

The Community's Perception and Participation in the Project Plan for Merchant Arrangement and Visitor Parking at Borobudur Temple

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The Community's Perception and Participation in the Project Plan for Merchant Arrangement and Visitor Parking at Borobudur Temple

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objective: The perception and participation of the community are required for development to be successful. Perception and participation play critical roles in the regional development process. The goal of this study was to determine the community's perception and involvement in the Arrangement of Merchant and visitor parking in the Borobudur temple area. **Method:** Methods of mixed descriptive research. The study was carried out between March 25 and March 28, 2021. The respondent group was divided into three groups: the community living around the project plan (56 respondents), merchants in the Borobudur Temple tourism area (59 respondents), and landowners (35 respondents). **Result:** Based on the survey results, the community, in general, has a positive perception of the overall project plan, especially in the community groups/strata around the project (78.6 percent) and the landowners (96.7 percent). The public consultation activity held on Thursday, January 28, 2021, resulted in constructive suggestions and input. In the event, members of the Environmental Impact Analysis Commission were elected as community representatives, consisting of 8 representatives of merchants and 7 representatives of the surrounding community.

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Conclusion: Some people have a positive perception of the relocation project for the parking locations of merchants and visitors at Borobudur Temple, while those who have a negative perception get an understanding after participating in the socialization of the preparation of the Environmental Impact Analysis document.

Keywords: Borobudur temple; environmental impact analysis; EIA assessment commission; community participation; community perception; community involvement.

1. INTRODUCTION

Regulation No. 4 of 2021 of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia regarding the List of Businesses Required to Have Documents of Environmental Impact Analysis, Environmental Management Efforts, and Environmental Monitoring Efforts or a Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitor the Environment and directions from the Environment Agency of Magelang Regency Number 660.1/012/11/2021 dated January 5, 2021, regarding Letter of Direction and Screening of Environmental Documents, which states that the business plan and activities for structuring the trading and parking area by PT Taman Wisata Candi Borobudur are a land area of 10.74 Ha and building area of 39,967.76 m², it is obligatory to compile a document of Environmental Impact Analysis and piled at the planning [1] [2]. To be successful, the plan for structuring the merchant area and visitor parking area at Borobudur Temple requires the support, understanding, and harmonious perception of stakeholders and the surrounding community [3] [4]

Community participation in the implementation stages of development. The area structuring plan merchants and parking at Borobudur Temple is expected to be a driving force for the success of the program, and it is also hoped that if the community is actively involved in the implementation of development so that they will feel ownership. Communities will have more confidence in government development programs, if they participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring processes, they will develop a sense of ownership of development.[5] To achieve success in the development process, public participation is required. In other words, the community is the most important component of the development process. Furthermore, the primary goal of development is, of course, not for the government, but for the community, namely to create a prosperous, safe, comfortable, and orderly society.[6]

The perception and participation of the community are required for development to be successful. Perception and participation are two critical factors in the regional development process. According to several studies, individual perceptions are a determinant of social participation. Perception is the process of capturing the meaning of social objects and events that humans encounter in their surroundings. Each person has a unique perspective on reality.[7]

Participation in the community is viewed as a continuous two-way communication process. Similarly, when it comes to defining community participation in the development process. Participation in the development process is a form of communication between the government, as the policyholder, and the community, as the party directly affected by the policy.

The purpose of this study was to determine the perception and participation of the community in planning the project for the arrangement of the merchant area and visitor parking at Borobudur Temple.

2. METHODS

Methods of mixed descriptive research. The study was carried out between March 25 and March 28, 2021. The respondent group was divided into 3 groups, namely the community living around the project plan as many as 56 respondents (R-1), traders in the Borobudur Temple tourism area as many as 59 respondents (R-2), and land owners as many as 35 respondents (R-3). The boundaries of the social study are the space around the planned activity, which is the location for various social interactions that contain certain norms and values that have been determined (including social systems and structures) in accordance with the expected social processes and dynamics of a community group. as a result of business plans and/or activities, undergoes fundamental changes Based on this, the social boundaries in question are residential areas with

a radius of 200 meters in Borobudur Village (Kujon Hamlet, Sabrangrowo Hamlet, Maitan Hamlet, and Janan Hamlet) and Wringinputih Village (Kangan Hamlet), Borobudur District, Magelang Regency. Several public perceptions and attitudes toward the planned activities of Merchant and Parking Arrangement with a radius of 200 m can be explained based on the results of a survey conducted between March 25, 2021, and March 28, 2021. Perceptions of the plan for structuring merchant and parking areas in Kujon Hamlet, Borobudur Village, structured interviews/questionnaires to the community around the project plan [8], as many as 56 respondents (R-1), merchants in the Borobudur Temple tourist area as many as 59 respondents (R-2), and owners 35 respondents (R-3). Perception studies were conducted to determine the knowledge and adequacy of information about the planned activities; evaluation of job opportunities; project disruption evaluation; and evaluation of comfort disturbances.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The knowledge of the community, the adequacy of information on the activity plan, and the community's assessment of the activity plan cannot be separated from the knowledge and information they receive about the activity plan so as to create positive public perceptions [9]. The project of moving and structuring the location of merchants and parking lots for visitors to Borobudur Temple aims to realize a good and sustainable arrangement of merchants and parking lots, improve the image and economic value, and overcome the problems of carrying capacity and carrying capacity of merchants and parking in the Borobudur area. According to the survey results, the community was aware of the project plan; Research findings in each group of respondents are R-1 (80.4 percent), R-2 (88.1 percent), and R-3 (88.1 percent) (76.7 percent). The community obtained information from various sources, including informal information from other communities for communities around the project, and official information from PT Taman Wisata Candi Borobudur, Prambanan, and Ratu Boko (TWCBPR) and the Borobudur Village government for merchants and land owners.

