


Open Access Article

 <https://doi.org/10.55463/hkjss.issn.1021-3619.62.50>

Quality Assessment of Public Perceptions and Attitudes toward the Project Plan in the EIA Document – Cases in East Kalimantan Province

Harihanto

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Mulawarman University, Indonesia

Received: September 17, 2023 ▪ Reviewed: October 10, 2023

▪ Accepted: November 9, 2023 ▪ Published: January 29, 2024

Abstract:

This study evaluates the public perceptions and attitudes toward project plans in environmental impact assessment (EIA) documents in East Kalimantan Province, comparing them with applicable regulations and relevant theories. The study aims to find out whether the EIA has been performed as it should, considering that in the field, there were many rejections of project plans, such as in Rempang, Wadas, and Bontang. The guideline for assessing this parameter is Decree of the Head of the Environmental Impact Control Agency No. 299/1996. According to guidelines and theory, the assessment must be conducted after public involvement, before preparing the terms of reference. If the results show that many people have negative attitudes and perceptions or reject the project plan, a solution is necessary first to avoid cases like Rempang, Wadas, and Bontang. However, studies in Indonesia have tended to examine only community perceptions and attitudes toward the project plans. This research did not study the causes of community rejection of project plans related to EIA. The research results show that assessments of public perceptions and attitudes toward project plans do not meet regulations. Many EIA makers do not understand the concept of perception and attitude. This parameter is usually assessed as an impacted parameter, not as a public involvement result, so if people reject the project plan, it is not known early on. Therefore, people often reject project plans in the study area when the project starts. In addition, this parameter is only called "perception and attitude," incomplete with subject and object.

Keywords: quality, assessment, public perceptions and attitudes, project plan, environmental impact analysis.

環評文件中公眾對專案計畫的看法和態度的品質評估—東加里曼丹省的 案例

Corresponding Author: Harihanto, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Mulawarman University, Indonesia; email: harihanto@ymail.com

This article is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>)

摘要：

本研究評估了東加里曼丹省環境影響評估文件中公眾對專案計劃的看法和態度，並將其與適用的法規和相關理論進行比較。該研究旨在查明環境影響評估是否已按應有的方式進行，考慮到在該領域，有許多項目計劃被拒絕，例如在偏心、瓦達斯和邦唐。評估此參數的指引是環境影響控制機構負責人第299/1996號法令。根據指導方針和理論，評估必須在公眾參與之後、在製定職權範圍之前進行。如果結果顯示許多人持負面態度和看法或拒絕專案計劃，則首先需要找到解決方案，以避免像偏心、瓦達斯和邦唐那樣的情況。然而，印尼的研究傾向於僅檢視社區對計畫計畫的看法和態度。本研究沒有研究社區拒絕與環境影響評估相關的項目計劃的原因。研究結果表明，公眾對專案計劃的看法和態度的評估不符合規定。許多環評制定者並不理解知覺和態度的概念。此參數通常被評估為受影響的參數，而不是公眾參與的結果，因此，如果人們拒絕專案計劃，早期並不知道。因此，在計畫啟動時，人們常常會拒絕研究區的計畫。另外，這個參數只稱為“感知和態度”，不完整的主體和客體。

关键词：品質、評估、公眾認知與態度、專案計畫、環境影響分析。

1. Introduction

1.1. Research Background

Since the environmental impact assessment (EIA) went into force in Indonesia in 1987, the principle of social impact analysis (SIA) became an integral part of EIA. However, this aspect has not received the attention commensurate with its importance, especially when compared with the other aspects, namely physical, chemical, and biological; the social component appears only as a complement. In line with this statement, Hadi (2009) stated that the social aspects studied in the EIA do not reflect the actual social portrait because its methodology in the EIA follows the mentioned aspects. Apart from that, according to Hadi, practitioners (EIA makers) also need to know the history of the social aspects of EIA, its paradigm, and the social approach in EIA (including environmental management and monitoring plan).

One of the social parameters to study, according to Decree No. 299 of 1996 (THE HEAD OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT CONTROL AGENCY, 1996) on technical guidelines for the study of social aspects in the drafts of an EIA, is "the perception and attitude of the public toward a planned business and/or activity" ("project plan"). This parameter is necessary for every EIA because it significantly affects the sustainability of the related project plan. If most people have a positive perception and attitude toward the project plan, then there is no problem – the project may go. However, if many people have negative perceptions and attitudes, EIA developers must find a solution before the project begins. If not, and the project continues, there will likely be obstacles on the road that are opposed by the community, as happened in Rempang (Sud, 2023), Wadas Village (Yesidora, 2022), and Bontang City (EKSPOSKALTIM.COM, 2017).

The Bontang City EIA Assessment Commission meeting, which assessed the reliability of the Cluster NPK Factory Development Plan, invited me as a social and environmental expert. When asked for my opinion, I said "In general, all development projects, whether private or government, aim to improve public welfare.

Therefore, if there is still resistance from the community, EIA developers must find a solution first." However, they did not adopt my proposal. According to a member of the local EIA Assessment Commission, the Commission continued to issue an environmental permit for the planned construction of a chemical factory close to a settlement, which met resistance from many people. In the end, the community sued the EIA Assessment Commission in court. The court canceled the environmental permit. The project initiator was forced to move the project location.

1.2. Research Objectives, Expected Results, and Significance of the Solution

Based on the background of the abovementioned problems, it is necessary to know how the assessment of social aspects in the EIA documents in East Kalimantan Province is conducted. Is the assessment of the parameter "public perception and attitude towards the project plan" in line with what it should be? The results of this study should provide feedback for parties related to the preparation of the EIA in East Kalimantan Province. Thus, in the future, we hope that the EIA document will achieve its quality by assessing the parameter "public perception and attitude toward the project plan," which is better, as it should be, and under the provisions. The results of this study also should add to the treasury of knowledge about the practice of preparing EIA documents that have been performed so far, especially in East Kalimantan Province.

Public perceptions and attitudes toward the project plan should be known before implementing the project, even before the terms of reference (TOR) are ready for the above reasons. Following the name of this parameter, namely community perceptions and attitudes toward the project plan; then these perceptions and attitudes arose for the first time during public involvement in the EIA process. Through this involvement, the community first obtained information about the project plan, especially its significant environmental impacts. Ministerial Regulation No. 17 of 2012 regulates the implementation of this community involvement. The results of this community

involvement must be included and used to prepare the TOR for the EIA. So, the public engagement outcomes must contain “community perceptions and attitudes toward the project plan.”

1.3. Theories of Perceptions and Attitudes and the Legal Basis for the Study of Public Perceptions and Attitudes toward Project Plans in EIA

As mentioned above, the need for a parameter study of "public perceptions and attitudes toward the project plan" in the EIA document is regulated in Decree No. 299 of 1996. This decree stated that the list of social parameters must be further selected and adapted to the characteristics of the project plan and local environmental conditions (locally specific). However, specifically, the parameters of public perceptions and attitudes toward this project plan should have been studied in each EIA document from the start without having to be selected, regardless of the project plan and wherever the location is. Therefore, this parameter is general. This parameter is important and needs to be studied early because it is the public's response to the project plans to be implemented in their area. Trivedi et al. (2012) stated that it is necessary to know the public's early response to the project before conducting a SIA. Theoretically, public perceptions and attitudes toward this project plan can occur and be known during public engagement (announcement and public consultation of project plans). In this public engagement project, initiators must present their project plans in a complete and transparent manner according to Ministerial Regulation No. 17 of 2012. In accordance with the opinion of Langevelt (1966), perception is defined as an individual's view of an object (stimulus) in the form of objects, cues, information, as well as situations and conditions. Information about the project plan conveyed to the public by the project initiator is a stimulus for the formation of public perceptions of the project plan. The perception in question is a response in the form of acceptance or rejection of the project plan by the community because, according to Langevelt, due to the presence of a stimulus, the individual reacts (responses) in the form of acceptance or rejection of the stimulus. The response in the form of a project rejection once occurred in Rempang (Sud, 2023), Wadas (Yesidora, 2022), and Bontang City (EKSPSKALTIM.COM, 2017).

