



Analysis of Land Acquisition for Yogyakarta International Airport with a Socio–Judicial Approach from an Islamic Law Perspective

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ABSTRACT

The use of land belonging to other people for the public interest is still justified in Islam, of course in a fair and voluntary manner. The land acquisition area for the construction of Yogyakarta International Airport is 637 hectares with 60% of the production land being privately owned by the people and the remainder being Pakualaman Ground. This triggered rejection and even disappointment from residents due to the lack of realization of deliberative agreements. The author examines problems related to the reality of land acquisition for Yogyakarta International Airport using a socio–juridical approach along with the study from an Islamic legal perspective. This qualitative research uses a socio–juridical approach method. The authors combined all primary data in the form of interviews and analyzed it with legal documents related to research material from both legislation and Islamic law. The researcher concluded that land acquisition for the development of Yogyakarta International Airport using a socio–juridical approach has been carried out in stages that uphold the rights of affected residents by considering all possible impacts of land acquisition that will be felt by affected residents, where these stages are appropriate with statutory law and Islamic law.

Keywords

Islamic law; land acquisition; socio–judicial approach; Yogyakarta International Airport

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INTRODUCTION

In Islamic legal principles, the authority of landowners is safeguarded under *al-kulliyah al-khams*, particularly within the framework of *hifz al-māl* (protection of wealth). This protection encompasses religion, intellect, life, lineage, and wealth, ensuring that the management of assets, including land acquisition, upholds these fundamental rights. While the use of privately-owned land for public purposes is permissible in Islam, it necessitates fair compensation. The process must be carried out voluntarily, equitably, and in compliance with prevailing commercial regulations (Abraham, 2017; Apriani & Bur, 2021; Mahasari, 2007; Malaka, 2018).

The land acquisition for the development of Yogyakarta International Airport (YIA) in Kulon Progo required approximately 637 hectares of land. This process triggered conflicts between the government and local communities, as about 60% of the land comprised privately-owned agricultural land, while the remainder was Pakualaman-owned leased land. Many affected residents expressed disappointment over unmet agreements between the land acquisition team, representatives of Angkasa Pura 1 (API), and the impacted communities. These agreements were perceived by some as mere formalities, lacking genuine implementation on the ground (Arifin & Basuki, 2018; Wulandari & Triguswinri, 2019).

Consequently, a thorough examination of property rights, the transfer of ownership, and compensation mechanisms is warranted. This study aims to explore the realities of the land acquisition process in the region and to describe the Islamic legal perspective on land acquisition for the construction of Yogyakarta International Airport (YIA). Based on the aforementioned background, the research focuses on the following questions:

1. What is the socio-legal reality of the YIA land acquisition process?
2. How does the YIA land acquisition process align with Islamic legal perspectives through a socio-legal approach?

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Land Acquisition in Legislation

Land rights refer to the authority over land that grants various powers, restrictions, and obligations to the landowner in exercising control over their property. These rights determine what is permitted, prohibited, or mandatory, serving as benchmarks for different land governance frameworks within land law (Harsono, 2003). Land rights are classified into two categories (Chomzah, 2002; Gumabo, 2015; Rohman & Sugiyono, 2020):

1. Permanent or Primary Land Rights: These rights originate from state-owned land granted to entitled parties. Article 16 of the Basic Agrarian Law (UUPA)

specifies these rights, which include ownership rights, building-use rights, cultivation rights, lease rights, and usage rights.

2. Temporary or Secondary Land Rights: These rights involve the use of land owned by another party and include rights such as leasing, usufruct, tenancy, profit-sharing, and mortgages.

Public interest encompasses collective needs and goals that benefit the broader community, aligning with national and state interests. Land acquisition involves severing the legal relationship between the landowner and the property in exchange for fair compensation through deliberation. Article 1, Paragraph 9 of Law No. 2 of 2012 defines "land rights transfer" as a process of terminating legal ownership relationships with the involvement of state institutions through land agencies ([Sitorus & Limbon, 2004](#)).

Land rights transfer as a legal act aimed at relinquishing ownership in return for compensation or payment. Land acquisition involves the provision of land with equitable compensation for entitled parties. Its implementation must follow four sequential stages: planning, preparation, execution, and delivery of outcomes ([Abdurrahman, 1996](#); [Salindebo, 1988](#)).

