

## CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background

Indonesia is famous as an agricultural country through its many natural resources, various spices that are not owned by other countries make Indonesia a country that is the target of many international markets. One of the biggest factors in the impact of fertility in Indonesian agriculture is caused by the location that makes Indonesia in an area that has a tropical climate that can make the process of weathering rocks perfectly so that the soil in Indonesia becomes fertile, another influencing factor is the number of volcanoes because the soil content around these volcanoes has a lot of minerals and nutrients that can fertilize plants .<sup>1</sup>

Geographical location refers to the position of a region based on its position on the earth or in relation to other regions on the globe. Geographical location determination involves astronomical, geological, physiographical and socio-cultural factors. Astronomically, Indonesia is located between 6°N - 11°N and 95°E - 141°E, between the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean, and between the continents of Asia and Australia. Indonesia's natural wealth is vast, as the largest archipelago in the world with 17,508 islands and an area of 1,922,570 km<sup>2</sup> .<sup>2</sup>

Not a few Indonesians also have a profession as a farmer, this situation creates a condition where the majority of Indonesia's population is engaged in agriculture. However, every year many farmers experience a decline, there is no development in agricultural products, many shortcomings and limitations in rice management, and many unstable rice prices in marketing, one of which

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<sup>1</sup> Ari Welianto, "The Advantages of Indonesia's Geostrategic Location," *kompas.com*, 2020, <https://www.kompas.com/skola/read/2020/07/02/123000569/keunggulan-letak-geostrategis-indonesia>.

<sup>2</sup> "Geography," *FOREIGN MINISTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA IN ASTANA, KAZAKHSTAN REPRESENTATING THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN, 2018*, <https://www.kemlu.go.id/nur-sultan/id/pages/geografi/41/etc-menu>.

is caused by the limitations of the tools and materials used to process rice, as well as the length of the supply chain, causing profits in agriculture to not be maximized. Increasingly, many organizations that are not under the government of existing countries have sprung up to take the initiative to improve the state of the world, all helping each other even though behind it all there is a goal. The simplest goal is to be fellow human beings who can help each other.

As time goes by, every country realizes that a country has its own strengths and weaknesses. In the case of Indonesia, OISCA has identified the country's potential for sustainable development programs, particularly in the environmental field. However, due to the lack of resources and energy from the Indonesian people, these programs have not been fully realized. OISCA has taken action to address this issue by initiating mangrove development activities. Such activities can be seen as a form of international cooperation through organizations such as OISCA, which advocates for cooperation between countries both individually and collectively<sup>3</sup>. From the above understanding, if seen with a broader definition, the integrity of a cooperation can be said to be successful if there is a repeated process for the same country, which continues beyond the initial agreement and results in a complex and long-lasting governance order and has the potential to change the social order.

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Cooperation between countries, when viewed from a theory that considers sustainability as a measure of success, requires consistency from start to finish. If the cooperation fades after it begins, then it can be said to be a failure in cooperation. Conversely, countries that carry out sustainable

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<sup>3</sup> Scott Barrett, "A Theory of Full International Cooperation", *Journal of Theoretical Politics*, 1999, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0951692899011004004>.

<sup>4</sup> Kate O'Neill, Jörg Balsiger, and Stacy D. VanDeveer, "Actors, Norms, and Impact: Recent International Cooperation Theory and the Influence of the Agent-Structure Debate," *Annual Review of Political Science* 7, no. Jervis 1999 (2004): 149–75, <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.polisci.7.090803.161821>.

cooperation, whether in the economic, defense or other fields, will create a variety of dynamics along the way. While not every country cooperates with every other country, almost all countries have at least one or two important cooperation partners in various aspects of international relations.

In addition to cooperation, many developed countries provide foreign aid to developing countries. This aid has various purposes, including assisting development in the recipient country. The form of aid can be the transfer of professional advice and training, commodities or financial resources. Financial resources can take the form of soft loans or grants, such as export credits. Official Development Assistance (ODA) is the most common form of foreign aid, which is aid provided to support development and fight poverty. The main source of ODA is bilateral grants from one country to another, while some funding is in the form of loans, and is often channeled by non-governmental organizations and foreign organizations. Japan, for example, provides assistance by empowering farming communities and providing training to improve the quality of agriculture. The organization that provides training to farmers is OISCA (*Organization for Industrial, Spiritual, and Cultural Advancement*). An organization committed and dedicated to promoting international cooperation .<sup>5</sup>

