



PROGRAM BOOK

6TH ICIIS

VIRTUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
INTERRELIGIOUS AND INTERCULTURAL
STUDIES

**Towards the Era of New
Normal:**

**Intercultural and
Interreligious
Perspectives in Coping
with the Pandemic**

11 February 2021

Universitas Hindu Indonesia, Denpasar, Bali



Welcoming Remark

Rector of Universitas Hindu Indonesia

Om swastyastu,
May we blessed in healthy.

Excellences,
Colleagues,
Ladies and gentlemen,

Welcome and thank you all for joining this virtual conference of the 6th ICIS, International Conference of Interreligious and Intercultural Studies organized by Universitas Hindu Indonesia. As someone once said “the show must go on.” Not that this is a show, but I appreciate your effort to be together virtually.

We all experience an unprecedented situation with the global COVID 19 pandemic. The invisible virus for the naked eye has put the world on pause. It has put into question how and where to go from here. We probably only just have seen the tip of the iceberg of the many shifts this pandemic will trigger in terms of the socio-economic fallouts and so much more.

This is the second time ICIS has been held virtually during the distance crisis by the pandemic. With the theme Toward the Era of New Normal: Intercultural and Interreligious Perspectives in Coping with the Pandemic, I believe that we will gain new insights from various perspectives of scholars and researchers who have deigned to contribute to this virtual meeting. In particular, I would like to thank to the Director General of Health Services of the Indonesian Ministry of Health and the Director General of Hindu at the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia for the keynote addresses at this conference.

We sincerely hope that the conference could be an academic discussion for scholar from various field of interest, and get the noble goal. We look forward to hearing your discussions and learning from your insights.

Thank you.
Om santih, santih, santih, Om

I Made Damriyasa
Rector of UNHI



6th ICIIS

International Conference of
Interreligious and Intercultural Studies

**Towards the Era of New Normal:
Intercultural and Interreligious Perspectives
in Coping with the Pandemic**

11 February 2021

Universitas Hindu Indonesia, Denpasar, Bali



ICRS



IFSSO

PROGRAM

Time	Event
(Central Indonesian Time: UTC +8)	
8:00 – 8:15	Opening session Participants welcome
8:15 – 8:30	National anthem of Indonesia Religious chanting
8:30 – 8.45	Welcoming remarks by the Prof. Dr. drh. I Made Damriyasa, M.S., Rector of UNHI
8:45 – 9:30	Book launching: <i>Virus, Manusia, dan Tuhan: Refleksi Lintas Iman tentang Covid-19</i> by Dicky Sofjan, MPP., MA., Ph.D. – 5” Discussant: 1. drg. Nyoman Suarthanu, MAP. (Head of Health and Human Empowerment Division, PHDI) – 20” 2. Prof. Dr. Nur Firdaus (Lembaga Riset Muda Indonesia (LRMI)) – 20”

- 9:30 – 10:15 Keynote speakers:
1. General Director of Health Services, The Ministry of Health, the Republic of Indonesia: **Prof. dr. Abdul Kadir, Ph.D. Sp.THT-KL(K) M.A.R.S. – 20”**
 2. General Director of Hindu Religious Affairs, the Minister of Religion the Republic of Indonesia **Dr. Tri Handoko Seto, M.Sc. – 20”**
- Chair: **Prof. Dr. I Ketut Ardhana, M.A.**
- Short break – 5”
- 10:15 – 12:20 Plenary session chaired by **Prof. Dr. Yekti Maunati**
- **Prof. Dr. Veysel Bozkurt** - Department of Economic, Istanbul University, Turkey, and member of Coronavirus Social Sciences Board of Turkish Health Ministry - (20”)
 - **Prof. Dr. Hakan Gullerce** - Harran University, Turkey - (20”)
 - **Prof. Dr. Kim Yekyoum** - Department of Anthropology, Seoul University, South Korea - (20”)
 - **Prof. Amarjiva Lochan, Ph.D.**– Professor and Deputy Dean, University of Delhi, India - (20”)
- Discussant: **Dicky Sofjan, MPP., MA., Ph.D. – 15”**
- QA (30)
- 12:20 – 13:20 Lunch break
- 13:20 – 15:45 Parallel session (10’ for each presenter)
- Room 1 chaired by: **Dr. Mochamad Indrawan**
1. *Disease, Ritual, and Hinduism in Bali: from Grubug (Disaster) to Virus*
I Ketut Ardhana, Faculty of Arts, Udayana University, Universitas Hindu Indonesia Denpasar.
 2. *Coping with Impacts of the Covid-19 Pandemic Through Practising Cultural Values of Gotong Royong and Mutual Cooperation*
Yekti Maunati, Research Center for Area Studies - The Indonesian Institute of Sciences
 3. *The Survival Strategy for Puppet Artist in the Midst a Pandemic*
Ana Windarsih, Research Center of Society and Culture, Indonesian Institute of Sciences.
 4. *The Importance of Capitalizing Social Capital in Tackling the Covid-19 Pandemic*
Sri Sunarti Purwaningsih, M. Alie Humaedi, Vella Letsu Sundry, Rusydan Fathy, Indonesian Institute of Sciences

