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HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW
KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH

Judul karya ilmiah (artikel) : The Bilocal Migrant: Economic Drivers Of Mobility Across The Rural Urban Interface In Central Java, Indonesia

Jumlah Penulis : 3 penulis

Status Pengusul : **Iwan Rudiarto**, Rizqa Hidayani, Micah Fisher

Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah :

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- f. Alamat web jurnal : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016719300087?via%3Dihub>
- g. Terindeks di SJR Q1 1,624 (2019) dan SNIP 2,091 (2019)

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(beri ✓ pada kategori yang tepat) Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi
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Total = (100%)	40			39,0
Nilai = (60% x 39)				23,4

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer:

- a. Penulisan artikel lengkap dan sesuai dengan petunjuk penulisan (*author guidelines*) yang terdiri dari; *introduction, material and methods, results, discussion, conclusion, acknowledgment, dan references*. Komponen penulisan membahas tentang keberadaan *bilocal migrant* di perkotaan yang dilihat dari aliran nilai uang dan hubungannya dengan desa tempat asal yang bisa dipahami langsung dari judul artikelnya.
- b. Pembahasan artikel mendalam dari berbagai aspek seperti karakteristik migrant, pola sirkulasi pergerakan desa-kota yang terjadi, dan penggunaan *remittance* untuk pengembangan pedesaan di tempat asal migrant dan sesuai dengan bidang ilmu penulis terutama perencanaan dan pengembangan pedesaan. Artikel melibatkan 27 literatur (38%) yang berasal dari artikel jurnal.
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yang digunakan diulas secara komprehensif dari data primer berupa kuesioner dan wawancara terhadap 100 responden dengan menggunakan aplikasi *floctracker* yang masih jarang digunakan.

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Semarang, 14-01-2020

Reviewer 1,



Prof. Dr.rer.nat. Imam Buchori, ST
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Nilai = (60% x 36)				21,6

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- a. Tulisan lengkap sesuai dengan petunjuk penulisan jurnal. Isi dari artikel berhubungan dengan pendapatan, pola sirkulasi dan kontribusi *migrant* perkotaan terhadap tempat asal di desa yang dapat dilihat juga dari judul artikel.
- b. Artikel dipaparkan berkaitan dengan konteks ekonomi terhadap pengembangan pedesaan dan sesuai dengan bidang ilmu penulis; perencanaan dan pengembangan pedesaan. Pembahasan dilakukan secara mendalam dengan melibatkan sekitar 38% dari total pustaka yang ada dan berupa jurnal internasional bereputasi.
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Semarang, 07-02-2020

Reviewer 2,



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Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Reviewer		
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a. Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10%)	4,0	4,0	4,0
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	12,0	10,0	11,0
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	11,0	10,0	10,5
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/jurnal (30%)	12,0	12,0	12,0
Total = (100%)	39,0	36,0	37,5
Nilai = (60% x 37,5)			22,5

Semarang, 09-03-2020

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Journal of Rural Studies
Volume 74, February 2020, Pages 96-110

The bilocal migrant: Economic drivers of mobility across the rural-urban interface in Central Java, Indonesia (Article)

Rudiarto, I.^a **Hidayani, R.^b**, **Fisher, M.^c**

^aDepartment of Urban and Regional Planning, Diponegoro University, Indonesia

^bKota Kita Foundation, Surakarta, Indonesia

^cUniversity of Hawaii, United States

Abstract

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The trends of bilocality – in which an individual will spend part of the year in a rural area, and the other in an urban area – presents a unique and increasingly common manifestation of the circular migrant. In this paper, we explore the dynamics of bilocal migrants in Indonesia from a Central Java city and examine migrant points of origin in terms of their characteristics, mobility patterns, and remittance uses. Data were collected from 105 sample cases among those classified as migrants distributed across the study area. We apply the Flocktracker software for our study, which is a mobile-based application that combines online questionnaires and provides associated locational attributes. Most of the bilocal migrants continue to migrate as a strategy to address the lack of income in rural areas. Migrants not only circulate between two destinations from their rural origins to one city, but also increasingly gravitate to other cities as a multiple destination strategy depending on networks and employment availability. A key finding of this study is that overall, although migration to urban areas supports rural household incomes, it contributes in limited ways to the commonly anticipated rural development outcomes. This suggests that policy interventions are mistaking job creation and remittances as a proxy for rural development, whereas policy priorities should be looking beyond job creation to identify other ways to support development in rural areas. © 2019 Elsevier Ltd

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Critical factors influencing biotech corn adoption of farmers in the Philippines in relation with the 2015 GMO Supreme Court ban

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From rural to urban to rural to global: 300 years of compulsory schooling in rural Norway

Karl Jan Solstad, Therese Andrews



When it goes wrong ... learning from challenged (and revived) community initiatives



Marlies Meijer¹

Human Geography and Spatial Planning, Faculty of Geosciences, Utrecht University, [Netherlands](#)

ABSTRACT

Both in academia and practice there is an increasing interest for community initiatives. Examples of best practices are often discussed and reproduced. However, there is little attention for the failure of such initiatives. Failed, or seriously challenged initiatives now remain invisible, as the initiators fear stigmatisation and the outcomes do not sell the potential of community initiatives policy-makers and academics envision. From earlier empirical research, after the development of community initiatives in depopulating regions, a significant number of bottom-up projects was identified that experienced serious problems and, in some cases, failed. The aim of this paper is to deconstruct context, causes and consequences for challenged initiatives. In this paper four challenged initiatives from Sweden and The Netherlands are discussed. It appeared that, in dealing with financial, bureaucratic, democratic and organisational challenges, most communities recovered gradually. By acknowledging the existence of failure, we can learn from their resilience and social learning. In conclusion several recommendations for practice are discussed, to provide institutional space for challenged community initiatives.

