









1st Sustainability International Conference Equitable Environment and Resource Management for Poverty Alleviation 15-17th November 2022

CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

AWARDS THIS CERTIFICATE TO

GM. Adhyanggono, SS, MA, PhD

IN RECOGNITION OF PARTICIPATION IN THE CONFERENCE AS

PLENARY SPEAKER

Acting Duties of The Head of Regional Development Planning Agency

Ir. Agung Tejo Prabowo, MM

Vice Rector for Innovation, Research, and Publication

Robertus Setiawan Aji, N, ST, MComIT., Ph.D

1st Sustainability International Conference Equitable Environment and Resource Management for Poverty Alleviation SCU, Semarang, 15-17th November 2022, Indonesia





Local Traditions in Question: the Anthropocenic Burden of *Ujungan* and *Cowongan*

G.M. Adhyanggono, PhD.
Associate Professor in Film and Literary Criticism
Faculty of Language and Art, SCU



exploratory Research on Water Lore-themed Rituals, Folk-beliefs, and Performing Arts in Central Java



Environmental Humanities (EH)

Image credited: https://eurasiaconferences. com/events/spain/2022/en vironmental-and-earthsciences/



Exploratory Research

on Water Lore-themed Rituals, Folk-beliefs, and Performing Arts in Central Java

Research Methodology

- ✓ Nature: exploratory
- ✓ Paradigm: interpretive-constructivist
- ✓ Design: qualitative
- ✓ Methods: ethnographic fieldwork and library research
- ✓ Instruments: observation, interview, and document analysis

Premise

To a certain degree, local traditions demonstrate their concerns and awareness of respecting nature contextually.

Conducted

November 2021 - June 2022.



Exploratory Research

on Water Lore-themed Rituals, Folk-beliefs, and Performing Arts in Central Java

Some of the findings suggest that:

- ✓ *Ujungan* is a high-context tradition conveying itself in two forms: the 'sacred' and the 'profane' rituals. The latter serves as a tourist attraction.
- ✓ Cowongan is a low-context tradition serving more as the sacred than the profane.
- ✓ Both traditions relate to the practice of rain-making or raincalling rituals.
- ✓ Yet, they are different in nature as *Ujungan* seems to be highly engineered socially, while *Cowongan* runs in a relatively private domain.

A further question to raise

Can the basic motive for these traditions to sustain be purely based on rain-calling alone, or any other else, in the context of their locality (environment)?

Origin - the environmental movement in the 1960s and 1970s (Hubbell and Ryan, 2022, p. 1)

EH "resists a view of the world that divides nature from humankind, weaving social, cultural, and ecological concerns together into a tapestry" (Hubbell and Ryan, 2022, p. 4).

"EH studies the natural world, environmental problems, and what "a good life" means for all living beings through the arts and humanities approaches" (Hubbell and Ryan, 2022, p. 5).



Environmental Humanities (EH)

Image credited: https://eurasiaconferences. com/events/spain/2022/en vironmental-and-earthsciences/

EH is not an academic discipline, but a field of study attempting to integrate different disciplines sharing a focus on the natural world and environmental issues (Hubbell and Ryan, 2022, p. 6; see also Heise, Christensen, and Niemann, 2017; Rose, et.al, 2012).

Three characteristics of EH:

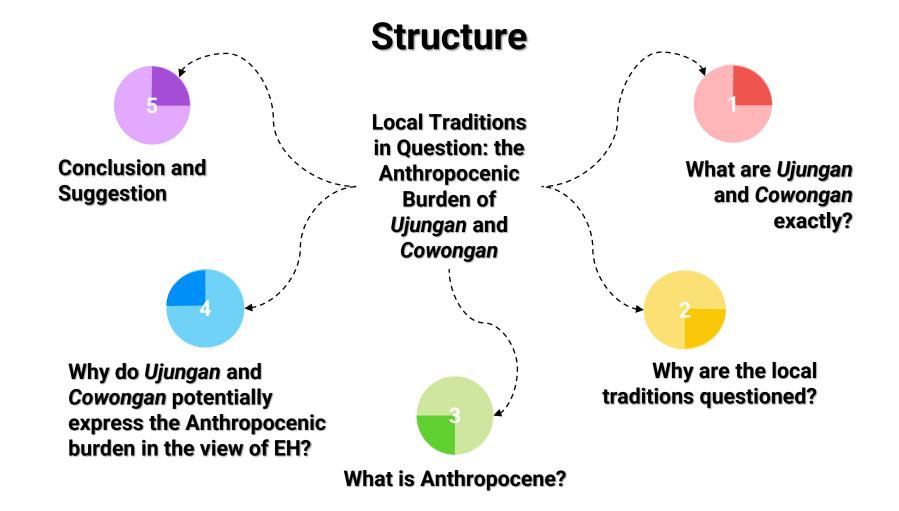
- Discipline-crossing
- Boundary-defying
- Policy-focused

(Emmet and Nye, 2017; Hubbell and Ryan, 2022)



Environmental Humanities (EH)

Image credited: https://eurasiaconferences. com/events/spain/2022/en vironmental-and-earthsciences/





What are *Ujungan* and *Cowongan* exactly?



Ujungan

Illustration, a courtesy: https://www.youtube.com/watch? v=WN0FnDXPIDw rain-calling/rain-making tradition of Gumelem Wetan Village, in the form of rattan duels

a severe drought

traditional farmers with the traditional method

meticulously organized, involving a lot of people and offerings to prepare a high-context ritual/ tradition based on Simms dan Stephens, M. (2011)

What are Ujungan and Cowongan exactly?



Cowongan

Illustration, a courtesy: https://www.youtube.com/watch? v=MM9q2y-k10k rain-calling/rain-making tradition of Plana Village

a severe drought

farming communities in Plana

private domain and less complicated in preparation and offerings compared to *Ujungan* a lowcontext ritual/ tradition based on Simms dan Stephens, M. (2011)

Why are the local traditions questioned?



Environmental Humanities (EH)

Image credited: https://eurasiaconferences. com/events/spain/2022/en vironmental-and-earthsciences/





Ujungan

Illustration, a courtesy: https://www.youtube.com/watch? v=WN0FnDXPIDw



Cowongan

Illustration, a courtesy: https://www.youtube.com/watch? v=MM9q2y-k10k

The absence of knowledge about the local philosophy and values regarding the significance of water from the active bearers of the traditions, except for the practical use of water (personal communication, November 2021 and March 2022)



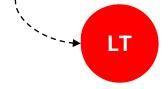
Why are the local traditions questioned?

EH +---

"Traditional ecological knowledge, as a system, links sophisticated philosophies with practical measures as a means to mediate and moderate human interactions with ancestral landscapes" (Bruchac, 2020).

Why does this matter?

The absence of knowledge about the local philosophy and values regarding the significance of water from the active bearers of *Ujungan* and Cowongan, except for the practical use of water (personal communication, November 2021 and March 2022)

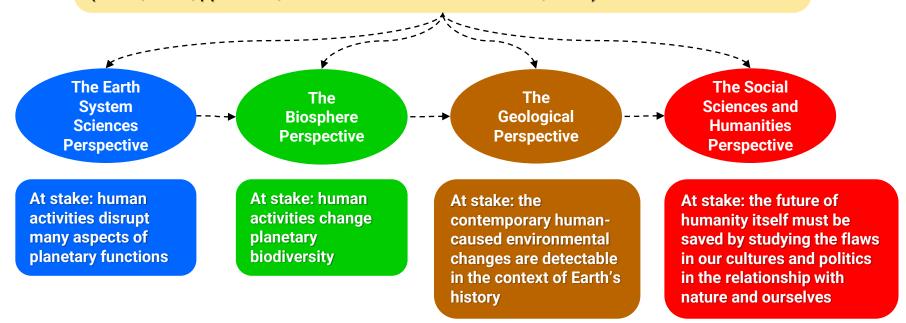


Active bearers of the tradition should be knowledgeable and master the nuts and bolts of their traditional knowledge (factual data, beliefs/values, and practices) (Niles, 1999; Pentikainen, 2011; Bruchac, 2020).



