

# UMY Magz

## SERVING THE NATION

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the Komunitas Rumah Baca

KKN 3T: Serving the Nation  
in the State Border

The Untold Story of Genesia:  
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Kokoda, A Nomadic Tribe  
in a Modern Era

'Bioskop Keliling' and  
Film Literacy

**UMY Mengabdi**

1<sup>st</sup> Edition | Sept 2020



**UMY**  
UNIVERSITAS  
MUHAMMADIYAH  
YOGYAKARTA

Unggul & Islami

# UMY Magz

1st Edition | Sept. 2020

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## Editorial Greetings

# Serving the Nation



**UMY**  
UNIVERSITAS  
MUHAMMADIYAH  
YOGYAKARTA

Unggul & Islami

Assalamualaikum wr. wb.

Praise be to Allah SWT who has bestowed His gifts on all of us; Our greetings to our beloved Prophet Muhammad SAW, whose grace made it so that UMY magazine can be re-published.

In the previous edition, UMY magazine was known as INSIDE, an annual publication that provides information regarding the activities and achievements of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. Starting from this issue, INSIDE is renamed to UMY Magz. This new name is chosen as it captures the character that shows the identity of the institution. It carries the same vision, and UMY Magz will become a medium for UMY to convey its credentials which are manifested in its activities.

This year's issue of UMY Magz focuses on community service activities carried out by the university community, both lecturers and students; also the services carried out by UMY itself as a response to the needs of the community, especially during the pandemic. This editorial is brought up as a form of appreciation to the university community and also to the ranks of leaders who have dedicated themselves to society.

Hopefully, the readers will benefit and be inspired by the service activities that have been written in this edition of UMY Magz. Have a nice reading.

Wassalamualaikum wr. wb.

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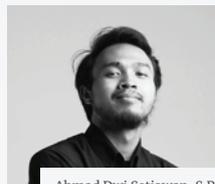
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## Lecturer Profile

### David Effendi

Lecturer of Governmental Studies of UMY  
Chairman of Serikat Taman Pustaka  
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Founder of Rumah Baca Komunitas

**“DAVID:  
REJUVENATE  
THE KOMUNITAS  
RUMAH BACA”**



**“Books are windows to the world.”** We have been familiar with that saying. Reading enables us to know the world, gain a myriad of new knowledge, and shape our personal habits and tendencies. Indeed, we will benefit much from reading as improving quality of our knowledge and personality.

Unfortunately, according to a survey by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 2016, Indonesian people had a low interest in reading. Thus, it is essential to fighting for the literacy of the Indonesian people and encouraging them to be keen on reading. Being fond of reading, people will be more likely to explore information and



be able to use it to become empowered. Although the government has implemented a School Literacy Movement (GLS) and National Literacy Movement (GLN) to increase literacy of the Indonesian people, there is also a need for grassroots movements to promote reading interest to the people.

That is what a lecturer of Governmental Studies of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY) David Efendi, S.IP., M.A. campaigns for. He actively contributes to raise the people's literacy by performing community service programs focusing on a literacy field.

Literacy has always been David's passion for a long time, shown by his founding of Rumah Baca Komunitas (RBK) in 2011. David conducted several activities that focused on increasing public access to books in

several regions from Aceh to Papua. When interviewed on Thursday (23/1) at a reference room of Governmental Studies of UMY, David enthusiastically shared his experience during a literacy-based community service program with the RBK.

Even before he founded the RBK, David has loved literature since junior high school. He started a bulletin board in his junior high and senior high school. When he continued his higher education at Universitas Gadjah Mada, he was involved in a student press organization, Balairung Press. In addition to journalism, David also trained teachers and students to write scientific works. "After I graduated, I looked at my collection of books and talked to myself what I had to do with those books. Then, I thought of transforming my house into a public space for the local children and students to read and hold discussions. After one year, we named the community Rumah Baca Komunitas," told the UMY lecturer, who was born in 1983.

His passion in literacy-based community service continued when he received a scholarship to study at University of Hawai'i at Manoa, the United States in 2010–2012. Before he received the scholarship, David wrote an essay regarding his involvement in literacy through his experience of distributing books to students and teachers of Muhammadiyah and public schools outside Java. That essay helped David to get the scholarship. The 37-year-old lecturer, then, told us his struggles to establish the RBK. In 2011, David turned his rented house into a reading space for people surrounding. Afterwards, he hosted events such as RBK on the street, literacy camp, eco-literacy, and discussion.

After being a lecturer of UMY, David gained support from UMY lectures and students to continue his passion through a university community service program. The circumstance made his love for literacy increase. The RBK is now managed by 5-10 people and has permanent activists who have joined the community for at least a year. Indeed, some of UMY students and lecturers assist programs at the RBK. In 2018, this community also cooperated with the Office of Research, Publication, and Community Service (LP3M) of UMY to formally conduct a community service program (KKN). "My involvement in the world of writing and books has made me eager to perform community service in literacy," he stated.



David Effendi

## It All Commenced from the Concern of Book Access in Yogyakarta

Dressed in plaid shirt and black trousers, David enthusiastically told why he was driven to devote himself to spreading literacy in Indonesia. His interest in writing and concern about book access in Yogyakarta are his motives to get engaged in a realm of literacy. He always found issues of book access in Yogyakarta even though the region has an adequate number of local libraries and publishers providing a lot of books. At the beginning of the RBK establishment, he visited villages where many people inquired whether or not they could borrow a book and bring it home because the book was expensive. This question broke the literacy activist's heart. Inequality occurred in Yogyakarta that many villagers could afford books still thought that books are something luxurious.

The condition also happened when David and his RBK team organized a three-day literacy camp with elementary students of SD Muhammadiyah Paliyan, Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta. David mentioned that the students never found books triggering their interest in reading. They have only ever read government-issued textbooks. Thus, when he and his team opened a library corner during the camp, the students felt as if they found long lost treasure.

“From there, we see that books can be beneficial for children. It can help them go on adventures, hone their imagination, and be more creative. Then, I thought “This case happened in Yogyakarta, but what about other regions? How do people read books in regions where books are inaccessible? Apparently high-quality books are still a luxury item for children,” he stated seriously.

David also concerned with uneven book distribution and relatively high price of books in Indonesia. Those concerns encouraged him - and the RBK to send books to several regions in or outside of Java. From 2012 to 2019, the community has managed to spread 40.000 books throughout Indonesia.

## It's not about Interest in Literacy, but It Is about Broader Access

According to [kompas.com](http://kompas.com), in 2016 UNESCO conducted research on “The World's Most Literate Nations.” It showed that 61 countries still had low reading habit, and Indonesia placed 60. The fact motivated David to be more consistent in devoting himself in literature movement. However, he thought that Indonesia needs to address the matter of access to books before increasing interest in literacy. Improving literacy in Indonesia involves even book distribution, book price subsidies, and high-quality book donation to school libraries.

“I would like to state that it is better to do something first before blaming public for low interest in literacy because we have never attempted to discover why it ensued. The government has not sincerely given us access to high-quality as they only require students to focus on accomplishing their studies. Have they asked the elementary school students if books in their library are interesting? During my visits to schools, I often listened to principals telling that their school library was nothing more than a storage room with boring books which most of them were only textbooks sent from Jakarta,” he narrated.

Furthermore, David conveyed that the low interest in reading is due to limited book access. The problem is that there is no large-scale distribution of quality books in community. The government should provide a higher national budget for education to improve the quality of reading in schools and villages. Instead of only criticizing, David took concrete actions. When the government library was closed, the community library still remained open. He initiated a street library movement in Yogyakarta, and continued that concept in many locations as South Bangka, Lampung, Makassar, Pare-Pare, Papua and Buru Island. This literacy spirit was also well received by UMY that contributed to supply books in Kokoda, Papua through a community service program for 3T areas (the outermost, frontier, and underdeveloped areas). Those tangible actions are an answer to reading interest issues. To strengthen the literacy movement, he also traveled to many regions to build networks dedicated to empowering literacy activist groups and to establish reading communities in several areas including Aceh, West Sumatra, Riau, Bengkulu, Lampung, Metro Lampung and Pesisir-West Lampung. David also promoted this spirit in almost all regions of Java as Jember, Lamongan, Bojonegoro, Banten, Banjarnegara, Boyolali, Solo, Blora.