5. *Natural Immunity*
Made Novia Indriani, I Made Tjekeg, I Nyoman Suta Widnyana,
University Hindu of Indonesia
6. *Coping with The Covid-19 Pandemic: Lesson Learned from Vietnam*
Lamijo, *Research Center for Area Studies, Indonesian Institute of Sciences*
7. *Indonesian Community Response to Government Policies Relating to The Distribution of Covid-19 Virus: A Socio-Cultural Review*
Henny Warsilah, Choerunissa Noor Sahid, *Indonesian Institute of Sciences*
8. *Covid 19 Social Aid: Political Interest or Humanity in The Study of Traditional Banjar Balinese Community*
Nuning Indah Pratiwi, *Cultural Studies Doctoral Program, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Udayana*
9. *Creative Photography Amid the Pandemy of Covid19*
Cokorda Istri Puspawati Nindhia, *Indonesian Institute of Arts, Denpasar*
10. *The Ling-Wéling Tradition of the Sikka Krowe Ethnic Amid the Covid-19 Pandemic*
Renhat Marlianus Siki, *Cultural Studies Doctoral Program, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Udayana*
11. *The New Face of Hindu Rituals during the Pandemic*
Ida Ayu Dwita Krisna Ari, *Cultural Studies Doctoral Program, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Udayana*
12. *Injustice for Balinese Women during the Covid 19 Pandemic*
I Putu Arya Janottama, *Cultural Studies Doctoral Program, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Udayana*

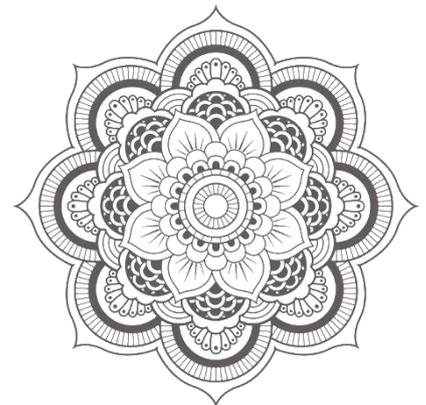
Room 2: chaired by: dr. IB Wiryanatha, M.Si.

1. *Commodification of Ngaben Ceremony at Puri Ubud, Gianyar, Bali*
Anak Agung Bagus Pandji Guritna, *Cultural Studies Doctoral Program, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Udayana*
2. *Empowerment Discourse for Subaltern Group: Between Hope and Reality (Case Study of Traditional Salt Farmer in Kusamba Village, Dawan District, Klungkung)*
Ni Putu Ratna Dewi Gayatri, *Cultural Studies Master Program, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Udayana*

3. *The God Indra Statue at Tampaksiring, Gianyar: The Symbol and Meaning*
I Kadek Sudana Wira Darma, Cultural Studies Doctoral Program,
Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Udayana'
4. *The Dynamics of the Pasek Community in the Maha Gotra Pasek Sanak Sapta Rsi Organization*
Ni Made Sari Yuningsih, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Udayana
5. *Traditional Bali Culinary Entrepreneurship in the Globalization Era*
I Made Sukadana, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Udayana
6. *The Existence of Partai Amanat Nasional in Political Competition in Bali, 1999 – 2019*
Hendra Kusuma, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Udayana
7. *The God Indra Statue at Tampaksiring, Gianyar: The Symbol and Meaning*
I Kadek Sudana Wira Darma, Cultural Studies, Postgraduate Program, Udayana University.

15:45 – 16:00 Closing session
Closing remarks by the Prof. Dr. (phil). I Ketut Ardhana, M.A, Chair of Yayasan Pendidikan Widya Kerthi

© 2021
6th ICIIIS Organizing Committee
Jl. Sangalangit, Tembau, Denpasar, Bali
Ph. +62361462486
Mail: ijis@unhi.ac.id



Social Impact of Covid-19 in Turkey

Veysel Bozkurt

Istanbul University, Turkey

Abstract. The coronavirus has unexpectedly affected Turkish society, like other societies. Turkey locked people in their homes for several months after the epidemic began. People working in jobs that can be done digitally started working from home. Students started to follow their classes online. During the lockdown period, people quit their routines. They acquired new habits at home. University students studying in different cities returned to their families. The author conducted three different survey research (in April, September and November, 2020) to understand the social impacts of the coronavirus. This article has been prepared according to the data set of these three different researches. While the data show that family ties have become stronger in some families, communication problems occur in some families. Especially the unemployed, the poor and young people started to experience more communication problems within the family. Employment declined. Especially those who do their own business and those working in the private sector began to fear losing their jobs. Economic worries for those who did not have enough savings increased enormously. Anxieties about catching the virus, dying, and losing loved ones have grown. People's satisfaction with life has decreased.