The planning stage for land acquisition for public purposes must adhere to regional spatial planning (RTRW), government work plans, strategic plans, and medium-term development plans. Land acquisition efforts led by the Regional Office of the National Land Agency (Kanwil BPN) involve a formal structure comprising a chairperson and members representing various administrative levels and functions.

Land acquisition for public purposes must adhere to the principles outlined in Law No. 2 of 2012, which include justice, humanity, certainty, utility, consensus, transparency, welfare, participation, harmony, and sustainability. Additional principles derived from legislative frameworks include ([Limbong, 2015](#)):

1. Principle of Good Faith: Both public and private land acquisitions must be conducted with honesty, transparency, and good intentions from all parties, ensuring fairness in compensation, purpose, and implementation.
2. Principle of Equilibrium: Rights and obligations concerning land use must be balanced, particularly in compensation, to promote societal welfare.
3. Principle of Appropriateness: Compensation must reflect the actual value of the land and ensure fairness, preventing undervaluation or speculative pricing.
4. Principle of Legal Certainty: Legal protections must be in place to prevent misuse of authority during land acquisition processes, ensuring fairness for all parties.
5. Principle of Welfare: Economic well-being of landowners must be preserved, particularly when their land is critical for sustaining their livelihoods.

The land acquisition process must respect democratic principles and human rights, incorporating considerations such as (Sumardjono, 2005):

1. Conducting socioeconomic and baseline surveys to gather accurate data on affected residents and compensation solutions.
2. Acknowledging both short- and long-term losses incurred by affected individuals, including property and livelihood disruptions.
3. Establishing community forums to facilitate discussions and resolve issues throughout the acquisition process.
4. Monitoring negotiation processes to protect individual rights and ensure fair agreements.
5. Clearly defining the responsibilities of institutions overseeing the land acquisition process.
6. Expanding the eligibility criteria for compensation to include certificate holders, building tenants, displaced workers, traditional communities, tenant farmers, informal land users, and those indirectly affected.
7. Providing comprehensive compensation packages, including property replacement costs, income restoration, relocation assistance, and mitigation of livelihood losses.

The land acquisition process must prioritize fairness, legal adherence, and the welfare of affected parties. By incorporating these principles, the process can ensure equitable and sustainable outcomes that build public trust in government-led development initiatives.

Land Acquisition in Islamic Law

Islamic law classifies ownership into two categories (Thaib, 1992):

1. *Milk at-Tām* (Complete Ownership): This type of ownership encompasses both the physical substance (*‘ain*) of the property and its benefits. For example, owning a property also includes the right to benefit from it. Such ownership is considered complete, granting the owner full authority over the material object and its utility. This form of ownership is unaffected by time and cannot be nullified by others.
2. *Milk an-Nāqīṣ* (Incomplete Ownership): This ownership is limited, where either the physical object is owned while its benefits are utilized by someone else or vice versa. In this context, ownership refers to a person's rights over a property or its benefits, enabling them to utilize or restrict its use by others without their consent, provided such actions comply with *sharī‘ah* law.

Islam also divides land into two types (An-Nabhānī, 2003; Qol’ahjī, 1988; Zallūm, 2004):

1. *Arḍu al-Kharājīyah* (Taxable Land): This category includes land acquired through treaties (*aṣ-ṣulḥ*), such as Khurasan and Bahrain, or through conquest (*al-ḥarb*), as seen in Egypt, Iraq, and Syria. The physical substance of this land belongs to the state, though its ownership rights, including inheritance, transfer, and sale, are recognized. However, it cannot be endowed (*waqf*) as it remains state property.
2. *Arḍu al-'Ushriyah* (Tithe Land): This includes land held peacefully by Muslims without conflict, such as in Indonesia, Makkah, and Madinah, or through the revival of abandoned lands (*ihyā' al-mawāt*). Both the substance and utility of such land are privately owned, allowing individuals to inherit, transfer, or sell it.

The concept of *maslahah* represents actions that bring benefit and prevent harm (Al-Ghazali, 1997). The government is authorized to implement policies for public welfare, serving as a steward for societal prosperity. This principle is supported by the Qur'anic verse:

"O you who have believed, obey Allah and obey the Messenger and those in authority among you. And if you disagree over anything, refer it to Allah and the Messenger, if you should believe in Allah and the Last Day. That is the best [way] and best in result." [Q.S. 4:59]

This verse highlights the obligation to comply with government decisions while ensuring such policies prioritize public interest, addressing societal needs and challenges effectively (Kurdi et al., 2017; Yaqin & Mufid, 2019; Zahra et al., 2022).