OISCA's activities are shaped by the principle of restoring and conserving rich nature while promoting primary industries and sustainable livelihood development in rural communities. OISCA's efforts focus on meeting basic human needs - especially food and water with sound agricultural production supported by a holistic life support system involving diverse life forms. OISCA strives for development in harmony with nature with biodiversity realized through forest planting and sustainable agriculture with little or no chemicals .<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> "About Our Organization," OISCA (Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement, accessed March 16, 2023, <https://oisca-international.org/who-we-are-or-about-us/>.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid

Japan has carried out its foreign policy through long-term national infrastructure development such as road construction to transportation capital. The Japanese government also cooperates with NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations) in developing welfare and strengthening the country. Participatory democracy is a model of democracy that transforms the people as citizens who oversee the interests of political representation<sup>7</sup>. Therefore, it is known as the 3 paradigms of NGOs, namely conformism, reform, and transformation<sup>8</sup>. The brief explanation above makes researchers want to analyze how OISCA's efforts in improving quality in the agricultural sector in 2017-2022.

## **1.2. Problem Formulation**

What are OISCA's efforts to improve Indonesia's agricultural sector in 2017-2022?

## **1.3. Research Objectives**

This research aims to understand and see how OISCA's efforts as an instrument of Indonesia-Japan cooperation in improving the quality of agriculture in Indonesia in 2017-2022, with the help of a program namely: Capacity Development, Rural Development, Environmental Conservation, and Children's Forest Program.

## **1.4. Usefulness of Research**

### **1.4.1. Academic Uses**

This research aims to be a reference for subsequent research and can be useful and facilitate in understanding how the efforts of the NGO namely OISCA with foreign aid in improving the agricultural sector in Indonesia in 2017-2022.

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<sup>7</sup> Teuku Kemal Fasya, "Heavy Burden of Participatory Democracy (Case Study of Aceh Besar)," *Journal of Administrative Transformation* 3, no. 2 (2013): 539, <http://www.jta-journal.com/index.php/jta/article/view/55>.

<sup>8</sup> Cholisin Cholisin, "NGO DYNAMICS IN INDONESIA AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO DEMOCRACY DEVELOPMENT," *INFORMATION* 26, no. 1 (2015): 1, <https://doi.org/10.21831/informasi.v1i1.6752>.

#### 1.4.2. Practical Uses

This research aims to be a source of information about the influence of NGOs in helping and strengthening the state through OISCA's influential role in helping to improve the agricultural sector in Indonesia.

#### 1.5. Literature Review

Previous research is the author's attempt to achieve understanding in a study. This research needs to be compared and identified similarities to facilitate renewal. This is done by reviewing previous research results by other researchers on the same theme, so that researchers can position new research topics and issues to ensure the originality of the research. In this section, the author will list some research or academic writings related to the topic being discussed. Here are some of these writings:

1. The first research is a journal written by Nadia Farabi, Year IX, No. 1, January-June 2016 with the title "Humanitarian Studies of Earthquake Resistant Houses Assisted by INGO (*International Non-Governmental Organization*) Case of New Nglepen Dome House, Yogyakarta". This paper discusses a foreign aid by the United States to Indonesia, especially to a city hit by an earthquake, namely Yogyakarta in 2006, this research explains how the INGO foreign aid process from America is DFTW (*Domes For The Word*). The author presents 3 discussions in the journal. The first part discusses the impact of the 2006 Yogyakarta earthquake on the residential aspect. The second part discusses humanitarian assistance in the form of Dome houses from DFTW, in part two also discusses the process of how humanitarian diplomacy is carried out by DFTW, so that it succeeds in building Dome houses for residents of Nglepen Baru in Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta. This assistance was created because of the many casualties, one of which was the destroyed houses, which became one of the crucial problems. Reviewing data from the Department of Public Works, the number of

houses affected by the earthquake with minor to major damage was around 370,776 houses. The similarity between this paper and this research is that both examine a foreign aid that comes from a non-profit organization, with a form of voluntary assistance. And also explains the efforts of the organization. Meanwhile, the difference with this research is that the author examines a foreign aid which has differences in the object of assistance and has different regulations if DFTW assistance is only after the earthquake that occurred in Yogyakarta, but OISCA assistance is not only when the Elnino disaster hits but the assistance is still there even though the Elnino disaster has not occurred because one of OISCA's goals is to green the world, provide training for farmers, especially those in the Sukabumi area in order to make the best use of the land and supply agricultural materials to improve the quality of crops and the quality of farmers which will affect the increase in food sales commodities.