Society and Religion in the Covid-19 Pandemic; A Muslim Response

Hakan Gülerce

Harran University

<hakangulerce@harran.edu.tr>

Abstract. The Covid-19 pandemic has affected religious practices in various ways, including the cancelation of worship services of different faiths, the closure of worship places, and the cancelation of pilgrimages surrounding observances and festivals. Many churches, synagogues, mosques, and temples have offered worship during the Covid-19 Pandemic through live stream. Not only institutional level but also individuals face several social, economic, and psychological challenges during the pandemic. This study aims to analyze the pandemic's effect on religious belongings, the level of belief, and spiritual practices in Turkish Society, where most of the population is Muslim. In this study, a correlational research design was used, and the data were collected by convenience sampling when the Covid-19 pandemic was spreading fast. Standardized sociological and psychological instruments to measure the variables were used. The participants were (N=546) Turkish general population (male and female) with the age range of 20-69. The data were analyzed with SPSS 21. Pandemic has a significant impact on the faith and religiosity of the societies. This impact generally depends on how people perceive pandemics such as God's punishment, test, or a warning. In these challenging times, societies' level of religious belief also changes. Concerning religious beliefs, people's resilience during the pandemic has a strong relationship with religious belongings, the level of faith, religious and spiritual practices.

Keywords: Society, Religion, Covid-19 Pandemic, Islam, Turkey

Lessons Learned from South Korea in Coping with the COVID19 Pandemic

Yekyoum KIM

Busan University of Foreign Studies, South Korea

Abstract. COVID19 has spread across the entire globe since it was first identified in December 2019. As of 3 February 2021, more than 103 million infection cases have been confirmed, with more than 2.25 million resultant deaths in connection with COVID-19. As of the same date, Korea witnessed a cumulative total of 79,311 infection cases and 1,441 resultant deaths since 20 January 2020.

The aim of the presentation is to examine experiences of South Korea in the shadow of the COVID19 pandemic since January 2020 and attempt to draw lessons from South Korea in coping with the pandemic. In doing so, it poses as an informative account of the ways South Korea has coped with the COVID19 pandemic, rather than as a comparative case study or as a theoretical analysis of the pandemic phenomena.

The Presentation consists of the followings. First, it will attempt to review the development of the COVID19 pandemic in South Korea since 20 January 2020. Then it will move on to talk about the alarming challenges South Korea has faced and its counter measures to the COVID19 pandemic. Having said that, the presentation will discuss some on-going challenges and remaining tasks forwards. Then it will attempt to draw lessons from experiences of South Korea in the shadow of the COVID19 pandemic.

Normally Yours: Normal We Are!

Amarjiva Lochan

Univerity of Delhi, India

<amarjiva@hotmail.com>

Abstract. Amidst the recent pandemic of novel Coronavirus which have engulfed the world, we find the top 25 Western countries suffering beyond imagination. The first wave followed by the second wave has made their lives so difficult and destroyed. Even the 'best' medical care is not saving them. There is a talk of being 'normal', the new normal around the globe. However, in contrast, the countries like ours do not see even one tenth of the effect of this 'viral massacre'. This has been majorly due to our religion tames us to be normal in all ages and all times! The belief in *Karma*, *Sewa* (service) to others, and trust in spirituality has protected us immensely. There is a high time that the others in the world learn from our cultural ethos and emphasis on moral values. The present Keynote Address deals with the elements of our socio-religious values which build in ourselves the qualities to protect us from such catastrophe and keep us normal. We had not yet become that 'abnormal' to make us scurrying to look for the 'new normal'.

Disease, Ritual, and Hinduism in Bali: From *Grubug* (Disaster) to Virus

I Ketut Ardhana

Universitas Hindu Indonesia (UNHI) Denpasar, Faculty of Arts Udayana University

<phejepsdrliipi@yahoo.com>

Abstract. Disease and its treatments have been rooted in such a long time of human history. Each country has its-own ways to deal with the problems since in certain period the people have to face any issues due to the outbreak of certain diseases. In Bali, certain issues concerning such problems occurred that can be seen in the context of the Balinese history. Regarding this issue, certain Balinese believe that those occurred since the unbalanced and un-harmonic situation where the Gods could angry with the people due to the un-sacred situation took place. Due to this situation, in the past of the Balinese history, the people brought offerings to the Gods such as in the rivers, the lakes, the seas and other places that can be considered as a holly place. This is of course related to the each *adat* communities in Bali.

However, since the outbreak of the Corona Virus Disease (Covid19) started from Wuhan China, this pandemic accordingly spread to Bali as well parallel with the arrival of tourism from China. In other words, it means that there is no exception that the pandemic would spread over the world. This of course not only related to the issue of *skala* (seen), but also the issue of *niskala* (unseen). It means that that more families are facing a degraded quality of life, since many divorce and violence in the households also increased significantly.

There are certain main significant issues related to the impacts of the spread of the pandemic. Firstly, how the perception of the Balinese about the disease in the past of history? Secondly; how the Balinese respond to this pandemic, thirdly; what kind of significant impacts due to the spread of the pandemic in the Balinese society? These are significant questions that will be addressed in this paper.

