 and has an area of 5,600 hectares. Not only in Cikarang, one of the industrial areas in West Java stands in Bogor Regency, precisely in the Sentul and Gunung Putri industrial areas. Gunung Putri District is an industrial area located in Bogor Regency. There are quite a few industrial companies that stand around Gunung Putri District, ranging from manufacturing companies, textile companies to mining companies. The geographical location of Gunung Putri District has added value for foreign and domestic companies, because the entire Gunung Putri District area is a lowland with an altitude of between 42 and 130 meters above sea level which is flanked by the Cileungsi River to the east and the Cikeas River to the west.

The existence of industrial areas in Gunung Putri sub-district has a positive impact on the surrounding community, because the local community can feel many things that they can get, such as improving the economic sector of the surrounding community, in addition, the surrounding community tends to welcome the existence of industrial areas because the existence of industrial areas can improve the quality of welfare and peace of the surrounding community, open up job opportunities for the people of the industrial area, and minimize the percentage of unemployment in the local community. This is in accordance with the existence and conditions of the surrounding community because the limited business capital is one of the main factors in the sustainability of local people's businesses, therefore in order for the community to live properly, the government is obliged to gather the involvement of the private sector, namely companies in the industrial area to employ the surrounding community and provide development assistance funds or business capital assistance (Ridwan, 2016).

The many positive impacts of the establishment of industrial areas, do not rule out the possibility that industrial areas will also have negative impacts on the local community. The dominant negative impact felt is the disruption of the environment and the health of the local community. This is because the rapid development of industrial areas in Gunung Putri sub-district has a major influence on land management, so that the environment is also disturbed, uneven and optimal use and presence of green open spaces, decreasing levels of environmental quality caused by industrial waste exceeding the standard for area management. This situation was reinforced by one of the youth of the Gerakan Pungut Sampah community who argued that air pollution and water pollution from factory waste endanger local residents such as in the Cicadas village area, Gunung Putri sub-district. For example, road damage caused by heavy vehicles that often enter and exit around the industrial area, which ultimately has an impact on the local community, roads that are prone to accidents due to road damage. Then industrial smoke that causes air pollution and has a bad impact on public health, one of which is Respiratory Tract Infection (ARI), to water pollution in the Cileungsi River which is the estuary for industrial waste disposal. However, since the last 5 years since 2018, the pollution level of the Cileungsi River has decreased by 15% due to several communities working in the environmental sector routinely holding agendas to clean the Cileungsi River and tightening regulations for littering, especially in the area around the Cileungsi River.

Humans are social beings who cannot be separated from relationships with other humans, where in their lives they interact with each other, both between individuals and individuals, and between communities and other communities (Safitri & Suharno, 2020). As a result of the effects of social interaction between individuals, social groups are formed *that* have certain interests and goals. But that does not mean that humans can be called a social group, because forming a social group requires conditions to form a particular social group. Social change is a form of change that is not repeated from the social system as a whole, social change can be interpreted as a change that occurs within or includes a social system and more precisely there is a difference between the state of a particular system in different time periods.

Social change is any change in social institutions within a society, which affects its social system including values, attitudes, and behavioral patterns, social

norms, social organizations, power and authority, social interactions between community groups. Social change is a transformation or modification that refers to variations in relationships between individuals, groups, social institutions, community organizations, cultures, and social structures at a certain time (Muzzaki et al., 2023). The impact of the industry greatly affects the social interactions of its people. Because with the existence of industry, interactions within its society have changed unlike usual, which previously had a strong level of social solidarity, but with social change due to the increasing number of industries, people almost spend their time working. Unconsciously, they have experienced changes in interactions with the surrounding community as usual, which should be individuals living in society as they should, but now these interactions seem limited, usually for now they are only for personal needs, then they look like they have solidarity with each other.

The very significant growth of industry has caused changes in the pattern of social interaction of the community around the industrial environment. Seeing the differences above, it is evident that in general the behavior of society has certain characteristics with the previous paradigm, such as the form of systematic, evolutionary, idealistic, and balance-oriented social reality. At a broader level, this paradigm describes a small version of the previous organic approach, which has developed and been applied in social change. Regarding the social changes that exist in the changes in society, they can be analyzed from various aspects, namely from the aspect of which society moves, which is clear that the change moves to leave the factors that have been changed.