Islam strictly prohibits the expropriation of private property without the owner's consent, as reflected in the *fiqh* maxim (Hilal, 2017):

لَا يُجُوزُ لِأَحَدٍ أَنْ يَتَصَرَّفَ فِي مَلِكِ غَيْرِهِ بِإِذْنِهِ

"It is impermissible for anyone to transact or utilize another's property without their consent."

Compensation, which falls under *fiqh mu'āmalah* (Islamic transactional law), upholds several key principles (Rahman, 1976):

1. **Permissibility by Default:** All transactions are fundamentally permissible unless explicitly prohibited by the Qur'an or Sunnah.

الأصل في الأشياء الإباحة

"The original ruling on things is permissibility."

2. **Mutual Consent:** Transactions must be founded on mutual agreement without coercion.

الأصل في العقد رضي المتعاقدين ونتيجته ما التزموا بالتعاقد

"The basis of a contract is the mutual consent of the parties involved."

3. Eliminating Harm: Transactions should prioritize societal benefit and avoid harm.

الضرر يزال

"Harm must be removed."

4. Justice and Fairness: All dealings must ensure equity and avoid exploitation.

"O you who have believed, do not consume one another's wealth unjustly but only [in lawful] business by mutual consent." [Q.S. 4:29]

For projects genuinely serving public interest, prioritizing development over individual ownership aligns with the principle (Djazuli, 2006):

المصلحة العامة مُقَدَّمةٌ عَلَى المصلحة الخاصة

"Public benefit takes precedence over individual benefit."

However, this principle is constrained by others, such as (Djazuli, 2006):

لَا ضَرَرَ وَلَا ضِرَارَ

"Do not cause harm, nor reciprocate harm"

دَرْءُ المَفَاسِدِ مُقَدَّمٌ عَلَى جَلْبِ المَصَالِحِ

"Preventing harm takes precedence over obtaining benefit."

This ensures no undue harm or exploitation occurs. Compensation must be provided fairly, and adverse effects on the original landowner minimized.

According to Al-Malikī (1963), Islamic law allows land ownership to transfer through six methods (Qol'ahjī, 1988):

1. Sale (Bay'): A contractual exchange of property for compensation.
2. Gift (Hibah): A voluntary transfer of ownership without compensation.
3. Inheritance (Waris): Transfer of the deceased's assets to rightful heirs.
4. State Allocation (Iqṭa'): The government allocates unclaimed land to eligible individuals or groups for ownership or use. This includes (Dahlan, 2004):

- *Iqṭa' al-Ma'ādin*: Resource-rich lands like mines.
 - *Iqṭa' al-Irfāq*: Land allocated for public facilities.
 - *Iqṭa' al-Mawāt*: Unclaimed land utilized by an individual.
5. Land Demarcation (*Tahjīr*): Establishing boundaries for a plot.
 6. Land Revival (*Ihyā' al-Mawāt*): Claiming unowned, unused land by developing it for productive use.

These principles underscore a balance between individual rights and public benefit within the framework of Islamic law ([Qol'ahjī, 1988](#)).

METHOD

This study employs a qualitative research method to observe societal phenomena directly in the field, followed by data processing based on field observations. Qualitative research entails observing the living environment of individuals or groups, interacting with them, and understanding their language and knowledge regarding their perspectives on their world ([Nasution, 1988](#)). The researcher also employs a socio-legal approach, recognizing the importance of connecting field findings with relevant legal frameworks to propose solutions. The socio-legal approach integrates legal research with sociological observations, where field studies and observations are followed by an examination and evaluation based on pertinent legislation to provide problem-solving guidance ([Soemitro, 1990](#)).

The research is descriptive-analytical, as the data collected comprises interview results and documentation ([Soemitro, 1990](#)). Informants include five affected residents, five unaffected residents, and representatives from various institutions such as the Land and Spatial Planning Office of Kulon Progo, the Land Office of Kulon Progo, the Regional Development Planning Agency of Kulon Progo, the Kulon Progo District Court, Angkasa Pura 1 at Yogyakarta International Airport (YIA), and five village offices in affected areas (Glagah, Palihan, Sindutan, Kebonrejo, and Jangkaran). The informants were selected using purposive sampling, a method that involves selecting participants based on specific considerations ([Sugiyono, 2013](#)).