It is said that until now the history of vaccination in Bali in particular and in the Indonesian archipelago in general, have yet to be written. Therefore, through this analysis, it is expected to have a better understanding in order to be able to understand how the Balinese community respond and anticipate this pandemic in Bali in particular and in Indonesia in general, since there are certain different situation in terms of social, cultural, economic, political dynamics in the society before and after the spread of pandemic outbreak in Bali.

Keywords: adat, traditional healing, COVID19, and the Balinese disease history

Coping with Impacts of the Covid-19 Pandemic through Practising Cultural Values of *Gotong Royong* and Mutual Cooperation

Yekti Maunati

Research Center for Area Studies - The Indonesian Institute of Sciences

<yektim59@gmail.com>

Abstract. The Covid-19 pandemic has been badly affected in many aspects of the life of people all around the world, including Indonesian people. Indeed, the Indonesian government, both central and local levels have installed many strategies to assist people in

terms of health and economic obstacles. Each community has also developed its own ways to deal with the impacts of the pandemic, including strengthening certain cultural values of *gotong royong* and mutual cooperation. This paper will discuss how *gotong royong*, mutual cooperation, and other cultural values have worked effectively to reduce the bad impacts of pandemic, especially in terms of health, economic, and insecurity problems. Based on observation in small communities in Bogor Regency, review literature, and other secondary data, I will discuss the above issues. First, I will address the general impacts on Indonesian people due to the pandemic; secondly, I will touch on certain communities' strategies in Bogor Regency to deal with the impacts of the pandemic and finally I will discuss how certain cultural values have been promoted and implemented in order to deal with the bad impacts of the pandemic.

Keywords: cultural values, *gotong royong*, mutual cooperation, pandemic, Indonesia.

The Survival Strategy for Puppet Artist in the Midst a Pandemic

Ana Windarsih

Research Center of Society and Culture, Indonesian Institute of Sciences

<ana.widarsih@gmail.com>

Abstract. In the midst of the excitement of Korean drama lovers who are gaining momentum in Indonesia, there is actually a transformation of puppet (*wayang*) performances into the digital realm. Puppet is a noble culture originating from the archipelago and has been awarded as an intangible culture heritage from UNESCO since 2003. Its function is as a medium for education and knowledge transfer, especially for the formation of human identity which is implemented in real life. Through the characters and plays that are delivered, it creates educational values that contain spectacle, guidance and an order that strengthens identity. This is welcomed by the millennial generation who have become digital natives who always access digital media in their daily lives. Puppet can also keep up with the times, during the pandemic puppet shows switched to live streaming via the Youtube platform. The aim of this study is to examine how the puppet show survival strategy during the pandemic as a complete unit in the container, performance structure and content. Data collection was carried out by participatory observation through the official Youtube channel belonging to the puppet show group which is used for live streaming. The analysis was conducted in a critical narrative accompanied by data processing that strengthened the analysis. The results of this study indicate the survival strategy of puppet performances during the pandemic through live streaming, apart from being able to uncover untruths and criticizing the veil which is considered established, it is also able to overcome problems in everyday life. At least by sticking around to save their lives in the midst a pandemic.

Keywords: survival, strategy, puppet artist, pandemic

The Importance of Capitalizing Social Capital in Tackling the Covid-19 Pandemic

Sri Sunarti Purwaningsih, M. Alie Humaedi, Vella Letsu Sunday, Rusydan Fathy

Indonesian Institute of Sciences

<nartipurwa@gmail.com>

Abstract. Despite the fact that the Government of Indonesia has been making great efforts to tackle the Pandemic Covid-19, the progress has not shown satisfied yet. This is indicated by the remain high number Covid-19 cases. The available shows that in December 2020 the total cases of covid-19 was 765 thousand in which 632 thousand people recovered. However, there were 22.734 people died due to the virus. According to the Indonesian doctor association mitigation team, by the end of December 2020 there were 504 health workers who died due to Covid-19, 237 doctors, 15 dentists, 171 nurses, 64 midwives, 7 pharmacists, and 10 medical laboratory personnel. It seems that in tackling the Covid-19 pandemic could not only rely on the government alone. Community should also take an important role in fighting with the impact of Covid-19 pandemic. The local wisdom and social capital emerge in the community can be capitalized in helping to cope with the impact of pandemic. Our studies show that local leader who are able empower their community member has increased the community resilient in facing the problem caused by the pandemic. Apart from this, the existing local wisdom together with the adequate and accurate information regarding the Covid-19 help the community alleviate the impact. Based on the result of our study on this topic combined with the existing related-publications this paper discusses about the importance of capitalizing modal social in tackling the impact of Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Covid-19 pandemic, local wisdom, social capital, community leader.