2. The next journal analysis in this study took a journal written by E. M. Ekanayake and Dasha Chatrna. With the title "*The Effect of Foreign aid on economic growth in developing countries*" published in the Journal of International Business and Cultural Studies. In this study wrote that foreign aid can affect the economic expansion of developing countries. This study uses annual information covering 85 developing countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, with a time span from 1980 to 2007. It is conjectured that foreign aid has the potential to promote growth in developing countries. This conjecture is evaluated through a panel data approach for foreign aid, which considers variations among regions such as Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean, as well as differences in income levels. The analysis also shows that foreign aid has a mixed impact on the economic growth of developing countries. The journal also explains that the main role of foreign aid in stimulating economic growth is to complement domestic

financial resources such as savings, thus increasing the amount of investment and capital stock. According to McGillivray, et al. (2006) there are four main alternative views on aid effectiveness, namely: 1. aid has declining returns, 2. aid effectiveness is affected by external and climatic conditions, 3. aid effectiveness is affected by political conditions, and 4. aid effectiveness depends on institutional quality. The equation with the author's research is that this journal explains some of the effects that can be caused by a foreign aid activity whether it is from government aid or non-government aid. A foreign aid also has its own role according to the type of aid. The difference is that in this study the author analyzes the impact of foreign aid under the government where there will be reciprocal results to the donor country of the aid, the most common is in the form of a state regulation so that the donor country is given easy access to whatever has been agreed before. Not for OISCA which is a *Non-Government* organization and is a non-profit organization. And the two types of foreign aid above both have an impact that can make the country develop.

3. This analysis is taken from a journal written by Valensia Adetya and Sari Resa Rasyidah published through the Al-Qodiri journal with the title "The Role of USAID Through the IUWASH-PLUS Program in the Provision of Sanitation and Clean Water in Bogor City in 2020-2021 Volume 20, No 02. This journal explains that the impact of the climate crisis is very broad, affecting various aspects of human life such as the environment, society, and human health. This causes many people to be affected, especially in the water and sanitation sector. To address this issue, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has launched the Indonesia Urban Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (IUWASH-PLUS) program, which aims to improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation. This research focuses on the role of USAID in the IUWASH-PLUS program, particularly in Bogor City, to

assist the local government in providing access to proper drinking water and sanitation. This research uses the concept of the role of foreign aid agencies to analyze the case. The research methodology used in this study is descriptive qualitative analysis. The similarity is that these two discussions are both foreign aid aimed at the country of Indonesia, while the difference is that in this journal the assistance provided is in the form of sanitation and clean water and this institution is owned by the government, while in this research OISCA provides assistance in the form of a program namely Capacity Development, Rural Development, Environmental Conservation, and Children's Forest Program and is not a government-owned institution but private as a non-profit organization.

4. In the fourth analysis, a journal written by Wandu Abbas and Abid Muhtarom with the title "Utilization of Foreign Aid in Improving the Economy of Cocoa Farmers in West Sulawesi Province (Swisscontact Program Study 2013-2018 Period)" written in the journal *Management Science Research* Vol. III No. 1, February 2018. In this journal, researchers use the Community analysis unit by simplifying data analysis into a form that is easier to read and interpret. This journal describes a foreign aid from an independent business-oriented organization or Foundation for cooperation in International Development, this institution is *Swisscontact*. *Swisscontact* has a main mission which has been a concern since the organization was founded and this mission is divided into three; economic, environmental and social. *Swisscontact* promotes economic, social and environmental development by supporting people in their efforts to integrate into local economic life by developing their skills to get a job or start a business. *Swisscontact* acts as a facilitator in project implementation by supporting the creation of an entrepreneurial environment and access to information, skills and markets to help create working conditions and