Besides, David has taken part in Serikat Taman Pustaka Muhammadiyah/Muhammadiyah Library Union (STPM). This organization aims to boost literacy in schools, universities, public communities, and Muhammadiyah services such as hospitals. "Through the STPM, I encourage teachers of elementary, junior high, senior high, and boarding schools to name their

libraries to make them more endearing. This has shown significant change in Sleman and Surabaya. It is a simple way to motivate my fellow teachers to start placing libraries next to or across their mosques, to promote related activities. You should know that libraries are the heart of civilization. A library and a mosque can be located in the same area so that, after we pray, we can spend our time in the library," stated David, who is also the Chairman of the STPM.

At the end of his interview, David shared his hopes for public literacy. The literacy movement may habituate people to read in both public and formal spaces. For instance, he undertakes the Rumah Baca on the Street program Sunday mornings at Alun-Alun Kidul, Yogyakarta. The program opens public access to reading and allows them to borrow books in public spaces so they get familiar with book, and books will no longer be a luxury item for the public. David also wished that the literacy movement could connect many activists, writers, publishers, and readers. The RBK becomes a place to reinforce and support literacy movement in Indonesia. It is also addressed to create public trust that it exists a community which enables public to borrow books as many as they want and to return the books whenever it is. He would also like to point out that, in the current era when people tend to distrust one another and be more selfish and individualistic, they could develop good social values through books. (sofia)





# KKN 3T: SERVING THE NATION IN THE STATE BORDER



**UMY regularly holds three types of the KKN for students**, namely regular KKN, International KKN, and 3T Independent KKN. The 3T Independent KKN focuses on community empowerment in the Frontier, Disadvantaged and Outermost (3T) areas of Indonesia. One of the locations where UMY students conducted their KKN was Sebatik District, Nunukan Regency, Kalimantan Utara which was located next to the neighboring country, Malaysia.



A community service (KKN) is an activity representing missions of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY) to increase human dignity in an effort to strengthen the values of humanity and civilization; and to perform education, research and community development professionally. Both of the missions illustrate how UMY trains and facilitates young generations (students) in developing their empathy and awareness of the state of Indonesian people.

The 3T KKN carried out in Sebatik was different from the other two types in terms of the participant recruitment and KKN activities. In October 2015, a student community called the Generasi Bakti Negeri (GBN) prepared a community service in Sebatik. For five years, the GBN has now successfully conducted a sustainable Saudara Sebatik project. For two months each year, the GBN undertook the community service in Sebatik to assist people to solve issues which only happened in a border area.



## From Education to Creative Economic Development

The community service in Sebatik is more than just to meet the compulsory credits that students have to fulfil, but it is more to a contribution of UMY to enhance quality of education, nationalism, and economy of the people. For one reason, Sebatik is located far from a city, in a border of two countries so that it needs more attention from policy makers and many parties including educational institutions. UMY believes that educational institutions should contribute to resolving problems of Indonesian people living in a border area, and the community service is one of the efforts.

During the community service, UMY does not merely concern with one village. In 2015, the GBN served in the village of Masbul, District of Sebatik Tengah, and succeed to conduct a program, namely Desa Bersinar (Bersih Narkoba) – a drug-free community. The GBN and UMY recognized that a border area is a place for illegal drug trade so that they conducted a program that could serve as a preventive program and could help the people to know dangers of drugs.

In 2016, the second generation of the GBN of UMY carried out the community service at the two other villages, namely Ajikuning Village and Sungai Limau Village. They concentrated on educational issues.

Education is a vital component of the life of people, but unfortunately proper education is not yet for everyone due to the limitations. The inadequate educational facilities, then, render people less aware of the significance of education.

Sungai Limau has one unique elementary school namely Tapal Batas School, located in the border between Indonesia and Malaysia. To reach the school, teachers and students must pass through quite difficult terrain with uneven ground. Classrooms at Tapal Batas School were made of wood, and the dormitory was also erected in the school area. The dorm was built because most of the students were children of Indonesian Workers (TKI) working in Malaysia so that their children stayed in the dorm. The establishment of this school was the idea of a midwife named Suraidah who was very concerned about education in the border area.

At the Tapal Batas School, Sungai Limau Village, the GBN helped the teaching and learning process by teaching several subjects such as Mathematics, English, Natural Sciences, and Social Sciences. The GBN members taught two to three times a week, and sometimes they stayed overnight in the dormitory. During their stay there, they tried to build good interaction with teachers and students. This demonstrated that UMY's expectation to raise students' care and awareness of the community, particularly people in a border area, was achieved.

The other problem that the community faced was the inadequate electrical facilities around the Tapal Batas School. The residents only used solar panel power as a source of lighting, which could not function if the stored energy was used up. Therefore, it was not uncommon that the road to the Tapal Batas School was very dark at night and the GBN team did not have any choice but spend the night at the school. The infrastructure issue requires attention not only from educational institutions but also the central government so that the community could have adequate facilities, good human resources, proper education, and appropriate school buildings.

The efforts of the GBN successfully shifted people's views on education. Parents began to expect their children to get the highest education possible and did not hesitate to send their children to pursue their education outside Sebatik or even to Java. For instance, Syikin Mardin from Sungai Limau Village, Sebatik Tengah District who is currently studying at Department of Islamic Communication and Broadcasting of UMY batch 2016. He mentioned that one of the reasons encouraging him to leave Sebatik and being a student of UMY the impression left by students performing the community service in Sebatik. Now, there are about 70 Sebatik students in Yogyakarta, and they form an association called the Sebatik-Yogyakarta Student Association (HKMS).

"The presence of the GBN team in Sebatik really helped the community and motivated children to pursue their education. Since the community service was undertaken in Sebatik by the GBN, many students have gone to Java. Indeed, the GBN could perform the community service better than other previous institutions," expressed Syikin in an online interview.

"Before the GBN came to Sebatik, the students were reluctant to study in Java because they did not know the Javanese environment. Most of them preferred to go to Makassar. After they started to know Java from the stories shared by the GBN team, many students have gone to Java, and their parent's mindset has also changed," he added.

In 2017, the third GBN generation performed the community service in the three villages, and their focus was to engage a youth organization of Sebatik in creative economy. The organization, named KartaGarudaDsl (Karta Garuda Desa Sungai Limau), was a medium to develop their area. They actively promoted some activities regarding village potential development, a drug-free community, and the creative economy.

The next GBN generations moved their focus on Sebatik Barat for the next three following years. Nevertheless, even though they lived in Sebatik Barat and it took two hours to get Sungai Limau from their homestay in Setabu Village – Sebatik Barat, they remained to visit the Tapal Batas School. The GBN generations sustain the community service until now. The last community service was performed by the GBN of 2019.

Furthermore, the GBN always maintains good relationships with Sebatik people and leaves great trails although the community service ends. The team expects that the people can prolong the community service activities to improve education, nationalism, economic independence, and creative economy in the villages.



## Sebatik for GBN of 2019

The community service in Sebatik has impacted not only the local community but also the students associated in the GBN. Muhammad Isa Anshari, a student of Economic Sciences Department, Faculty of Economics and Business joined the 2019 Sebatik community service with 38 other students from various faculties, shared his experiences during the two-month community service, village potentials, uniqueness, and interactions with the people of Sebatik Tengah and Barat.

“We undertook the community service in Sebatik Barat. Broadly speaking, our activities during the community service were not much different from previous ones conducted in Sebatik Tengah, which were aimed at solving issues of education, nationalism and the creative economy,” said Isa, who was also the chief of the 2019 GBN.

“There were several aspects that were empowered in Sebatik Barat, especially in the field of creative economy. We focused on the development of commodities yielding Bulatik products (Sebatik Pepper Powder) in Bambang Village, Sebatik Barat District and Soka Crab Cultivation in Liangbunyu Village. Besides, we improved a tourism site by coloring bridges in mangrove areas in Setabu Village with an expectation that it could attract tourists,” he continued.

One of the most impressive community service activities for Isa was the Sebatik Festival (SSF) held when the service was coming to the end. The GBN displayed products as the results of the two-month community service, and introduced all cultures in Indonesia to promote nationalism in the festival which commonly was organized for one to two days. During the festival, the Sebatik people could

mingle with the students, and this event could build a close relationship between Sebatik people and UMY.