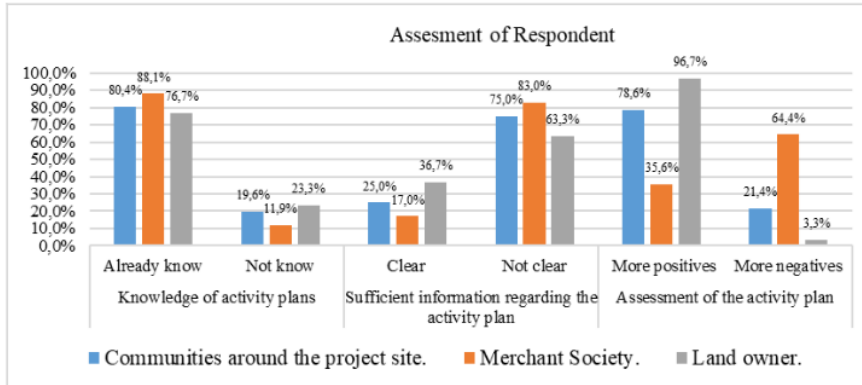
Community understanding and knowledge of the project plan for the arrangement of traders and visitor parking at Borobudur Temple: Understanding and knowledge of the planned activity have not been fully and

completely accepted. According to the results of the study on all respondents, who stated that the information was not clear 63.3 percent to 83 percent (Fig. 1). The ambiguous information is related to the following topics:

- a) Uncertainty about when the project will be implemented, as well as land acquisition for the Arrangement of merchants' premises and visitor parking areas
- b) Will fencing be installed when the project is completed, as it is related to access and exit for residents near the Borobudur temple, and will labor from the surrounding community be used when the project is completed?
- c) Some residents did not receive accurate information because there was no socialization about the impact of relocating merchants and visitor parking spaces..
- d) Some residents around Borobudur Temple only received incomplete information about the Arrangement project for the parking locations of merchants and visitors, so they did not get certainty.
- e) Some of the people in this project have not received information about the type of building to be built, its shape, its designation, and when the location of the traders is moved and the mechanism for moving them, and it is not clear how the layout of the location of the merchants with visitors and the location of the bus parking for visitors is not clear. Problems The distance between the new merchant's location and Borobudur temple, as well as the exit route for Borobudur temple visitors, have not been well communicated

Graph 1 depicts the results of respondents' evaluations of the existence of the project to relocate and restructure the location of merchants and parking for visitors to Borobudur Temple, as follows:

The community evaluates the activity plan based on the information it receives. If the community's knowledge and information is incomplete, it can lead to a negative assessment, and if the information received is biased, it will almost certainly lead to a negative public perception of the activity plan [10]. The interview results revealed that PT Taman Wisata Candi Borobudur, Prambanan, and Ratu Boko (TWCBPR) had carried out information dissemination or information about the planned activity, but socialization was deemed



Graph 1. The results of the respondent's assessment of the existence of a project of moving and structuring the location of merchants and visitor parking at the Borobudur temple

unclear by some communities surrounding the activity's location, namely merchants who would be relocated.. Despite the fact that the information is deemed unclear, the majority of the community has a positive perception of the overall project plan, particularly in the community groups/strata surrounding the project and the landowner community, where the average respondent with a positive perception is 78.6 percent for the community surrounding the project and 96.7 percent for landowners.

The following are the reasons respondents have a positive perception of the overall activity plan:

1. The new location of the merchants area will be more crowded, which will benefit the economy of merchants and the community around the project site, which in turn will increase regional and national income from the tourism sector.
2. The location of the Borobudur temple tourist area will be more organized, better and the arrangement of the merchant's location will be neater, the relocated merchants will get a more decent place and business facilities
3. The Borobudur temple tourism area will be developed towards the west side because the development to the east side is quite dense, resulting in a more balanced development of Borobudur temple tourism.

Indeed, negative perceptions of merchants who will be relocated are common in community groups. As many as 64.4 percent of merchant group respondents have a negative perception of the overall project plan, while only 35.6 percent

have a positive perception. Moving to a new location causes them to be concerned that their economic life will not be better than it is now, because the problem of structuring the location and placement of merchants has a significant impact on the merchant income. The reasons respondents have a negative perception of the overall activity plan are as follows:

1. Concerned that the merchants who will be relocated will be unable to obtain suitable business land because the relocation area is not in the merchant's area of origin; it is feared that
2. Concerned that merchants in the new location will receive fewer customers, and that buyers will be down. Revenue will be down. The situation must be adjusted.
3. Merchants who will be relocated believe that their new location will be farther away from their homes, so they are agitated.

3.1 Perceptions of Expanding Job and Business Opportunities

The investment will create employment and business opportunities and is a crucial factor for the continuity of the economic development process [11] [12]. The implementation of development activities for merchants and parking areas in Kujon Hamlet, Borobudur Village, including investment activities by PT Taman Wisata Candi Borobudur, Prambanan, and Ratu Boko (TWCBPR) and local governments, may have an impact on job and business opportunities. During construction and

operational activities, there will be labor recruitment activities that the surrounding community can use to find work. Furthermore, it will generate business opportunities for the surrounding community, such as the opening of a shop to meet the needs of workers. According to the findings of the social survey, the perception of increasing community employment and business opportunities toward the existence of project activities was quite positive. More information can be found in the image below (Fig. 2).