generate income. The *Swisscontact* program in West Sulawesi has been running since 2010. The locations of concern for the *Swisscontact* program are Mamuju, Mamasa, Majene and Polewali Mandar districts. The implementation of the program is divided into several program stages, namely in 2011 starting in Majene and Mamuju districts, in 2013 for Polewali Mandar district and in 2017 for the mamasa district area. The *Swisscontact* program runs until 2020. In carrying out its various programs, *Swisscontact* has several local and national partners, including: Millennium Challenge Account - Indonesia (MCA-I), Krakakoa and Barry Callebaut. The similarity between this journal and the researcher's writing is that both are independent institutions that are not dependent on the government which makes this institution able to move without any attachment by the government and some of the same objects of assistance in agriculture, while the difference is that *Swisscontact* has three focuses in its assistance mission, namely in the fields of Economy, Environment and Social. In running its program, this institution has several partners both locally and nationally, including: *Millennium Challenge Account- Indonesia* (MCA-I), Krakakoa and *Barry Callebaut*. While OISCA has quite different programs although in the same field, namely Capacity Development, Rural Development, Environmental Conservation, and Children's Forest Program and so far OISCA does not have partners who assist in the implementation of these programs.

5. The next research that the author uses for comparison has the same theme as previous researchers, namely a journal written by Irawati and Patricia Benedicta Watania, 2021, with the title "*Japanese Foreign Aid in SKPT Morotai, North Maluku*". This paper discusses a foreign aid by Japan to Indonesia in 2018, this research is library research which is used to describe the history of Japanese foreign aid in Indonesia. The approach in the research uses a qualitative descriptive approach. Data

collection techniques are carried out by collecting document-based data, the internet and interviews. The Japanese government appreciates and assists Indonesia in the development of SKPT Morotai in North Maluku Province with financial assistance reaching Rp 1.8 billion. This foreign aid is channeled through ODA (Official Development Assistance) where the funds are used as physical development and capacity expansion on Morotai Island. Upgrading the island can trigger the development of Indonesia's fisheries economy and benefit Japan as a country that provides assistance to Indonesia to enter the export market. In this assistance, Japan puts its Foreign Policy to be able to influence Indonesian policy. In the study of political economy, state economic policy is not only related to pure economic affairs but is influenced by political interests and the State will take advantage of all means of analyzing a country to maximize national interests. Based on this research, it is analyzed and concluded that Japan as a donor country uses ODA as an instrument of Japanese foreign policy based on economic interests and political interests in Indonesia. The equation of this paper with this research is that the existence of assistance originating from Japan provides assistance to Indonesia which both have an influence in improving the economy which provides benefits not only for Indonesia but also has a lot of reciprocity to Japan. Meanwhile, the difference with this research is that the author examines a foreign aid originating from the community without any government or NGO (Non Government Organization) intervention which in addition to providing assistance to Industrial which helps in the development of farmers, especially those in the Sukabumi area in order to make the best use of land and supply agricultural materials to improve the quality of crops and the quality of farmers which can later affect the increase in food sales commodities. They are also engaged in providing education related to reforestation and mangrove conservation.

6. The next journal analysis in this study took a journal written by Dheylla Permatasari Depinto, Melty Roza Adry, and Hari Setia Putra. With the title "*The Effect of Foreign Aid on the Economic Growth of ASEAN Countries*" published in the journal of Economic and Development studies Vol. 4. No 1, June 2022, p. 35. In the research in this journal states a lot that foreign aid has the potential to increase the economy, especially in macroeconomics on the country's economic growth, this study uses descriptive and inductive methods. This study aims to determine the effect of several macroeconomic variables on the economic growth of ASEAN countries. The variables used in this study are foreign aid, foreign direct investment, inflation, and economic growth. This study uses Panel Regression Analysis to see the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable which can be seen from annual data from 2009 to 2019 collected through documentation from relevant agencies and internet websites. The results of this study indicate that: (1) Foreign Investment has a positive and insignificant effect on the economic growth of ASEAN countries. (2) Inflation has a positive and significant effect on the economic growth of ASEAN countries. (3) Foreign Aid has a negative and insignificant effect on the economic growth of ASEAN countries, The equation with the author's research is that in this journal it explains some of the importance of foreign aid to help and also equally explains that in an aid must have its purpose seeing from the type of aid provided. The difference is that in this study the author focuses more on the results of Japan's OISCA foreign aid to Indonesia to explain the increasing volume of aid provided by Japan to Indonesia, one of which is to continue the continuity of cooperation, and explain that foreign aid such as this independent OISCA does not have political goals but is concerned with the vision and mission of this organization as a provider of aid to preserve nature.