Natural Immunity

Made Novia Indriani, I Made Tjekeg, I Nyoman Suta Widnyana

University Hindu of Indonesia

<madenovia@gmail.com>

Abstract. Currently, the spread of the pandemic influenza virus outbreak is wider and covers almost the entire world. Covid-19 has a more specific character and has a broad impact on health, social and economy. In terms of health, the virus enters the human body through the upper airway (nose, mouth and throat) ending up in the lungs. Decreased body resistance and impaired immune response is heavier than the other serotypes. This research was conducted by analyzing descriptively qualitatively to see more clearly how the character of COVID-19 was, the preventive handling was carried out and interpretation of laboratory test results on COVID-19.

Keywords: covid-19, mutant, natural immunity

Coping with The Covid-19 Pandemic: Lesson Learned from Vietnam

Lamijo

Research Center for Area Studies, Indonesian Institute of Sciences

<lamgreen_chl@yahoo.com.au>

Abstract. Among Southeast Asian countries, Vietnam is one of the most successful countries in coping with the Covid-19 pandemic. The government of Vietnam quickly responded and launched several strategic policies to control the spread of Covid-19 across the country when the firstly case found on January 23, 2020. The first policy taken by the government of Vietnam was declaring a state emergency and banned all flights from and to China. This policy than

followed by local quarantine orders, social distancing, cross-border travel restriction, national lockdown, etc. The implementation of those several policies had been effectively reducing the spread of the Covid-19 in Vietnam. As a result, to date, Vietnam “only” confirms 1,851 cases, 1,460 recovered, and 35 deaths. Compared to other Southeast Asian countries, the Covid-19 mortality death in Vietnam is only 0.37. Indonesia ranks first with a Covid-19 mortality rate of 111.10, followed by Philippines (100.59), Myanmar (57.88), Malaysia (22.98), Brunei (7.00), Singapore (5.17), and Thailand (1.10). This paper will explain how the strategies of the government of Vietnam to cope with the Covid-19 pandemic across the country. Furthermore, this paper will also answer the question how does the implementation of the Covid-19’s policies and does it run? What lessons can Indonesia get from Vietnam in coping with the Covid-19 pandemic?

Key Word: Covid-19 pandemic, Vietnam, policies

Indonesian Community Response to Government Policies Relating to The Distribution of Covid-19 Virus: A Socio-Cultural Review

Henny Warsilah and Choerunissa Noor Sahid

Indonesian Institute of Sciences

<hennywarsilah@gmail.com>

Abstract. This paper is related to the response of the community about the spread of the corona virus, which is poured in the form of an appeal from the government to quarantine or work at home (work from home) as a form of social distance and lockdown plans. It is interesting to see the response of the public about lockdown and social distance so that it can be input for improving government policy in the future. Because no matter how sophisticated the policies made by the government to minimize the impact of the corona-19 corona virus spread without help and positive responses from the community will be in vain and will have a very expensive impact because the death rate will be more widespread. This paper will be a supplementary part of the report and analysis of responses to the Covid-19 virus attack in Indonesia initiated by Riyanti Djalante, Jonathan Lassa and Davin Setiamarga which will be published in Elsevier. The aim is to show the diverse response of the Indonesian people about the lockdown and social distance efforts undertaken by the government. The results will be interesting and can be input into government policy efforts in the implementation of important policies that have an impact on society at large, both Indonesians themselves and foreigners. The approach used in this paper is in the form of socio-cultural analysis descriptive. Data is taken from various social media (social media groups) that discuss social distance and lockdown.

Keywords: government policy, community response, Covid virus, socio-culture, Indonesian society

Covid 19 Social Aid: Political Interest or Humanity in The Study of Traditional Banjar Balinese Community

Nuning Indah Pratiwi

Cultural Studies Doctoral Program, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Udayana

<nuningindahpratiwi@gmail.com>

Abstract. The world is being hit by an outbreak of the corona virus or Covid 19 which is a type of virus, where the mode of transmission is very fast and massive. The initial appearance of this virus is thought to have been transmitted from animals to humans. The cases that emerged all had a history of contact with the animal market in Wuhan, so the outbreak eventually spread around the world. On March 12, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) United Nation announced the disease caused by the new type of Corona virus or Covid-19 as a pandemic. The spread of the corona virus in Indonesia has caused panic in Indonesian society which causes people to panic buying, which results in people buying up a lot of goods. The Indonesian government issued a central government policy to ask the region as a Covid-19 alert area, the aim is to provide information to the public about the dangers of Covid-19, as well as to prepare social bailout funds for the community. Based on this, law enforcement officers were asked to form a task force that specifically oversees the distribution of social aid related to the handling of the corona or Covid-19 pandemic, especially the allocation made by village officials in Bali, in this case the traditional banjar Balinese community. This task force is deemed necessary to prevent irregularities and even corruption in the management of social aid funds related to the corona virus, which value reaches Rp 110 trillion. For information, the government has decided to increase the 2020 State Budget for handling Covid-19 amounting to IDR 405.1 trillion. This total budget will be allocated IDR 75 trillion for health sector expenditures. Then, as much as Rp. 110 trillion for social safety nets, including for tax incentives and the people's business credit stimulus (KUR), and Rp. 150 trillion for financing the national economic recovery program.

