

Research Article

Human Right Impact Assessment (HRIA): The Importance Of Community Involvement In International Agreement

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ABSTRACT

In the growing international agreements as a consequence of Indonesia's wider participation in the global community, the existence of free market harms the domestic industrial sector, especially to the community. The number of treaties which have been ratified by the government considered as incomparable to the losses incurred, particularly to the possibility of human rights violations of information dysfunction, and the lack of public participation as well as evaluation functions. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach where data is obtained from primary and secondary data. The purpose of this study is to find out the conceptual and practical considerations faced in the possibility of violations of human rights. Moreover, the article also addresses the form of diplomacy carried out by the public regarding several government policies in the Free Trade Agreement and its relations to human rights. The study suggests that the government must guarantee human rights by involving affected communities as a form of collective understanding. Furthermore, the government must also monitor, evaluate, assess, as well as strengthen the communication from various stakeholders to eliminate the hidden costs that can harm the community.

Keywords: *Convergent Theory; Human Rights; Human Rights Impact Assessment; International Agreement*

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INTRODUCTION

The business accountability on the impacts inflicted towards human rights has gained growing attention over the past few years. The assessment regarding the impact on human rights has gained attraction as an available and needed tool for the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), government, and other stakeholders (Gotzman, 2014). The assessment is required to assess and evaluate the impact of business activities on human rights of workers and the community where the business activities took place. It is one of the many reasons that the implementation problems related to agreements made by the Government of Indonesia, either in bilateral scale between countries, regional, or multi-lateral, are still essential topics of discussion (Heryansyah, 2017).

As an active collaborator in various sectors such as the FTA (Free Trade Agreement), AEC (ASEAN Economic Community), or other international cooperation, the industrial sector in Indonesia is bound by regulations that control those cooperations. Indonesia's relation with WTO (World Trade Organization), for example, virtually harms farmers in the agricultural sector (Wasono, 2010). Free trade agreements at the Regional level, such as ASEAN FTA, ASEAN-China FTA, ASEAN+6 (Australia, New Zeland, China, Japan, Korea, and India) FTA, and those in progress, such as Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), Indonesia-European Union Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IEU-CEPA) (Putranti, 2016), as well as several bilateral FTAs between Indonesia and countries certain groups, such as Japan, Chile, Tunisia, and Turkey are considered as invading the sovereignty of the people (Putra, 2016). Indonesia may not be alone in facing pressure and the impact of the global economy (Sukmana, 2016).

However, recently, the threat from the enactment of the FTAs is apparent. President Joko Widodo's speeches at the IMF event (Utama, 2018), assert that the conditions of global free trade have ignited intense competition. The advantages and disadvantages over the country's sovereignty are the main principles as the foundation of the State interests above other countries in facing the globalization. Nevertheless, the uncertainty of global conditions is an obstacle as well as a threat to the world, especially towards developing countries whose existence is still below the developed countries. The recent new trade war occurred between the US and China (Chu, 2018) also gives a big impact for other countries and raises concerns for the world economic community, such as weakening currencies, increasing interest rates on imported goods, as well as the global investment climate.

Every year, the discussion topics regarding HRIA only focus on the standardization of assessment elements, where the main locus in HRIA is in the private sector, industry, or business in general. Referring to the previous research (state of the art), namely from Walker (1996), before the era of free trade became a common talk among countries due to tariff-based warfare, HRIA was seen based on two factors, namely social and environmental factors that were more directed towards ecological aspects. The discussions on HRIA were limited to rights violated by the industrial sector. However, government obligation was not discussed thoroughly. For example, other researchers such as Götzmann, Vanclay, and Seier (2016) examined the main similarities and differences between social impact assessments (SIA) and human rights impact assessments (HRIA) conducted for private sector projects to consider what might be learned from both fields. Furthermore, the discussion of the HRIA study also did not identify the legal instruments of international agreements involving the future of the public, and only focused on specific topics such as food issue in UPOV as researched by Braunschweig, Meienberg, and Pionetti (2014).