According to the results of Fig. 2, 58.9 percent of respondents stated that there would be job and business opportunities for the surrounding community during construction and operational activities. This is due to the fact that the project's implementation will necessitate a large enough workforce. However, 41.1 percent of respondents stated that the project activities will not provide job opportunities for the surrounding community because the skill specifications are not in line with the surrounding community. According to the findings of the interviews, the following are

the reasons given by the community is the community already has permanent jobs, so they will not take advantage of the available job opportunities because usually, the job opportunities available are for low-level workers, the local community lacks the skills that are required for the project and project implementers typically bring their own labor from the project as well as the qualifications that have been established.

3.2 Perception of Discomfort Caused by Project Implementation

Land preparation, mobilization of equipment and materials, as well as civil works are among the planned construction activities. Forecasts of disturbances that may occur during construction phase activities are identified is Reduced air quality as a result of increased dust particles; increased vibration and noise as a result of heavy equipment; Traffic disruptions caused by project vehicle activities, as well as the emergence of road damage caused by project vehicles (Fig. 3).

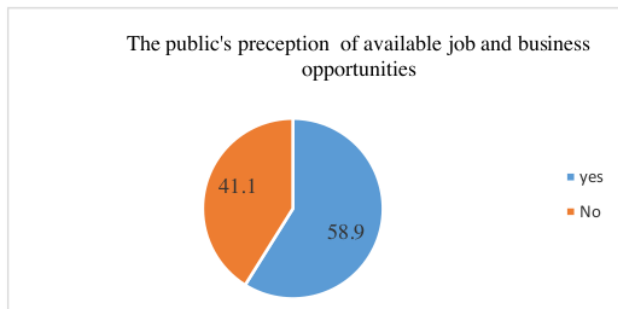


Fig. 2. The public's perception of available job and business opportunities

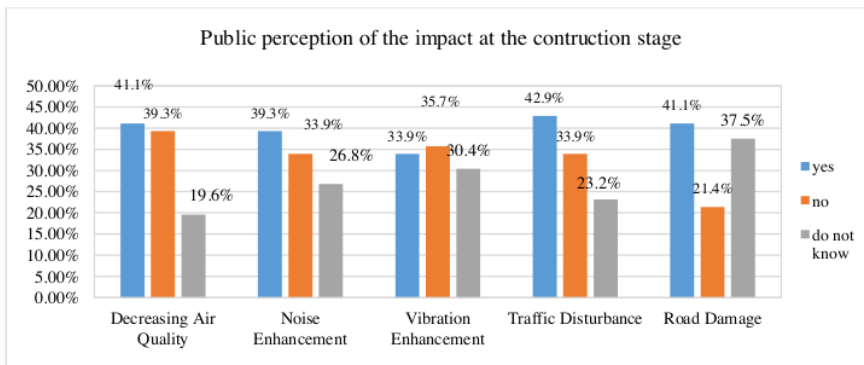


Fig. 3. Public perception of the impact at the construction stage

According to Fig.3, respondents perceive the impact of project activities as follows in general.

1. Impact on decreasing air quality; 41.1 percent respondents said the activity would have an impact on reducing air quality, 39.3 percent said it would not have an impact on reducing air quality, and 19.6 percent said they didn't know.
2. Impact of increased noise; 39.3 percent of respondents stated that the activity would have an impact on increasing noise, 33.9 percent stated that it would not have an impact on increasing noise, and 26.8 percent stated that they did not know.
3. The impact of increased vibration, 33.9 percent of respondents said the activity would have an increased impact of vibration, 35.7 percent said they did not have an impact on increasing vibration, and 30.4 percent said they didn't know.
4. The impact of traffic disruptions, as many as 42.9 percent of respondents stated that the activity would have an impact on traffic disturbances, 33.9 percent stated that they

would not have an impact on traffic disturbances, and 23.2 percent stated that they did not know.

5. Impact on road damage; 41.1 percent of respondents said the activity would have an impact on road damage, 21.4 percent said it would not have an impact on road damage, and 37.5 percent said they didn't know.

Merchants Perceptions About the relocation of trading places and visitor parking lots to the New Location: According to the survey results, many respondents expressed concern over the planned relocation to a new location, especially among merchants; Additional information is provided in Fig. 4.

According to the diagram above, as many as 72.9 percent of merchant respondents expressed concern about the plan to relocate to a new location/kiosk. While the remaining 27.1 percent stated that they were not concerned. As a result, there are a large number of merchants who are concerned about relocating to new locations.

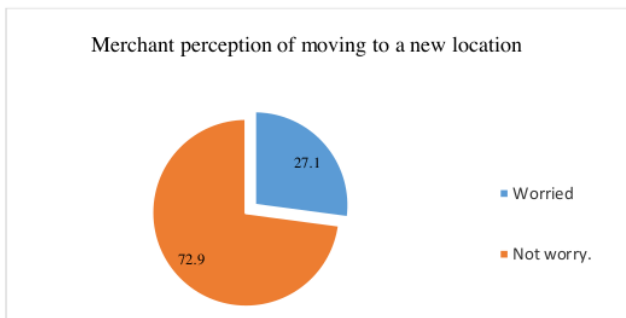


Fig. 4. Merchant perceptions of moving to a new location

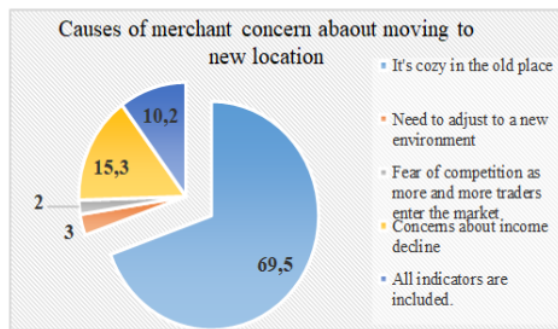


Fig. 5. Causes of merchant concerns about moving to new locations

The most common reasons are that they are comfortable in their current location (the existing kiosk) and are concerned that their income will decrease. According to interviews with merchants, they objected to being placed on the first and second floors of a new location because it was a new business location, and all merchants would be integrated in one high-rise building