On the basis of Langevelt's definition of perception, it can also be concluded that every perception must have a subject and an object. The subject of perception is the individual who has that perception. However, it is also possible that some groups of individuals (community) have a tendency to perceive the same or similar environment (Haryadi and Setiawan, 1995). Meanwhile, the object of perception refers to what or whom the perception of an individual or group of individuals or community is aimed at. This object is generally an object or something that is objected to. In

this case, there is information about the project plan for which the EIA is being prepared (something that is objected). Therefore, every mention of perception, the subject, and the object must also be called in full: "... perception toward." Likewise, according to Thoha (1988), perception is a cognitive process that can occur in everyone in understanding information, which can be obtained through sight, hearing, appreciation, feeling, and smell. In accordance with Thoha's opinion, the project plan conveyed by the project initiator to the community through public engagement is information that the public obtains through hearing. Furthermore, Thoha states that perception is a unique interpretation of a situation and not an actual record of that situation. Thus, the public's perceptions and attitudes toward the project plan in the EIA may not be in accordance with the actual facts as found by Susilowati and Moerad (2016), who found that a development plan that benefits the people will usually experience obstacles from the public in the form of a negative perception of the plan. Thoha's definition of perception does not mention that information and situations can serve as stimuli for the formation of a perception.

Not much different from the two previous definitions of perception, McMahan and McMahan (1986) define perception as the process of compiling sensing information to make interpretation and understanding. In relation to the perceptions and attitudes of the public toward the project plan, the sensing referred to above is mainly in the form of hearing and seeing the project plan for which the EIA is being conducted. Likewise, Krech (1962) defines perception as a complex cognitive process that produces a picture of a reality that may be very different from the actual reality. Based on Krech's opinion, the public's perception of the project plan in the EIA may be different from the actual reality. It is possible that the public has a negative perception of the project plan, even though the project plan is theoretically beneficial to them because the project has not yet been implemented.

Although perceptions may not correspond to empirical facts, this does not mean that knowledge about perception is unnecessary. Knowledge of perception is necessary because the formation of perception involves the senses and brain. Barent (1997) states that perception is the brain's interpretation of what a person feels. Thus, the perception of a stimulus has a great chance of matching the actual reality. The same is true for the public's perception of the project plan in the EIA. If the public's perception concludes that the project is good, beneficial to the community, and the like, the objective facts are likely the same. If people's perceptions do not match the actual reality, this information about their perceptions can be used to intervene. Intervention needs to be carried out in order to form a correct, appropriate, or positive perception among the people toward the project plan. Thus, the

project can still be implemented without a hitch. Sarwono (1992) states that we need to know the reasons and ways of changing perceptions to predict, and if necessary, influence perceptions, because perception is not static but dynamic and can change.

In the EIA, proper, positive, and correct perception among the public toward the project plan is required because perception is the basis for forming their attitudes and behavior toward the project plan. Asngari (1984) argues that environmental perception is very important to human beings because it determines their actions. Even Toch and McLean (in Kemp, et al., 1975) expressly stated: "there is no certain behavior without perception; behavior is the result of perception." Likewise, Duncan (in Thoha, 1988) states that perception is an important element in behavior adjustment. If it is desired for someone to behave in a certain way toward an object, for example to behave positively toward a project plan, then intervention must be carried out to form the correct perception of that person if the perception is not correct. The behavior in question is rejecting or accepting the project plan.

All perception definitions above are according to the "conventional" or "functionalist" or "constructivism" approach (Sarwono, 1992). Here, perception is formed through a series of processes, namely selection, organization, and interpretation (Serenio et al., 1975, and Litterer (in Asngari, 1984)). On the basis of the various definitions of perception above, it can be concluded that perception is the basis for forming attitudes. Meanwhile, attitude is a candidate for behavior; thus, there is speculation that if the public's attitude toward the project plan is known, it can be predicted what actions they will take toward the project. Although a person's behavior (actual action) toward a project may be inconsistent with his or her attitude as a verbal statement. This can occur because various circumstances that act as "intervening variables" influence the relationship between perceptions, attitudes, and behavior. The condition referred to, for example, is the project plan information conveyed in a transparent manner or not? The information conveyed is complete or not? The information is presented with the principle of equality of positions or not?

Similar to the definition of perception, there have been many definitions of "attitude." Generally, attitude is described as the readiness of a person or group of people to react to an object. McGuire (in Sarwono, 1992) defines attitude as a human response that places the object in question into a consideration dimension. Objects that are thought of are everything (objects, people, etc.) that can be judged by humans. If it is related to the project plan in the drafting of the EIA, the object in question is the project plan itself. The dimensions of consideration are all positive–negative scales: from good to bad, from like to dislike, from support to reject, from legal to illegal, from agreeing to disagreeing, and the like. Therefore, attitude is the placement of an object into one of these scales. People

or the community can agree or disagree with the project plan that is being prepared by the EIA. Thus, like perception, attitude is also a verbal statement (covert behavior) that has a subject and an object. On the basis of attitude, namely the placement of the project plan on this assessment dimension, people or communities will behave further toward the project plan in question, for example, by demonstrating against the project plan. This overt behavior occurs after the influence of other factors from the environment, namely situations and other objects, as well as from within the individual, group of individuals, or community concerned, for example, motivation and needs.

2. Literature Review

Throughout the investigation, there has been no research on assessing the parameter "public perceptions and attitudes toward the project plan" in the EIA. The conducted research generally examines public perceptions and attitudes toward project plans rather than assessing public perceptions and attitudes toward the project plan in the EIA. Some studies that are relevant to this research are as follows.

2.1. Research by Susilowati and Moerad (2016)

In this study, Susilowati and Moerad concluded that a development plan that has benefits for the community will usually experience obstacles from the community in the form of negative perceptions of the plan. Therefore, Susilowati and Moerad proposed the need for an approach to the public through socialization and public consultation to change people's perceptions to positive. Although they did not explicitly state when this research was conducted and whether this research was conducted within the EIA, it can be concluded that they conducted this research before the project initiator conducted public engagement (announcement and public consultation) regarding the project plan. This can be seen from the suggestions they conveyed, and the time for this study was appropriate, in accordance with Decree No. 299/1996, which mentions the name of the parameter "the perception and attitude of the community toward the project plan."

Actually, Susilowati and Moerad's suggestions are the same as those contained in the Ministerial Regulation No. 17/2012. In this regulation, the term "socialization" referred to by Susilowati and Moerad is called "Announcement" and "Public Consultation"; and the term Public Consultation Meeting is called "Public Engagement." The initiator of the project plan must conduct this activity before the TOR is ready. While the term "development activity plan" referred to by Susilowati is called "business and/or activity plan." In this study, as explained above, it is called a "project plan," for brevity.

2.2. Research by Djumaty (2015)

This study's results contrast with the research by Susilowati and Moerad (2016). Most people who

initially "agreed" with the Geothermal Power Plant Development Project Plan (PLPT) in Imamdehe Village and Imamdehe Gamsungi Village, Jailolo District, West Halmahera Regency, North Maluku Province, turned to "doubtful" and "disagree" after obtaining official information from project proponents. According to Djumaty, this happened because the information provided by the project initiator was "unbalanced" and tended to only inform the "positive" side so that most people "agreed" with the project plan. However, when the community receives information that is "equivalent or unbalanced," their perception changes to "reject" the project plan. Like the research by Susilowati and Moerad, based on the presentation of the results of this study, we can conclude that Djumaty's research was before the project initiator performed the public engagement required by the government. Thus, it is also under the provisions of Decree No. 299/1996.

Djumaty's finding that the project initiator provided information in an "unbalanced" manner meant that it was not in accordance with the Ministerial Regulation No. 17 of 2012. In article 2, it states that public engagement must be conducted in a transparent manner and provide complete information. Unfortunately, Djumaty did not provide an explanation of how the information "not commensurate/unbalanced" is meant.

Apart from that, Djumaty did not mention where the "unbalanced" information came from. Theoretically, the party that knows best and is obliged to provide information in an equitable or balanced manner is the project Initiator (according to the Ministerial Regulation No. 17/2012); and "Initial perceptions and attitudes" should mean public perceptions and attitudes before public engagement. However, in Djumaty's research, it was the other way around, where the Early Perceptions and Attitudes of the Public were precisely the Perceptions and Attitudes of the People after Public Involvement.