By referring to the Law that adopts international treaties (Pradhana, 2009), we can see that there is no regulatory obligation stating that the parliament (DPR) as a representative body of the people is involved in international agreements made by the government. The DPR's function itself is focused on legislation, budgeting, and monitoring carried out within the framework of people's representation. However, the representation of civil society over the international rules, especially the rules that have been ratified are inadequate and become a debate since they are seen as detrimental to the community as one of the stakeholders and depriving civil rights of information. Moreover, it also violates the mandate of the 1945 Constitution articles 2, 9, 10, and 11 (Prihatnala, 2018). As an example of a recent criminal case experienced by farmers (Wasono, 2010), i.e., the loss experienced by the society by the Indonesian government defeat in the case of restrictions on horticultural import activities because it is considered violating the binding WTO rules (Huzaini, 2017). This certainly made various parties, both the government and the civil society, aware that a review of international treaties followed by the Indonesian government was needed to sustain the lives of many people as mandated by the constitution.

With the various examples above, as well as the previous studies, the HRIA perspective is only seen from the topic of violations that surfaced with the mutual-understanding of the parties in the agreement as to the crucial element. Meanwhile, the community is represented by the government through the negotiators of each sectoral. What distinguishes this study from previous research (novelty) is that this article uses the communication perspective approach in a

community policy in free trade in the context of HRIA. The purpose of this study is to explore the conceptual and practical considerations faced in the possibility of violations of human rights and address the form of diplomacy carried out by the community regarding several Government policies in the Free Trade Agreement and its relations to human rights.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study is qualitative research with descriptive analysis type using primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained from interviews from FGDs of 5 private sector companies, namely: PO Haryanto; WISANKA Furniture; PT Erela; PT Panca Tunggal Knitting; PT SOS Interdoff; and representatives from relevant government institutions. Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained from scientific journals, books, and other official documents. Data collection techniques are done using in-depth interviews. Moreover, data analysis is done through 3 techniques. First, data reduction by summarizing, sorting out the main data, and focusing on systematic data preparation. Next, the display of data where specific data presentations are given systematically in the form of matrices, graphs, charts, or networks. The final step is the process of verifying data by searching for patterns including the theme of the relationship of similarities and comparisons so that conclusions can be obtained.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Human Right Indicator as a Form of Citizenship

Discussion regarding the human rights cannot be separated from the humans themselves, and everything related to it, including non-discrimination regardless of skin colour, gender, nationality, or another status (Nations, 2008) One of the world's organizations that encourages discussion and analysis of impacts related to human rights is the United Nations (Gotzman, 2014). There are at least 4 guiding principles given by the UN (Schutter, 2014) which states that that the business sector or any of its form, must respect human rights by using a thorough testing process; that is, a process used to identify, prevent, mitigate, and accountable for business activities carried out. In Indonesia alone, 11 industrial sectors that have a close relationship to the issue of human rights as shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Mapping of the Industrial Sector in Indonesia

CODE	INDUSTRIAL SECTOR
1	Agriculture (Extensive)
2	Agriculture (Intensive)
3	Banking and Business Services
4	Construction and Infrastructure
5	Extractives – Mining
6	Extractives – Oil and Gas
7	Food and Beverage
8	Pharmaceutical and Chemical
9	Retail – Garment, Footwear, Homeware and Toys
10	Telecommunications
11	Tourism
12	Transport

Source: Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia Website, 2019

The humanitarian principles that are encouraged by the UN (UNDHR) with several related instruments such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESR) in Table 2 are also in line with the State function in Table 3 when viewed from the perspective of citizenship theory. The theory explained that important civil functions exist in deliberations among citizens and that discourse is not a real act but is in many ways constitutive of civic engagement (Livio, 2017). This view emphasizes that citizenship as a way of public involvement is not limited to actions such as voting and voluntary. However, it is an ongoing practice formed through daily speech and symbolic expression. Not only in domestic instruments, human rights instruments on social, economic, and political are also guaranteed at the international level and become part of the global understanding and notice as Table 2 below:

Table 2. Instruments Mapping related to Human Rights

CODE	HUMAN RIGHTS	INSTRUMENTS
1	Right to life	UDHR 3; ICCPR 6
2	Right to liberty and security	UDHR 3; ICCPR 9
3	Right not to be subjected to slavery, servitude, or forced labour	UDHR 4; ICCPR 8
4	Right not to be subjected to torture, cruel, inhuman and/or degrading treatment, or punishment	UDHR 5; ICCPR 7
5	Right to recognition as a person before the law	UDHR 6; ICCPR 16
6	Right to equality before the law, equal protection of the law, non-discrimination	UDHR 7; ICCPR 26
7	Right to freedom from war propaganda, and freedom from incitement to racial, religious, or national hatred	ICCPR 20
8	Right to access to effective remedies	UDHR 8; ICCPR 2
9	Right to a fair trial	UDHR 10; ICCPR 14
10	Right to be free from retroactive criminal law	ICCPR 15
11	Right to privacy	UDHR 12; ICCPR 17
12	Right to freedom of movement	UDHR 13; ICCPR 12
13	Right to seek asylum from persecution in other countries	UDHR 14
14	Right to have a nationality	UDHR 15
15	Right to protection for the child	ICCPR 24; ICESCR 10
16	Right to marry and form a family	UDHR 16; ICCPR 23
17	Right to own property	UDHR 17

CODE	HUMAN RIGHTS	INSTRUMENTS
18	Right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion	UDHR 18; ICCPR 18
19	Right to freedom of opinion, information, and expression	UDHR 19; ICCPR 19
20	Right to freedom of assembly	UDHR 20; ICCPR 21
21	Right to freedom association	UDHR 20
22	Right to participate in public life	UDHR 21; ICCPR 25
23	Right to social security, including social insurance	UDHR 22; ICESCR 9
24	Right to work	UDHR 23; ICESCR 6
25	Right to enjoy just and favourable condition of work	UDHR 23; ICESCR 7
26	Right to form and join trade unions and the right to strike	UDHR 23; ICCPR 22; ICESCR 8
27	Right to an adequate standard of living	UDHR 25; ICESCR 11
28	Right to health	UDHR 25; ICESCR 12
29	Right to education	UDHR 26; ICESCR 13
30	Right to take part in cultural life, benefit from scientific progress, material, and moral rights of authors and inventors (copyright)	UDHR 27; ICESCR 15
31	Right of self-determination	ICCPR 1; ICESCR 1
32	Right of detained persons to humane treatment	
33	Right not to be subjected to imprisonment for inability to fulfil a contract	ICCPR 11
34	Right of aliens due process when facing expulsion	ICCPR 13
35	Right of minorities	ICCPR 27

Source: *ourworldindata.org* (2019)

One example of the involvement is the formulation of human rights in Indonesia in freedom of opinion and to be heard under Law No. 9 of 1998. Not only that, in the “Regulation of National Human Rights Instruments” (2017) in Table 3, it can be seen what human rights instruments are guaranteed by the Indonesian constitution which also covers social, legal, economic, as well as political aspects of society.

Table 3. Instruments Mapping related to National Human Rights

NO	NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS
1	Presidential Decree Number 36 of 1990
2	Presidential Regulation Number 33 of 2018
3	TAP MPR XVII of 1998
4	Law Number 5 of 1998
5	Law Number 6 of 2012
6	Law Number 7 of 1984
7	Law Number 9 of 1998
8	Law Number 11 of 2005
9	Law Number 12 of 2005
10	Law Number 19 of 2011
11	Law Number 26 of 2000
12	Law Number 29 of 1999
13	Law Number 39 of 1999
14	1945 Constitution (Article 27 - 34)

Source: National Human Rights Instrument Index of National Human Rights Commission (2019)

In the context of human rights, citizenship is the basic principle to guarantee a citizen in a country; which means the obligation to consult, discuss, and voice opinions through communication. Citizenship is related to the place of people in society and their rights not only to political membership and civil-juridical rights but to be included in civil society: “the right to recognition by others as a moral equal treated by the same standards and values”; and because of the same level of respect and dignity with all the other members.

The agreement made by the Indonesian government on the State’s participation in the principle of free and active foreign affairs in the leadership of Joko Widodo-Jusuf Kalla as well as the constitutional mandate namely “Formulating and implementing foreign policy involving the role, aspirations and involvement of the community (Situmorang, 2014); is a form of guaran-

tee of human rights in the context of citizenship that adheres to the republican tradition. The republic-based country promotes the participation and obligations of citizens and considers their contribution to the public good as a criterion for full rights. It is also related to active participation in public life as a demonstrative of “civil virtue” which lies at the heart of society (Benhabib & Meyer, 2004). Also, in the view of the republic’s tradition of citizenship, it prioritizes the principle of mutual ownership as well as the principle of togetherness with the public interest as the main goal.