3.3 Perceptions of Disturbance in Worship Convenience

There are places of worship in the form of mosques, Islamic boarding schools, and madrasas adjacent to the project plan location. Many community religious activities take place in these locations, and it is feared that they will interfere with community worship, school, and Islamic boarding school activities, as follows:

According to Fig. 6, the majority of respondents as 83.9 percent stated that tourism activities did not interfere with people's ability to worship comfortably. Nonetheless, 16.1 percent of respondents reported that it caused disruption.

3.4 Community Perceptions of Project Activities Affecting the Status of Community-Owned Land

The relocation of merchants and parking areas for Borobudur Temple visitors to a new location necessitates the purchase of a large plot of land, some of which is owned by residents. In this regard, it is necessary to first examine the status of land ownership, the form of the land, the value of the land's benefits, and the perception of the land's owners when the land is to be used. The specifications are as follows:

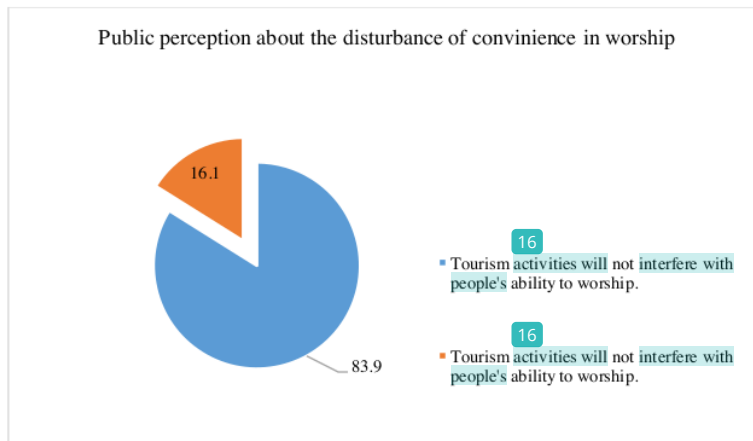
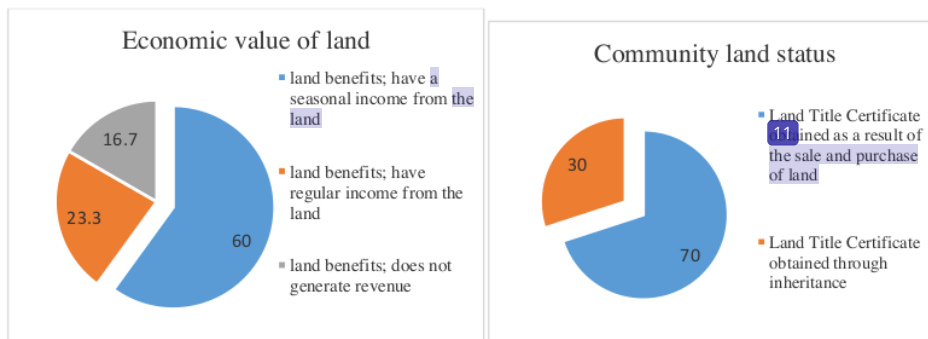


Fig. 6. Community perceptions of worship convenience disruptions caused by project operations



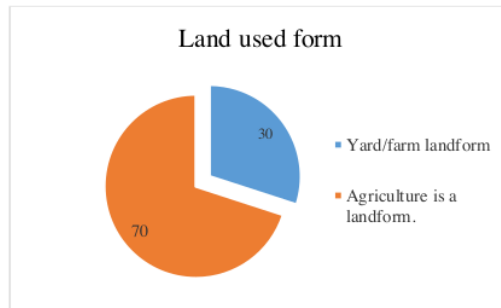


Fig. 7. Ownership status and value of community land use

According to Fig. 7, the status of community-owned land used for projects is generally inherited land with a Certificate of Ownership (as much as 70%) and as much as 30% is a Certificate of Ownership obtained through buying and selling. While agricultural land (70 percent) and yards/gardens are the most common types of land (30 percent). For 60% of respondents, the current economic benefits are seasonal income from land, fixed monthly income (23.3%), and 16.7% are not yielding. People are generally concerned about land acquisition plans because it is difficult to find replacement

acquisition plan, while 46.7 percent of respondents said they were not concerned. While landowners are generally restless (26.7 percent of respondents), this is due to the difficulty in finding replacement land. Furthermore, 10% of respondents stated that land has significant social value for the owner. According to the previous data, the majority of the land ownership status was inherited from their parents. As many as 10% of respondents stated that they had never been consulted about land acquisition plans, so they were uneasy. However, in general, 93.3 percent of respondents agree that the land will be used for state-owned projects, while only 6.7 percent disagree.