7. In the last analysis, researchers chose a journal written by Siti Amanah and Anna Fatchiya published through the Journal of Extension, March 2018 Volume 14 No. 1 of this journal entitled *"Strengthening Rural Extension Services to Facilitate Community towards Sustainable Development Goals in Three Districts in Indonesia"* discusses an extension in rural areas in Indonesia that many of these villages have diverse socio-economic and cultural backgrounds, landscapes, physical climates, resources, and accessibility to extension services. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the current rural extension system in Indonesia, evaluate the roles of stakeholders involved in the extension system, and plan and implement actions needed to strengthen the rural extension system. The evaluation of the rural extension system was conducted using a logical framework model, involving representatives from rural community groups and relevant sources of information. To obtain data and discuss issues related to rural extension, dialogues and group discussions were conducted with relevant stakeholders. The collected data were then analyzed using stakeholder analysis techniques to formulate strategies for strengthening rural extension systems. The findings of this study indicate that rural areas have undergone changes in various aspects, such as socio-ecology, land use, income sources, and resource availability. The similarity between this journal and the researcher is that they both carry out assistance in the form of a village development, while the difference is that the empowerment system is different if this journal uses a rural extension system while the author's one in OISCA's efforts is rural development through empowering women through home gardening projects, nutrition education and home industry.

After the author examines some previous literature that has similar topics of discussion with this research. The author finds that the problem that

the author raises in this research is a topic that has rarely been discussed by other researchers before and therefore research with the title "OISCA (*Organization for Industrial, Spiritual, and Culture Advancement*) Efforts in Improving the Agricultural Sector in Indonesia 2017-2022" is worthy of further research.

## **1.6. Conceptual foundation**

### **1.6.1. Foreign Aid**

The definition of foreign aid is a complex topic, sometimes understood as a policy, but foreign aid is not a policy, but a policy tool. Foreign aid is described as the voluntary transfer of public resources from one government to another independent government, non-governmental organization, or international organization such as the World Bank or the United Nations Development Programme<sup>9</sup>. Such aid-like transactions must qualify as grants of at least 25 percent. One of the goals is to improve the human condition in the recipient country.

In foreign aid it is divided back into several types, in this study the concept used is more directed to bilateral aid, this aid is characterized by assistance that tends to be directly carried out from donor countries to developing countries which have objectives including helping to improve the economy, reduce poverty and also improve social welfare and usually this aid is the most dominant type of aid managed by the state.<sup>10</sup>

Not only that, another example of foreign aid is the voluntary movement of money or other resources from one country to another. Such transactions are usually made by developed countries to developing countries. Developing countries usually do not have a strong manufacturing base and are distinguished by low Human Development

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<sup>9</sup> Carol Lancaster, *FOREIGNAID DIPLOMACY, DEVELOPMENT, DOMESTICPOLITICS*, ed. Carol Lancaster (United States of America (Chicago): The University of Chicago Press, Ltd., London, 2007).

<sup>10</sup> Sean Rose, "What Are the Different Types of Foreign Aid?" Investopedia.com, 2021, <https://www.investopedia.com/articles/investing/082616/what-are-different-types-foreign-aid.asp>.

Index (HDI) values. Foreign aid is not necessarily given but there are some conditions or an agreement that must be fulfilled which can be offered as a contribution or loan .<sup>11</sup>

An interest occurs between Indonesia and Japan with a planting system that prioritizes the preservation of nature because in essence it is nature that provides what is needed in agriculture not farmers who provide what is needed in agriculture and this is what attracts these two countries to establish a partnership, in line with OISCA who wants to preserve the natural beauty that exists in Indonesia and even the world. The phenomenon in this research is more or less the same as what is described in the previous paragraph that foreign aid carried out by OISCA can be said to be a volunteer who wants to preserve nature and not for other interests.

#### **1.6.2. Non-government Organizations**

Non-Governmental Organization or often abbreviated as NGO, is a non-profit entity established by individuals or groups with the aim of providing services or advocating for the community, NGOs act independently and are also commonly referred to as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). NGOs can be based locally, nationally, or internationally. The influence of NGOs today is not only on a particular country but can even be an influence on global politics to realize the millennium development. NGO movements tend to address social, environmental, or humanitarian issues, all of which have global rather than individual goals.<sup>12</sup> .

The world governance system is now formed not only because of the impact of international organizations, NGOs now also have an impact

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<sup>11</sup> CFI team, "Foreign Aid," CFI, accessed December 2, 2022, <https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/economics/foreign-aid/>.