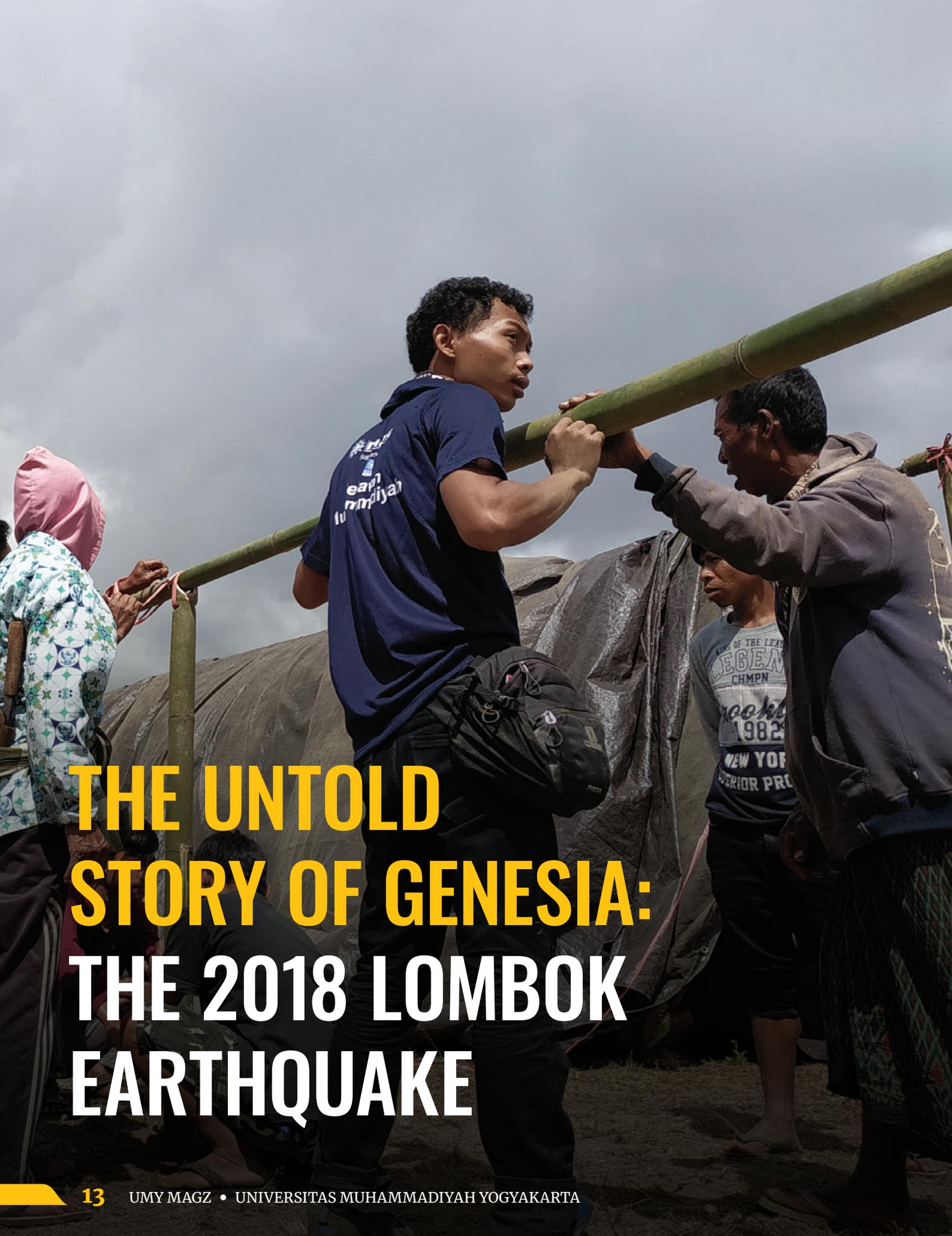
The festival impressed the Sebatik people. “Actually several other universities also conducted a community service program in Sebatik, but the residents always waited for students of UMY. The people warmly welcomed us since they contended that we behaved well, left an urban lifestyle in the term of how to communicate, and how we could mingle with them. They saw UMY bringing great impacts because the GBN generations always resulted excellent activities. They hoped that a relationship between Sebatik people and UMY could always be maintained well. We, the GBN, were highly appreciated there since we got involved in village activities,” expressed Isa.

Besides, Sebatik students who are studying in Yogyakarta, expected that alumni of the GBN could preserve the relationship with the Sebatik people. “We hope that the GBN of UMY can get closer, serve wholeheartedly, and share the love. We also wish that this friendship can be expanded as interweaving a relationship with not only Sebatik people during the community service but also Sebatik students in Yogyakarta. Thus, the GBN can motivate us to serve the community and to pursue our education. Lastly, we the Sebatik students in Yogyakarta would like to thank the GBN teams for their devotion. Hopefully a slogan of ‘Saudara’ (brothers) was not only a slogan, but they can internalize the meaning on their heart,” wished Syikin Mardin. (Hbb)



“ The presence of the GBN team in Sebatik really helped the community and motivated children to pursue their education. Since the community service was undertaken in Sebatik by the BGN, many students have gone to Java. Indeed, the GBN could perform the community service better than other previous institutions,”

- **Syikin Mardikin**  
(UMY Students from Sebatik)



# THE UNTOLD STORY OF GENESIA: THE 2018 LOMBOK EARTHQUAKE

**An expanse of rice fields** forming a near-perfect checkerboard pattern astonished us, a team of Generasi Indonesia (Genesis) Mengabdi #3 of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY). The neatly arranged hills spoiled our weary eyes after having a two-day-and-night trip from Yogyakarta to the village of Sajang, Sembalun, East Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara. We had to take a bus twice to a strait between Bali and Lombok. When we arrived at the port of Lombok, the journey continued along the hilly roads which are quite far from the city center.

With funds we collected from our university subsidy and proceeds of selling food, donation clothes, and merchandise, we were finally able to set foot in the village of Sajang. What we did was more than just a vacation. We had a mission, to devote ourselves to the villagers of Sajang, Sembalun, East Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara, included in a category of 3T areas (the outermost, frontier, and under-developed areas).

Performing a two-month community service program, the team attempted to give their best to resolve issues confronted by people in Sembalun. Even though the area possessed many agricultural communities, problems in other field remained existing.

A majority of Sembalun people worked as farmers and breeders. They took care of fields and livestock from dawn to dusk until they overlook education. Many 6th grade students could not read and write. In addition, the condition of schools and learning facilities were still very poor. Honorary teachers at an

elementary school, SD Al-Amanah Islamic Elementary School in Bawak Nao Karya were struggling for their living. They were willing to study at the school even though they were supposed to farm.

In the first week of our arrival at the community service location, we tried to get to know and be closer to the locals. We helped them taking care of their village, cleaned a mosque, played soccer with children in the field, searched for firewood with the locals, and visited an elementary school. In the following week, we began to deliver an activity plan for a two-month community service program.

“ **The moment, indeed, got us closer, but we had to return to our post. As we walked, the wind outside the house seemed to blow unusually hard. Some animals also seemed to have escaped from their leashes, anxiously running in front of our post as if they were warning us something.** ”

Conducted in the evening in front of the terrace of one of the youth leaders in Karya, with antique petroleum lights illuminating every corner of the terrace and a simple meal, we proposed the plan which focused on education because of the poor condition of the school and the availability of honorary teachers. The moment, indeed, got us closer, but we had to return to our post. As we walked, the wind outside the house seemed to blow unusually hard. Some animals also seemed to have escaped from their leashes, anxiously running in front of our post as if they were warning us something.



**“ In the morning, as we slept on the foot of Mount Rinjani, a magnitude 6.4 earthquake became our alarm. Perhaps last night’s incident was nature’s warning for this massive earthquake.**

All residents rushed out of the house to save themselves and dragged their family members from the ruins of their houses while shouting "Allahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar!". They sobbed and prayed for God's protection. Meanwhile, the elders and village leaders were busy going from house to house to see if there were citizens in the crumbling houses.

Because of the earthquake, buildings collapsed and many houses cracked. At that time, no casualties were found, and only a few people suffered minor injuries. As an initial response, residents were immediately directed to the field to gather and built emergency tents for temporary shelters and the injured were given first aid until help arrived. Even before the panic disappeared, the latest information came that there would be aftershocks within a few hours after the first earthquake. People were asked not to return home until the situation was completely safe. Getting panicked, worried and sad because their houses were wrecked, the people and the Genesia team worked to help one another. While the men looked for bamboo to set up emergency tents, the women was building emergency kitchens for cooking. It was an atmosphere that we had never seen before, a strong sense of kinship amid the threat of an earthquake. We truly believed that everything God bestows on us must have

reasons, and maybe that was how God taught us a lesson.

