



# PROCEEDING

## **2<sup>nd</sup> ICTROPS**

*Tim Penulis 2<sup>nd</sup> ICTROPS*

# **Proceeding 2<sup>nd</sup> ICTROPS**

**Balikpapan, 26-27 Agustus 2018**

**"Towards Sustainable Tropical Marine: A Holistic Approach for Welfare Development of  
Indonesia"**

**Ditulis oleh:**

**Tim Penulis 2<sup>nd</sup> ICTROPS**

**Diterbitkan oleh:**

**Mulawarman University Press**

# Proceeding 2<sup>nd</sup> ICTROPS

<b>Penulis</b>	:	Tim Penulis 2 <sup>nd</sup> ICTROPS
<b>Director</b>	:	Dr. Sc. Mustaid Yusuf, M.Sc
<b>Chairman</b>	:	Dr. Dewi Embong Bulan, S.Kel., M.P
<b>Co-Chairman</b>	:	Dr. Jusmaldi, S.Si., M.Si
<b>Secretary</b>	:	Dr. Muhammad Syahrir R., S.Pi., M.Si
<b>Co-Secretary</b>	:	Zhafira Kurnia Fitri, S.IP
<b>Treasurer</b>	:	Dr. Nova Hariani, S.Si., M.Si

## **Comittee :**

### **Honorary Board**

Prof. Dr. H. Masjaya, M.Si (Rector, Mulawarman University)  
Prof. Dr. Ir. Mustofa Agung Sardjono  
Dr. Bohari Yusuf, M.Si  
Prof. Dr. Enos Tangke Arung, S.Hut  
Dr. Zeni Haryanto, M.Pd  
Dr. Anton Rahmadi, M.Sc

### **Reviewer**

Prof. Dr. Enos Tangke Arung, S.Hut  
Dr. Rudy Agung Nugroho, S.Si., M.Si  
Dr. Ritbey Ruga, S.Si., M.P  
Dr. Sc. Mustaid Yusuf, M.Sc  
Dr. Dewi Embong Bulan, S.Kel., M.P  
Dr. Anton Rahmadi, M.Sc

<b>Editor dan tata letak</b>	:	Fahrizal Adnan
<b>Desain sampul</b>	:	Agung Yusuf, S.Sos
<b>ISBN</b>	:	978-602-6834-00-6

© 2019. Mulawarman University Press

Penerbit



Penerbit

Mulawarman University PRESS  
Gedung LP2M Universitas Mulawarman  
Jl. Krayan, Kampus Gunung Kelua  
Samarinda - Kalimantan Timur - Indonesia 75123  
Telp/Fax (0541) 747432, Email : mup@lppm.unmul.ac.id

## **HAK CIPTA DILINDUNGI UNDANG-UNDANG .**

**Dilarang keras menerjemahkan, menyalin, atau memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh isi buku ini tanpa izin tertulis dari pemegang hak cipta.**

## **Prakata**

Puji syukur kehadiran Allah SWT atas limpahan rahmat dan karunianya sehingga Buku Proceeding 2<sup>nd</sup> ICTROPS tahun 2018 telah dapat diselesaikan. Buku ini sebagai produk keluaran dari kegiatan 2<sup>nd</sup> ICTROPS yang telah dilaksanakan pada 26-27 Agustus 2018.

Terimakasih disampaikan kepada Prof Dr. Masjaya M.Si. selaku rector universitas Mulawarman dan Dr. Sc. Mutaaid Yusuf selaku Kepala PIU-IsDB Universitas Mulawarman atas dukungan dan arahan yang telah diberikan dalam penerbitan buku ini.

Kami menyadari masih terdapat kekurangan dalam buku ini untuk itu kritik dan saran terhadap penyempurnaan buku ini sangat diharapkan. Semoga buku ini dapat memberi manfaat bagi seluruh civitas akademika di Indonesia pada umumnya dan Universitas Mulwarman pada khususnya.

Samarinda, Agustus 2018  
Ketua Pelaksana

Dr. Dewi Embong Bulan, S.Kel., M.P

## Kata Pengantar



Assalamu 'alaikum wr wb. (May peace be upon you)

First of all, let us thank Allah, the Almighty, for blessing and guiding us into the right path, and for granting all means and opportunities together here to attend this very meaningful occasion.