Social change as stated by Gillin and Gillin is a variation of accepted ways of life due to changes in geographical conditions of material culture, population composition, ideology or due to diffusion or new discoveries in the community, social change itself occurs in society or due to factors that come from outside the community (Fahlevy & Saputri, 2019). Communities that exist around the industry, both those that were originally rural communities and communities created after the industry, develop certain characteristics that are in accordance with the needs of the industry (Kuswana & Hakim, 2016). Industry has a major influence on the community to cause changes in the process of social interaction in society.

Industry and social context are interdependent, then industry focuses on one area regardless of the other, industry fundamentally affects institutions, organizations, groups in the family community, social classes, and social environments. Industry in the social context influences each other in a direct way industry reflects the character of the community in which it is located, as well as technological or organizational changes that remodel the social classes of a community or change the basic nature of its population. Industry can change or influence society, both in terms of organization and social interaction in the surrounding community.

Factors That Influence Social Interaction Patterns in Society

The factors that influence changes in social interactions in society are certainly inseparable from the growth factor of the industrial sector that influences changes in social interactions in society, first the researcher will discuss the factors that influence changes in social interactions in society (Liva, 2023). Changes in social interactions in society occur because they are influenced by two factors, namely the first internal factor, namely the attitude of being open and willing to accept input from outside. Internal factors that influence social interactions in society are the desire to get an education, work as laborers in factories or industries,

builders, and traders. The second is the external factor, namely, the influence from outside such as contact with other cultures increases the level of education, increases work results, population development, social interaction, and the development of the economy around the industrial community.

External factors that influence social interaction in society are new cultures that enter the society. Social interaction factors cannot be separated from factors that influence a person or society in carrying out an interaction, in general the factors that encourage a person in carrying out social interaction are imitation, suggestion, identification, sympathy, empathy, and motivation.

Regarding the study of the process of cultural change according to Evon Z. Vogt (1987:7) is referring to the actual social mechanism where the change occurs. It is also said that the basis of all cultural change lies in changes in attitudes and behavior of individuals as members of a society. Population growth is one of the causes of changes in social interactions in society because many people come and provide new cultures for local people or communities or local indigenous communities, physical impacts that provide input to society in the formation of character and behavior, have a direct impact on technological progress.

There are several factors that influence social interaction, including: *Imitation factor*, in everyday life, people know imitation as a copy or imitation. Imitation is an activity in imitating someone who is liked or becomes a role model, both in physical appearance and behavior. In reality, this imitation has a good influence, but it can also have a bad influence, imitation can have a good impact if it can maintain culture in society, traditions, and good norms in society. However, imitation can also be said to have a bad impact if it can lead someone to do things that violate norms, both social norms and religious norms that exist in society. In addition, the imitation factor plays a role in social interaction. For example, in language development, this imitation factor will apply. What is said by the child will imitate from the surrounding conditions. Likewise in behavior, modes and so on, imitation plays a big role, Imitation is not the main point of all social interactions as described by Gabriel Tarde, but rather is an aspect of the social interaction process, which explains why and how there can be uniformity in views and behavior among many people. By means of imitation, a person's views and behavior embody the attitudes, ideas, and customs of an entire social group, and in this way a person can broaden and expand his or her relationships with other people.

Suggestion factor, suggestion is an action that influences a person or society, suggestion is a person's view or attitude which then has an influence on other people who are authoritative or respected, for example the village head or the influence of people who have a position (Mubarok et al., 2022). This suggestion only takes place at certain times, suggestion usually takes place when the recipient of the suggestion is confused or his thoughts are hampered by emotions. This suggestion is influenced by several factors, namely, the state or thoughts of a person or society that is divided so that it will make people hesitate so that they are easily influenced by suggestions.

In general, there are several specific conditions and conditions that make it easier for suggestion to occur, namely: suggestion due to thought barriers, suggestion due to a fragmented state of mind (dissociation), suggestion due to a fragmented state of mind (*dissociation*), suggestion due to authority, suggestion due to the majority, suggestion due to the " *will to believe* ".