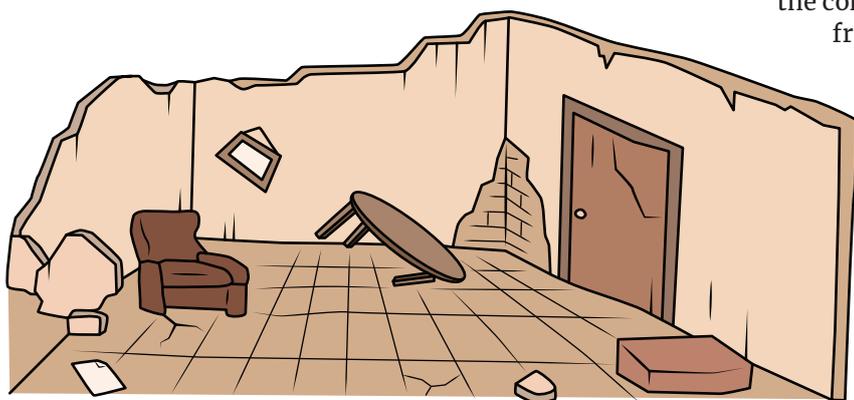
Seeing the condition, it was not possible for the Genesia team to continue with the KKN program when the people were suffered. Hairunas, the chief of the team, immediately gathered us to discuss possible programs to do. "The current condition of the citizens makes it no longer possible for us to run the planned community service program. We will put aside our program because what is vital right now is to help the people to recover from a trauma. I wish that we could be strong to help them," stated Anas, as he was called, in a slightly trembling voice while holding back tears.

For approximately one week, we ran an emergency program that we drafted immediately after the earthquake hit East Lombok. It was hard to go through something that was made on the spot, but we ensured each other that the team's mission to go to Lombok was to serve the community. Whatever the condition was, as long as it helps the people, it was a community service.

Our community service programs shifted to the Fun Class program, Management of Logistics Assistance and Data Collection on Damaged Houses, Construction of Emergency Schools and Evacuation Tents. For the implementation of the Fun Class activities, we were greatly helped by the aid workers from the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC) who brought some children's games to help to overcoming their trauma from the earthquake.

We learned a lot from this incident, also from our interactions with the people as well as our meetings with the figures who also helped in the recovery of the Lombok earthquake. The daily life after the earthquake was not easy and it tested our sincerity because the conditions in the refugee camps were different from one at home. We had to live with various individuals that our ideas and opinions clashed daily. However, these incidents and conditions forged our mental strength to face any uncomfortable conditions.

Exactly a week after the first earthquake, a massive 7.0 magnitude earthquake again shook Lombok and left everyone panicked. The Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics



Agency (BMKG) recorded that the vibration happened every 30 minutes and it was nearly 1000 times. They were still reeling from the trauma of the first earthquake, and they had to face other earthquake shocks which were greater than the first one. The electricity went out and panic grew as we left our houses. There was no way to communicate with relatives. The atmosphere became more tense when our colleague experienced severe hysteria because of a leg injury. We tried to calm each other until a command from one of the youth leaders told us to gather in a refugee tent together with the residents.

The Lombok earthquake was already broadcasted by national and international media although it was not yet designated as a national disaster by the government. The news must have reached our families but they could not reach us, so they asked the university to send us home. The Genesia team was not prepared to face disasters. We were also victims who were not mentally and physically prepared to help others recover from the disaster.

On Friday morning (10/08/2018), the university representatives immediately flew to East Lombok to bring the Genesia members back to Yogyakarta. It was so hard to leave something that had just began that we could not hide our sadness from the people there. We felt like guests who just knocked a door but had to say goodbye even before we entered the open door. We would like to stay and help the people recover from the disaster, but we were limited by the time, knowledge and experience as we were not prepared to be a post-disaster recovery team. Also, none of our KKN programs were completed. We got back to Yogyakarta with deep regrets for not being able to contribute much to the people.



Shortly after, UMY was assigned by the Central Board of Muhammadiyah to send a task force of disaster management to assess buildings and infrastructure in Lombok. UMY fielded 13 people consisting of 3 experts and 10 volunteers from civil engineering including electrical and mechanical engineers who had been trained under the coordination of the MDMC. Furthermore, the chairman of the UMY team, Sri Atmaja P. Rosyidi, S.T., M.Sc.Eng., Ph.D., P.E., informed that the assessment team always reviewed the results they obtained. Sri Atmaja conveyed that a ten-day working term was adequate, and the results were evaluated at the end. The team members were also rotated when there were many follow-ups. The action was a humanitarian effort and contribution of UMY to Indonesia.

We will never forget the tough people of Sajang. We have gained many life lessons from them as how to be resilient after facing the test of God. If we were in their position, we might not be as stalwart as they were. Hence, we are grateful for every single favor that God has bestow on us. One day we will return to this historical and memorable place of our life to accomplish what we have not commenced yet. (ads)



# Kokoda, A Nomadic Tribe in a Modern Era

■ Kokoda is a nomadic tribe in Sorong Regency, West Papua Province. The tribe roamed from one vacant land to another.

**Indonesia** is a country of more than seven-teen thousand islands from the east to the west, located on the equator. This nation was built through the unity of thousands of different tribes and cultures. Although this heavenly land has a fascinating diversity, in truth Indonesia hides concerning huge gaps.

The gaps occur in economic, health, and educational sectors. Cultural differences of each tribe must be considered by many parties such as a Kokoda tribe. They were a nomadic tribe in Sorong Regency, West Papua Province. The tribe roamed from one vacant land to another.

**“ However, their nomadic lifestyle often created problems. The Kokoda people often did not realize that the land they occupied already belongs to someone else. This caused frequent conflicts between nomadic tribes and landowners.**

However, their nomadic lifestyle often created problems. The Kokoda people often did not realize that the land they occupied already belongs to someone else. This caused frequent conflicts between nomadic tribes and landowners. This custom also affected tribal members not to be able to get their rights as Indonesians, particularly to access education and health from the government because they did not have a National Identity Card (KTP).

This problem inspired Muhammadiyah to undertake a massive movement to fight for their rights. The location of the Kokoda tribe was originally an uninhabitable swampland which was unsuited for agriculture and lack of access to clean water to meet daily needs. When the tribe started living at the location in 1996, they did not have access to electrical facilities, and they used firewood for lighting. The tribe only received access to electricity in 2012 when they were provided with power generators.

Through Majelis of People’s Empowerment (MPM) of the Central Board of Muhammadiyah, the Kokoda empowerment program was drafted. The MPM cooperated with various parties to improve the welfare of frontier, outmost, and disadvantaged areas (3T). One of those parties was Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY) through the Mahardika Bakti Nusantara (MBN) community. UMY has been sending volunteers from the MBN program to perform a community service (KKN) program every two months since 2016.

The MBN community designed a program to slowly lead the nomadic tribe to new better habits. One of them was farming. Agriculture was not a novel activity to them because they were accustomed to hunting for their food near forests or river. In addition, due to higher population growth, forests or vacant land underwent functional shifts. Residential areas and buildings were constructed. As a result, their hunting grounds also diminished.



“The MBN came here to encourage the Kokoda people to be more independent and live within modern civilization without leaving their identity as the Kokoda tribe. The tribe has a unique identity that needs to be preserved even though they must live in a new environment,”

- Idra Faudu (Member of the MBN)

“The MBN came here to encourage the Kokoda people to be more independent and live within modern civilization without leaving their identity as the Kokoda tribe. The tribe has a unique identity that needs to be preserved even though they must live in a new environment,” stated Idra Faudu, a member of the MBN.

As the MPM, the MBN continued to train the Kokoda tribe in agriculture. The crops were vegetables which are easy to plant and do not take long time to harvest. Due to the limited agricultural areas, the tribe was taught to use a verticulture technique which does not need wide planting areas and can utilize bamboo as a medium. The local area has an abundance of bamboo, which makes this method practical for the tribesmen.