What is Anthropocene?

The concept viewing that the human-dominated age has fundamentally caused the shifts in the relationship between humans and nature, which requires humans' attempts to re-examine and re-position the role of humanity in the natural world (Malhi, 2017, pp. 81-82; see also Crutzen and Stoermer, 2000).





Why do *Ujungan* and *Cowongan* potentially express the Anthropocenic burden in the view of EH?

an ironic situation

indigenous/local ecological knowledge and cultures

loss of collective memory

understanding and dealing with the natural world

re-study them

(Rose and Libby, 2000; Rose et.al, 2012; Shaffer, 2017; Adriani and Supriyatna, 2019; Arista, 2020; Bruchac 2020).

'Anthropocenic burden' – why?

The water lore-based living traditions of *Ujungan* and *Cowongan* provide little access to be used as the device to reconstruct the philosophical teachings on water via rainmaking/rain-calling rituals

The absence of knowledge about the local philosophy and values regarding the significance of water from the active bearers of Ujungan and Cowongan, except for the practical use of water (personal communication, November 2021 and March 2022).



Conclusion and Suggestion

What appears to be nature-oriented local traditions do not always embody ecological knowledge in nature.

Ujungan and Cowongan more importantly articulate the need for human survival before nature.

The anthropocenic burden of *Ujungan* and *Cowongan* is the result of the ironic situation, the gap between the environmental humanities perspective and the traditions praxis.

Further concrete actions to preserve the traditions are necessitated.

Stakeholders (tradition bearers, government, the general public, and academia) need to have collaborative efforts to make further reasoning, policy-making, appreciation, and studies on ecological local knowledge and cultures.

- Adriani, M. A. D. R., & Supriatna, N. (2019). Indonesian Local Wisdom in Environmental Sustainability in the Era of Industrial Revolution 4.0. *Proceeding The 4th International Seminar on Social Studies and History Education (ISSSHE)* 2019, 168–177. http://repository.upi.edu/47321/14/SPS_PRO_PIPS_ISSSHE_2019_Muhammad Arya Dwiki Ressa Adriani_Nana Supriatna.pdf
- Arista, H. D. (2020). Utilization of Local Cultural and Environmental Potential As a Source of Learning Indonesian in a. *Journal of Innovative Studies on Character and Education*, *4*(1), 56–69. http://iscjournal.com/index.php/isce
- Bruchac, M. M. (2020). Indigenous Knowledge and Traditional Knowledge. In *Encyclopedia of Global Archaeology* (Issue 2014, pp. 5686–5696). Springer Science and Business Media. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-30018-0_10
- Crutzen, P. J., & Stoermer, E. F. (2000). The "Anthropocene." Global Change Newsletter: The International Geosphere–Biosphere Programme (IGBP): A Study of Global Change of the International Council for Science (ICSU), 41, 17–18. https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-409548-9.10614-1

- Emmett, R. S., & Nye, D. E. (2017). The Environmental Humanities A Critical Introduction. The MIT Press.
- Heise, U. K., Christensen, J., & Niemann, M. (Eds.). (2017). The Routledge Companion to the Environmental Humanities. In *The Routledge Companion to the Environmental Humanities* (1st ed.). Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315766355-58
- Hubbell, J. A., & Ryan, J. C. (2022). Introduction to the Environmental Humanities. In *Introduction to the Environmental Humanities* (1st ed.). Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781351200356
- Malhi, Y. (2017). The Concept of the Anthropocene. *Annual Review of Environment and Resources*, 42(1), 77–104. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-environ-102016-060854
- Niles, J. D. (1999). Homo Narrans. In *The Poetics and Anthropology of Oral Literature*. University of Pennsylvania Press. https://doi.org/doi:10.9783/9780812202953.173
- Pentikainen, J. (2011). Tradition Bearer. In *FOLKLORE: AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BELIEFS, CUSTOMS, TALES, MUSIC, AND ART* (2nd ed., pp. 1205–1206). ABC-CLIO, LLC.