On behalf of the Mulawarman University, we are greatly honored and pleased to welcome you all to the Second International Conference on Tropical Studies and Its Application (ICTROPS) 2018 on " Towards Sustainable Tropical Marine : A Holistic Approach for Welfare Development of Indonesia ".

The framework of Mulawarman University as a "Center of Excellence for Tropical Studies" as a part of the 4 in 1 initiative. This initiative is projected to excel in Teaching and Learning, Research and Innovation, and Staff Development as soft programs and Campus Infrastructure as hard program. With the assistance of this IsDB program, the 4 in 1 initiative has two umbrella programs of research consortium and curricula development. The outcomes of this initiative are competent graduates, publication, quality of teaching-learning, excellent services, student quality, academic atmosphere, IPR, prototypes, research collaboration, and employability. In short, the 4 in 1 consortium will have a positive impact on developing nation competitiveness by providing competent graduates, collaboration in research, academic reputation, and excellent services and management.

We would also like to extend our gratitude especially to Prof (Emeritus) Tetsuo Yanagi of EMECS, Assoc. Prof. Suchana Apple Chavanich of Chulalongkorn University and Prof. Mitsuyasu Yabe of Khusyu University who have accepted our invitation to become the invited speakers of today's Conference. Ladies and gentlemen, finally allow me on behalf of the big family of Mulawarman University to wish you a fruitful and pleasant international conference.

Wassalamu'alaikum wr. wb.

**Samarinda, 2018**  
**Rector,**

**Prof. Dr. H. Masjaya, M.Si**



Assalamu 'alaikum wr wb. (May peace be upon you)

The important role of this IsDB project is as an enabler for Mulawarman University to achieve as a Service Excellence on Center for Tropical Studies (SE-CTS) by developing five key sectors namely Campus Infrastructure (CI), Teaching and Learning (T&L), Research, on Campus Service (CS), and Public Services (PS). The project will indirectly benefit GDP of the nation as a result of higher quality of education. It is expected that the project will increase the quality of graduates, both in academic skills as the core competence and soft skills as an essential added value. It is projected that the project becomes an important trajectory for qualified human resources that are heavily in need to face the embracing ASEAN Economic Community and possibly Trans Pacific Partnerships. Samarinda as the host city for Mulawarman University and East Kalimantan province will also economically benefited through the coming of more young researchers.

The International Conference on Tropical Studies and Its Application annual conference on 18-19 September 2018, is organized by Mulawarman University in collaboration with Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education of The Republic of Indonesia. This is a bilingual conference (Indonesian and English), which means that the full paper was written in English and the presentation can be delivered in English or Bahasa Indonesia. All accepted and Selected papers after extension and modification will be published in **F1000Research**

On behalf of Project Implementation unit (PIU) Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) of Mulawarman University, We would also like to extend our gratitude especially to Prof (Emeritus) Tetsuo Yanagi of EMECS, Assoc. Prof. Suchana Apple Chavanich of Chulalongkorn University and Prof. Mitsuyasu Yabe of Khusyu University, and also all speakers, participant and committee.

Wassalamu'alaikum wr. wb.

**Samarinda, 2018**  
**Executive Director of PIU-IsDB,**

**Dr. Sc. Mustaid Yusuf, M.Si**

## Daftar Isi

<b>Halaman Judul.....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>Kata Pengantar.....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>Daftar Isi.....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>Sambutan</b>	
1. Rektor Universitas Mulawarman .....	vi
2. Kepala PIU-IsDB Universitas Mulawarman .....	vii