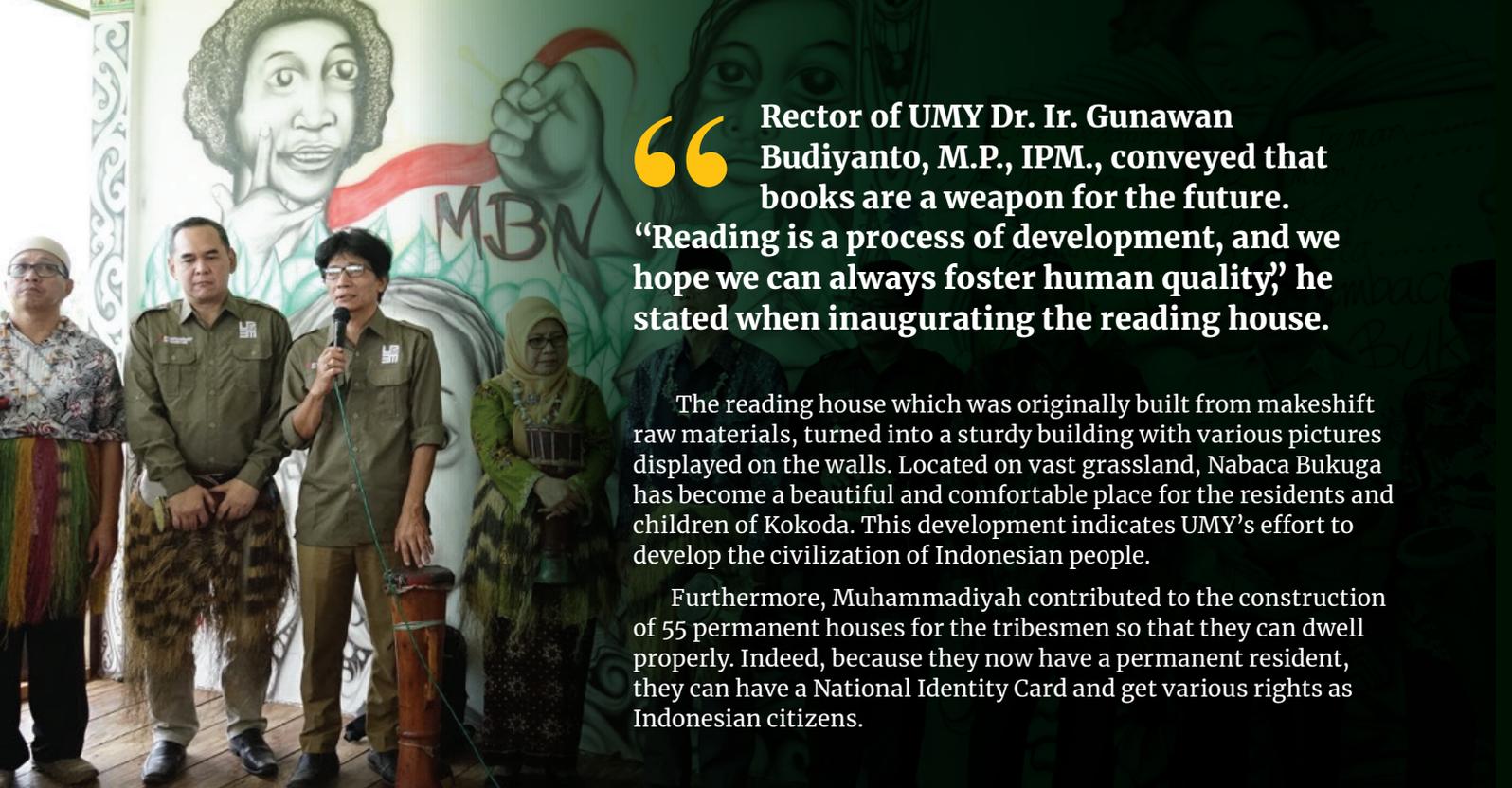
Another issue was that a lifestyle of the Kokoda tribe was not hygiene. This often rendered illness for residents of the Wormon

Kokoda Village, especially children. They were accustomed to walking barefoot outside the house. Their personal hygiene awareness was lacking, and they also had poor sanitation.

The MBN, then, promoted a hygiene life by raising their awareness of the significance of wearing clothes and using slippers when leaving the house. The community also told the Kokoda people how to brush their teeth.

Education was also a concern. Knowledge was vital for the Kokoda tribes, particularly children so that they could grow great individuals who would improve their community in the future. Noticing that Kokoda children were so enthusiastic to study, the MBN established a simple reading house, called Nabaca Bukuga which means "do you read books?". Besides reading, the reading house was also used for playing and other activities.





**Rector of UMY Dr. Ir. Gunawan Budiyanto, M.P., IPM., conveyed that books are a weapon for the future. “Reading is a process of development, and we hope we can always foster human quality,” he stated when inaugurating the reading house.**

The reading house which was originally built from makeshift raw materials, turned into a sturdy building with various pictures displayed on the walls. Located on vast grassland, Nabaca Bukuga has become a beautiful and comfortable place for the residents and children of Kokoda. This development indicates UMY’s effort to develop the civilization of Indonesian people.

Furthermore, Muhammadiyah contributed to the construction of 55 permanent houses for the tribesmen so that they can dwell properly. Indeed, because they now have a permanent resident, they can have a National Identity Card and get various rights as Indonesian citizens.

## The Emerging Spirit of the Community

People of Wormon Kokoda, Mayamuk District, Sorong Regency, West Papua have gone through developments in the economic sector. In August 2019, they received village funding from the government to develop Village-Owned Enterprises (Bumdes) to run businesses of a food stall and a fishing vessel.–

The shop provided a variety of basic needs for local residents including members of the Kokoda tribe and the surrounding community. Meanwhile, the fishing vessel, called Saad bin Abi Waqash, was operated based on a cooperation system and driven by young and adult men. Every day they carry out routine activities from preparing nets, sailing, to selling their catch at the edge of the pier. They earned about seven to ten million rupiahs per day from the catch. However, if marine weather was bad, their income would drop dramatically.

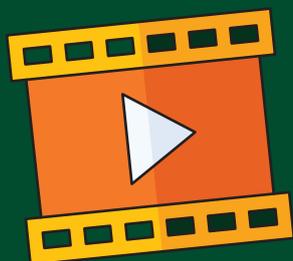
In addition, education in Kokoda improved. Now, 185 families or approximately 1000 residents of Wormon Kokoda have received adequate education. This is due to the establishment of Muhammadiyah Labschool Kindergarten and Elementary School. Even though the teaching staff and facilities are still

lacking, this does not diminish the spirit of people of the land of the Birds-of-Paradise. These limitations only made them more eager to learn. Muhammadiyah also provides scholarships for young men and women of the Kokoda tribe to pursue their higher education.

Now, the MBN no longer carries out the community empowerment programs in Kokoda. Their mission was successful since the local community became independent and could develop their civilization. Nevertheless, UMY and Muhammadiyah continues to provide regular training for the villagers by cooperating with Universitas Pendidikan Muhammadiyah Sorong (Unimuda Sorong) to assist the development of the Kokoda people.

Human civilization gradually evolves along with the quality of the people as what occurred to the Kokoda tribe. They were a nomadic tribe once, but they have embraced the future and became better with it. The people may later be able to explore their capability and bring prosperity wherever they are.

(Kukuh)



## “Bioskop Keliling” and Film Literacy

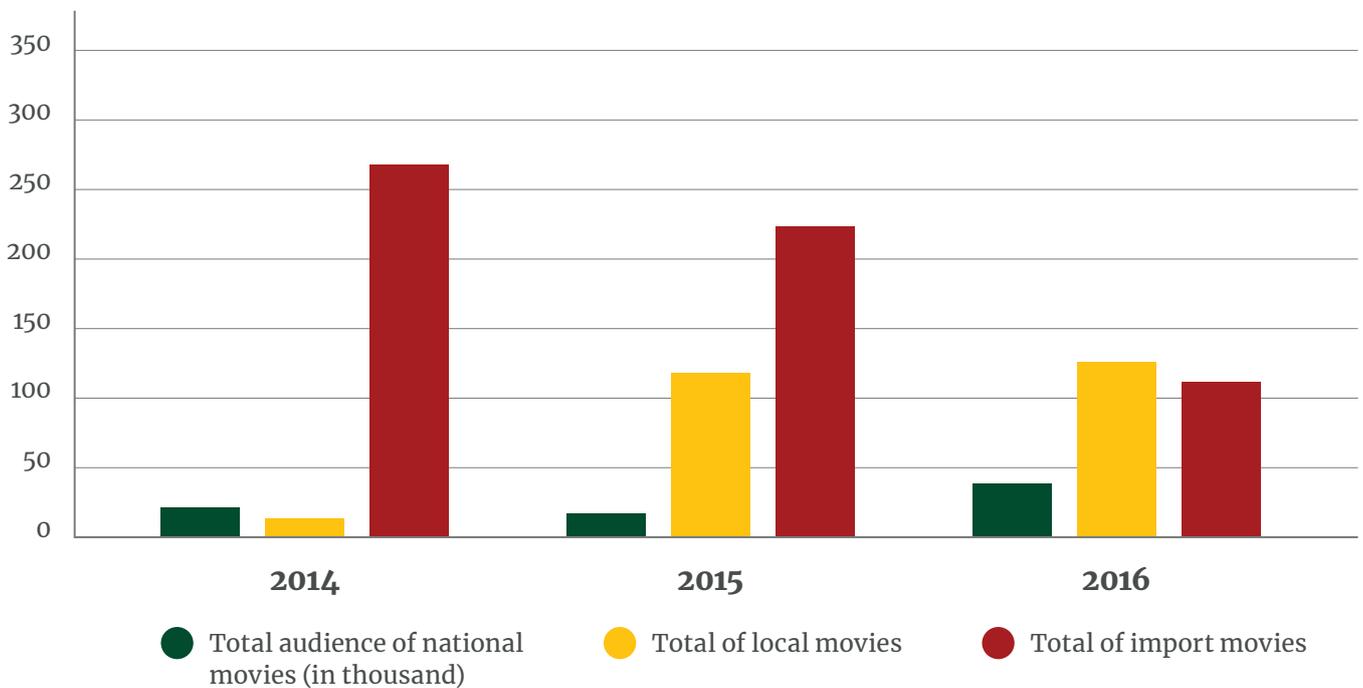
**The spread of information** in the digital era is often misused. Social media and entertainment media such as films are often used as a platform to lull its users to complacency. In fact, films are more hypnotizing than social media. However, have we ever felt that films can subconsciously hypnotize us? Most people will say no. The fact is that they get more enjoyment of a storyline through visual display of a film. Both local and foreign films can also hypnotize the audience, and even the foreign ones may have more hypnotic effects. For example, foreign films present their culture as if we are invited to go around