<sup>12</sup> Harvard University, "Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs)," Harvard Law School, 2022, <https://hls.harvard.edu/bernard-koteen-office-of-public-interest-advising/about-opia/what-is-public-interest-law/public-service-practice-settings/international-public-interest-law-practice-setting/nongovernmental-organizations-ngos/>.

on the modern multi-centric global governance system, NGOs have a significant role in shaping the current global governance structure through their active involvement in the politics of international organizations, achieving international legal status with rights and responsibilities, and contributing to the spread of global communication and the development of the Internet<sup>13</sup>. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play a role in shaping the structure and normative aspects of global governance. From a constructivist perspective NGOs have brought about normative change in the global political arena, and in a world of multiple power centers, the views and values of transparency and participation that they advocate are widely reflected.<sup>14</sup>

The role of NGOs in politics today is also increasing due to the large number of transnational or international movements, in general, the position of NGOs is considered important but is informal and has not become a subject law of international legal science experts, according to Lindblom argues that non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have an important role as a form of public participation in the international decision-making process. And also that NGO participation can increase the legitimacy of the international legal system which is sometimes considered less representative because it is too centered on states<sup>15</sup>. In the international world, NGOs are divided into several types, one of which is; NPO (Non-Profit Organization), CSO (Civil Society Organization), CSO (Citizen Sector Organization), SBO (Social Benefit Organization), Advocacy Organization, Voluntary Organization, GSO (Grassroots

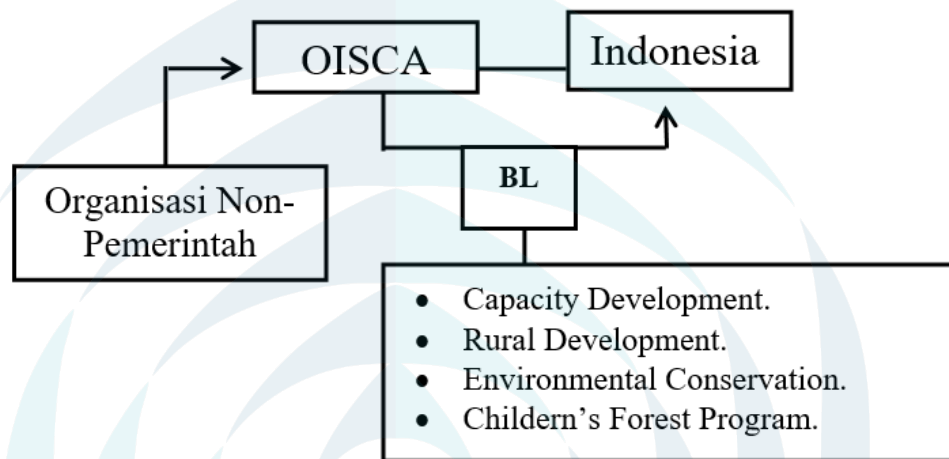
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<sup>13</sup> Mariya Y. Omelicheva, "Non-Governmental Organizations in World Politics: The Construction of Global Governance (Review)," *Human Rights Quarterly* 34, no. 1 (February 2012): 300–303, <https://doi.org/10.1353/hrq.2012.0002>.

<sup>14</sup> Peter Willetts, *Non-Governmental Organizations in World Politics*, 1st editi (London: Routledge, 2010), <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203834305>.

<sup>15</sup> Anna-Karin Lindblom, *Non-Governmental Organizations in International Law* (Cambridge University Press, 2006), <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511494406>.

Support Organization)<sup>16</sup> . The following is a chart illustrating the use of concepts in this study:



(Source: Private Gallery)

**Chart 1. 1** Use of Concept

Therefore, researchers use the concept of Non-Governmental Organizations as a knife to analyze OISCA, and the second concept is the concept of foreign aid to explain how OISCA is positioned in the role of foreign aid from Japan to Indonesia because foreign aid also has several existing classifications.

### 1.7. Hypothesis

OISCA (Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement) is a *Non-Government* Organization that comes from international cooperation between Japan and Indonesia, with the aim of developing human resources in agriculture through programs owned by OISCA which is committed to promoting sustainable development throughout the world, especially in rural areas. In Indonesia, OISCA has established several programs, such as: 1.) Capacity Development, 2.) Rural Development, 3.) Environmental Conservation, and 4.) Children's Forest Program. With a holistic and sustainable approach, OISCA's efforts in Foreign Aid in

<sup>16</sup> "What Is an NGO?" NGO Source, 2021, <https://www.ngosource.org/what-is-an-ngo>.