### **Pemakalah**

<i>Utilization Of aquatic Plants To Improve Water Quality of Fish Cages In Post Coal Mining Void: Laboratory Study.....</i>	1
<b>Henny Pagoray<sup>a</sup>, Ghitarina<sup>b*</sup>, Andi Nikhlani<sup>a</sup></b>	
<i>Analysis of the Bottom Sediment Oxygen Demand in the Downstream River of Karang Mumus, Samarinda.....</i>	5
<b>Apriyanti , Mursidi, Irma Suryana<sup>*</sup></b>	
<i>The Economic Role of Coral Reef Ecosystem to Fishermen Income.....</i>	8
<b>Erwan Sulistianto<sup>a,b</sup>, Achmad Fachrudin<sup>a</sup>, Tridoyo Kusumastanto<sup>a</sup>, Eva Anggraeni<sup>a</sup></b>	
<i>The Development of the Indonesian Marine Sector During the Era of Joko Widodo: an Analytical Study of National Ocean Policy.....</i>	16
<b>Fajar Apriani<sup>a</sup>, Rahmah Daniah<sup>b</sup></b>	
<i>Aluminium Air Battery Using Rhodomyrtus Tomentosa Leaves Extract In Salt Water As Electrolyte.....</i>	23
<b>Mardiah*, Ari Susandy Sanjaya</b>	
<i>Take It Slow: The Response of Indonesia Slow Food Actors into Food Security.....</i>	27
<b>Uni W Sagen<sup>a*</sup>, Lady Paramita, Muhammad Nizar H</b>	
<i>Sources Optimation of Bawis as Endemic Seagrass Comodity in Waters of Bontang City.....</i>	33
<b>Nurul Ovia Oktawati*, Qorih Saleha, Oon Darmansyah</b>	
<i>Addressing Non-Tradisional Threats in Maritime Border of Indonesia-Malaysia.....</i>	40
<b>Uni W Sagen<sup>a*</sup>, Andi Purnawarman, Bagoes Rahmad E</b>	

# Take It Slow: The Response of Indonesia Slow Food Actors into Food Security

Uni W Sagena\*, Lady Paramita, Muhammad Nizar H

*Department of International Relations, Mulawarman University, Indonesia*

*Corresponding author: fisip@fisip-unmul.ac.id*

## Abstract.

This article aims to discuss the presence of Indonesia slow food actors, namely Presidia, as a response to fast food phenomena, globally and locally. Those phenomena raised several impacts such as health problems, negative consumer lifestyle and environmental degradation. From food security perspective, those impacts of fast food phenomena could cause food insecurity in the future. Food security concept helps to explain the objective of Presidia and how they promote slow food project through food security approach of FAO. This article is a qualitative and descriptive study using primary and secondary data obtained from interview with the Presidia activists and literature review from books, journal and online sources. This article offers fairly new concept from non-traditional security studies and introduces Indonesia Presidia and slow food actors in Indonesia. The importance of this study relays on the food issues as public goods but less of concern in International Relation studies. The result is that fast food trends in Indonesia showed the fulfillment of risks indicators of food insecurity, such as unavailability, no access, no utility and no stability. As the counterbalance, the actors specifically tried to cover the Presidia's rare products which began to appear, including Tengkawang Nut Oil, Heritage Banana Varieties Yogyakarta and Cingagoler Honey from Cerana Bees. Meanwhile, formal actors of governments and social movements are still lacking. Therefore, the benefit of this article is to help understanding the issue of food insecurity and the movements of local actors as well as to address newly International Relation concepts of non-traditional security studies.

**Keywords:** slow food, food security, indonesia presidia, fast food.

## Introduction

Fast food issue is a global phenomenon of the 20th century that experienced rapid development which has emerged in the form of food industry. This phenomenon develops in society with the emergence of fast food outlets, fast food mass production, and increasing of fast food consumption. The main impacts of these phenomenas, globally and locally, are including; health problem, negative consumption behavior and environment degradation.

Health problems come from fast food products which generally contain a lot of oil, salt and high cholesterol and instant ingredients process. Based on popular articles, US become the highest ranked country with diabetes and heart disease. This was mentioned in the "Jamie Oliver's Food Revolution" Program in 2010-2011, which made its first trip to

Huntington, West Virginia, and Los Angeles<sup>1</sup>. This region is famous for its people who like to eat fast food. Oliver met a doctor who warned his patient who has type 2 diabetes with 80lbh body weight, that if he was unable to go on a diet then he would not reach the age of 30 years. This patient is an example for those who often consume fast food. The pastor also said that he visited hospital diabetic patients several times a week. Huntington then became the unhealthiest area in America based on an analysis of data collected in 2006 by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.<sup>2</sup> Other impact is negative consumption behavior which is shown by the trend of instant lifestyle because of its cheap price and practicality, for instances, canned food, soda, fast food franchise and processed foods with elements of biotechnology such as light snack pack. Besides that, consumers tend to be wasteful and will result into food waste. Basically, mass