and learn it. We unconsciously begin to be interested in and close to the culture, and then we imitate it. This has become a factor of multiculturalism development in society. The most severe effect of the multiculturalism is that people can lose their original culture because they are too often exposed and do not take wise actions to prevent this. Therefore, a strategy is needed to strengthen the national culture, namely through encouraging literacy of national films having regional cultural backgrounds of Indonesia.



Based on data gathered by the Film Development Center (Pusbangfilm), Indonesian interest in local films is increasing. However, this is not in line with the number of local film productions. Indeed, the number of foreign films displayed in Indonesia is elevating.

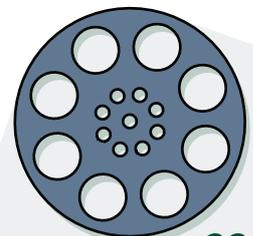
## The percentage of national & import film audience

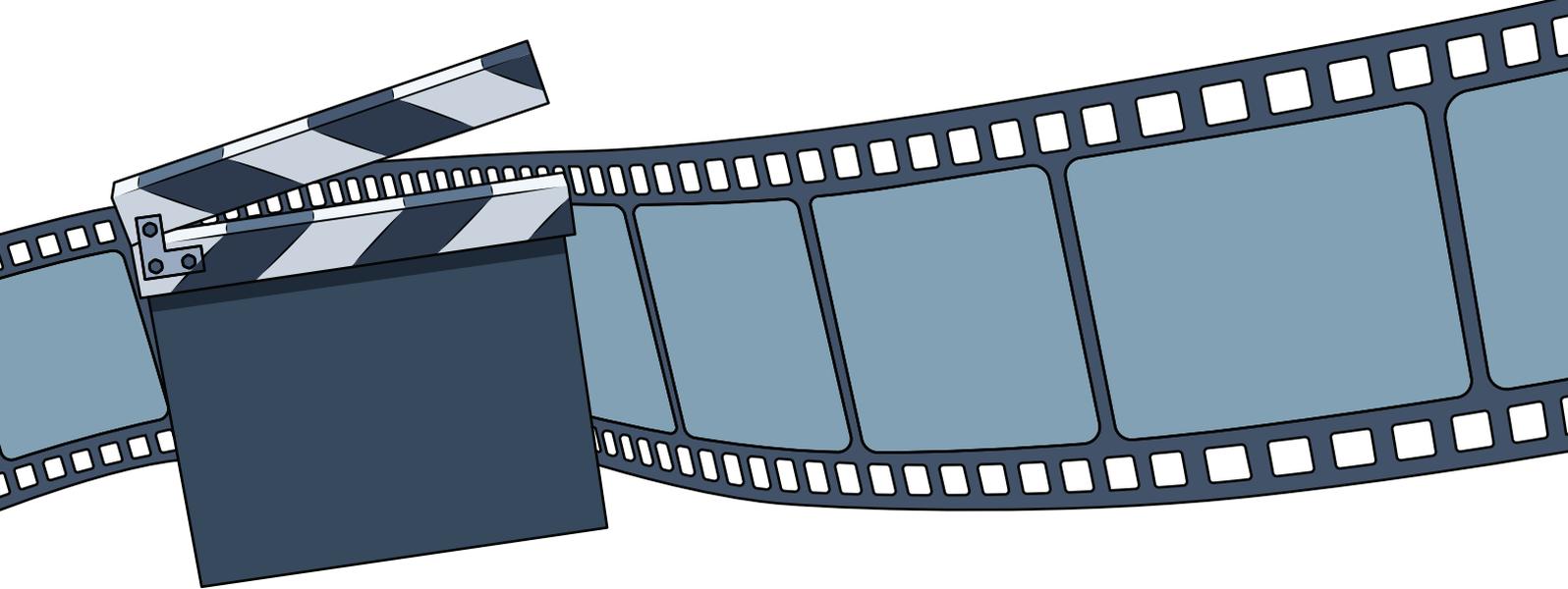


According to the data, the number of national film audiences was around 16,819,804 people in 2014, decreased to 16,260,041 people in 2015, and experienced a rapid increase in 2016 to 37,252,542 people. Hence, is the nation affected if people are fonder of watching foreign films? Of course. The great number of imported films in Indonesia can generate a cultural war as a side effect of the multiculturalism.

Indonesia could have diminished the spread of the imported films through local film productions. Indonesian films such as Warkop DKI Reborn, Ada Apa dengan Cinta 2, and Rudy Habibie are a good sign of local film development in Indonesia. The three films, especially Ada Apa dengan Cinta 2, created a possibility for local films to be in Box Office with a target of 4 million audiences. According to indone-

sia.go.id, the number of Indonesian film audiences increased 100% from 34.5 million in 2015 to 40.5 million in 2017 with 143 Indonesian film productions, and in 2018 it reached 50 million viewers with 200 independent film productions. With this significant rise, the Indonesian film market successfully attracted foreign investors as 20th Century Fox Film Corporation got involved in the production of Wiro Sableng, and a film company from South Korea also invested through the Investment Coordinating Board. The circumstance portrays success of government's strategy that eases artists to produce their films. Indeed, the government offers grants and scholarships.





Unfortunately, this increase is not directly proportional to the broadcast space and the percentage of local and foreign film screenings in Indonesia. The absence of government policy that regulates the number of local and imported film screenings causes an uneven distribution of films in 1,500 cinemas in Indonesia. Even though millions of Indonesians can access movie theaters, a greater number of people cannot watch national films in theaters so that television becomes a medium for them to get entertainment and information. However, we can say that many television broadcasts today are irrelevant to the public.

Therefore, government has a duty to provide entertainment and literacy for people living in areas where cinemas are not accessible as Aceh, North Kalimantan, North Maluku, West Papua and West Sulawesi. To address this phenomenon, the government through the Ministry of Education and Culture launched a tool claimed to be able to expand the distribution of local films and increase the screening space, namely a mobile theater called Bioskop Keliling (Bioling) which was launched in 11 regions in Indonesia as West Lampung, Tangerang, Yogyakarta, Malang, Sambas, and Merauke. The Bioling is also addressed to broaden people's horizons, disseminate information, provide entertainment demonstrating Indonesian culture, and become a medium of media literacy for public. In Yogyakarta, the government granted the Bioling and trusted Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY) to manage & expand the film distribution.

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Can this new breakthrough from the government really be a solution to the existing phenomenon? Can the Bioling provide entertainment as well as education to the community? Is this method effective?

Fajar Junaedi, a lecturer of Communication Science of UMY, along with his students shared their stories about their journey with Bioling in providing an entertaining suitable space for community. Watching films in a community hall or field is actually not new for millennials. Bioling visits have become a regular program for Fajar Junaedi and the UMY Bioling team. Around the campus, Bioling often supports the activities of students, lecturers, and film communities by providing facilities for film screenings. Only few people know that the Bioling can also be utilized for public not only in Yogyakarta but also in Central Java and beyond.