Keywords: Covid 19 Social Aid, Political Interest, Humanity, Traditional Banjar Balinese community.

Creative Photography Amid the Pandemy of Covid19

Cokorda Istri Puspawati Nindhia

Indonesian Institute of Arts, Denpasar

<puspawatinindhia@isi-dps.ac.id>

Abstract. The corona virus pandemic has a huge effect on all areas of people's life. This pandemic is the pace of the economy and has made some creative industries, including the photography industry, not run well. Various policies carried out by the government to minimize the potential for the spread of the virus with the interaction of human interactions, making us more at home like in a box. In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, the world of photography is required to think more creatively and be able to adapt to interaction situations. Much of his free time has brought many individuals to continue to be creative. Photographers begin to be creative with virtual photography, namely taking photos without meeting physically. This innovation was born from creative ideas when faced with a situation to maintain a distance that has changed photography with conventional shooting into virtual photography as a solution to survive and survive a pandemic. Virtual photography is a remote photo session between the photographer and the model facilitated by a laptop, smartphone, camera and internet connection. Problems that arise are network and decreased photo quality and communication barriers. The data in the study came from observations from photographers in Bali and were analyzed using qualitative methods, supported by several theories to dissect the object of research, the theory of creativity and

aesthetics of photography. The achievements of this research are to provide insight into the development of creativity in a pandemic period in order to remain optimistic and creative.

Keywords: Creativity, virtual photography, Pandemic, communication.

The Ling-Wéling Tradition of the Sikka Krowe Ethnic Amid the Covid-19 Pandemic

Renhat Marlianus Siki

Cultural Studies Doctoral Program, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Udayana

<renhat.marlianus@gmail.com>

Abstract. This research was motivated by the issue of Ling-Wéling's practice which experienced pros and cons along with changes and shifts in the meaning and value of Ling-Wéling's practice due to the Covid-19 pandemic that occurred in Sikka Regency. Dowry is usually called Ling-Wéling. Ling-Wéling in the traditional marriage of the Sikka Krowe community has a meaning as a symbol of respect for the dignity of a woman that has existed since the days of the Sikka kingdom around the 17th century. However, what is happening now is that the practice of giving Ling-Wéling shows more of a transactional act in which Ling-Wéling's practice seems to have been nominalized based on the level of ability to pay of the family of Ling-Wéling givers. Since the Covid-19 pandemic, there has been a widespread shift in the practice of giving Ling-Wéling, which previously made payment in full before marriage to a payment pattern in installments after marriage. The problems discussed in this study were formulated in questions, namely; First, what is the shape of the Ling-Wéling ethnic discourse of the Sikka Krowe ethnic group amid the Covid-19 pandemic? Why did the Sikka Krowe Ling-Wéling tradition in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic experience a shifting payment pattern? How do the Sikka Krowe ethnic community deal with this change in payment patterns? The method used in this research is a qualitative method with participatory observation techniques, in-depth interviews and literature study. This study found that the forms of Ling-Wéling traditional discourse, both oral and written, state the truth of each. The Ling-Wéling tradition, the Sikka Krowe ethnic group, in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, experienced a shifting pattern of payments due to the impact of the pandemic which affected the people's economy. The Sikka Krowe ethnic community accepts changes in payment patterns by installments after marriage, but there is a concern for the Sikka Krowe ethnic community if they cannot fulfill their obligations.

The New Face of Hindu Rituals during the Pandemic

Ida Ayu Dwita Krisna Ari

Cultural Studies Doctoral Program, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Udayana

<krisnaaridwita@gmail.com>

Abstract. The Covid 19 pandemic first appeared in Wuhan China then spread to almost all parts of the world, the spread of this pandemic to various parts of the world was caused by human migration as the host carrying the virus, Indonesia had boasted that Indonesian antibodies were immune to Covid 19, but in finally this virus was first discovered in Jakarta until finally in early March 2020 the Covid 19 virus infected one of the residents in Bali. As a world tourism destination island, Bali cannot escape the negative impact of the spread of the

Covid 19 virus, various regulations and policies set by the Governor of Bali include implementing President Jokowi's decision to start working from home, studying from home and worshipping at home, to reduce the rate of spread. Covid 19 people are urged to comply with several health protocols, one of which is "social distancing" and the recommendation to stay quiet "at home" with various policies issued by the government resulting in several modifications to community activities and also religious rituals in Bali. emerging new faces of religious rituals that occurred during the pandemic. The portrait of religious rituals that occurred during the pandemic is interesting to discuss how a modification in religious rituals occurs, using qualitative analysis, presenting data sources in the form of photos and interviews with various sources. Some of the results of the modification of religious rituals were obtained, including in terms of portraits of religious ritual actors who appeared different by wearing health protocols, the existence of arrangements in carrying out religious rituals, emerging discourses of *nyipeng*, and changing the view of the Balinese people to carry out the cremation process for families who died in a pandemic situation. this is the best choice for doing the *pengabenan* process.