What usually happens is the result of the research conducted by Susilowati and Moerad. Initially, most people refused because they had not received direct and complete information from the project initiator. Therefore, through the Ministerial Regulation No. 17/2012, project initiators are required to carry out public engagement in the form of public announcements and consultations with the aim that the affected communities: (1) receive information about project plans that have a significant impact on their environment, (2) get information about project plans that have a significant impact on the environment, (3) can convey suggestions, opinions, and/or responses on project plans that have a significant impact on the environment, (4) can be involved in the decision-making process related to the environmental feasibility of the plan projects that have a significant impact on the environment, and (5) can submit suggestions, opinions, and/or responses to the environmental permit process, which will be used as material for consideration in

issuing environmental permits. To achieve the first goal, each project initiator is required to announce his project plan (a description of the activities, and the impacts that may occur because of the planned activities) to the public that will be affected before compiling the TOR.

According to the Ministerial Regulation mentioned above, the project plan announcement material contains at least the following: (1) name and address of the project initiator, (2) type of project plan, (3) project scale, (4) project location, (5) potential impacts that will arise, and (6) the name and address of the agency that received suggestions, opinions, and responses from the people. The same material must also be presented in the public consultation plus: (1) the purpose of the public consultation, (2) the manner or process of the public consultation, (3) where the public can obtain additional information, and (4) the scope of responses and information expected from the public. In addition to Article 2, the Minister of Environment Regulation also stated that public engagement must be carried out based on the following basic principles: (1) providing transparent and complete information, (2) equality of position between the parties involved, (3) solving problems fairly and wisely, and (4) coordinating, communicating, and cooperating among the parties involved. If the provisions above are implemented by the initiator, then theoretically, it can change the negative perceptions and attitudes of the public that were previously formed into positive ones.

2.3. Research by Wibowo *et al.* (2017)

Wibowo examined the perceptions of the people in the affected area of the dam construction plan in Bendo Hamlet, Ngindeng Village, Sawoo District, Ponorogo Regency, East Java Province. Wibowo divided the public's perception of the project plan into three categories: (1) strongly agree, (2) agree, and (3) disagree. In accordance with the definition of perception, this division is not quite right, because "agree" or "disagree" is already an attitude. In accordance with the definition of perception and attitude, this means that the perception used by Wibowo has led to an attitude because it is already an assessment, while the farthest perception reaches hope. Although not mentioned explicitly, because this research is related to plans to build a reservoir, it is very likely that this research will be carried out during the EIA. However, Wibowo did not explain when this study was conducted, before or after the TOR were prepared. In accordance with the Legal Basis and Theoretical Basis set out in sub-chapter 2.1, this review should have been conducted before the TOR compiling. Because the research was conducted in Indonesia, Wibowo should have used the term "public perceptions and attitudes toward the dam construction plan...." in accordance with Decree No. 299/1996.

2.4. Research by Setiawan et al. (2018)

Setiawan et al. (2018) examined public perceptions of the Sentolo Industrial Estate Development Plan in Kulon Progo Regency, Yogyakarta. The results of their research show that there are positive perceptions and attitudes in the form of support for the project plan because, according to them, this project will have a positive impact on increasing the social status of the people. Setiawan et al. did not explain whether this study was conducted in the context of making an EIA or not. However, they said that when the study was conducted, there was no socialization (announcement and public consultation) from the Kulonprogo District Government as the project initiator.

3. Research Method

3.1. Time, Location, and Data Collection

Data collection involved collecting secondary data for 2009-2022 from the EIA Assessment Commission (KPA), the East Kalimantan Province Environmental Service. The data collected comprise various EIA documents for government and private projects.

3.2. Data Analysis Method

Data analysis mainly used comparative, descriptive, and interpretive methods. The comparison involved 1) the name of the parameter under study with the name of the parameter listed in Decree No. 299/1996, 2) the completeness of the mention of parameter names (complete or not, whether the subject and object mentioned or not), and 3) the time of assessment, before or after the formulation of the TOR. The name of the parameters studied in the EIA document must be the same/according to the name stated in Decree No. 299/1996. This conformity is essential because the discrepancy between the mention of the parameter name and the stated in the regulation indicates that the EIA maker does not understand the parameter in question (interpretive analysis). In addition, a discrepancy or inconsistency violates the standard name of the parameter or indicator. In addition, it must be under Decree No. 299/1996; the parameter name must also be complete by mentioning the subject (Whose perceptions and attitudes are?) and object (Perceptions and attitudes are toward what?).

As mentioned above, under the parameter name, namely "public perceptions and attitudes toward the project plan," and following the process of forming perceptions and attitudes, these perceptions and attitudes are formed when the project is still a plan, namely when public engagement is the stimulus. Therefore, if this parameter is studied by relating it to one of the project activities (as an impact), the activity is inappropriate because, at that time, the project was no longer a plan. Decree No. 299/1996 contains the parameter as "public perceptions and attitudes toward the project plan." Figure 1 shows the research steps.

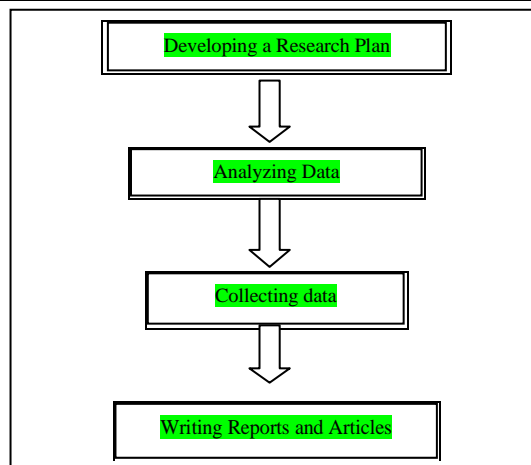


Figure 1. Main steps in this research process (Developed by the authors)

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. EIA Documents Assessed by the East Kalimantan Provincial EIA Evaluation Commission for 2009–2022

Based on secondary data from the EIA Assessment Commission of East Kalimantan Province, 243 EIA documents were assessed during 2009-2022. Therefore, on average, 17 EIA documents each year were assessed by the KPA of East Kalimantan Province during 2009-2022. The most was from construction (91 pieces) or 37.45%. The second largest are agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery, especially in the forestry business sector, with 57 documents (23.46%). The third largest was the mining sector, especially coal mining, with 44 units or 18.11% (Table 1).

Table 1. Number of EIA documents in East Kalimantan Province compiled during 2009-2022 by business field (Developed by the authors)

Year	EIA documents prepared according to business field								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	L	Total
2009	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
2010	3	3	4	1	0	4	0	0	15
2011	8	10	1	0	0	4	1	0	24
2012	3	2	0	2	0	5	0	0	12
2013	8	4	0	2	0	7	0	0	21
2014	3	3	4		0	5	0	0	15
2015	2	1	2	2	0	17	0	2	26
2016	1	4	5	0	0	12	2	0	24
2017	2	3	1	3	0	3	2	0	12
2018	4	2	1	2	0	3	2	1	15
2019	9	3	3	0	1	9	0	0	25
2020	3	4	3	1	0	4	2	0	17
2021	4	3	2	1	0	4	0	0	14
2022	0	1	0	0	0	14	0	0	15
Amount	57	44	26	14	1	91	9	3	243

Notes: A - agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries, B - mining and quarrying, C - processing industry, D - procurement of electricity, gas, steam/hot water and cold air, E - water management, F - construction, H - transportation and warehousing, L - real estate

4.2. Various Mentions of Parameters "Public Perceptions and Attitudes" toward Business Plans and/or Activities

In Decree No. 299/1996 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Study of Social Aspects in Preparing EIA, "development projects" are referred to as "businesses and/or activities." The only social parameter that is directly linked to the project plan for which the EIA is being conducted is called "community attitudes and perceptions toward business plans and/or activities." Thus, at best, the name of this parameter can be referred to differently as "public perceptions and attitudes toward business and/or activity plans" (the words "perception" and "attitude" are interchanged, because in theory perception occurs before attitude).