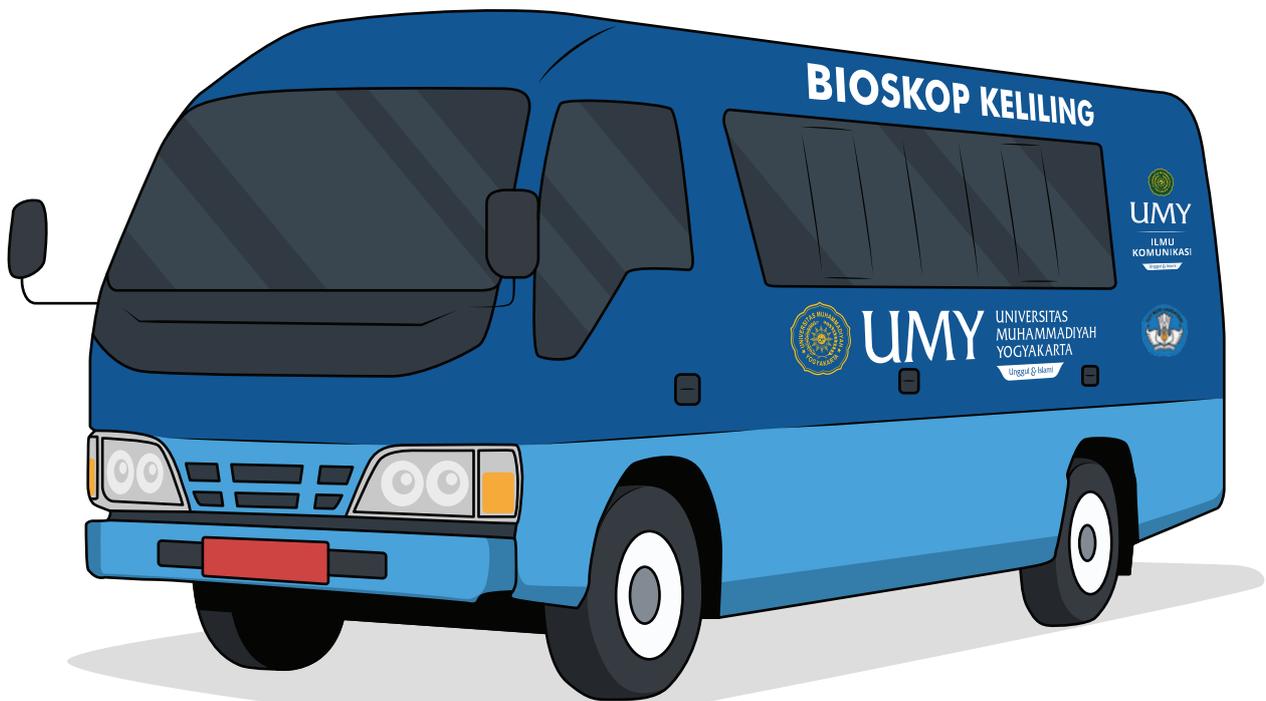
“ The Bioling of UMY promoted ethics in watching films and encouraged people to stop watching pirated films to respect filmmakers. The presence of the Bioling is a complete package that presents entertainment and education.”

- Fajar Junaedi (Lecturer of Communication Science of UMY)

One area visited by the Bioling UMY team was Wonosobo. Conducted in August 2019, the visit had its own challenges because the team should take rough terrain since the area is located in a plateau. However, that did not hinder the UMY Bioling team to educate people through films. Luckily, Wonosobo people were cooperative and helped the team. The films shown by the Bioling were films assigned by the Ministry of Education and Culture and made by filmmakers who have given their permission for the films to be broadcasted. The presence of the Bioling received positive responses from the community. The film screenings were also carried out in Bantul and Kulonprogo. In each location, the residents welcomed the Bioling

enthusiastically as seen from the large number of people who were present and watched films from the beginning to the end.

Films as literacy media are related to the function of the films themselves, namely an educational function as what Bioling has provided. In terms of literacy, Fajar explained that the Bioling of UMY promoted ethics in watching films and encouraged people to stop watching pirated films to respect filmmakers. The presence of the Bioling is a complete package that presents entertainment and education. (Idhea/Aisyah)

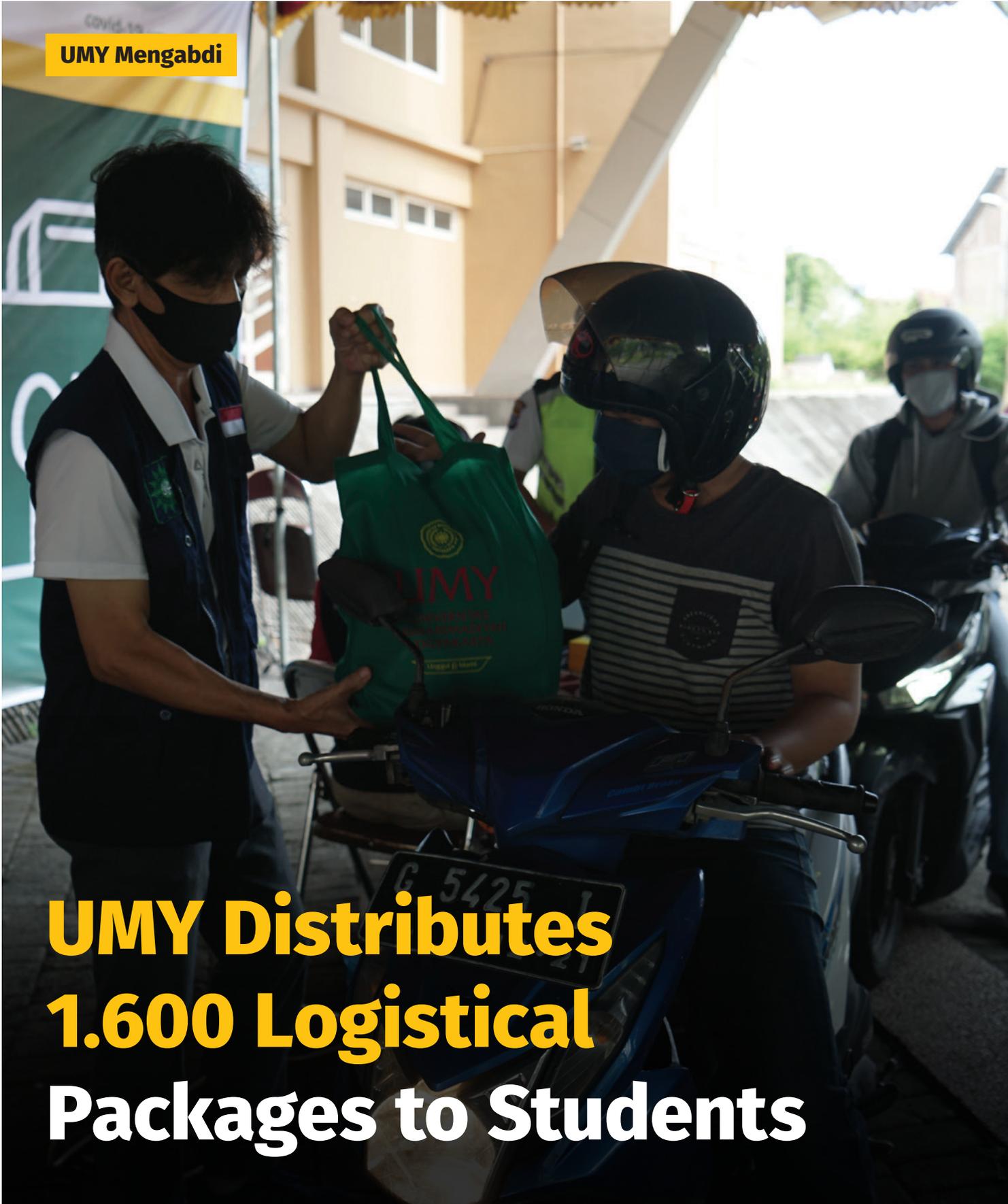




# UMY Mengabdi



COVID-19  
**UMY Mengabdi**



# **UMY Distributes 1.600 Logistical Packages to Students**





UMY Mengabdi

# UMY Provides Suhoor and Iftar Meals to Students





**The continuing COVID-19 pandemic** makes the atmosphere of Ramadan different from previous years. Many students of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY) could not go back to their hometown, and they got difficulties to get food for suhoor and iftar because many restaurants closed. To assist them, UMY, through a program called UMY Mengabdi (UMY Contribution/Service) provided 1,530 students meals.