---

<sup>1</sup> Independent. 2012. "Jamie Oliver Takes On America's Fast food Culture". Accessed from <http://www.independent.co.uk> at August 8<sup>th</sup> 2018

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.



production also results in food waste, whereas production will continue to be carried out whether food is needed or not. Fast food generally only uses food warmers. Those impact then causing the raise of mass production to reach high demand of fast food consumers. Impact to environment degradation comes from fast food ingredients that generally produced from certain biotechnology in order to have superior properties that are environmental resistant. This product also contains the danger of Genetically Modified Organic (GMO), which is the result of genetic engineering. In addition, fast food generally does mass production with a mixture of biotechnology and impurities, which contain emissions that will ultimately lead to environmental degradation. Another impact is the loss of land and ecosystems due to massive land clearing as well as pollution due to chemical waste. If these impacts left unchecked, another threat that will emerge is food insecurity.

Indonesia on the other hand also experienced the impact of the modern fast food phenomenon. The condition of people who tend to be busy, especially in urban areas also triggers consumption of fast food. As one of the countries with tropical climate, Indonesia is rich in biodiversity and food<sup>3</sup>, but the green environment that has replaced many of its land into fast food industries creates massive urbanization into the city. Finally, the phenomenon of fast food results in less production of local products. Production and consumption that are decreasing ultimately result in food insecurity in particular foods in Indonesia.

This study is interesting, because the efforts made actually emerged from slow food<sup>4</sup> as an informal actors, not international regimes or environmental protocols. SF movement which supports agriculture and livestock business in accordance with the climate and ecosystem of each region makes food as the core; they are slow food community<sup>5</sup> of Jabodetabek and Yogyakarta. The limitation of actors in this article are presidia as producers, while local SFC acts as distributors, consumers, consultants and supervisors. Each presidia actor

works locally in his area with the application of SF and understanding of local ecosystems. On the other hand, food issue and food security concept is a new issue in the non-traditional aspect of international security studies.

This article uses the concept of food security as a basic for research analysis. The FAO definition at the 1996 World Food Summit stated that "Food Security is realized or exists if all communities, for all time, have access physically and economically to meet the needs of food needed for the needs of living activities and healthy living".<sup>6</sup> Nowadays food is not only seen as nutrition fulfillment, food has become a global issue by FAO in 2006 this approach is explained in four dimensions including availability, access, utility, and stability dimension<sup>7</sup>.

## Methods

This research is categorized as descriptive research which uses primary data in form of virtual interviews by telephone and correspondence via email with presidia actor such as Bibong Widyarti and Wandy Assayid from Cingagoler Honey Presidia and SFC Jabodetabek, Amaliah from Heritage Banana Varieties presidia and SFC Yogyakarta and Hendra Wisnu Whardana from Tengkawang Nut Oil presidia. Secondary data is literature review from FAO website <http://www.foodsecinfoaction.org>, SF website <http://www.slowfood.com> and <http://www.fondazione.slowfood.com>. This study uses qualitative analysis supported by quantitative data. Data collection that is used is literature study which is conducted by studying existing documents such as books, articles, and so on.

The first literature study is Maulvi Dzokrana M thesis with the title Identification of the Counter Slow Food Hegemony in the Resistance to Fast Food. Maulvi tried to explain SF movement as an effort to fight the hegemony of the global fast food industry was identified as a form of counter-hegemony. The second literature from Indonesia Presidia's interview that concluded Presidia Project as the response of fast food phenomena has begun

<sup>3</sup> Hesty widyanti and Ika N. Khrisnayanti. 2003.