1. Introduction

Community initiatives are in the spotlight of both policy research and practices. Case studies of citizens planning and implementing their own initiatives increasingly have been published since the past decade, in both community and (rural) development studies (Boonstra, 2016; Li et al., 2017). Also, from the perspective of planning practice and public administration there seems to be an increasing interest in community initiatives (Bisschops and Beunen, 2018; Curry, 2012). Especially in depopulating or marginal rural areas, where governmental plan-making is expensive and unrewarding, responsibilities are increasingly outsourced to the level of citizens (Meijer and van der Krabben, 2018). In such areas the capacities of communities in developing such initiatives, their resilience in dealing with decline, and the potential of endogenous development is praised (Feldhoff, 2013; Haase et al., 2012; Hospers, 2014).

However, what most of these studies have in common is a bias towards positive experiences and successful initiatives (Talò et al., 2014; Wandersman, 2009). Examples of best practices are often discussed and reproduced. The conditions for success are summarized in catchy abbreviations like the CLEAR model² by Lowndes et al. (2006) or the Dutch ACTIE list³ (Denters et al., 2013). Though there is truth in these lists, they do not fully cover the complexity of planning and

implementing a community initiative. Especially when things not go according to plan, simplified good practices hardly are of assistance for challenged communities (Cooke and Kothari, 2001; Scott and Teasdale, 2012).

The promotion of good practices is discursive according to Vettoretto (2009). To allow others to learn from success and facilitate ‘policy transfer’, indicators for success are generalized and become part of a universal story or how community-led planning should be done. Vettoretto (2009) criticizes this focus on good practice:

“As a result, a good practice is cleansed of the political dimension of policy-making and of the historically defined local social and cultural differences. In the repertoires, local actions do not seem associated with any significant conflict, doubts regarding principles or uncertainties. Such issues may be present in interactive processes of confrontation and production, but they disappear from formal representations.”

(Vettoretto, 2009, p. 1079, p. 1079)

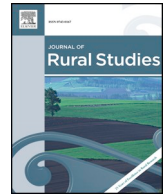
Other authors claim that community initiatives and practices of self-organisation are difficult to generalize from (Agger and Jensen, 2015; Hou and Kinoshita, 2007; Shucksmith, 2010). The planning process of such initiatives is characterized by local social structures, the networks initiators are part of, path dependencies and coincidental encounters.

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² CLEAR stands for: Can do, Like to, Enabled to, Asked to, Responded to. These are factors that stimulate citizens to engage with community initiatives. .

³ citizens start initiatives when there is sufficient *Animo* (eagerness), *Contacten* (contacts), *Toerusting* (capacity), *Inbedding* (embeddedness), *Empathie* (empathy from facilitating policy-makers).



Critical factors influencing biotech corn adoption of farmers in the Philippines in relation with the 2015 GMO Supreme Court ban

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Decision making process
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ABSTRACT

This study investigated 21 factors influencing biotech corn adoption of 111 corn farmers in Pampanga, Philippines, in relation with the 2015 GMO Supreme Court ban. Results of the statistical tests using ordinal logistic regression and thematic analyses showed that four factors were prioritized by the farmers over the rest of the available influential factors regarding their crop adoption decision making process. ‘Satisfaction in planting biotech corn’ ranked first among the four identified factors relative to the sampled farmers, followed by ‘knowledge about the ban on planting biotech corn and Bt eggplant’, then by ‘knowledge about biotech corn’, and lastly ‘personal experiences in planting biotech corn’. The study also demonstrated how the farmers’ sources of information (external and internal) can be factored into their entire decision making process. Data generated from this study can be directly utilized by policy makers and agriculturists to increase the awareness of non-biotech farmers to emerging technologies such as biotech corn and other biotech crops.

1. Introduction

The global share of biotechnology (biotech) crops has been increasing annually. In 2018, almost 17 million farmers from 26 countries planted biotech crops in 191.7 million hectares, while 44 countries imported biotech crops for food, feed, and processing (ISAAA, 2018a, ISAAA, 2018b). ISAAA further noted that with the 113-fold increase in hectareage since 1996, biotech crops have become the fastest crop technology being adopted by farmers. During its 20 years of commercialization (1996–2015), genetically modified (GM) crops have increased gross farm incomes globally by US\$167.8 billion, with US \$86.1 billion generated in developing countries (Brookes & Barfoot, 2017).

The Philippines is the first country in Southeast Asia to adopt the application of GM technology, specifically biotech corn, for feed production. Corn, being the second most important crop next to rice, accounts for roughly 70 percent of livestock mixed feeds (Panopio & Navarro, 2011). In 2017, the global hectareage of biotech crops

increased from 185.1 Mha to 189.8 Mha, and correspondingly, the Philippines ranked 13th in biotech crop commercialization in the world, with approximately 642,000 ha of land planted with biotech corn (ISAAA, 2017). Farmers who planted this improved variety have incurred benefits such as increased yields and reduced insecticide use (Yorobe and Quicoy, 2006). Aldemita et al. (2015) claims that the year-by-year steady increase in biotech corn adoption—similar to other biotech corn growing countries—reflects the significant and consistent benefits generated by biotech corn in the Philippines. Roughly 406,000 small, resource poor Filipino farmers and their families benefited from biotech corn in 2016, with an average landholding of 2 ha for each biotech farmer. ISAAA (2016) estimates that biotech corn contributed a total of US\$642 million farm level economic gains to Filipino farmers from 2003 to 2015, with US\$82 million for 2015 alone.

Concomitant with the introduction and use of any technology is how such technology is understood by consumers and how critical information is disseminated from producers to consumers. Rogers (2003) defined diffusion as a process by which an innovation is communicated

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