It can also be called "the perception and attitude of the community toward the project plan (the word "business and/or activity" is replaced with "project" to make it shorter, as in this study. However, in reality, these parameters are often referred to in various ways in the EIA document compiled and assessed in East Kalimantan Province during 2009-2022. Even an EIA document does not examine these parameters.

Documents like this are the most numerous, namely 63 pieces (25.93%). Meanwhile, in the document, the remaining 179 (73.66%) parameters are assessed under various designations or names, namely:

1) public perceptions and attitudes (52 documents or 21.40%), 2) public perceptions and attitudes towards activity plans (29 documents or 11.93%), 3) public perceptions (23 documents or 9.47%), 4) perceptions and attitudes (18 documents or 7.41%), 5) perceptions (11 documents or 4.53%), 6) attitudes and public perceptions (9 documents or 3.70%), 7) attitudes and perceptions (8 documents or 3.29%), 8) public perceptions of planned activities, 9) public perceptions of the project, 2.47% each, 10) public perceptions of the company/initiator, 11) public attitudes and perceptions of business plans and/or activities, each 1.23%, 12) attitudes, 13) positive perceptions and attitudes, 14) public attitudes towards activity plans, 15) Benuaq Dayak perceptions, 16) public perceptions formed, 17) perceptions and public attitudes towards land acquisition, 18) public perceptions and attitudes towards labor recruitment, 19) respondents' perceptions of ownership and regulatory rights in forest areas, 20) perceptions of regulatory rights and utilization of forest resources, 21) perceptions of activities, 22) public perceptions of mining activities, 23) public perceptions and attitudes towards business plans, 24) respondents' attitudes, 25) public attitudes, and 26) public perceptions of business and/or activity plans, respectively 0.41% (Table 2).

Mention of the parameter	Frequency	
	Absolute	Relative
Public perceptions and attitudes	52	21.40
Public perceptions and attitudes toward activity plans	29	11.93
Public Perceptions	23	9.47
Perceptions and attitudes	18	7.41
Perceptions	11	4.53
Attitudes and Public Perceptions	9	3.70
Attitudes and Perceptions	8	3.29
Public perceptions of planned activities	6	2.47
Public Perceptions of the Project	6	2.47
Public Perceptions of the Company/Initiator	3	1.23
Public Attitudes and Perceptions of Business Plans and Activities	3	1.23
Attitudes,	1	0.41
Positive perceptions and attitudes	1	0.41
Public attitudes toward activity plans,	1	0.41
Benuaq Dayak's perceptions	1	0.41
Public perceptions formed	1	0.41
Perceptions and public attitudes toward land acquisition	1	0.41
Public perceptions and attitudes toward labor recruitment	1	0.41
Respondents' perceptions of ownership and regulatory rights in forest areas	1	0.41
Perceptions of regulatory rights and use of forest resources	1	0.41
Perceptions of activities	1	0.41
Public perceptions of mining activities	1	0.41
Public perceptions and attitudes toward business plans	1	0.41
Respondents' attitudes	1	0.41
Public attitudes	1	0.41
Public perceptions of business and/or activity plans	1	0.41
Total	243	100.00

4.2.1. EIA Documents That Do Not Study Public Attitudes and Perceptions towards Business and/or Activity Plans

Even if it is not studied in the EIA, data from this parameter is at least presented in the TOR because, as explained in the previous section, attitudes and perceptions of the people can emerge during public engagement, which, according to Ministerial Regulation No. 17/2012, must be made before the TOR creation. The results of this public engagement must be presented in the TOR under chapter 2 under the subtitle "Results of public engagement" according to Ministerial Regulation No. 116/2012. As described in Per. Men, this means that suggestions, opinions, and responses from the people must be processed as scoping input. In this explanation, examples of public suggestions, opinions, and responses are given, including (1) descriptive information about the state of the environment around the location of the planned business and/or activity, (2) local values related to the business plan and/or activities, (3) local customs related to business and/or activity plans, and (4) public aspirations regarding business and/or activity plans.

Table 2. Mentions of the community attitudes and perceptions toward business plans and/or activities parameter in the documents assessed by the EIA Appraisal Commission (KPA) of East Kalimantan Province in 2009-2022 (East Kalimantan Province Environmental Service, 2022)

Indeed, this explanation does not explicitly mention "public attitudes and perceptions of business and/or activity plans. However, opinions, suggestions, responses, and aspirations are indicators of perception. Therefore, those preparing the TOR who understands it should include it as an indicator of the public's perception of the planned business and/or activity. Meanwhile, the people's attitude (assessment) toward business and/or activity plans must be specifically asked of people representatives participating in public engagement (public consultations and announcements).

On the other hand, there is no mention of people's attitudes and perceptions of business and/or activity plans in Ministerial Regulations No. 16/2012 (MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT, 2012) and No. 17/2012 show the inconsistency of the drafters of regulations regarding EIA, because in Decree No. 299/1996, these parameters are clearly stated as social parameters that need to be studied. Even with the reasons explained earlier, the assessment of this parameter is mandatory.

4.2.2. The Mention of the Parameter Name of Community Perception and Attitude

The mention of the name of this parameter is not entirely wrong and is still acceptable because it only swaps the words "attitude" and the word "perception" when compared to what is stated in Decree No. 299/1996. The drawback of mentioning the name of this parameter is that it does not mention the object of the people's perceptions and attitudes – what are the people's perceptions and attitudes toward? In accordance with Decree No. 299/1996, the object in question is a "business and/or activity plan" (which is made by the EIA). Therefore, in full it should be "Public perceptions and attitudes toward business towards business and/or activity plans." The fact that the word "perception" is mentioned first in the mention of the name of this parameter can be interpreted as indicating that the author understands that in the process of its formation, perception is formed earlier than attitude, and perception is the basis for forming attitudes and behavior (Harihanto, 2001). However, if seen from the absence of mention of the object of the perceptions and attitudes of the community in question, it can be concluded that the author did not understand the concept of perception and attitude without mentioning the object of the perception and attitude of the community in question, because every perception and attitude besides having a subject (whose?) must also have an object (towards what?). The subject and attitude must be mentioned (what's more, the EIA is a special study with a clear object); so that the reader gets a complete understanding.

4.2.3. Mention of "Public Perceptions and Attitudes toward the Activity Plan"

The mention of the name of this parameter apart from swapping places between the words "perception"

and "attitude" also replaces the term "business and/or activity" with "activity." Swapping the words "attitude" and "perception" as discussed in 6.1.2, is still acceptable. However, replacing the term "business and/or activity" with "activity" is a mistake; because "business and/or activity" is more precisely the same as "project". Example of "business and/or activity is "coal mining," while "activity" is part of the "business and/or activity." These activities can have an impact. Therefore, these activities should be described in detail. By describing it in detail, the impact it will cause can be predicted. Examples of activities in question are: (1) obtaining permits, (2) land procurement, (3) recruiting workers, and so on. Procurement of land for business and/or activity locations can have negative impacts in the form of social conflict or conflict over land between the initiator of the business and/or activity plan and the land owner. Acceptance of workers can have a positive impact on the form of increased employment. Therefore, replacing the term "Business and/or Activity" with "Activity" indicates that the author has not understood the meaning of the term or concept and has not been able to distinguish between the meanings of the two.

4.2.4. The Mention of Community Perception Parameters

The mention of the name of this parameter is not in accordance with what is stated in Decree No. 299/1996 is also too brief and has many flaws. The subject is indeed called, namely people or public. But the object is not mentioned – what are people's perceptions of it? Because the object is not mentioned, it can be questioned how to measure or ask the respondent because perception is a verbal statement that, in order to measure, must be asked to the individual concerned. Apart from not mentioning the object of public perception in question, the mention of the name of this perception also does not mention "attitude" as another shortcoming when compared to Decree No. 299/1996. In fact, according to its definition, attitude is more important than perception because attitude places its object on a rating scale, including agreeing or disagreeing, supporting or rejecting the business and/or activity plan that will be made in its EIA. Thus, the community's attitude is important and must be known by the project initiator before the TOR are drawn up. If many residents reject the project plan, it is necessary to find a solution before the EIA is continued so that the project can run smoothly.