A country that adheres to the republican tradition and carries out the principle of democracy puts forward the participation of citizens not only on votes but also on aspects of accountability and aspects of social influence (Jones & Gavnetta, 2002). In line with individual human rights, the theory of citizenship also recognizes the human rights of groups in the State with republican traditions. The human rights for groups in citizenship are intended for the acceptance of the goals that are discussed. It is sought for the needs of the group regardless of ethnicity and another status within the group (Jones & Gavnetta, 2002). Regarding this guarantee, it is also guaranteed by the principle of the Pancasila ideology, the 5th precept which states that social justice is for all people.

There are various international agreements made by the Government of Indonesia for the private sector. Therefore, it is considered mandatory in fulfilling and guaranteeing human rights in the interests of individuals and groups. Four human rights principles need to be affirmed by the government as guarantees for the sustainability of a just, open, and other social securities are as follows:

1. There is a need for mitigation, identification, and evaluation of international cooperation agreements that also have international human rights standards as guided by the UN.
2. Adopting a rights-based process, namely in emphasizing the principles of participation, inclusion, equality, non-discrimination, transparency, and accountability.
3. Ensuring accountability in terms of quality assurance of resources that carry out the evaluation process and identification which used as a reference by the community and the government in guaranteeing human rights.
4. Evaluate and overcome the impacts so that the process of identifying human rights can be carried out and handled effectively.

Community Involvement as a “Sovereignty”

The Agreement on Contracts of Work undertaken by the Indonesian government under Soeharto’s leadership is one example of an agreement which is highly detrimental both in the scope of the State and the lower classes of society (Haryadi, 2018). The principle of justice in

Republican society seems to be ruled out over the interests of certain groups in the space of the international community, i.e. international treaties which harm the State. In the view of environmental communication theory, the practice of communication and social activities was centred only on the State, but as the concept of globalization evolved, it gradually changed the social order of society (Kleinsteuber, 2002). The level of diversity and aspects of hegemony in society are more obvious than homogeneous societies. The theory itself assumes that a perspective greatly influences the perception of human's life, thus humans perception depends on the way society defines one's relations with the surrounding environment. Communication behaviour also includes not only verbal activities but also concepts of building, producing and controlling the environment (Littlejohn & Foss, 2009).

Environmental communication with the international community; that there are more diverse societies, civilizations of people from various backgrounds (Pednekar & Magal, 2010) such as some values that can come from various countries, ideas, technology, civilization, and public opinion on global issues can affect patterns communication and certain goals in social society and should be based on the concept of local cultural wisdom of a country itself, namely in the context of Indonesia. For example, community participation in determining the direction of the surrounding environment in nation's life and global society is represented by the government and the principle of involving the community in aspirations and social roles, for example in the case of a contract of work with Freeport, is ruled out by the government. So that in the setting of a global society and good goals for social justice as a manifesto of global community relations can be said to be not optimal.

Below this is a manifesto of global community relations that explores the types and objectives of global communication (Kleinsteuber, 2002). The Contract of Work, the incorporation of Indonesia in the WTO association (World Trade Organization) or other examples can be seen in Table 4 which is a partial example of the agreement that led to ratification related to global trade regulations and other forms of binding rules and certainly has a variety of motivations or goals. In this study, an assessment of human rights that needs to be underlined is the type of global communication involving global corporate or corporate actors that are only intended for profit or capital.