The meal distribution organized by the Center for Islamic Studies and Practices (LPPI) is an annual program, but it was arranged differently and adjusted to a condition of this pandemic. In an interview on Monday (27/4), the Chairperson of the

“ We focus on how the students are served well and can perform worship well without confusion during Ramadan,”

- **M. Khaeruddin Hamsin, Lc. LL.M., Ph.D, (the Chairperson of LPPI)**

LPPI M. Khaeruddin Hamsin, Lc., LL.M., Ph.D. revealed that the program was conducted until the 25th day of Ramadan or perhaps until Eid al-Fitr. “We focus on how the students are served well and can perform worship well without confusion during Ramadan,” he added.

The suhoor and iftar meal distribution began since the second day of Ramadan, Saturday (25/4), and the students could take the suhoor meal at 2-3 a.m. and the iftar meal at 4-5.30 p.m. It was a drive-through distribution due to a recommendation to do physical distancing during this pandemic, and students were obliged to wear a mask. Before the distribution, the students had registered themselves on an online system provided by the university by showing a student identity card.

The program engaged the Covid-19 Task Force Team and UMY students who voluntarily became the UMY Ramadan committee.

Furthermore, Rector of UMY Dr. Ir. Gunawan Budiyanoto, M.P., IPM stated that the program of UMY Mengabdi would be evaluated and adjusted to the pandemic. “I wish that this program would run smoothly. Hopefully, we can instill in the students and volunteers values of solidarity and beauty of sharing,” declared Gunawan. (ays)

UMY Mengabdi

# UMY Distributes Face Shields to PKU Muhammadiyah & DIY Regional Police



**Indonesia** is one of the countries with the highest death toll of health workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. Lack of personal protective equipment worn when taking care of COVID patients becomes a cause of the death rate. That the number of patients is greater than that of health workers also renders fatigue so that the workers' immune system weakens and they are easily infected by the virus.

"Noticing the fact, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY) distributed face shields to several parties, namely 150 face shields each to Rumah Sakit PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping, Rumah Sakit PKU Muhammadiyah Kota and Rumah Sakit PKU Muhammadiyah Bantul; 75 face shields each to PKU Nanggulan and PKU Kotagede; and 500 face shields to the Yogyakarta Special Region Regional Police," informed Rector of UMY Dr. Ir. Gunawan Budiyo, M.P., IPM during the symbolic handover to the institutions on Wednesday (5/20) in front of the AR B Building of UMY.



This was the second time for UMY to distribute face shields to medical staff who devote themselves to healing this nation. “UMY as an excellent and Islamic university cannot just let this situation go by without taking any role in society. Indeed, this is the responsibility of the government, but they cannot work alone. They need all people to work together to cure the condition of this nation. It is not the time to blame one another, but to play roles as our areas of interest and as the best as we can,” Gunawan added.

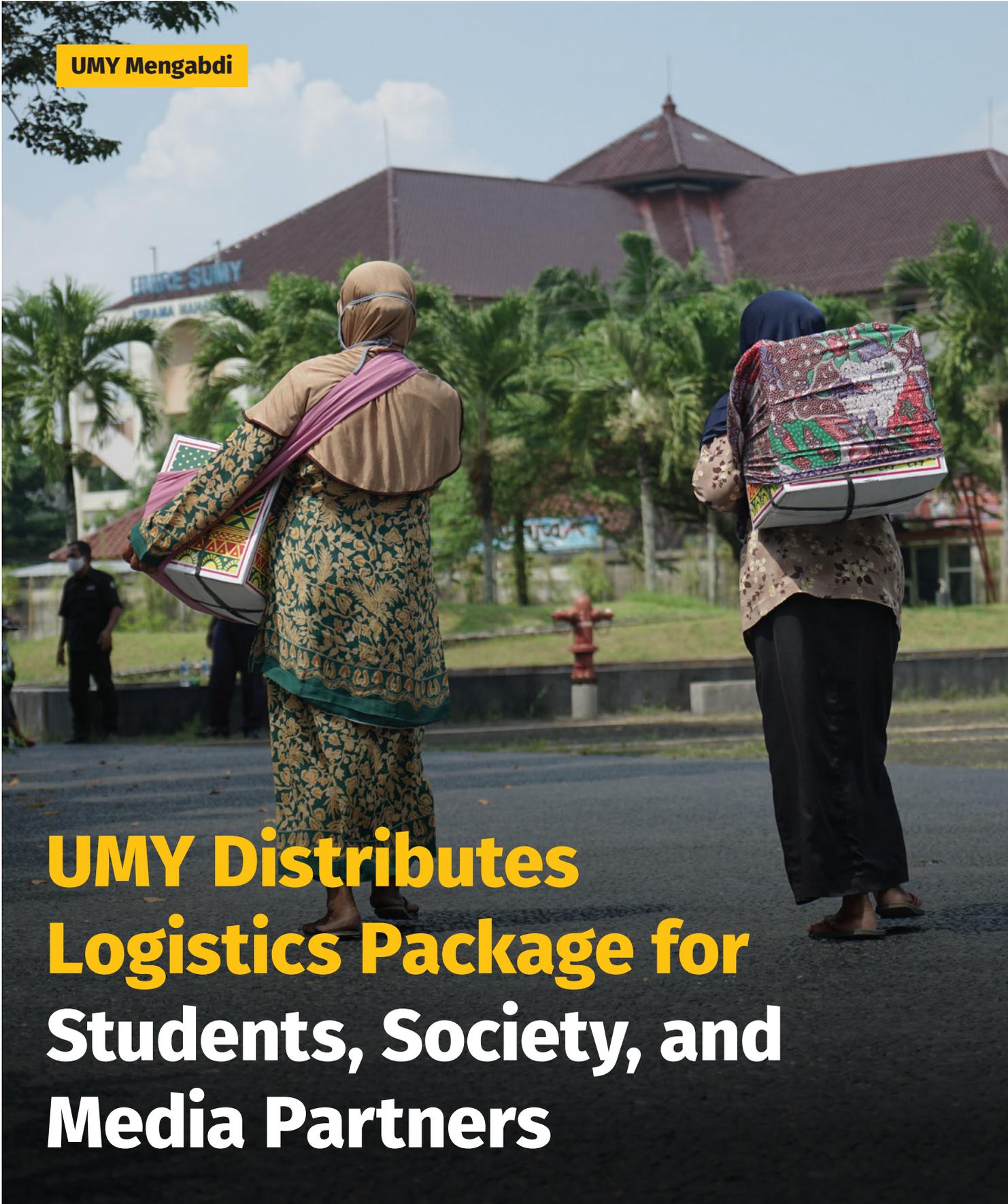
UMY believes that infaq (disbursement) will not reduce its wealth because Allah will multiples His rewards for who spends their wealth in the way of Allah.

“ .. The government cannot work alone. They need all people to work together to cure the condition of this nation. It is not the time to blame one another, but to play roles as our areas of interest and as the best as we can,”

**Dr. Ir. Gunawan Budiyanoto.,  
M.P., IPM (Rektor UMY)**

**Dr. Ir. Gunawan Budiyanoto.,  
M.P., IPM (Rektor UMY)**

**UMY Mengabdi**



# **UMY Distributes Logistics Package for Students, Society, and Media Partners**

“ The UMY Mengabdi programs are expected to assist all elements related to UMY to survive in the midst of this unfavorable condition.

A COVID-19 curve of in Indonesia has not shown a significant decline, and most people are unable to do their normal daily activities due to implementation of Large Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). This also brings an impact on the Indonesian economy, especially for daily laborers who cannot work at home.

Being concerned about students and society affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, UMY conducted various programs and offered funding to ease their burden. With the slogan of UMY Mengabdi (UMY Contribution/Services), at the end of March, UMY provided students an internet quota subsidy of 150,000 rupiahs per semester for three semesters. Thus, their tuition fees of the odd semester of 2020/2021 was reduced due to the subsidy. Besides, thousands of UMY students received logistical support as

groceries, masks and hand sanitizers. The assistance was handed over using a drive-thru system so that the committee and students remained safe. During Ramadhan 1441 H, UMY provided 1,400-1,600 suhoor and iftar meal packages each day for UMY students and employees still working during the pandemic.

Before the Eid al-Fitr, UMY held a media gathering with media partners who have been helping to promote UMY through printed and online media. In this media gathering, UMY distributed a number of parcels and food packages for journalists and media colleagues.

The UMY Mengabdi programs are expected to assist all elements related to UMY to survive in the midst of this unfavorable condition. (ak)





**UMY**

UNIVERSITAS  
MUHAMMADIYAH  
YOGYAKARTA

Unggul & Islami

# Young & Global

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