4.2.5. Mention of the Parameter "Perception and Attitude"

The mention of this parameter is incomplete because it does not mention the subject (perception and readiness of whom?) and does not mention the object (perception and attitude toward what?) It is also inconsistent with Decree No. 299/1996. This indicates the author's lack of understanding of the concept of

perceptions and attitudes that can result in the collection and analysis of the data. Because the subject is not mentioned (because they may not understand it), during a field survey, the EIA maker may also not know whom to ask for their perceptions and attitudes – people, officials, or leaders? Likewise, because the object is not mentioned (also maybe because they do not understand), the EIA maker also does not know the perceptions and attitudes toward what will be asked of the respondent. Usually in such an EIA document, the misspelled parameter is simply mentioned in the initial chapter of the document in which the parameter will be studied. However, in the next chapter it does not appear, there is no data, let alone analysis.

4.2.6. The Mention of the Parameter Name "Perception"

The fact that there are also EIA documents that only mention "Perception" is also clearly not in accordance with what is meant by Decree No. 299/1996 and is also very short, consisting of only one word and one concept as the mention of the shortest parameter names, of course, the most shortcomings. Apart from not mentioning the subject and the object as previously mentioned (6.1.5), the mention of the name of this parameter also does not mention the parameter "attitude" as referred to in Decree No. 299/1996. Because what is called only "perception," means that in the survey only perception is being asked. In fact, "attitude" (community toward business and/or activity plans) is more important than just their perception even if the subject and object of that perception are known. However, since the subject and the object are also not mentioned, who is to be asked about their perceptions? (and their perceptions of what?). This finding indicates that the EIA maker does not understand the concept of "perceptions and attitudes," especially "public perceptions and attitudes toward business and/or activity plans" which must be studied in each EIA document.

4.2.7. Mention the Name of the Parameter "Attitudes and Public Perceptions"

The mention of the name of this parameter is only slightly lacking compared to the name of the parameter written in Decree No. 299/1996. The only drawback is not mentioning the object of that attitude and perception, which should be a "business and/or activity plan." The mention of "Attitude" beforehand is also in accordance with the mention in Decree No. 299/1996, regardless of the reason, whether the author adopted it from Decree or not. If the author adopts it from Decree No. 299/1996 should have been fully adopted, namely "the attitude and perception of the community toward business plans and/or activities." If this parameter name is adopted from Decree No. 299/1996 partially indicates a lack of understanding and a lack of seriousness of the author. If the word "attitude" is mentioned first because

the writer understands that "attitude" is more important than "perception," then it means that the writer understands the concept of attitude and perception, and thus also mentions the object of "attitude and public perception" in question.

4.2.8. Mention the Parameter Name "Attitude and Perception"

The mention of the names of these parameters is the opposite of those mentioned in 6.1.5 and closer to those mentioned in Decree No. 299/1996. It's just that the subject and object are not mentioned. Whose attitudes and perceptions are they? What attitudes and perceptions toward what? Meanwhile, Decree No. 299/1996, the subject and object of attitudes and perceptions are clearly stated, namely the subject is "society" and the object is "business plans and/or activities" for which an EIA is being made. However, this indicates that the creators of the EIA document did not understand the concept. If the subject is not stated, it means that the EIA maker does not know that every attitude and perception must have a subject. If the subject is not mentioned, it is likely that the maker of the EIA document also does not know who will be asked and who will be used as respondents in data collection. Likewise, because the object is not stated, it is possible that the maker of the EIA document will also not be able to mention it in the data collection instrument, attitudes, and perceptions regarding what will be asked of respondents. As a verbal statement of the attitude and perception of a person or group of people toward a particular object, it must be addressed to the person or group of people concerned. Thus, it is also doubtful whether this parameter was actually studied or just mentioned up front.

4.2.9. The Parameter Name Is Called "Public Perception of the Activity Plan" or "Public Perception of Planned Activity"

Even though it mentions the subject, namely "society" and the object, namely "activity plans," the name of this parameter still does not match Decree No. 299/1996. What is not appropriate is that only mentioning the concept of "perception" does not mention "attitude" and mentions "activity plans," not "business and/or activity plans" because it only mentions "community perception of activity plans," meaning that the data collected and analyzed (if done at all) is "community perception of activity plans," not including "community attitudes toward activity plans." In fact, "the community's attitude toward business plans and/or activities" is more important than their perception of the same object. The public attitude toward business plans and/or activities is the placement of business plans and/or activities (as objects) into an assessment scale, ranging from "bad" to "good," from "support" to "reject," and so on (Harihanto, 2021). Meanwhile, the public perception of the activity plan

ranges from "knowledge of the activity plan" to "expectations related to the activity plan."

4.2.10. EIA Document Which States "Community Perceptions and Attitudes toward Business Plans and/or Activities"

Three (1.23%) of the 243 EIA documents mention these parameters as "public perceptions and attitudes toward business plans and/or activities" (projects) or "public attitudes and perceptions toward business plans and/or activities (projects)." This mention is relatively the same as that mentioned in the regulations, namely Decree No. 299/1996, although the numbers and proportions are minimal.

4.2.11. EIA Document That Mentions "Public Perceptions and Positive Attitudes"

In other EIA documents with the same number, this parameter is called "community perception and positive attitude." In the name of this parameter the words "perception and attitude" are clearly mentioned. This word corresponds to the word mentioned in Decree No. 299/1996. The subject, namely "public" is also mentioned, but the "object" of public's perceptions and attitudes is not mentioned. Even though according to Decree No. 299/1996, the object in question should be "business and/or activity plans." By not mentioning the object of public perception and attitude in question, it means that the document compiler was unable or at least made a mistake in collecting the data in the field or asking the public about it. As a verbal statement, people's perceptions and attitudes toward an object must be addressed to the people concerned. Likewise, the public's perception and attitude toward a development project plan for which an EIA is being prepared. However, because the object of public perception and attitude in the question, namely "business plans and/or activities" is not mentioned, it is conceivable that the interviewer will have difficulty in asking. What's more, the respondents being asked (the public) will be even more confused and may ask back the question to the interviewer about their perceptions and attitudes, for example, toward what?

However, the direction of public perception and attitude is stated, namely "positive." Even though, as a parameter, it should be neutral. In this case, only the subject and object must be mentioned, so that data can be measured or collected in the field. This indicates that these parameters are affected by the activity plan, which is part of the business and/or activity plan. However, according to Decree 299/1996, this parameter is studied at the beginning, when the EIA document and even the TOR are not yet ready. The usefulness of this study is that if there is community rejection or many community members have a negative attitude and perception towards business plans and/or activities, a solution is necessary to avoid social conflict like on Rempang Island (Sud, 2023), in Wadas Village (Yesidora, 2022), and Bontang City (EXPOSKALTIM.COM, 2017) will

not happen.

4.2.12. EIA Document That Mentions "Public Perception of the Initiator/Company"

In another EIA document, with the same number (three documents or 1.23%) the parameter "public perception and attitude toward business plans and/or activities" is called "community perception toward the initiator/company." This mention is clearly not in accordance with what is intended by Decree No. 299/1996. Only two of eight words mentioned in Decree No. 299/1996 are mentioned in the name of this parameter, namely "public perception." The word "attitude" is not mentioned. In fact, people's attitudes are more important than perceptions even though they are both verbal statements because attitudes already place objects on a scale of consideration (see McGuire in Sarwono, 1992). Even though the object mentioned in this EIA document, namely "Initiator/Company" is not in accordance with what is intended by Decree No. 299/1996, namely "business and/or activity plans." the mention of "initiator/company" as the object of public perception is not only inconsistent with Decree No. 299/1996 is also not realistic, unless the initiator in question has previously operated in the study area, so it is already known to the community there. Meanwhile, generally, the initiator of a project for which an EIA has been made is operating there for the first time, so it is not yet known to the community, and the community there does not yet have any perception of the initiator in question.