*"Bioteknologi, Imperialisme Modal dan Kejahatan Globalisasi"*, Insist Press. Yogyakarta. Page 2

<sup>4</sup> This section then will be called SF

<sup>5</sup> This section then will be called as SFC

<sup>6</sup> *An Introduction to the Basic Concepts of Food Security*, FAO 2008

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

locally in Indonesia. Through (Through or though?) resourceful persons namely project coordinators and producer groups, informs that SF foundation till the day keep the presidia. The third literature that came to give some critics for this SF project is *The Commodity of Products and Taste: Slow Food and Conservation of Agro biodiversity* written by Arianne Lottie. Lottie mentions the case that occurred in one of the production groups in the Basque Country, whereas binding regulations caused the potential for production groups to be confined. In this case, Lottie also claims that SF makes limitations for producer, so they could not expand and raise product for commodity.

Based on Maulvi's view as a counter-hegemony and also supporting his positive efforts Presidia Interview, this article attempts to explain the response of production groups in Indonesia in achieving food stability towards particular food as a realization of support for global SF projects. This article will describe the role of Indonesia SFC and Presidia as the actor in order to support the project in chase to response the fast food phenomena in Indonesia.

#### Result

Presidia is a term for groups of traditional and local producers who are actors for this movement in response to the phenomenon of fast food. In Indonesia, the three particular foods above are foods that experience scarcity and generally have their own problems for the production group. For example *Tengkawang Nut Oil, Kapuas Hulu, West Borneo*.<sup>8</sup> Existing production groups do not survive in producing products, because they do not have stable prices and tend to create monopolies. In addition, lack of promotion and minimum access make people leave the profession. Finally Tengkawang fruit as a source of excessive fruiting products, but with less utilization which in the end create food waste. *Heritage Banana Varieties Yogyakarta*,<sup>9</sup> It struggles as a variety of natural banana plants. The issue of banana plants will be used as GMO products to encourage the formation of protection for this producer group. In addition, minimum access makes banana production in the traditional way getting less attention. The nine presidia types of bananas include five types of Raja

banana, namely Raja Bagus, Raja Bulu, Raja Pulut, Raja Sere, Raja Kluthuk, Raja Uter, and two types of Ambon banana, Yellow and Green.<sup>10</sup> *Cingagoler Honey from Cerana Bees, Lebak, Banten*.<sup>11</sup> This Cingagoler honey has its own characteristics for its products, as well as its unique process. The protection of bees will be a natural safeguard factor, but the production process was poorly inadequate, because of the lack of knowledge and lack of access make the honey production group diminished. In 2012 presidia had 250 hives but in 2014 just about 150 hives of bees were left. The purpose of the establishment of this presidium is to maintain the unique nature of this original Cingagoler honey product.

### Discussion

In this discussion, this article will discuss how Indonesia SF actors responds to the phenomena of fast food which is identified with the presidia's protection, in case to realize food security against specific food in Indonesia. The process will be answered through the four dimensions of FAO

#### Response to Availability Problem

The main actor of this response is Presidia as producer of the products, whereas the response is to defend producer for good product process. Basically SF supports the protection of this producer group by providing education funds to Italy at the annual Terra Madre program<sup>12</sup> that they are exempt from fees. This education followed by TNO in 2014, HBV Yogyakarta in 2015, 2016 and 2017 and Cingagoler Honey in 2014 and 2016. The selected actors were the heads of their respective production groups such as Hendra Wardhana for TNO, Lasiyo for HBV Yogyakarta and Wandy for Cingagoler Honey where SFC act as supervisor and coordinator. Beside that, they also attempt for technical matters in order to give effort for availability. For example, HBV Yogyakarta, in

<sup>10</sup> Lady Paramita, "Gerakan Slow Food Internasional Merespon Fenomena Fast Food (Case Study: Perlindungan Presidium di Indonesia)" (Samarinda:Mulawarman University, page. 55-56, 2018)

<sup>11</sup> This section then will be called Cingagoler Honey

<sup>12</sup> Annual Slow Food event involving food communities from around the world, youth, chefs and producer groups.

<sup>8</sup> This section then will be called TNO

<sup>9</sup> This section then will be called HBV

order to realize anti GMO products, they produce their own natural fertilizers that are used to fertilize banana plants. Cingagoler Honey, in technical matters, the coordinator Bibong Widyarti and Wandy works together to teach hygienic honey production. In this case, Cingagoler people used to harvest honey while smoking and taking honey by squeezing. For understanding based on the value of SF, they seek more hygienic honey production by not smoking also draining honey without having to squeeze it.