Keywords: modification, ritual, pandemic

Injustice for Balinese Women during the Covid 19 Pandemic

I Putu Arya Janottama

Cultural Studies Doctoral Program, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Udayana

< aryajanottama88@gmail.com >

Abstract. The Covid 19 pandemic not only has a direct impact on health, but also various further impacts that cannot be avoided. The implementation of restrictions on community activities has an adverse impact on society. What is most felt is the economic impact, especially Bali, who mostly work in the tourism sector. Many business actors have experienced a decrease in income so that they have to lay off their employees. Balinese families who adhere to a patriarchal system, housewives experience a very significant impact. There was a decline or loss of the husband's opinion as the main breadwinner, causing the family economy to disrupt. In this paper, the author wants to describe the factors that affect workload and domestic violence occurs due to the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic in Bali. Gender is a social construction that is formed in society regarding the roles of men and women, which in this description focuses on the family consisting of the head of the family, usually held by men then wives and other family members. The family is the smallest social system in society. In gender issues, it is more often discussed about injustice against women who are considered weaker than men in their daily lives. Using qualitative analysis and literature study, the authors conclude that the existence of gender injustice during the Covid 19 pandemic is due to the uncertainty of conditions that occurred during this pandemic. Families with a low awareness of gender equality will experience difficulties in facing this pandemic. Generally this occurs in families with low economic conditions. The hope is that through this paper the reader can understand the complexity of women as part of gender that is positioned lower or weaker than men and understand it.

Keywords: Injustice, Gender, Covid 19, Bali

Commodification of *Ngaben* Ceremony at Puri Ubud, Gianyar, Bali

Anak Agung Bagus Pandji Guritna

Cultural Studies Doctoral Program, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Udayana

Abstract. It cannot be denied that Bali is the largest foreign exchange contributor in the tourism sector. The development of tourism programs is basically carried out as an effort to support sources of income. Tourism policy is a key factor in that. The commodification of religious ceremonies such as *ngaben* is a form of marketing process carried out to attract tourists. This study discusses the relationship between economic aspects and cultural aspects as well as political aspects with a focus on the question of how the form of commodification that occurs in the *ngaben* Ceremony at Puri Ubud, Gianyar, Bali. This study uses a critical theory approach whose implications can be explored through a political economy perspective in a case study. To facilitate this discussion, it will be discussed, first what is the *ngaben* Ceremony and what it means, secondly, what is the form of commodification in the *ngaben* Ceremony at Puri Ubud, Gianyar, Bali, and what three aspects are related to the commodification of the *ngaben* ceremony at Puri Ubud. With this question, it is hoped that it will be easier to understand how the modification of the *ngaben* ceremony at Puri Ubud, Gianyar, Bali in cultural, economic and political aspects.

Keywords: *ngaben ceremony, commodification, Ubud Palace.*

Empowerment Discourse for Subaltern Group: Between Hope and Reality (Case Study of Traditional Salt Farmer in Kusamba Village, Dawan District, Kelungkung)

Ni Putu Ratna Dewi Gayatri

Kajian Budaya Universitas Udayana

<ratnadewidps@gmail.com>

Abstract. Salt is categorized as one of human basic need and flavour usually added to food. Moreover, salt is also used as natural food preservative and in many particular traditions. As it is required as needs, salt farmers play significant role in producing salt for society. One of centres where traditional salt is produced is at the coastal area of Kusamba, Kelungkung, Bali. Kusamba is a village where farmers traditionally produce salt with great taste and high quality in the island of Bali; hence, it is well-known not only by Balinese but also national and world society. However, the farmers in Kusamba as the producers of salt which has been worldwide have not optimized that opportunities. They still tend to be marginalized as any empowerment attempt was not sustainably conducted. This study discussed the marginalized salt farmers in Kusamba in relation with discourse about empowerment and the plan of salt farming tourism object construction. Based on that, the problems of the study are presented as follows, (1) how the salt farmers in Kusamba Village, Dawan District, Klungkung Regency are marginalized, and (2) what are the implications of the constructional discourse to the salt farmers in Kusamba Village, Dawan District, Klungkung Regency in reality. Qualitative method with cultural study approach was applied in this study. Deep interview, observation, and literature review was conducted in the data collection. The theory

of structural generatives by Bourdieu and the theory of power-knowledge relation by Foucault was applied to analyze the problems of this study. As the general result, the marginalization is depicted by the structural poverty caused by exploitation, alienation, and salt commerce management of the society. The domination of capitalist economy to the traditional economy tends to be subsistent that leads the farmers to suffering. The empowermental attempt should be sustainable in order to make the farmers out of the subaltern society image.