4.2.13. EIA Document That Only Mentions "Attitude"

The EIA document that mentions the parameter name "attitude" is the smallest number, namely only one document (0.41%) because the mention of this parameter is very short, consisting of only one word, and is clearly far from the name of the parameter mentioned in Decree No. 299/1996. Apart from not being equipped with "Perception"; There is also no mention of the subject and object (Whose perception? What perception?). The word "perception" is necessary because perception is the basis for forming an attitude toward something (Harihanto, 2001), considering that perception also includes "knowledge" and "understanding" of something. Therefore, before the public is asked about their attitude, they must first be asked about their perception of the "business plan and/or activities." By not mentioning the subject and object of the attitude in question, the EIA maker cannot measure it either. So it is suspected that the EIA maker just mentioned it and did not really study it.

4.2.14. EIA Document That Mentions "Positive Perceptions and Attitudes"

In the mention of this parameter, the "direction of impact" is also mentioned, namely "positive." Indeed, all the various parameters mentioned above by the authors are intended to be the impact of the various

activity plans of the business plans and/or activities for which EIA is being prepared. Therefore, by mentioning the direction of the impact, the name of the impact is more complete than the name of the impact mentioned previously (6.1 – 6.13). Even as an impact, apart from having to state the direction, the name must also be indicated with words that indicate a change in environmental conditions (in accordance with the definition of impact). Therefore, the name of the impact should be: "The emergence of positive perceptions and attitudes of society," or "The emergence of negative perceptions and attitudes of society." The object (to fill in the dots) is certainly not "business and/or activity plans" as stated in Decree No. 299/1996, because as an impact, the activity that causes it is already the implementation of the business plan and/or activity, and is no longer a plan. Meanwhile, if what is meant is "The emergence of perceptions and attitudes..... to the business plan and/or activities," then this parameter must be reviewed before the TOR are prepared, and not as an impact, because the activities have not yet been implemented. This parameter data is obtained from community involvement (public announcement and consultation on business plans and/or activities), which must be conducted by the initiator of the Business Plan and/or Activity in accordance with Ministerial Regulation No. 17/2012.

4.2.15. EIA Document That States "Community Attitudes toward Planned Activities"

The mention of the name of this parameter also does not match that mentioned in Decree No. 299/1996. The shortcomings are as follows: (1) it excludes "community perception" in it, and (2) it only replaces the words "business and/or activity." This indicates that (1) the compiler did not use Decree No. 299/1996 as technical guidelines and (2) not understanding the difference in the meaning of the word "activity" and "business and/or activity." Non-use of Decree No. 299/1996 as a technical guideline is not in accordance with the name and purpose of Decree, namely as a technical guide for the study of social aspects in the preparation of EIA. Meanwhile, replacing the word "business and/or activity" with the word "activity" shows that the drafter does not understand the difference between the two – "business and/or activity" = "project for which an AEI is being developed"; while "activities" are parts of the project that can have an impact, for example "land acquisition for the project location."

4.2.16. EIA Document That Mentions "Perception of Dayak Benuaq"

The mention of the name of this parameter indicates that the author really does not understand the concept of perception and attitude, and does not use Decree No. 299/1996 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Study of Social Aspects in EIA. In the name of the

perception, the name of the subject of the perception and attitude in question is stated, namely "Dayak Benuaq." Dayak Benuaq is the name of a tribe in the study area of the EIA in question. It would be more appropriate if Dayak Benuaq were replaced with "Community" as mentioned in Decree No. 299/1996, even though the community in the Study Area consists only of the Benuaq Dayak tribe, for example. Another drawback of the name of this parameter is that it does not state the object of perception and attitude in question.

4.2.17. EIA Document That States the "Formation of Public Perception"

The term above is clearly not the name of a parameter but the name of an impact because the word "formation" which indicates a change in environmental conditions. Therefore, in this EIA document, public perception is intended as the impact of a activity of a development project for which an EIA is being made. This is clearly wrong because of what is meant by Decree No. 299/1996 is the public's perception of the project plan, which must be studied before the EIA TOR are prepared, and the project is still a plan (according to the name of the parameters). Apart from that, the name of this parameter is also incomplete as stated in Decree No. 299/1996 because it did not mention the community's attitude toward the project plan. Which means it is also not studied, nor is it called "attitude." In fact, the community's attitude toward business plans and/or activities or projects, as mentioned in Decree No. 299/1996 is more important than perception; because by taking a stand, the community is placing the project plans they know about on an assessment scale – agreeing or disagreeing, supporting or rejecting. Likewise, the perception of the community in question is also not stated regarding the perception. As the name of the impact, the nature of the impact should also be stated: negative perception or positive perception?

4.2.18. EIA Document That States "Community Perceptions and Attitudes toward Land Acquisition"

This term contains the words "perception" and "attitude" as mentioned in Decree No. 299/1996. The subject is also mentioned, namely community. However, "land acquisition" as an object is not in accordance with what is stated in decree no. 299/1996. by calling "land Acquisition" an object of public perception and attitudes, this name is intended as an impact, because "land acquisition" is one of the activities of the project plan for which an EIA is being made. As an impact, there should be words that indicate a change in the condition or quality of the environment and the nature or direction of the impact (positive or negative?). The full name of the impact is "The emergence of positive/negative perceptions and attitudes in the community toward land acquisition."

4.2.19. EIA Document That States "Public Perceptions and Attitudes toward Man Power Recruitments"

The shortcomings or errors in the names of the parameters mentioned in this EIA document lie only in the perception and attitude in question. As stated in Decree No. 299/1996 it should be "business plan and/or activities," not "man power." Apart from that, the use of the term "man power" here is also inaccurate; the correct one is "Workers" or Labor. Because the concept of "Man Power" has a broader meaning than intended; it also concerns employment in the community. Man power = labor force + not labor Force. Labor force = employed + unemployed or looking for work Not the labor force = taking care of the household + attending school + receiving income (pensioner, etc.). Those who apply for work on development projects for which an EIA is being made are, of course, only those who are classified as "unemployed or looking for work," not from the labor force.

Because these parameters of community perception and attitude are linked to the recruitment of workers as one of the activities in the project for which an EIA is being made, these parameters are intended to be the parameters that will be affected. Thus, the appropriate name for the impact is "The emergence or formation of perceptions and attitudes of the community toward the worker recruitment process. Perhaps the community in the study area considers that the project employee recruitment process is not transparent, not open, seems closed, and the like (perceptions and attitudes are negative). It is also possible that the community in the study area perceives and has a positive attitude toward the employee recruitment process by the project initiator. It is announced openly and transparently, many of the local workforces are accepted as project employees, and so on. Therefore, the dots in the impact name must be filled in with the nature or direction of the impact – positive or negative; because as a name, the impact is still lacking in direction.

4.2.20. EIA Document Stating Respondents' Perceptions of Ownership and Management Rights in Forest Areas

Similar to other EIA documents, the parameter names written in this document also do not correspond to those intended by Decree No. 299/1996. In fact, there is only one word or term that corresponds to what is meant by Decree, namely the concept of perception. The subject of this perception, namely the respondent, also does not correspond to what is stated in Decree No. 299/1996; namely, "society." In practice, respondents represent the community because data about community perceptions and attitudes are usually collected through sample surveys. What is meant by "community perceptions and attitudes toward business plans and/or activities" as stated in Decree No. 299/1996, data can be collected during community engagement as regulated by Ministerial Regulation No. 17/2012. This data is

included as part of the "Community Involvement Results" which must be evaluated, presented, and used to develop the TOR.

However, because this document is called "community perceptions of ownership rights and regulation in forest areas" it is clearly intended as "impact," namely the impact of "regulation in forest areas" of projects in the forestry sector. However, as a name for impact, it still has shortcomings because there are no words that indicate impact, namely words that indicate a change in environmental conditions or quality; for example, "formation," "occurrence," or "emergence," or "change," and the like. Apart from that, the nature or direction of the impact has not been mentioned - positive or negative perception? Therefore, the correct name for the impact should be "The emergence of a perception ... of the Community regarding Ownership and Management Rights in Forest Areas" (the dots must be filled in toward the impact).