According to Fig. 8, show that 53.3 percent of respondents were concerned about the land

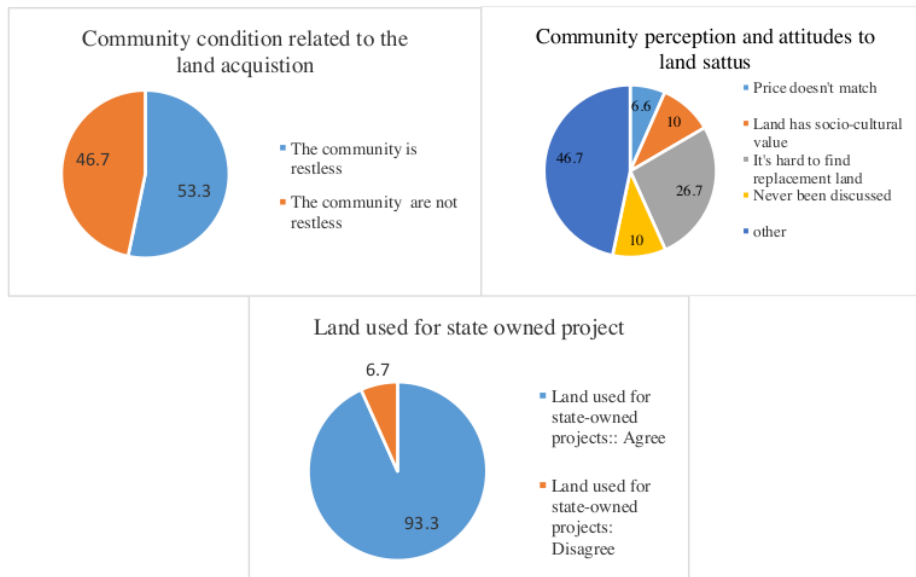


Fig. 8. Community perceptions and attitudes against land acquisition activities

Many landowners receive income from the results of land compensation when land acquisition is carried out with compensation in accordance with the agreement. It is possible that people's behavior will change in this context. This shift in behavior is due to how people perceive the money from land compensation, and there are even difficulties in finding replacement land. Some of the social phenomena of the community that have emerged, for example, the community's behavior becoming consumptive as a result of a significant increase in income. In relation to this, the survey results show a similar phenomenon, as shown in Fig. 9.

Based on Fig. 9, it shows that respondents in general (33.3 percent) stated that they would use it to buy new land as a replacement, 30% of respondents did not have a plan so they saved first in the bank, 10% of respondents said they

would use it to open a business, 10% of respondents stated that it was distributed directly to heirs, and 10% of respondents stated that it was for family education costs. If we look at the various plans of land owners, it turns out that none of the respondents are willing to use the money from land acquisition for consumption.

3.5 People's Attitudes toward the Activity Plan

Following the various perceptions discussed above, the community's attitude toward the planned activity must be described. People's attitudes emerge as a result of community perception, so a positive perception can lead to a positive attitude. According to the survey results, the community, in general, is supportive of the project plan. The diagram below depicts this:

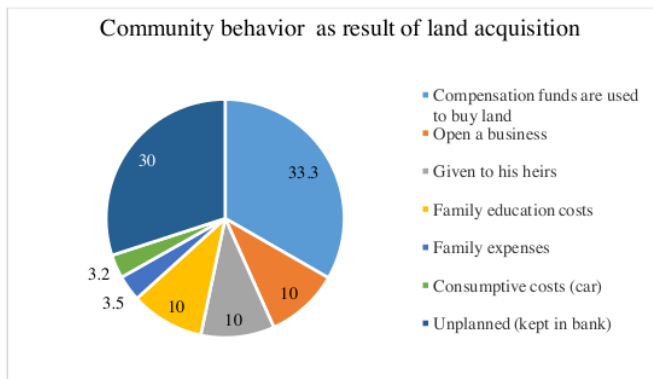


Fig. 9. Community behavior as a result of land acquisition

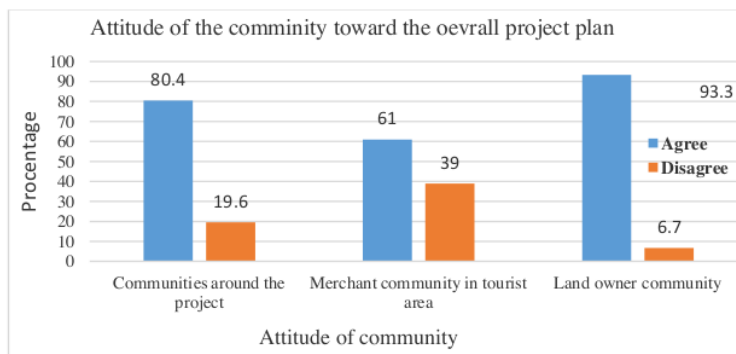


Fig. 10. People's attitudes toward the activity plan

The merchant community has the most negative attitudes toward the project plan as a whole, with 61 percent disagreeing and 39 percent agreeing. Meanwhile, community groups near the project site and landowner communities in general (80.4 percent and 93.3 percent of respondents, respectively) supported the overall project plan. The reasons why respondents agreed to the project plan were generally stated as follows: the project was a state project for the betterment of the nation, realizing that tourist areas should be organized to make merchants tidier, for the public interest even though they were impacted. Meanwhile, the reason for the community's disapproval of the project plan, which is generally from the merchant group, stated that 62.7 percent of merchant respondents stated that merchants' interests had not been adequately accommodated, and 37.3 percent of merchant respondents stated that this project would not change current conditions.