Keyword: discourse, empowerment, salt farmer, Kusamba, subaltern

The God Indra Statue at Tampaksiring, Gianyar: The Symbol and Meaning

I Kadek Sudana Wira Darma

Cultural Studies Doctoral Program, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Udayana

<wirajustice@gmail.com>

Abstract. Balinese art has developed so rapidly, along with the tourism development. The impact of the development of tourism has emerged artistic creativity that tries to beautify the island of Bali. One of the arts that helps beautify city and street layout in Bali is the art of sculpture. Statues are usually built in public places to give an identity to the place. The shape of the statue is usually taken from existing local cultural values, so that the appearance of the statue can give an identity to the area. In Tampaksiring Village, a statue of God Indra was built, which has a value as a symbol of Hindu culture and religion in Bali. The statue of Dewa Indra which was built at a crossroads which in Balinese terms is called a *catuspatha*, the existence of the statue apart from being one of the icons of Tampaksiring Village, is also sacred because there is a ritual where the statue is located. This research has a scope of problems formulated in the formulation of the problem, namely: first, why was the statue of God Indra built at the intersection of Tampaksiring Village? Second, what is the meaning of the statue of God Indra for the people of Tampaksiring Village? Third, what are the implications of the construction of the statue of God Indra? The theory used to analyze the data is Roland Barthes' semiotic theory and Michel Foucault's theory of power and knowledge. In general, the purpose of this study is to determine the background of the construction of the statue of God Indra at the intersection of the village of Tampaksiring, which is filled with ideology, symbols and knowledge. This study used a qualitative approach, with data collection methods, namely observation, interviews, and literature study. Furthermore, all data that has been collected are processed descriptively qualitatively.

Keywords: statue, God Indra, ideology, identity, society, Tampaksiring village

The Dynamics of the Pasek Community in the Maha Gotra Pasek Sanak Sapta Rsi Organization

Ni Made Sari Yuningsih

Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Udayana

Abstract. There are many clans or *soroh* among Balinese community. This study's object is the *Pasek* clan in Bali with the largest organization called *Maha Gotra Pasek Sanak Sapta Rsi* (MGPSSR). MGPSSR was established on 1955 and became the oldest clan

organization in Bali. Through several internal conflicts, this organization is still developing and exists today in religious, social, cultural and political activities. This study solve three main questions, namely, why *Pasek* community choose MGPSSR as their organization? How they faced the organizations' internal conflict? What are the social, economic, and cultural implications to the *Pasek* community after joining MGPSSR? This study reveals and understands the phenomena of MGPSSR using qualitative methods and literature study. The data collected through observation, interview, and documentation, and analyzed by the theory of group dynamics and the theory of conflict.

Keywords: organization, *Pasek*, *soroh* or clan

The Balinese Traditional Culinary Entrepreneurship in the Globalization Era

I Made Sukadana

Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Udayana

Abstract. In the globalized era, modern people tend to consume imports, such as fast food which considered more prestigious, rather than traditional Balinese food. This research reveals the commodification and modification of Balinese traditional food *dharma caruban*. The research objects are three traditional Balinese culinary which have large number of customers, namely, Warung Babi Guling Bu Oka, Warung Babi Guling Selingsing Bu Suci, and Warung Sate Nyoman Bledor. The research objective is to determine the factors and mechanism of commodification and modifications of *dharma caruban*, and its implication to the existence of traditional Balinese culinary. Data collected by observation and interview and literatures study. This research reveals factors that cause the *dharma caruban* commodification such as modernism, business strategies, society transformation from pre-modernism to modernism, and the advance of science and technology. The mechanism of commodification and modifications begin on the science and technology development then came to social-economic furthermore on the religious life. This research finds that the implications for social, economic and religious life have helped small businesses produce Balinese specialties that can enhance the taste. This is able to attract tourists to buy. In addition, this is also done so that Balinese specialties are preserved by paying attention to the traditional and religious values contained.

Keywords: *dharma caruban*, commodification, modification, Balinese traditional culinary

The Existence of Partai Amanat Nasional in Political Competition in Bali, 1999 – 2019

Hendra Kusuma

Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Udayana

Abstract. The existence of a political party can be seen from how consistently it follows the general election agenda and reaches a lot of constituents in a country or region. The Partai Amanat Nasional (PAN) Bali is one of the party governing entities in the Bali area which still exists in the Balinese political activities. On this basis, this study aims to determine the causes and effects of the actualization of the party platform on the performance and activities of PAN Bali which support the existence of parties amid political competition in Bali

in 1999-2019. The research method used is the historical method with four stages, namely heuristics, criticism, interpretation, and historiography. There are two kinds of data sources used in this research, namely primary sources and secondary sources. Primary sources are taken from interviews with historical actors. Meanwhile, secondary sources in this study were taken from literature studies. The provisional results of this study indicate that there is a causal relationship between the application of the platform and the ideals of the party on the existence of PAN in political competition in Bali. The actualization of the party platform can be seen clearly in the activities and work programs that apply party principles, namely upholding religious morality, humanity and pluralism. This can be seen from the management structure of PAN Bali which accepts many cadres from various backgrounds, both Muslim and Hindu. The programs offered by PAN Bali also target various groups and groups, causing this party to still exist today. Although the development of the party has seen a decline in the last few years, its existence can still be seen today.

Keywords: Party, Politics, Election, Bali, Existence, Muhammadiyah.