4.2.21. EIA Document That Mentions "Perceptions of Rights to Regulate and Use Forest Resources"

Like the previous EIA, this EIA document only mentions the concept of perception and does not mention the concept of attitude even though "attitude" toward an object is more important than "perception." Likewise, people's attitudes toward project plans are similar to real behavior. Apart from not mentioning "attitude," the name of the parameter also does not mention the subject - whose perception is it? This indicates that the EIA drafting team does not yet understand the concept of perception. Meanwhile, the object of this perception is called "rights for regulation and utilization of forest resources." This shows that the perception referred to as an environmental parameter is impacted by the "Management and Utilization of Forest Resources" as one of the activities of the project for which the EIA is being prepared. This also shows that the project for which the EIA is being conducted is a project in the forestry sector.

In the name of the abovementioned impact, the object of the perception in question is correct. However, it is not in accordance with the object referred to in Decree No. 299/1996, namely "business and/or activity plans." In fact, the public's perceptions and attitudes toward other things (the activity plans for the project plan for which the EIA is being prepared) are not necessary because they are already included in the "public perceptions and attitudes toward business plans and/or activities" which must be known and studied before the TOR are arranged. Therefore, what is studied is simply "public perceptions and attitudes toward business towards business plans and/or activities," and not as a parameter of impact.

4.2.22. EIA Document That Mentions "Perception of Activities"

Again, the name of this parameter does not mention the concept of attitude. Maybe the author thinks that

perception and attitude are the same. What can clearly be interpreted is that the author does not understand these two concepts. Apart from that, the name of the parameter does not mention the subject of perception. This again indicates that the author does not understand the concept of perception. The mention of "activities" as an object of perception is also inappropriate because there is a difference in meaning between "activities" and "business and/or activities" referred to in the provisions regarding EIA, including Decree No. 299/1996, where "activities" is part of "business and/or activities." Meanwhile "business and/or activities" = project, which can consist of several "activities" (including those that can have an impact) and several "stages." For example, activities at the "preparation" or "preconstruction" stage include: "processing permits, land acquisition for project locations," and so on. Activities at the "construction" stage include: "recruitment of construction employees," "mobilization of tools and materials," and so on. Meanwhile, activities at the "operations" stage include: "operation employee recruitment," "operations ...," and so on.

4.2.23. EIA Document That Mentions "Community Perceptions of Mining Activities"

Paying attention to the parameter names mentioned in the EIA document, the project for which the EIA is being conducted is a mining project, usually coal mining. The word "Activity" referred to is not clear, whether as part of "business and/or activities" or "business and/or activities" itself, because the project is in the mining sector. If what is meant is part of a business and/or activity, it means that the parameter is intended as an impacted parameter. If what is meant is business and/or activity, it means that the word "Activity" can replace the business and/or activity referred to in Decree No. 299/1996 although it still lacks "attitude." In this case, the parameters referred to are not affected parameters, but rather those that must be studied before the TOR are prepared, and the results of the study are one of the constituent materials.

4.2.24. EIA Document That States "Public Perceptions and Attitudes toward Business Plans"

The parameters mentioned in this EIA document are almost complete in the same sense as the parameter names mentioned in Decree No. 299/1996. It could even be considered complete because perhaps the author equated the word "activities" which was written after the words "and/or" in Decree No. 299/1996 is the same. However, regulators mean something different. So far, we have interpreted it as follows: it is called "business" if the scale is relatively large and the initiator is a private party with the main aim of making a profit; "activity" if the scale is relatively small, the initiator is the government, and the main objective is not seeking financial gain. It is different from the word "activities" which stands alone apart from the words "business

and/or activities." So far, we have interpreted this word as part of a business and/or activity that can cause an impact or as an activity that causes an impact, as explained in the previous section.

4.2.25. EIA Document That States the Respondent's Attitude

The parameter names mentioned in this EIA document are very short, consisting of only two words. The only word that corresponds to what is mentioned in Decree No. 299/1996 is "attitude." Meanwhile, the subject is "respondent" which should be "community" as written in Decree No. 299/1996. Indeed, in practice the "community attitudes" referred to are generally known through sample surveys that use respondents who represent the community in the Study Area as a whole. The concept of perception is not mentioned in the name of this parameter. Even though "attitude" is more important than "perception," attitudes cannot be formed without perception. Both are two consecutive events; perception is formed first, followed by attitude. Perception of something is formed when an individual or community perceives something as a stimulus. Therefore, the thing or object acts as a stimulus for the formation of perception. After a perception is formed, an attitude is formed, namely the placement of the object or stimulus on an assessment scale: good to bad, agree to reject, support or not support for the individual or community concerned. In the context of community perceptions and attitudes toward business plans and/or activities, which acts as stimuli, information about the "business plan and/or activities" when it is announced and consulted with the public or community during community engagement, which must be carried out by the project initiator, and its implementation is regulated in Ministerial Regulation No. 17/2012.

4.2.26. EIA Document That Mentions "Public Attitude"

Similar to the previous EIA document, this EIA document also mentions the parameter names briefly in two words. However, these two words do exist in Decree No. 299/1996, namely "Attitude" and "Society." Therefore, this parameter name is still more complete than the parameter name in the previous EIA document. The drawback is that it excludes the concept of perception and its object, namely "business plans and/or activities." Therefore, it can be concluded that like the authors of previous EIA documents, the authors of this EIA document also do not understand the concepts of perception and attitude.

4.2.27. EIA Document That States "Public Perception of Business Plans and/or Activities"

This document is an EIA that writes the names of the parameters in question following those mentioned in Decree No. 299/1996. However, as presented above, the proportion is the smallest, only 0.41%. However, mentioning the correct parameter name does not

guarantee that this parameter was also studied correctly before the AC was ready, the data was collected during community engagement, and the results were included in the "community involvement results," which, according to the provisions, must be presented in the AC. Many documents mention the name of this parameter, but it has not been studied.

4.3. Another Finding

There are several EIA documents prepared by the team where the social experts do not have a social education background but they are agricultural engineers and law graduates.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on the data analyzed above, we can conclude that most EIA document compilers in East Kalimantan Province do not understand the concept of public attitudes and perceptions toward business plans and/or activities as intended by Decree No. 299/1996 that follows from

1) The mention of the parameter name is incorrect and incomplete. Some do not mention the subject (namely public, community, or people), some do not mention the object (namely "business plan and/or activities" or "project plan), some only mention perception, some mention attitudes only, and some mention two or three only of the four.

2) There are EIA documents that do not analyze the parameters of "public attitudes and perceptions toward business plans and/or activities."

3) A document exists to analyze this parameter as an affected one, linked to a particular activity plan from the overall "business and/or activity plan." It should appear before the TOR is ready (not as an affected parameter) during public involvement (announcement and public consultation on project plans). The aim is to determine the community's knowledge, understanding, and expectations, and the assessment of the business plan and/or activity.

4) As stated by Hadi (2009), social aspects in EIA to date, especially in East Kalimantan Province, have not received a portion commensurate with their importance, even though the impact of development projects on other aspects (physical, chemical, and biological) leads to social aspects that concern humans.

There is still an inadequate assessment of social aspects of EIA in East Kalimantan Province, in particular, including the assessment of the parameters "community perception and attitude toward project plans," one of which is caused by the lack of competence of experts without a social education background.

Thus, it is reasonable that social conflicts between business and/or activity initiators and the community in the study area, such as those that occurred in Wadas Village, Bontang City, and Rempang Island, often occur. Perhaps EIA in other places outside East Kalimantan Province, such as Wadas and Rempang is

similar to the case in East Kalimantan Province. For the time being, the factor indicated as the cause of many EIA drafters not understanding the concepts of "perception" and "attitude" is because the "social experts" are not people with social education but with other educational backgrounds, for example, forestry engineers or a law degree.

In addition, the results of this research have added to the body of knowledge regarding the concepts of perception and attitude in environmental science (environmental perception), especially in EIA. This concept has not only become a monopoly of psychology, which studies individual behavior but should study societal behavior. Some individuals (society) can have the same perception and attitude toward an object, including toward a project plan in the EIA.

Therefore, we recommend that the head of the EIA drafting team place people with relevant educational backgrounds as social experts and appropriately examine social aspects, especially the parameters of "public perceptions and attitudes toward the project plan." The East Kalimantan Province EIA Commission should closely review the competence and expertise of the EIA preparation team members.