### **Response to Access Problem**

The main actor of this response is Indonesia SFC, whereas the response is to create market access globally and locally. The next process and the most important effort then carried out by the presidia itself. Another access has created by the autonomy of the actors of Indonesia SF presidia including coordinators and communities, they are SFC Jabodetabek and SFC Yogyakarta. Another effort as a form of autonomy is that they run a banana exhibition event every year which later gets government support. Different from Cingagoler Honey presidia, after the return of food education in Italy in 2014, they were then committed to continue fighting to defend Cingagoler Honey. Evidently, the area now has its own workshop to maintain the honey. Besides that, they routinely hold local food festivals, including PARARA or Nusantara Harvest which is usually done every October. This event is one of the local food exhibitions which also supported by local SF actors and presidia. Other festivals which were held in December 2017 was called Lebak Food Festival with Cingagoler Honey as the flagship product. The Tengkawang Nut Oil is also supported by the business of PARARA.

### **Response to Utility Problem**

The main actor of this response is Indonesia SFC, whereas the response is to teach food sustainability. SF came in 2014 for TNO and for Cingagoler Honey. At the same year in 2014 they gave food education about utility, by SF foundations. 2015 for HBV Yogyakarta and also gave them food education about utility which was including the form of food sustainability. At the initial meeting where food education was conducted, it emphasized on aspects of traditional and local food consumption. From here some actors at TNO, tried to give fair access to marketing, as well as fair

prices for products. Finally monopoly no longer exist, no more food waste due to excessive but not processed Tengkawang fruit. Different with HBV, in this sustainability food education they learn that traditional food is very important in the midst of global fast food. Thus, they unify the views of the producer and cooperate in developing the community. Cingagoler Honey in other hand trying to keep the hereditary culture. People of Cingagoler used to consume bee larvae, so sometimes the use of typical Cingagoler Honey does not reach the maximum stage. For this reason, this habit is then reduced so that the utilization of honey can be done optimally.

### **Response to Stability Problem**

The main actor of this response is Indonesia SFC, whereas the response is to describe the coordination and communication that is always interwoven between actors. TNO in this case is coordinated by Djoko Prakoso and supported by the SFC Jabodetabek. Since the establishment of the presidia in 2014 until now, communication is also always coordinated in realizing and increasing the productivity of presidia. This community also initially gave access to global SF. Whereas in Cingagoler Honey, communication and coordination are also supported by SFC Jabodetabek since 2014 with Bibong Widyarti as coordinator. At the HBV Yogyakarta this process was supported by the Yogyakarta Community with Amaliah as the coordinator chair since 2015 until now.

### **Conclusion**

Indonesia SF actor has succeeded in protecting the existing food assets and biodiversity in Indonesia, namely TNO, Cingagoler Honey from Cerana Bees and HBV Yogyakarta. The effort was made in form of defending on good production, food education, promotion of access and coordination and communication between actors. The succession was not complete yet, because the government should emerge as a formal actors in realizing stability dimensions in maintaining food security. But, in fact, local SFC is still play role as the main actor, whereas it is what then needs to be considered. Food is a vital assets, which should be a responded by the government.

**Table 1.** The Response of Indonesia SF Actors into Food Security

No.	Responses	Tengkawang Nut Oil	Heritage Banana Varieties Yogyakarta	Cingagoler Honey from Cerana Bees	Conclusion
1.	defends producer/teaching for good product process (Availability)	educational funding to Italy	creating traditional GMO-free farming patterns and educational funding to Italy	educational funding to Italy, teaching hygienic honey production,	works
2.	teaching for sustainability food (utility)	2014, by slow food foundations	educated by the foundation in 2015	2014, by slow food foundations	works
3.	create access with member networking (access)	promotion of local events PARARA, Terra Madre, ark of taste	promotion through local Yogyakarta events, Terra Madre, ark of taste	promotion of local events PARARA, Terra Madre, Ark Of taste	works
4.	Maintaining the Coordination and communication between presidia actors (Stability)	Supported by Jabodetabek community since 2014	Supported by Yogyakarta community since 2015	Supported by slow food Jabodetabek since 2014	works

Here are the figures of Indonesia SF Presidia product:

Source: Photo on Slow Food Yogyakarta, from <http://www.facebook.com>

#### Cingagoler Honey from Cerana Bees



Source: Accessed from <http://vdocuments.site> at March 14<sup>th</sup>2018

#### Acknowledgements

We thank the Slow Food Jabodetabek Community and Yogyakarta including all member for sharing valuable data and information.