Table 4. The Manifestation of Global Public Relations

Types	Actors	Structures	Motivation	Examples
Global	Corporations	Market	Profit	Global Company Public Services
Intercultural	State Public	Nation	Quality	Organization
Trans-cultural	Citizen	Civil Society	Community	Community radio, Internet, Virtual

Source: *Many Voices One Word*, Sean MacBride (2002)

Table 5. Mapping of the International Treaties Related to Free Markets

FTA	Free Trade Agreement		
	Goods	Services	Investment
ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand (AANZFTA)	✓	✓	✓
ASEAN-China (ACFTA)	✓	✓	✓
ASEAN-India (AIFTA)	✓	✓	✓
ASEAN-Japan (AJCEP)	✓	✓	✓
ASEAN-Republic of Korea (AKFTA)	✓	✓	✓
ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA)	✓	✓	✓
Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries	✓		
Japan - Indonesia	✓	✓	✓

Source: *Free Trade Review Report of Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia* (2017)

As part of the ASEAN, about 60% of worldwide trade passing the territory of Indonesia (Bureau of Communication and Public Information, 2018). A large number of free trade cooperation agreements with other countries in the region, therefore, requires caution. Thus, domestic

people who have the same commodities as other countries can acquire their rights in the era of "borderless market". The need for participation and cooperation of all stakeholders related to international agreements is something that should be used as a basis for action. The problem that often arises from international agreements is the impact of corporate actors. This problem arises mainly because the motivation for company expansion to other countries is for profit-oriented only. The regulation regarding natural resource rights over seeds which being fought by farmers, for example, is a problem that arises due to the interest of one of the parties in the intellectual property of a product. It is also caused by a binding global agreement and requires the government to implement regulations that are detrimental to the community, especially farmers (Barus, 2016).

Recently, the public was also surprised by the cessation of the operation of the PT Kahoi Indah Citragarment 2. The company is one of six Hojeondi Indonesia subsidiaries that received orders from a number of well-known brands such as Under Armor, Nike, The North Face, and Adidas (Arifin, 2018). The union demonstration also occurred because of unilateral mistreatment of some workers and there were indications of human rights violations. The community is aware that mitigation, identification, and understanding of human rights are crucial. A survey conducted by Kumparan media recently found that female workers in the company chose to hide their pregnancy while working. It is because the work environment is unfriendly to pregnant workers; overtime obligations for pregnant women are similar to those who do not, as well as severely limited facilities for nursing ("Survey: 50 Percent of Women Workers at KBN Cakung Fear during Pregnancy - Kumparan," 2017). The potential for neglect of safety, both for the mother and child, is an indication of human rights violations.

The agreements that Indonesia has followed have the potential to experience impacts relating to human rights issues. As seen in Table 6 and Table 7, it is the domain of the government as the guarantor of the State in its obligations as the main actor (State of Obligations). The weak role of the government and other regulators in this issue is a form of government failure to communicate understanding and information related to the workers' rights that are guaranteed by law.

Table 6. Mapping of Indonesian International Treaties that have
The Potential to Violate Human Rights in ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand (AANZFTA)

NO	ISSUES	RELATED TO
1	Agricultural	
2	Aquaculture	
3	Labour Cost	ICESCR
4	Accounting Principle	
5	Sanitary and Phytosanitary	
6	TBT Agreement	
7	Air transportation service	
8	Payment and transfer	
9	Financial services	
10	Public telecommunication transport network and service	
11	Natural person (immigration)	ICCPR
12	Electronic commerce (digital certification)	
13	Online consumer and data protection	ICCPR
14	Paperless trading (climate change)	
15	Expropriation and Compensation	ICESCR
16	IPR	ICESCR
17	Juridical person	
18	Genetic resources, traditional knowledge, folklore	

Source: The Practices of Ratification of International Treaties on Human Rights, Journal Lex Crimen (2017)

Table 7. Mapping of Indonesian International Treaties

that have The Potential to Violate Human Rights in ASEAN-China (ACFTA)

NO	ISSUES	RELATED TO
1	Agricultural (early harvest program)	
2	IPR	ICESCR
3	Prison Labour	
4	International peace and security	ICCPR
5	Public moral protection	ICCPR
6	Human, animal, and plant life health protection	
7	Natural treasures of artistic, historic, and archaeological value protection	
8	Juridical person	
9	Natural person	ICCPR
10	Transparency and Certification	
11	Safeguard measure non-discrimination	
12	Payment and transfer (no restriction)	
13	Subsidies/grant (corruption/bribery)	
14	Expropriation and Compensation	ICESCR
15	Protection (information, infrastructure, harmful weapons)	ICCPR

Source: The Practices of Ratification of International Treaties on Human Rights, Journal Lex Crimen (2017)

Furthermore, the results of the study also revealed that there were several problems (Huang, 2017), especially the industrial and employment sectors such as:

- a. A proper work environment standards have not been uniformed in various types of industries
- b. Regulation regarding the underage workers must be strictly regulated and monitored
- c. Well treatment of workers: K3
- d. Certificate of origin
- e. Determination of the average minimum wage
- f. Determination of Working Hours every week with K3
- g. Work protection at home & abroad
- h. Improvement of Work Safety Standards

Cases that arise due to the lack of information received in the community as well as a lot of confusing news which is a form of noise over social communication patterns that should be guaran-

ted by the government to be more directed and clearly understood. So that the government's participation in global communication relations can still place the interests of the domestic community above the global interests which are detrimental to the community.

The principle of people's sovereignty in Indonesia is the implementation of Article 1 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution which states that sovereignty is in the hands of the people and is carried out according to the Constitution. The realization can take the form of full involvement in planning, organizing, implementing, and supervising as well as evaluating the implementation of supervisory functions over all policies taken by the government (Hasanah, 2014). It is also strengthened by the decision of the Constitutional Court on the trial of Law Number 24 of 2000 concerning International Treaties. One of the expert opinions granted by the Constitutional Court is the word "Agreement" in Article 11 of the 1945 Constitution is a manifestation of people's sovereignty which is a form of the implementation of democracy in the rule of law which is essential for upholding participation, transparency and accountability (Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia, 2018).

Convergent Theory: A Community Diplomacy Strategy with Local Wisdom

Communication is a process in which two or more people are required to achieve an understanding of their relative position in community life (Kincaid, 1979). Achievement of understanding of problems, issues, information exchange, and agreements is one of the objectives of the communication process. One theory of communication that supports the concept of understanding for achieving a position in the process is the theory of convergence. This theory is a movement towards shared goals or interests to other people or groups towards greater uniformity (Kincaid, 1979). In this theory, uniformity is not a form of achieving the meaning of information but only a higher level of equality. Therefore, the purpose of convergence is also the concept of mutual understanding or feedback process in a communication process that occurs in social life between communities. As seen in Figure 1, the basic concept of convergence by Kincaid in "Mutual Understanding" is a characteristic of people with collectivistic understanding. Eastern cultural contexts adapt from the exchange of information, messages received, and understanding between groups that are agreed upon through the values raised. Thus, the concept of "mutual agreement" to "mutual understanding, as shown in Figure 2, can be achieved properly.

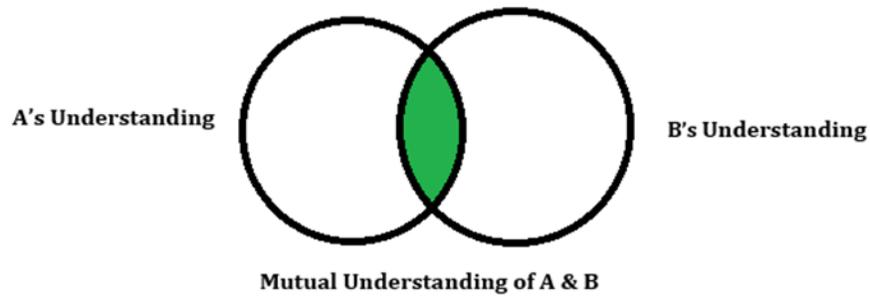


Figure 1 Convergent Theory
 Source: Kincaid, D. Lawrence (1979)