- Rose, D. B., & Libby, R. (2000). The Ecological Humanities in Action: An Invitation. *Australian Humanities Review*, 1–5. http://australianhumanitiesreview.org/
- Rose, D. B., van Dooren, T., Chrulew, M., Cooke, S., Kearnes, M., & O'Gorman, E. (2012). Thinking Through the Environment, Unsettling the Humanities. *Environmental Humanities*, 1(1), 1–5. https://doi.org/10.1215/22011919-3609940
- Shaffer, L. (2017). Rain Rituals as a Barometer of Vulnerability in an Uncertain Climate. *Journal of Ecological Anthropology*, 19(1), 1–17. https://doi.org/10.5038/2162-4593.19.1.1228
- Sims, M. C., & Stephens, M. (2011). Living Folklore: An Introduction to the Study of People and Their Traditions. In *Utah State University*. Utah State University Press.
- Sutoris, P. (2021, October 26). What Anthropocene means for social sciences, humanities. *University World News: The Global Window on Higher Education*, 1–2. https://www.universityworldnews.com/post.php?story=20211026084708937

Weblinks

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MM9q2y-k10k

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WN0FnDXPIDw

https://eurasiaconferences.com/events/spain/2022/environmental-and-earth-sciences/

Thank You

05/SIC-LoI/IX/2022 Semarang, 15th September 2022

LETTER OF INVITATION AS PLENNARY SPEAKER

Dear GM. Adhyanggono, SS, MA, PhD

Dean, Faculty of Language and Arts, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Indonesia

The Research and Community Service Centre of Soegijapranata Catholic University in conjunction with the Regional Planning Agency of Central Java, and the National Research and Innovation Agency of Indonesia is planning to hold its 1st Sustainability International Conference (SIC) on the 15-17th of November 2022 with the theme on Equitable Environment and Resource Management for Poverty Alleviation. The four main aspects offered in the conference will deal with the development of (1) a Balanced environment, (2) Communities and Well-Being, (3) Circular Economy, and (4) Technology.

We believe your academic qualifications and outstanding research experience on the theme: **Communities and Well-Being** is a great asset for this conference. Thus, we invite you as one of our Plennary Speakers. As seen enclosed, we have scheduled you to deliver your talk on Wednesday, 15th November 2022.

Enclosed is also our poster, which lists the conference's aims and topics, and our website is addressed at http://sic.unika.ac.id to give you further clarifications on the conference. To complete the website, please send us your CV, and inform us of your presentation's title by returning to us the Letter of Agreement enclosed to sic@unika.ac.id. If your PPT and the full paper are already available, we would appreciate your sending them to http://conference.unika.ac.id/index.php/sic/sic2022 soon.

Thank you beforehand for your kind cooperation. We greatly look forward to greeting you soon in Semarang, Indonesia!

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Ekawati Marhaenny Dukut

(1st SIC chairperson)



Name

LETTER OF AGREEMENT

With regards to the Research and Community Service Centre of Soegijapranata Catholic University, which collaborates with the Regional Planning Agency of Central Java, and the National Development Planning for Population and Manpower of Indonesia, which will hold its

1st Sustainability International Conference (SIC) on the 15-17th of November 2022 with the theme on Equitable Environment and Resource Management for Poverty Alleviation, I, the undersigned,

Name	:
Department	:
Faculty	:
University	:
City, Country	:
email	:
cell phone	:
possible presentation tit Please see enclosed also t	nmittee by accepting the invitation as KEYNOTE Speaker with a le on:
	signature
	Name















Circular Economy

a. Rural development and poverty eradication
lises of economic development strategy

Technology

Conference dates (hybrid): Onsite Semarana tour:

24 oct - 24 Nov 2022 15 - 16 Nov 2022 17 Nov 2022

PUBLICATIONS: Scopus/WoS Indexed proceedings Q1-Q4 & S1-S2 journals

ISBN e-book chapters

0340 340

https://sic.unika.ac.id/ Registration bit.ly/SIC2022-Reg









A. Rationale

The global Covid-19 pandemic has impacted all aspects of urban and rural areas. Based on World Bank Data in 2020, the poverty level of the world experiences an increase for the first time in over 20 years. About 100 million people are currently living in poverty. In addition to the global pandemic, overpopulation also adds up to the amount of poverty. As a response to those issues, there is a need to control the number of poverties by arranging some sustainable development programs that are based on the 17 points of UN's Sustainable Development Goals: (1) No poverty, (2) Zero hunger, (3) Good Health and Well-Being, (4) Quality Education, (5) Gender Equality, (6) Clean Water and Sanitation, (7) Affordable and Clean Energy, (8) Decent Work and Economic Growth, (9) Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure, (10) Reduced Inequalities, (11) Sustainable Cities and Communities, (12) Responsible Consumption and Production, (13) Climate Action, (14) Life Below Water, (15) Life on Land, (16) Peace, Justice, and Strong Institution: and (17) Partnership for the Goals. With these goals in mind, it becomes necessary to organize an international seminar to disseminate, discuss and develop sustainable programs that can:

- a. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- b. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
- c. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- d. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- e. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- f. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- g. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
- h. Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all

B. Theme:

Equitable Environment and Resource Management for Poverty Alleviation

C. Focus and Scope:

The 1st Sustainability International Conference (SIC) has 4 main aspects to offer, they are the development for:

1. Balanced Environment

- a. Inclusive and sustainable growth of the environment
- b. Pollution/ emission/ environmental contamination/ carbon footprint
- c. Climate change/ ecological system/ green infrastructure/ spatial planning
- d. Waste/ energy/ agricultural/ natural resource (infrastructure)
- e. Public policy/ conservation development/ equitable placemaking
- f. Management improvement of water and other natural resources

2. Communities and Well-Being

- a. Human prosperity and social health (including stunting and humanitarian programs)
- b. Human nutrition/public health/ food security and safety/ resilience/ quality of life
- c. Community development/ participatory planning/ gender mainstreaming
- d. Local culture/ environmental psychology/ environmental behavioral upgrading
- e. Public communication/ education
- f. Empowerment of people living in poverty



3. Circular Economy

- a. Rural development and poverty eradication
- b. Best practices of economic development strategy
- c. Innovations for fast-growing economy
- d. Growth of recycle/ blue economy/ green economy/ value chain/ digital economy
- e. Resource productivity & innovation/ sustainable business model
- f. Sustainable products/ consumers education
- g. Develop and implement rapid and sustained growth policies and programs
- h. Engagement in business trades as a path out of poverty

4. Technology

- a. Recent updates on environmental technology for sustainability
- b. Recent updates on community and well-being technology
- c. Recent updates on circular economy technology
- d. Recent access to technology and innovation with affordable energy resources
- e. Best practices on digital technology divide

D. Objectives

The 1st Sustainability International Conference (SSIC) with the theme on Equitable Environment and Resource Management for Poverty Alleviation organized by Central Java's Agency of Regional Development (Bappeda-Jateng) & Research and Community Service Centre (LPPM) of Soegijapranata Catholic University aims to respond to the global poverty issues which are related to the 3 Pillars of Sustainability: (1) Environmental Pillar: Recent updates or developing new technology that reduces environmental effect related to the carbon footprint of developing area, (2) Social Pillar: Initiatives promoting the well-being, health, and safety of communities, (3) Economic Pillar: Initiatives that ensure businesses and development can thrive while making these long-term positive impacts.