To ensure data validity, the researcher applies triangulation, a method that cross-verifies data accuracy using external elements or as a comparative mechanism between data sources ([Hadi, 1984](#); [Moleong, 2006](#)). Data analysis employs a descriptive-analytical technique, involving deductive and inductive reasoning. The stages of data analysis include ([Iskandar, 2009](#)):

1. Data Collection or Reduction: Gathering and processing all research data through interviews, documentation, and examination of legal frameworks related to the land acquisition process for YIA development.
2. Data Display: Presenting the reduced data in descriptive formats or visual representations that align with the research aspects.
3. Conclusion Drawing: Conducting further analysis based on the reduced and displayed data to derive conclusions.

This methodological framework ensures comprehensive data analysis, integrating qualitative observations with socio-legal insights to address the research objectives effectively.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Land Acquisition for Yogyakarta International Airport (YIA): A Socio-Legal Perspective

The development of YIA adhered to the provisions of Indonesian Law No. 2 of 2012, with its implementation mechanisms regulated by the Head of the National Land Agency (BPN) Regulation No. 5 of 2012. Initially, the YIA project considered four potential locations: Kulon Progo (Temon, Bugel, and Bulak Srikayangan), Sleman (Adisutjipto and Selomartani), Bantul (Gadingharjo), and Gunung Kidul (Gading), each with specific advantages. Kulon Progo was the only district that included the planned airport location in its Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) (Sartana, personal communication, November 23, 2021). Based on Chomzah's (2002) categorization, the land impacted by the YIA project consists of permanent and temporary ownership. Some residents own their land outright (permanent ownership), while others only utilized the land (temporary ownership) for agricultural purposes (S. Waluyo, personal communication, November 16, 2021; H. Atmana, personal communication, November 23, 2021; Muslihudin, personal communication, November 19, 2021; N. Wardoyo, personal communication, November 15, 2021; Riyadi, personal communication, November 16, 2021; Fajar, personal communication, November 22, 2021; Guntur, personal communication, November 16, 2021).

The land acquisition for YIA followed four stages:

1. Planning Stage: This included location studies and determination, master plan preparation, and cross-sector coordination.
2. Preparation Stage: Activities involved forming the Land Acquisition Implementation Team, public announcements, initial data collection on the location, and public consultations.
3. Implementation Stage: This encompassed inventory and identification, announcement of findings, valuation, notification of compensation amounts,

negotiation of compensation forms, compensation delivery, and land rights release.

4. Delivery Stage: Land acquired was handed over by the BPN to Angkasa Pura as the project owner.

Numerous challenges arose during the land acquisition process, including resistance to land acquisition, delays in objections to inventory results, demands for relocation of a social group, unclear inheritance ownership, unregulated land transactions, absentee land ownership, and requests to employ affected residents at the airport. These issues were addressed by the Land Acquisition Implementation Team through various measures:

- Emphasizing the social function of land,
- Mediation with persuasive communication,
- Extending objection submission deadlines,
- Providing vocational training and MSME space at the airport,
- Using village and magersari land for relocation, and
- Re-measuring land without ownership certificates.

The land acquisition process adhered to the principles outlined in Law No. 2 of 2012, including justice, humanity, certainty, utility, agreement, transparency, welfare, participation, harmony, and sustainability. It also met the five principles described by Bernhard Limbong. Affected residents reportedly received significant benefits, with land valuation exceeding market prices in Temon during the acquisition process. All elements on the impacted land, including crops, were appraised based on estimated harvest yields for the next three years. Even the historical value of the land was considered (Sartana, personal communication, November 23, 2021; Marjiyanto, personal communication, 25 November 2021; Riyadi, personal communication, November 16, 2021; Supriyono, personal communication, November 16, 2021; Yuniyanto, personal communication, November 16, 2021; N. Wardoyo, personal communication, November 15, 2021; Fajar, personal communication, November 22, 2021; Guntur, personal communication, November 16, 2021; A. Dwi R., personal communication, November 15, 2021; Sujatno, personal communication, November 15, 2021; Rakinah, personal communication, November 16, 2021).