Participation of the community in the relocation of the project and the arrangement of merchant areas and visitor parking at Borobudur Temple [13].

Announcements of business plans and/or activities in the context of the EIA study were published on page 2 of the Kedaulatan Rakyat newspaper on Wednesday, January 20, 2021. Announcements were also posted in a number of locations, including the project plan location in Kujon Hamlet, the Borobudur Village Office, the Borobudur District Office, and the Magelang Regency Environmental Service Office.

The public consultation activity will take place on Thursday, January 28, 2021, at the Borobudur Village Hall. The public consultation was carried out in two (two) face-to-face sessions while still following health protocols, such as requiring all participants to wear masks, wash hands and use hand sanitizers before entering the room, setting a minimum sitting distance of one meter (physical distancing), and refraining from activities. eat and drink in the meeting room. Session 1 (one) of public consultation begins at 09.00 WIB, and session 2 (two) public consultation begins at 13.00 Western Indonesian Time.

Participants in the first session of the public consultation included representatives from PT Taman Wisata Candi Borobudur Prambanan and Ratu Boko (Persero), the Borobudur Conservation Center, the Office of Highways

and Human Settlements, Central Java Province, and the Provincial Public Works-Housing and Settlement Service, as well as the Environment Service. Magelang Regency Public Works and Spatial Planning, Magelang Regency Transportation Service, Magelang Regency Tourism, Youth and Sports Office, Trade and Cooperatives Agency, Magelang Regency, Magelang Regency Regional Development Planning Agency, Borobudur sector police, Military District Command borobudur, Wringinputih sub-district and village government representatives, Trade association representatives, non-governmental organizations, and consultants preparing the Environmental Impact Analysis: PT. Adi Pranata Pranaya.

Participants in the public consultation event in session 2 came from PT Taman Wisata Candi Borobudur Prambanan and Ratu Boko (Persero) as the activity plan's initiators, the Head of Borobudur Village, the Head of Wringinputih Village, representatives of the community that are expected to be affected, and Consultants preparing the Environmental Impact Analysis: PT. Adi Pranata Pranata [14] According to the Regulation of the State Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Indonesia No. 17 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for Community Involvement in the Environmental Impact Analysis Process and Environmental Permits Guidelines for community involvement in the analysis process regarding environmental impacts and environmental permits, its implementation must include the community in the EIA preparation process and process environmental permit [15].

The purpose, objectives, and uses of the activity, the planned activities to be carried out, and the potential impacts are all explained at the public consultation event. Public consultations not only provide the community with broader information about the planned activity, but also gather information about field conditions or suggestions, opinions, and responses from the community, such as problems that arise as a result of the project's existence, as well as suggestions and expectations of the community related to the planned activity. Additionally, pamphlets or brochures were distributed to meeting attendees.[16] [17]. Based on the implementation of the public consultations in session-1 and session-2, obtained from Suggestions of Opinions and Responses

regarding descriptive information about the state of the surrounding environment, concerns about environmental changes that may occur, expectations about environmental improvement or welfare as a result of the planned activity, as well as suggestions for opinions and expectations about environmental improvement or welfare as a result of the plan.

On Thursday, January 28, 2021, the people who attended chose and agreed on a community representative who would later sit as a member of the EIA Assessment Commission. The elected community representatives are: representatives from eight merchants and seven representatives from the surrounding community. The assessment of the environmental impact analysis document will be carried out by an appraisal official or a commission for assessing the environmental impact analysis, including representatives from the affected community, according to Government Regulation number 27 1999 concerning Impact Analysis Environment.[18]

3.6 Directives for Environmental Management and Monitoring

The initiator of the Amdal study on the Plan for Arrangement of Merchants and Parking Areas in Kujon Hamlet, Borobudur Village, Borobudur District, Magelang Regency determined the location, use of equipment, capacity, technical specifications of business facilities and/or activities, which can increase public trust and support the smooth activity or project. Socialization and solutions to negative perceptions can be reduced by managing potential impacts through environmental management directives and environmental monitoring while applying environmental protection and management principles and taking into account the best available technology. The best available technology is the best environmental management option that the initiator must implement to mitigate the impacts that may occur as a result of the project activities to be carried out [19] Further research will be conducted on various possible environmental impact management options based on a holistic evaluation, including the availability of the best available technology, the initiator's ability to implement the best achievable technology, and the relevance of the available management options to local conditions [20]. Based on the findings of this research, it is possible to develop directions for environmental management and

monitoring, which will be the basis for the preparation of environmental management and monitoring plan documents, in the form of an environmental management and monitoring matrix [21] (Annex 1)

4. CONCLUSION

The majority of the community, particularly the community groups surrounding the project and the landowners, have a positive perception of the overall project plan; however, the socialization conducted by PT Taman Wisata Candi Borobudur, Prambanan, and Ratu Boko (TWCBPR) did not appear to be going well enough. The environmental impact analysis consultant followed up on the socialization by involving the affected community in collaboration with interested stakeholders and local government, so that the community was well-informed about the project plan. Affected communities are involved in the preparation of the environmental impact analysis, and community representatives are even chosen as Commission members to assess the environmental impact analysis document.

The community's perception of the opening of job opportunities and business opportunities in the community is positive (58.9 percent), the perception of land acquisition shows that 93 percent of respondents agree that the land will be used for state-owned projects, and the perception of the impact of disturbance on the comfort of worship and negative socio-cultural activities shows that it is not disturbed (16.1 percent).