E. Important Dates

Call for participants : 20 Jul - 10 Nov 2022 Call for presenters : 20 Jul - 20 Oct 2022

Registration, abstract submission for paper & poster presenters: 20 Jul - 30 Oct 2022

LoA for abstract acceptance : 22 Aug – 24 Oct 2022

Deadline for Youtube PPT link & poster submission : 30 Oct 2022

Full paper submission for journals/ proceedings/ e-book chapters : 24 Oct – 24 Nov 2022

Conference dates (hybrid) : 15-16 Nov 2022 Offsite Semarang city tour : 17 Nov 2022

Presentation time:

Invited Plenary speakers have 30 minutes each Parallel speakers have 15 minutes each

REGISTRATION is at bit.ly/SIC2022-Reg; WEBSITE address is at http://sic.unika.ac.id
Youtube video of PPT link & Full paper is uploaded in http://conference.unika.ac.id/index.php/sic/sic2022



TUESDAY, 15 NOVEMBER 2022

	1020BM1 10 MOVEMBER 2022
08:30 - 09:00	Re-registration
09:00 - 09:05	Opening & Prayer: MC
09:05 - 09:10	Indonesian National Anthem
09:10 - 09:20	Entertainment from Kembang Taru
09:20 - 09:30	Speech by Dr. Dra. Ekawati Marhaenny Dukut, M.Hum (1st SIC Chief Committee)
09:30 - 09:40	Speech by Ir. Agung Tejo Prabowo, MM (Head of Regional Development Planning Agency of Central Java)/ Bappeda Jateng
09:40 - 09:50	Speech by Dr. Ferdinandus Hindiarto, SPsi, MSi (Rector of SCU)
09:50 -10:00	Keynote Speech and Opening by H. Ganjar Pranowo, S.H., M.I.P. (Governor of Central Java)
10:00 - 10:15	Video Trailer from SCU & Regional Development Planning Agency of Central Java
	Plenary session 1
10.15 - 10.30	Introduction by the Moderator
10:30 - 11:00	Kevin A. Henderson (Director of Digital Content & Programming, United Board, New York, USA)
11:00 - 11:30	Dr. Laksana Tri Handoko, MSc (Head of National Research and Innovation Agency)/ BRIN
11:30 - 12:00 12:00 - 13.00	GM. Adhyanggono, SS, MA, PhD (Dean, Faculty of Language and Arts, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Indonesia) Questions & Answers led by Moderator
13.00 - 14.00	Lunch Break
14:00 - 14:15	Entertainment from FLAcoustic
14:15 - 14:30	Parallel sessions preparation
14:30 - 17:30	Parallel sessions
	WEDNESDAY, 16 NOVEMBER 2022
08:00 - 08:30	Pre-registration
08:30 - 09:00	Opening and Prayer
09:00 - 09:15	Video Trailer from SCU & Regional Development Planning Agency of Central Java
09:15 - 09:25	Entertainment from Gratia Choir
09:25 - 09:35	Speech by R. Setiawan Aji Nugroho, ST, MComp IT, PhD (Vice Rector for Innovation, Research & Development, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Indonesia)
09:35 - 09:45	Video Trailer from SCU & Regional Development Planning Agency of Central Java



Plenary session 2

09:45 - 10.00	Introduction from the Moderator
10:00 - 10:30	Prof. Dr. Ir. Harold Krikke (Professor in Closed Loop Supply Chains, Faculty of Management, Science & Technology, Open Universiteit, Nederland)
10:30 - 11:00	Drs. Pungky Sumadi, MCP, PhD (Deputy of Population and Employment in the National Development Planning Agency)/ BAPPENAS
11:00 - 11:30	Prof. Dr. Ir. Budi Widianarko, M.Sc. (Professor of Environmental Toxicology, Faculty of Agricultural Technology, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Indonesia)
11:00- 11:45	Questions & Answers led by the Moderator
11:45 - 12:15	Coffee Break
12:15 - 12:30	Entertainment from FLAcoustic
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch Break
13:30- 17:30	Parallel sessions
	THURSDAY, 17 NOVEMBER 2022
06:00 - 14:00	Onsite Tour: Gedong Songo, Cilosia, Eling Bening