References

- [1] ASNGARI, P.S. (1984). Perceptions of the Director of Residency Level Extension and the Head of Agricultural Extension on the Role and Function of Agricultural Extension Institutions in the State of Texas, United States. *Animal Husbandry Media Journal*, 9(2). (In Indonesian).
- [2] DJUMATY, B.L. (2015). From "Yes" to "No" Study of the Perceptions and Attitudes of the Idamdehe Village Community towards the PLTP Development Plan in Idamdehe and Idamdehe Gamsungi. *Journal of Interdisciplinary Development Studies*, 24(1), 21-39. (In Indonesia).
- [3] EKSPOSKALTIM.COM. (2017). *The State Administrative Court cancels the NPK Cluster Development Permit Recommendation*. (In Indonesian). Retrieved from: <https://eksposkaltim.com/berita-6006-ptun-batalakan-rekomendasi-perizinan-pembangunan-npk-cluster.html>
- [4] KRECH, D. (1962). *Individual Society*. New York: McGraw Hill Book Company.
- [5] LANGEVELT, M.J. (1966). *General of Psychology*. New York: Harper and Row Publisher.
- [6] MCMAHON, F.B., and MCMAHON, Y.W. (1986). *Psychology: The Hybrid Science*. 5th ed. The Dorsey press.
- [7] MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT (2012). *Regulation of the state minister for the Environment No. 16 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for Preparing Environmental Documents. Appendix 1*. Republic of Indonesia. (In Indonesian).
- [8] SARWONO, S.W. (1992). *Environmental*

- Psychology*. Jakarta: Grasindo. (In Indonesian).
- [9] SETIAWAN, F., KURNIAWAN, A., CHRISTANTO, J., and HASANATI, S. (2018). Public Perception of the Sentolo Industrial Area Development Plan in Kulon Progo Regency. *Indonesian Earth Journal*. (In Indonesian). Retrieved from: <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/228838-persepsi-masyarakat-terhadap-rencana-pen-e4b652a7.pdf>
- [10] SOEMARWOTO, O. (1987). *Environmental Impact Assessment*. Gadjah Mada University Press. (In Indonesian).
- [11] SUD, N. (2023). *Rempang conflict: how a Chinese-backed energy transition project is actually taking away people's land (part 1)*. The Conservation. (In Indonesian). Retrieved from: <https://theconversation.com/konflik-rempang-bagaimana-proyek-transisi-energi-yang-didukung-cina-justru-merampas-lahan-rakyat-bagian-2-216183>
- [12] SUDHARTO, P., HADI (2009). *Social Aspects of EIA, History, Theory and Methods*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press. (In Indonesian).
- [13] SUSILOWATI, E., and MOERAD, S.K. (2016). Changing Perceptions through Public Involvement in the Environmental Impact Analysis (EIA) Process of PLTGU (Electric Steam Power Plant) Perak. *Journal of Social Humanities*, 9(2), 139-155. (In Indonesian).
- [14] THE HEAD OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT CONTROL AGENCY (1996). *Decree No. 299 of 1996 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Study of Social Aspects in Preparing Environmental Impact Analysis. Appendix II, Table 1*. Republic of Indonesia. (In Indonesian).
- [15] THOHA, M. (1983). *Organizational Behavior: Basic Concepts and Applications*. Jakarta: Rajawali. (In Indonesian).
- [16] TRIVEDI, R., DAS, R., and ROUT, S.K. (2012). Social Impact Assessment (SIA): An Integral Part of EIA Studies. *Journal of Experimental Zoology, India*, 15(Supplement 1), 1-7.
- [17] WIBOWO, A.S., and PURNOMO, N.H. (2017). Perceptions and Socio-Economic Characteristics of Communities in Areas Affected by Reservoir Construction in Bendo Hamlet, Ngindeng Village, Sawoo District, Ponorogo Regency. *Swara Bhumi e-Journal of Geography Education*, 05(IV), 22-30. (In Indonesian). <https://fotografi-tp.unesa.ac.id/index.php/swara-bhumi/article/view/22028>
- [18] YESIDORA, A. (2022). *Sitting Conflict Case in Wadas Village Which Caused Residents to Be Surrounded and Arrested by Authorities*. Berita. (In Indonesian). Retrieved from: <https://katadata.co.id/yuliawati/berita/6203a51c7d4b8/duduk-perkara-konflik-warga-wadas-dan-aparat-terkait-bendungan-bener>
- 參考文:**
- [1] ASNGARI, P.S. (1984)。駐地級推廣主任和農業推廣負責人對美國德州農業推廣機構的角色和功能的看法。畜牧業媒體雜誌，9(2)。(印尼語)。
- [2] DJUMATY, B.L. (2015)。從「是」到「否」伊達馬德赫村社區對伊達馬德赫和伊達馬德赫甘松吉PLTP發展計劃的看法和態度研究。跨學科發展研究雜誌，24(1), 21-39。(在印尼)。
- [3] EKSPOSKALTIM.COM。(2017)。國家行政法院取消氮磷鉀集群開發許可證建議。(印尼語)。取自：<https://eksposkaltim.com/berita-6006-ptun-batalkan-rekomendasi-perizinan-pembangunan-npk-cluster.html>
- [4] KRECH, D. (1962)。個體社會。紐約：麥格勞希爾圖書公司。
- [5] LANGEVELT, M.J. (1966)。心理學普通。紐約：哈珀和羅出版社。
- [6] MCMAHON, F.B. 和 MCMAHON, Y.W. (1986)。心理學：混合科學。第五版。多爾西出版社。
- [7] 環境部 (2012)。環境部國務部長2012年第16號條例，涉及環境文件編制指南。附錄1。印度尼西亞共和國。(印尼語)。
- [8] SARWONO, S.W. (1992)。環境心理學。雅加達：格拉辛多。(印尼語)。
- [9] SETIAWAN, F., KURNIAWAN, A., CHRISTANTO, J. 與 HASANATI, S. (2018)。大眾對聖托洛庫隆普羅戈攝政酒店工業區發展計畫的看法。印尼地球雜誌。(印尼語)。取自：<https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/228838-persepsi-masyarakat-terhadap-rencana-pen-e4b652a7.pdf>
- [10] SOEMARWOTO, O. (1987)。環境影響評估。加紮馬達大學出版社。(印尼語)。
- [11] SUD, N. (2023)。偏心衝突：中國支持的能源轉型計畫實際上如何奪走人們的土地(第1部分)。保護。(印尼語)。從...獲得：<https://t>

- heconversation.com/konflik-rempang-bagaimana-proyek-transisi-energi-yang-didukung-cina-justru-merampas-lahan-rakyat-bagian-2-216183
- [12] SUDHARTO, P., HADI (2009)。環境影響評估的社會面向、歷史、理論和方法。日惹：加札馬達大學出版社。(印尼語)。
- [13] SUSILOWATI, E. 和 MOERAD, S.K. (2016)。透過公眾參與霹靂州蒸汽發電廠的環境影響分析過程來改變看法。社會人文雜誌, 9(2), 139-155。(印尼語)。
- [14]環境影響控制機構負責人 (1996)。1996年第299號法令，涉及環境影響分析中社會因素研究的技術準則。附錄二，表1。印度尼西亞共和國。(印尼語)。
- [15] THOHA, M. (1983)。組織行為：基本概念與應用。雅加達：拉賈瓦利。(印尼語)。
- [16] TRIVEDI, R.、DAS, R. 與 ROUT, S.K. (2012)。社會影響評估：環境影響評價研究的一個組成部分。印度實驗動物學雜誌, 15 (增刊 1) , 1-7。
- [17] WIBOWO, A.S. 與 PURNOMO, N.H. (2017)。波諾羅戈縣薩烏區等待村本多哈姆雷特受水庫建設影響地區社區的看法和社會經濟特徵。斯瓦拉·布米地理教育電子雜誌, 05(IV), 22-30。(印尼語)。 <https://fotografi-tp.unesa.ac.id/index.php/swara-bhumi/article/view/22028>
- [18]YESIDORA, A. (2022)。瓦達斯村發生衝突案件，導致居民被當局包圍並逮捕。貝里塔。(印尼語)。取自：<https://katadata.co.id/yuliawati/b erita/6203a51c7d4b8/duduk-perkara-konflik-warga-wadas-dan-aparat-terkait-bendungan-bener>