Indonesia, focused on Capacity Development, Rural Development, Environmental Conservation, and Children's Forest Program.

With the presence of the program that OISCA forms and implements, it will have an impact on the community who will be helped from mentoring training related to how to use natural resources properly and correctly, as well as providing education related to nature conservation, in addition to preserving nature can become an ecotourism that can be a useful tool for the community. With the program can also provide an understanding from an early age to always love nature through the Children's Forest Program and from the four programs all related to nature.

## **1.8. Research Methodology**

### **1.8.1. Research Design**

Qualitative research is a term that encompasses such a wide range of techniques and philosophies that it is not easy to define. In board terms, qualitative research is an approach that allows for its implementation or usefulness as examining people's experiences in detail using a specific set of research methods such as in-depth interviews, group discussions, observation, analysis, visual methods, and life histories or biographies. Qualitative research, however, is more than just the application of qualitative methods. Simply applying methods does not automatically make one researching with qualitative methods alone. Perhaps one of the most distinctive features of qualitative research is that the approach makes it possible to identify issues from the perspective of study participants and understand the meaning of the interpretations they give to behaviors, events or objects.<sup>17</sup> .

### **1.8.2. Research Objective**

The object of this research is to describe the efforts of OISCA, a *non-government* organization originating from Japan to uphold the

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<sup>17</sup> Ajay Bailey Manique Hennink, Inge Hutter, "The Nature Of Qualitative *Research* (Los Angeles: British Library Cataloguing, 2020), 10.

preservation of the world's forests and sustainable agricultural training. And the assistance still continues today in order to preserve nature and make farmers an independent figure who can develop agriculture by integrating technology according to the times. The determination of the research period range of 2017-2022 is based on the country of Indonesia which is dubbed as an agricultural country.

### **1.8.3. Data Collection Technique**

This research uses descriptive qualitative methods, using literature studies and also with interviews and observations as data collection techniques with the object of research describing the efforts of the OISCA organization. *Library research* is the act of using library resources, either in print or online, to find information that meets a need or answers a question.<sup>18</sup> The author utilizes and studies materials in the form of reference books, articles, magazines, research reports, scientific journals, internet websites, e-books, theses and interviews that reinforce the results of other literature related to this research.

### **1.8.4. Data Analysis Technique**

Researchers in collecting data that explains the above problems by using deductive reasoning analysis techniques which start from something general and become increasingly conical in one matter discussed.

## **1.9. Discussion**

The systematic discussion in this study is at least divided into 4 chapters, including:

### **1.9.1. CHAPTER I (Introduction).**

Chapter I, like research in general, explains the introductory chapter, in which the author will explain the background, problem formulation, objectives, benefits, hypotheses, methodology and reasons

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<sup>18</sup> IGI Global Dictionary, "What Is Library Reaserch," Library Reaserch, accessed December 21, 2022, <https://www.igi-global.com/dictionary/library-reaserch/75496>.

why this research is important to study. In this chapter the author also explains the framework used as an instrument of problem analysis. In addition, this chapter also contains previous research that serves as a foundation, comparison, and reinforcement of the author's research.

### **1.9.2. CHAPTER II (Role in Nature Maintenance).**

In this chapter, the author will begin the research with a discussion related to the urgency of OISCA in channeling foreign aid in the industrial sector in the form of an agricultural-related training for the *Grassroots* by forming OISCA in Indonesia and other countries. Then, continued by explaining OISCA's efforts in improving the quality of farmers and also about how Indonesia can learn about natural ethics such as *Capacity Development, Rural Development, environmental conservation, and Children's Forest Program.*

### **1.9.3. CHAPTER III (OISCA's Efforts to Improve Agriculture through Foreign Aid).**

In the third chapter, the author will present the findings and results of the research case analysis. First, the output that will be explained is related to how the implementation of Japan's OISCA foreign aid program is related to efforts to improve Indonesia's industrial sector, whether this assistance has a significant influence on nature conservation in Indonesia. Second, researchers will explain the analysis of the problem using the concepts of *foreign aid* and non-governmental organizations.

### **1.9.4. CHAPTER IV (Conclusion).**

In this chapter, the author will provide an explanation regarding the conclusions of the research studied and provide suggestions for further research.