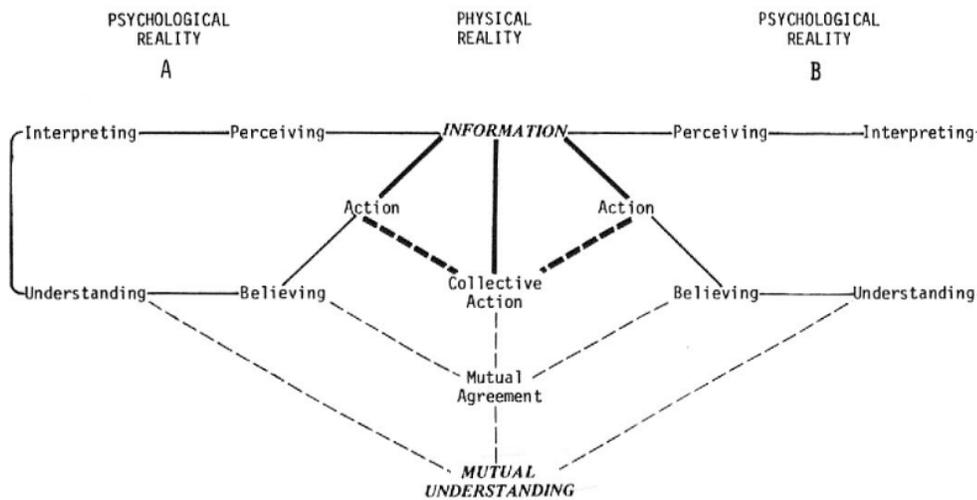


Figure 2. Mutual Understanding Process
 Source Kincaid, D. Lawrence (1979)

However, to understand human communication as a process requires analysis of a series of cycles of information exchange periodically; where the process of convergence is the tendency to move to one point or in direction of each other, to unite and consolidate in the mutual interests or focus, while the divergence is the tendency to split or separate. The basic concept of Kincaid is the interaction of different people who have different goals but the main objective in the industry sector is profit. This basic principle should be facilitated by the Government in terms of guaranteeing community rights in the "Global Village" era.

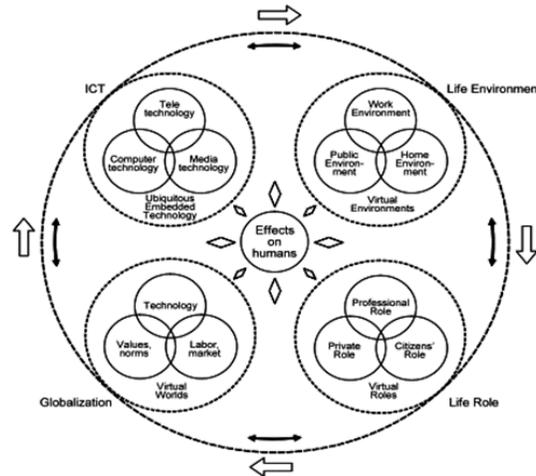


Figure 3. Global Convergence Concept
Source G. Bradley (2010)

Both the initial theoretical models introduced by Kincaid and Bradley as seen in Figure 3, all have in common that the process of convergence arises as a means of reaching consensus. In the context of a country that involves many elements of interest, a good communication scheme is required as a way to reduce the distortion of messages, information, misunderstandings, or the desire to have a level of equality as well as a high understanding to achieve the goal of having an impact or effect on society.

Indonesian people, who are generally collectivist in culture, always prioritize mutual understanding, as well as win-win solutions, is certainly in line with the adopted local wisdom (Hidayat, 2014). Communities are required for positioning identity in interactions. It is essential in interpersonal interactions and wider community coverage such as global society (Schwab, 2017) as well as the culture within it because it can negotiate each identity differently in different cultures. The government as an institution that regulates all kinds of domestic and inter-state social regulations must apply the acculturation pattern as proposed by Schwab (2017). This process of cultural fusion is aimed to maximize the protection of all parties or stakeholders involved. When the government enters into international agreements with various parties, especially the private sector whose purpose is to perform a business, the guarantee of harmony in communication aspects must be guaranteed from the elements of the community who carry out work in that place. In any case, the reasons that I have stated above are not without reason. For example, there are still many cases of human rights violations in the business sector that have still not been resolved to date. Therefore, planning, mitigation, and identification are required both from the source of the problem and settlement aside from looking in terms of wisdom existing in the community (Kholis, 2015).

CONCLUSION

As a republic-based country, the highest power in Indonesia lies with the people. In this case, one of the functions of parliament is to represent the public interest for the common good. Indonesian people have local wisdom in a collectivistic culture where they prioritize joint solutions and benefits. It can be an advantage or a disadvantage when dealing with a global society that has a different cultural background and way of communication. The number of international agreements in various sectors, especially in the industrial sector, requires the government as the holder of governance control to provide guarantees for human rights by involving affected communities as a form of collective understanding as stated in the theory above. Furthermore, the government must also monitor, evaluate, assess, as well as strengthen the communication from various stakeholders to eliminate the hidden costs that can harm the community.

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