Perceptions of the impact of project activities during the construction and operational stages revealed negative perceptions, including a decrease in air quality (41.1 percent), the impact of an increase in noise (39.3 percent), the impact of an increase in vibration (33.9 percent), the impact of increased traffic disturbances (42.9 percent), and the impact of concerns about relocation plans to new locations/kiosks (72.9 percent).

Negative perceptions can be reduced by explaining during the socialization by the EIA consultant about the environmental management and monitoring directions that must be followed during the construction and operational stages of the plan for moving and structuring visitor parking locations and structuring the location of traders in the Borobudur temple area.

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DISCLAIMER

The products employed in this study are routinely and often used in our field of study and country. There is no conflict of interest between the writers and makers of the products because we do not plan to use them as a means of pursuing legal action, but rather to further knowledge. Furthermore, the research was not supported by the production firm, but rather by the writers' own efforts.

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DATA AVAILABILITY

All relevant data has been built with supporting file information. This research will assist researchers in identifying critical areas related to Community Perception and Participation in the Merchants and Visitor Parking Arrangement Project Plan at Borobudur Temple.

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CONSENT

As per international standard or university standard, respondents' written consent has been collected and preserved by the author(s).

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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ANNEXTURE

Annex 1. Environmental Management and Monitoring Guidelines for the Pre-Construction Stage

No.	Environmental Impact Management	The Source of the Impact	Environmental Management Success Indicators	Environmental Management Instructions	Environmental Monitoring Instructions
1.	People's perceptions and attitudes change.	Organizing Activities	<p>a. The community/respondents gave more than 50% positive responses to the planned activity.</p> <p>b. There were no community conflicts related to the activity planning that resulted in the rejection of the activity plan.</p>	<p>a. Establish communication with the local government, particularly Borobudur Village, about the community's reaction to business plans and/or activities.</p> <p>b. Participate in efforts to resolve social issues related to business plans and/or activities.</p> <p>c. Conducting socialization with the affected communities about the planned implementation time of construction activities prior to the start of the construction phase.</p>	<p>1. Data collection methods include conducting observations, distributing questionnaires, and/or conducting interviews related to the implementation of the socialization of the activity plan, which includes:</p> <p>a. The level of clarity with which the affected community received information about the activity plan.</p> <p>b. Interaction with affected communities.</p> <p>2. Method of analysis: Descriptive qualitative analysis</p>
2.	Public unrest	Acquisition of land	<p>a. Communities/respondents who gave positive responses to land acquisition activities in excess of 50%.</p> <p>b. There were no community conflicts related to land acquisition that resulted in the rejection of the process.</p>	<p>a. Conducting community socialization and providing clear and transparent information about land acquisition activities.</p> <p>b. Freeing all land, if any land remains after land acquisition that cannot be used economically.</p> <p>c. Provide clear and direct information on the implementation of land acquisition to the community that owns the land.</p> <p>d. Complete land acquisition</p>	<p>1. Data collection methods include conducting observations, distributing questionnaires, and/or conducting interviews related to land acquisition implementation, which include:</p> <p>a) The land acquisition process complies with all applicable regulations.</p> <p>b) Compensation consultations are being carried out.</p> <p>c) Participation of the landowner community.</p> <p>d) Implementation of community-</p>

No.	Environmental Impact Management	The Source of the Impact	Environmental Management Success Indicators	Environmental Management Instructions	Environmental Monitoring Instructions
			<p>on time and in accordance with the schedule communicated to the community.</p> <p>c. Involving the landowner community, as well as community leaders, in all stages of land acquisition, such as planning, preparation, implementation, and results in submission..</p>	<p>f. Engaging in deliberation with landowners to determine compensation, including the amount of compensation value and the form of compensation.</p> <p>g. Compensation is paid directly to the community that owns the land.</p> <p>h. Coordinate with the authorities if the community or certain parties are disputing land.</p> <p>i. Coordinate with Magelang's Regent.</p> <p>j. Working with the Borobudur Village Government to coordinate</p>	<p>wide problem-solving initiatives.</p> <p>e) Participation and coordination with relevant agencies</p>
3.	Change of land ownership,	Acquisition of land	Compensation is provided in accordance with the agreement in the compensation minutes.	<p>a) Execution of compensation assessment/assessment, which includes: land, aboveground and underground space, buildings, plants, land-related objects, and</p>	<p>a. Data collection methods include conducting observations, distributing questionnaires, and/or conducting interviews related to land acquisition implementation, which include:</p>

No. Environmental Impact Management	The Source of the Impact	Environmental Management Success Indicators	Environmental Management Instructions	Environmental Monitoring Instructions
4.	Changes in income	Acquisition of land	<p>losses that can be assessed.</p> <p>b) Replace the land in accordance with the results of the official report's deliberation on the form and amount of compensation.</p> <p>c) Involving the landowner's community and community leaders in all stages of land acquisition, including planning, preparation, implementation, and results in delivery.</p> <p>d) Compensation is paid directly to the landowners' community, in collaboration with the Magelang Regent and the Borobudur Village Government Borobudur..</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The land acquisition process complies with all applicable regulations. 2. Compensation consultations are being carried out. 3. Participation of the landowner community. 4. Refund payment losses in accordance with the agreement's minutes. 5. Making use of compensation funds. 6. Collaboration and collaboration with relevant agencies. b. Analysis method: Qualitative descriptive analysis
4.	Changes in income	Acquisition of land	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Replace the land in accordance with the findings of the official report's deliberation on the form and amount of compensation. b. Involving the community that owns the land, as well as community leaders, in all stages of land acquisition, including planning, preparation, implementation, and results delivery. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Methods of data collection include conducting observations, distributing questionnaires, and/or conducting interviews related to land acquisition implementation, which includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The land acquisition process is in accordance with applicable regulations. b. Conducting compensation consultations. c. Involvement of the landowner