Sympathy factor, sympathy is an attitude of interest in another party, this sympathy process can develop if there is an attitude of mutual understanding between the parties concerned (Darwis et al., 2020). This sympathy is conveyed at certain times, it can be when the atmosphere is happy, it can also be in a sad state. For example, when a person or community is experiencing a disaster, feelings of sympathy can turn into feelings of affection, this sympathy can also create an interest in other parties which can later create stronger bonds and new, stronger relationships.

Identification factor, identification is the process of imitating another party, such as imitation. The difference between identification and imitation is that this identification is deeper than imitation, identification is imitation to the point of behavior and also a person's way of thinking to be exactly the same as their idol or role model (Irianti et al., 2024). In the identification process, it also forms a person's personality, identification can occur intentionally or unintentionally. A person seems to be another party or is identical to his idol, even though it seems to imitate and does not have his own way of thinking, this identification process can ultimately help shape a person's personality, of course it does not take place quickly and goes through several stages first.

Empathy factor, empathy greatly influences the process of social interaction, empathy is a very deep factor empathy is a feeling that places a person or a particular group (Ni'mah, 2017). The definition of empathy is a mental state that makes a person feel or identify himself in a state or feeling or thought that is exactly the same as a person or a group (Mahdi, 2023).

Motivational factors are factors that influence social interaction, motivation can also be called enthusiasm or encouragement (Rohman & Karimah, 2018). Motivation is enthusiasm or encouragement given to individuals to individuals or groups to groups. The purpose of motivation is so that the person who is given the motivation obeys the person who provides the motivation to do what they are motivated to do (Rahman, 2022).

There are many factors that cause changes in social interactions in society caused by the rapid growth of industry, changes can occur quickly or slowly will change the mindset of society and the level of knowledge that will accelerate the process of change. In addition, population changes marked by the increasing number of residents in an area result in decreased hospitality, secondary groups will increase in number, institutional structures that are increasingly complex, and other forms of change. New discoveries in society are knowledge of verified technological developments, the discovery of something new in culture even though in reality it has existed for a long time, but that reality only becomes part after that reality is discovered .

CONCLUSION

The environment has now become one of the most discussed issues in the world. Due to environmental damage caused by humans, the state of the environment actually threatens human existence in the future. In Indonesia, environmental damage has become a criminal offense for individuals or legal entities that damage the environment. The general regulation has been mentioned in the 1945 Constitution and then continued with its derivative regulations. The condition of Indonesian

society is still very concerning. This can be found in events that still often occur in the community. Both in the form of deviations from the rules, norms and values that apply in society with various kinds of behavior. One of them is regarding public concern for environmental cleanliness. It is not surprising that Indonesian society is often worried about problems related to environmental conditions .

REFERENCES

Adjie, H. (2022). Memahami Dan Menerapkan Covernote, Legalisasi, Waarmerking Dalam Pelaksanaan Tugas Jabatan Notaris. Refika Aditama.

Aini, N., Kurniawan, A. D., Andriani, A., Susanti, M., & Widowati, A. (2023). Literature Review: Karakter Sikap Peduli Sosial. Jurnal Basicedu, 7(6), 3816–3827.

Al-Fadhat, F., & Savitri, J. (2023). Lembaga Keuangan Internasional Dan Persoalan Sustainable Development Goals. Yogyakarta: Samudra Biru.

Atika, F. A., & Ikaputra, I. (2023). Permukiman Kumuh Ditinjau Dari Kontinum Formal Dan Informal (Studi Kasus: Permukiman Kumuh Lintas Negara). Media Komunikasi Geografi, 24(2), 168–188.

Concetta, E. F. (2020). Studi Kelayakan Kawasan Gua Pawon Sebagai Destinasi Wisata Di Kabupaten Bandung Barat. FITK UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.

Darwis, A., Malik, A. R., Burhan, B., & Marto, H. (2020). Studi Kasus Teman Sebaya Dalam Pembentukan Gaya Hidup Siswa. Kaganga: Jurnal Pendidikan Sejarah Dan Riset Sosial-Humaniora, 3(2), 150–160.

Fahlevy, R., & Saputri, R. T. (2019). Pengaruh Perubahan Sosial Dan Perkembangan Pariwisata Terhadap Perekonomian Masyarakat Desa Kurau Barat Kecamatan Koba Kabupaten Bangka Tengah. Jurnal Pendidikan Ilmu Sosial, 29(1), 42–48.