#### References

- [1] Dzikrana, Maulvi M., 2014. *"Identifikasi Counter Hegemony Dalam Perlawananana Slow Food Terhadap Fast Food"* Thesis on Faculty of Society science and Political Science Archives, UGM. Yogyakarta.
- [2] FAO. 2008. "An Introduction to the Basic Concepts of Food Security". Accessed from <http://www.foodsecinfoaction.org> at August 8<sup>th</sup> 2018.
- [3] Hesty Widyanti and Ika N. Khrisnayanti. 2003. *"Bioteknologi, Imperialisme Modal dan Kejahatan Globalisasi"*, Insist Press. Yogyakarta.
- [4] Independent. 2012. "Jamie Oliver Takes On America's Fast food Culture". Accessed from <http://www.independent.co.uk> at August 8<sup>th</sup> 2018

#### Tengkawang Nut Oil



Source: Documentation by Tengkawang Nut Oil Presidium

#### Heritage Banana Varieties Yogyakarta



- [5] Lady Paramita, 2018. “Gerakan Slow Food Internasional Merespon Fenomena Fast Food (Studi Kasus: Perlindungan Presidium di Indonesia)” Thesis of International Relation Study Faculty of Social and Politic Archives. Mulawarman University, Samarinda.
- [6] Manalu, Yohana C. 2014. “*Upaya Gerakan Slow Food Indonesia dalam Penetrasi Pasar Eropa (studi kasus:Pemasaran Garam Kusamba)*”, Thesis on Faculty of Social Science and Political Science Archives.Mulawarman University. Samarinda.
- [7] Nano, Paola dan Capaldi, Giulia. 2018. “*slow food good, clean and fair food for everyone*”. Accessed from <http://www.slowfood.com> at April 19<sup>th</sup> 2018.
- [8] Nano, Paola. 2016. “*The Six Key issues for Slow Food, The Themed spaces at Terra Madre Salone del Gusto explore problems and solutions*”. Accessed from <http://www.fondazioneslowfood.com> at June 7<sup>th</sup> 2018.
- [9] Schlosar, Eric. 2001. “*Fast Food Nation: The Dark Side of All American Meal*”. Insist Press. Yogyakarta.
- [10] Slow Food. 2013. “*Companion: Good, clean and fair*”. Accessed from <http://www.slowfood.com> at August 17<sup>th</sup> 2016.
- [11] Slow Food. 2013. “*Slow Food, Mission Report at Closure of Balance Sheet, as at 31/12/2013*”. Accessed from <http://www.slowfoodfoundation.com> at August 16<sup>th</sup> 2016.
- [12] Slow Food. 2015. “*Slow Food Presidia*”. Accessed from <http://www.fondazioneslowfood.com> at July 19<sup>th</sup> 2017.
- [13] Slow Food. 2015. “*Our Them*”. Accessed from <http://www.fondazioneslowfood.com> at August 31<sup>st</sup> 2017.
- [14] Slow Food Yogyakarta. 2013. “*hal-hal yang sering dipertanyakan, Ark of Taste*”. Accessed from <http://www.docplayer.info> at March 17<sup>th</sup> 2016.



# PROCEEDING

## “Towards Sustainable for Tropical Marine: a Holistic Approach for Welfare Development of Indonesia”



**Mulawarman  
University PRESS**

Member of IKAPI & APPTI

Penerbit

Mulawarman University PRESS

Gedung LP2M Universitas Mulawarman

Jl. Krayan, Kampus Gunung Kelua

Samarinda - Kalimantan Timur - Indonesia 75123

Telp/Fax (0541) 747432, Email : mup@lppm.unmul.ac.id



Co-Organized By:



ISBN 978-623-7480-00-6