No.	Environmental Impact Management	The Source of the Impact	Environmental Management Success Indicators	Environmental Management Instructions	Environmental Monitoring Instructions
				<p>c. Compensation is paid directly to the landowner's community.</p> <p>d. Follow applicable regulations in carrying out the stages of land acquisition for community-owned land and government-owned land/assets.</p> <p>e. Collaborate with the Magelang Regent and the Borobudur Village Government.</p>	<p>community</p> <p>d. Collaboration and coordination with relevant agencies.</p> <p>2. Method of analysis: Qualitative descriptive analysis</p>
5.	Changes in people's behavior	Acquisition of land	<p>a) Provision of compensation money in accordance with the agreement in the minutes of compensation.</p> <p>b) Utilization of compensation money.</p>	<p>a) Replace the land in accordance with the results of the official report's deliberation on the form and amount of compensation.</p> <p>b) Involving the community who owns the land and community leaders in all stages of land acquisition, including c) planning, preparation, implementation, and results in delivery.</p> <p>c) Compensation is paid directly to the community that owns the land.</p> <p>d) In accordance with applicable regulations, carry out the stages of land acquisition for community-owned land and government-owned land/assets.</p>	<p>1. Data collection methods include conducting observations, distributing questionnaires, and/or conducting interviews related to land acquisition implementation, which include:</p> <p>a. The land acquisition process is in accordance with applicable regulations.</p> <p>b. Implementation of compensation consultation</p> <p>c. Participation of the landowner community.</p> <p>d. Socialization and/or counseling on how to spend compensation money.</p> <p>e. Participation and coordination with related agencies.</p> <p>2. Method of analysis: Qualitative descriptive analysis</p>

No. Environmental Impact Management	The Source of the Impact	Environmental Management Success Indicators	Environmental Management Instructions	Environmental Monitoring Instructions
6.	Social conflict is on the rise. Acquisition of land	<p>a. The process of implementing land acquisition in accordance with applicable regulations.</p> <p>b. Communities/respondents who gave more than 50% positive responses to land acquisition activities.</p> <p>c. There were no community conflicts related to land acquisition which led to the rejection of the land acquisition process.</p>	<p>e) Socialization and counseling regarding the wise use of compensation money.</p> <p>a. Carry out land acquisition activities by deliberation and consensus based on mutual respect for the rights and obligations of each party.</p> <p>b. Resolve problems by involving community leaders, ulama, and/or government officials in the mediation process.</p> <p>c. Implementing CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) programs that are tailored to the needs of the community.</p> <p>d. Involvement of relevant agencies in Magelang Regency.</p> <p>e. Coordinate with the Regent of Magelang and the Borobudur Village Government.</p>	<p>a. Data collection methods: conducting observations and/or distributing questionnaires and/or conducting interviews related to land acquisition implementation, which include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The land acquisition process complies with all applicable regulations. 2. Compensation consultations are being carried out. 3. Participation of the landowner community. 4. Implementation of community-wide problem-solving initiatives. 5. Collaboration and collaboration with relevant agencies. <p>b. Method of analysis: Qualitative descriptive analysis</p>
7.	Changes in people's perceptions and attitudes Acquisition of land	<p>a. The process of carrying out land acquisition in accordance with applicable regulations.</p> <p>b. Communities/respondents who gave more than 50% positive responses to land acquisition activities.</p> <p>c. There were no community conflicts related to the land acquisition process.</p>	<p>a. The process of carrying out land acquisition in accordance with applicable regulations.</p> <p>b. Communities/respondents who gave more than 50% positive responses to land acquisition activities.</p> <p>c. There were no community conflicts related to the land acquisition that resulted in the</p>	<p>1. Data collection methods include conducting observations, distributing questionnaires, and/or conducting interviews related to land acquisition implementation, which include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The land acquisition process is in accordance with applicable regulations. b. Compensation deliberation

No. Environmental Impact Management	The Source of the Impact	Environmental Management Success Indicators	Environmental Management Instructions	Environmental Monitoring Instructions
		<p>acquisition that resulted in the rejection of the land acquisition process.</p> <p>d. Referring to Government Regulation Number 19 of 2021 Concerning the Implementation of Land Procurement for Development in the Public Interest</p> <p>e. Referring to Government Regulations No. 27 of 2014 and No. 28 of 2020 on State/Regional Property Management</p>	<p>rejection of the land acquisition process.</p> <p>d. Referring to Government Regulation Number 19 of 2021 Concerning the Implementation of Land Procurement for Development in the Public Interest</p> <p>e. Conducting deliberation to determine compensation with landowners regarding the amount of compensation value and the form of compensation.</p> <p>f. Compensation payments are made directly to the community that owns the land.</p> <p>g. Coordinate with the authorities if there is land disputed by the community or certain parties.</p> <p>h. Coordinate with the Regent of Magelang.</p> <p>i. Coordination of State/Regional Property Management with the Borobudur Village Government.</p>	<p>implementation</p> <p>c. Participation of the landowner community.</p> <p>d. Participation of local community leaders.</p> <p>e. Troubleshooting and problem-solving in the community.</p> <p>f. Collaboration and coordination with relevant agencies.</p> <p>2. Analytical method: qualitative descriptive analysis</p>

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