Herlina, N. (2017). Permasalahan Lingkungan Hidup Dan Penegakan Hukum Lingkungan Di Indonesia. Jurnal Ilmiah Galuh Justisi, 3(2), 162–176.

Hutahaean, J. T., Asbari, M., & Nurwanto, F. (2023). Urgensi Sadar Lingkungan Di Era Teknologi. Journal Of Information Systems And Management (JISMA), 2(6), 47–49.

Irianti, T. A., Ardhyantama, V. I. T., & Purnamasari, M. I. (2024). Interaksi Sosial Siswa Berkebutuhan Khusus Pada Sekolah Dasar Inklusi Di Pacitan. Stkip Pgri Pacitan.

Kuswana, D., & Hakim, A. (2016). Dampak Industri Terhadap Pergeseran Nilai Sosial Budaya Masyarakat: Studi Deskriptif Di Kecamatan Cipendeuy & Kecamatan Purwadadi Kabupaten Subang. LP2M UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung.

Liva, S. S. (2023). Dampak Industri Kopi Klangenan Terhadap Perubahan Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat Muslim Desa Pringkumpul Kecamatan Pringsewu Kabupaten Pringsewu. Uin Raden Intan Lampung.

Mahdi, N. K. (2023). MANAJEMEN EMPATI KONSELOR (Analisis Problematika Koselor Dalam Menghadapi Emosi Negatif Klien). At-Taujih: Bimbingan Dan Konseling Islam, 6(1), 40–55.

Mubarok, T., Mubarok, S., & Susanto, E. (2022). Dampak Industri Terhadap Interaksi Sosial Remaja Di Desa Bangsri Kecamatan Bulakamba Kabupaten Brebes (Studi Kasus Terhadap Remaja Rentang Usia 18-22 Tahun). Jurnal

Ilmiah Ultras Vol, 6(1).

Muzzaki, A. D., Fatoni, A., & Faristiana, A. R. (2023). Perubahan Sosial Kultural Masyarakat Pedesaan (Suatu Tinjauan Teoritik-Empirik). Dewantara: Jurnal Pendidikan Sosial Humaniora, 2(3), 1–17.

Pujayanti, A. (2016). Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Dan Lingkungan Hidup. Jurnal Politica Dinamika Masalah Politik Dalam Negeri Dan Hubungan Internasional, 3(1).

Rachmat, N. A. (2022). Hukum Pidana Lingkungan Di Indonesia Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 Tentang Perlindungan Dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup. Ikatan Penulis Mahasiswa Hukum Indonesia Law Journal, 2(2), 188–209.

Rahman, S. (2022). Pentingnya Motivasi Belajar Dalam Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar. Prosiding Seminar Nasional Pendidikan Dasar.

Ridwan, I. R. (2016). Dampak Industri Terhadap Lingkungan Dan Sosial. Jurnal Geografi Gea, 7(2).

Rohman, A. A., & Karimah, S. (2018). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Rendahnya Motivasi Belajar Siswa Kelas XI. Jurnal At-Taqaddum, 10(1), 95–108.

Safitri, A., & Suharno, S. (2020). Budaya Siri'na Pacce Dan Sipakatau Dalam Interaksi Sosial Masyarakat Sulawesi Selatan. Jurnal Antropologi: Isu-Isu Sosial Budaya, 22(1), 102–111.

Suaila, A., & Krisnan, J. (2019). Menggali Kembali Peran Pancasila Sebagai Ideologi Bangsa Dan Dasar Negara Dalam Pembangunan Hukum Nasional Di Era Global. Law And Justice, 4(1), 46–55.

Tamboto, H. J. D., & Manongko, A. A. C. (2019). Model Pengentasan Kemiskinan Masyarakat Pesisir Berbasis Literasi Ekonomi Dan Modal Sosial. Makaria Waya.

Tjahjono, H., Suripin, S., & Kismartini, K. (2019). Analisis Spasial Risiko Longsoran Dan Pengelolaan Risiko Bencana Longsoran Berbasis Masyarakat Di Kota Semarang. School Of Postgraduate Studies.

Wahyudi, A., & Kusdarini, E. (N.D.). Jurnal Antropologi: Isu-Isu Sosial Budaya.

Yan, L., Hanson, G. H., & Indrawati, S. M. (2018). The Indonesian Economy: Trade And Industrial Policies. Taylor & Francis.