Fair and appropriate compensation reflects actual losses (*schaden*), costs incurred (*konsten*), and lost profits (*interresen*) (Alwi et al., 2023; Lasut, 2013). This principle aligns with the fair valuation approach applied during the YIA acquisition process, ensuring compensation encompasses all aspects of the land's value.

Public consultations were conducted by local governments alongside BPN and API in the village halls of the five affected villages: Glagah, Palihan, Sindutan, Jangkaran, and Kebonrejo. The consultations occurred in three phases: November 1–2, 2014,

followed by sessions from November 25, 2014, to March 4, 2015. During these sessions, attendees were informed about land use for the project and API's land acquisition offers. For shrimp farmers operating on Pakualaman Ground (PAG) land, API compensated PAG for the land itself. Farmers received compensation for their shrimp ponds, provided they had valid administrative permits from Pakualaman and the village government.

The establishment of the Land Acquisition Implementation Team, led by Ms. Arie Yuriwin (Head of BPN DIY Regional Office), followed Governor Regulation No. 103/TIM/2014. The team included representatives from the provincial and district governments, Kulon Progo Land Office, sub-district authorities, and village administrations. Supporting teams, Satgas A and Satgas B, were also formed to facilitate the acquisition process, ensuring compliance with land acquisition regulations (F. Rhomeka, personal communication, Februari 3, 2022).

Land Acquisition for Yogyakarta International Airport (YIA) from an Islamic Legal Perspective

Islamic law categorizes ownership into two types. First, *milk at-tām*, refers to complete ownership, encompassing both the substance (*'ayn*) of an object and its benefits. This ownership is considered perfect, as it grants the owner full control over both the material object and its benefits, unaffected by time or external interference. Second, *milk an-nāqīṣ*, refers to partial ownership, wherein the owner either possesses the substance of the object but not its benefits, or vice versa (Hallaq, 2009; Islam, 1999). Ownership in Islamic law is understood as a right over an object, either tangible or beneficial, allowing the owner to fully utilize the object, claim compensation, or restrict others from using or benefiting from it without the owner's permission, as long as it complies with Islamic legal provisions (Athief et al., 2023; Ratnawati & Farizi, 2023).

According to Haroen's (1997) classification of ownership, the land affected by the YIA development includes both permanent (*milk at-tām*) and temporary (*milk an-nāqīṣ*) ownership. Some residents have full ownership rights, while others only utilize the land for agricultural purposes. Islamic law further classifies land into two categories. The first is *arḍu al-kharājīyah*, or *kharāj* land, which is obtained through peace treaties (*aṣ-ṣulhu*) or conquests (*al-ḥarb*) and is owned by the state. Such land can be inherited, gifted, or sold but cannot be endowed (*waqf*). The second is *arḍu al-'usyriyah*, or *'usyriyah* land, which is privately owned by Muslims through peaceful means or revival of dead lands (*ihyā' al-mawāt*) (Thaib, 1992). For the YIA project, the affected land is classified as *'usyriyah* land, transferred to the state through mutual agreement and compensation.

Al-Malikī (1963) identifies six methods of land ownership transfer under Islamic law: sale, gift (hibah), inheritance, state allocation (iqṭaʿ), demarcation of unused land (tahjīr), and revival of unused land (ihyāʾ al-mawāt) (Dahlan, 2004). In the context of the YIA project, land acquisition is classified as iqṭaʿ al-irfāq, where state ownership is exercised for public benefit while compensating private owners appropriately.

The concept of maṣlaḥah (public benefit) underscores Islamic governance, mandating governments to implement policies for societal welfare. The Quran emphasizes obedience to rulers (ulī al-amri) as long as their decisions align with public interest:

"O you who have believed, obey Allah and obey the Messenger and those in authority among you. And if you disagree over anything, refer it to Allah and the Messenger, if you believe in Allah and the Last Day. That is the best [way] and best in result." (Q.S. An-Nisāʾ 4:59)

The land acquisition process for YIA revealed both maṣlaḥah (benefits) and mafsadah (harms). The harms included environmental adjustments, increased pollution, negative social influences, crime, and resource depletion. However, the benefits outweighed these harms, such as enhanced air transportation, economic growth, employment opportunities, and regional development. This aligns with the Islamic principle: *"Public benefit takes precedence over individual benefit."* However, this principle is balanced by others, such as avoiding harm (*lā ḍarar wa lā ḍirār*) and prioritizing harm prevention over benefit acquisition (*darʾ al-mafāsīd muqaddam ʿalā jalb al-maṣāliḥ*). Thus, any public project must consider the well-being of all stakeholders, ensuring that no party suffers undue loss.

Islam prohibits taking private property without the owner's consent, as encapsulated in the fiqh maxim: *"It is impermissible for anyone to use or transact someone else's property without their permission."* Compensation for affected landowners must adhere to the principles of fiqh muʾāmalah:

1. Transactions are permissible unless explicitly prohibited by the Quran or Sunnah.
2. Consent and mutual agreement are fundamental to valid transactions.
3. Actions must prioritize public welfare and mitigate harm.
4. Fairness and avoidance of exploitation are essential.

In the YIA case, compensation was meticulously calculated, considering all tangible and intangible aspects of the affected properties, including historical value, exceeding prevailing market prices. This ensured justice and voluntariness, aligning with Islamic ethical principles.

The Land Acquisition Implementation Team addressed challenges such as unclear land ownership, absentee ownership, and resident relocation with tailored solutions. These included extending objection submission deadlines, providing alternative housing programs (Magersari), and vocational training for affected residents. Consultations and mediation efforts ensured transparent communication, fostering trust and reducing misunderstandings among stakeholders.

The YIA land acquisition process adhered to socio-legal principles in compliance with Islamic law. The project utilized *iqṭa' al-irfāq* for land transfer and ensured fair compensation aligned with Islamic principles of justice and public welfare. Despite initial challenges, the comprehensive approach and adherence to ethical governance facilitated the project's success, reflecting the balance of *maṣlaḥah* and *mafsadah* in achieving societal benefits. Future discrepancies in implementation will ultimately be accountable before Allah, as emphasized in the Quran (Q.S. Al-Hasyr 59:18).

CONCLUSION

Based on a socio-legal approach, the land acquisition process for Yogyakarta International Airport (YIA) has been conducted through stages that uphold the rights of affected residents. These stages have carefully considered all potential impacts of the land acquisition on affected residents and were implemented in accordance with Indonesian Law No. 2 of 2012, Presidential Regulation No. 71 of 2012, and the Regulation of the National Land Agency (BPN) No. 5 of 2012.

From the perspective of Islamic law, the land acquisition for YIA constitutes *maṣlaḥah 'āmmah* (public interest) and is recognized as a National Strategic Project (PSN), aimed at maximizing societal benefits. The acquired land is classified as *'usyriyah* land, and the acquisition method aligns with *al-iqṭa' al-irfāq*, which facilitates the transfer of land rights for public purposes. Compensation has been calculated comprehensively, encompassing all tangible and intangible elements of the affected properties, at values significantly exceeding market prices.

The solutions provided by the implementation team to address challenges have upheld the rights of affected residents, considering all aspects of their well-being. As a result, the compensation process has met the principles of fairness and voluntariness, aligning with both socio-legal norms and Islamic ethical standards.

Author Contributions

Conceptualization: M.N.A-G. & Y.; Data curation: M.N.A-G. & Y.; Formal analysis: M.N.A-G. & Y.; Funding acquisition: M.N.A-G. & Y.; Investigation: M.N.A-G. & Y.; Methodology: M.N.A-G. & Y.; Project administration: M.N.A-G. & Y.; Resources: M.N.A-G. & Y.; Software: M.N.A-G. & Y.; Supervision: M.N.A-G. & Y.; Validation: M.N.A-G. & Y.; Visualization: M.N.A-G. & Y.; Writing – original draft: M.N.A-G. & Y.; Writing –

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Informed Consent Statement

Informed consent was obtained before the informants answered the interview for this study.

Data Availability Statement

The data presented in this study are available upon request from the corresponding author. The data are not publicly available because of the institution's policies.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

Declaration of Generative AI and AI-Assisted Technologies in the Writing Process

During the preparation of this work the authors used ChatGPT, DeepL, Grammarly, and PaperPal in order to translate from Bahasa Indonesia into American English, and to improve clarity of the language and readability of the article. After using these tools, the authors reviewed and edited the content as needed and take full responsibility for the content of the published article.

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