

The Role of Grassroots Innovation: Economic Inclusion and Empowerment through the Zone Yogyakarta Disabled Community in Increasing Economic Independence

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Abstract. People with disabilities in Indonesia must confront issues such as low enrollment rates, low employment rates, difficulty accessing health, education, and social protection facilities, and a less inclusive society. The inequality faced by people with disabilities is not only a social problem but also has an impact on economic growth and economic inclusion. This study aims to analyze and identify the efforts of the Difabel Zone Indonesia Community in Bantul to provide access to people with disabilities through empowerment programs and economic independence, particularly batik design and sewing. This community represents a grassroots innovation movement, with grassroots leaders emerging from more challenging situations and conditions, often from "below," to initiate a movement towards a specific goal. This research uses a descriptive-qualitative method. We obtained primary data through in-depth interviews with the founder of the Difabel Zone Indonesia community and obtained secondary data through literature studies. This study reveals that the emergence of this community stemmed from dissatisfaction with the inadequate employment opportunities tailored for individuals with disabilities. Difabel Zone Indonesia provides space to work. Difabel Zone Indonesia provides training and guides people with disabilities based on their interests. Cooperation with funders, job providers, and other communities is a step toward maintaining the Difabel Zone Indonesia community's consistency.

Keywords: Grassroots Innovation, Zone Yogyakarta Disabled Community, Economic Inclusion.

1 Introduction

According to the 2020 National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas), the number of people with disabilities in Indonesia reached 28.05 million, and 22 percent of them were in the productive age group. According to the 2020 Social Welfare Index, 72 percent of people with disabilities worked in the informal sector until 2020. This is due to a lack of access to the labor market [1] Persons with disabilities have equal rights to decent work in the community. To obtain equal employment opportunities, efforts are needed in terms of increasing access to basic education, vocational training that is relevant to the needs of the labor market and training according to the skills, interests and competencies of persons with disabilities.

While the world is beginning to pay attention to inclusive policies and empowerment efforts for people with disabilities, the Indonesian government has not been able to fully accommodate

them. Indonesia is still in the process of establishing the perception that people with disabilities are an empowered group. The government's external obstacles contribute to the low participation rate of people with disabilities in the workforce. Many programs created to empower people with disabilities still fail. This is a result of a mindset that views people with disabilities as mere objects to be benefited from a program. People with disabilities should have the right to participate in the formulation and implementation of programs, enabling them to tailor them to their needs and influence their level of participation in the workforce [2]. Furthermore, the low recruitment rate for individuals with disabilities among employers can be attributed to the industry's limited understanding of disabilities [3]. Access to employment for people with disabilities is more widely open from the non-governmental organization (NGO) sector. However, the labor force participation rate of people with disabilities is still relatively low when compared to non-disabled people.

Therefore, the community plays a crucial role in filling the gaps in the government's ability to provide solutions to the problems faced by persons with disabilities. The community has an important role because people with disabilities always need support in order to be integrated, participate in meaningful activities, and have the same access as other people [4]. In this case, the issue that requires support from the community is the lack of available jobs for people with disabilities.

The Difabel Zone Indonesia community exists to fill the gap in job availability for people with disabilities in the Yogyakarta area. We formed this community to offer employment opportunities to people with disabilities, fostering their independence through their batik skills. Considering the limited mobility of people with disabilities, batik-making activities pose less risk. Batik making is an option because it also preserves Indonesia's cultural heritage and is relevant to the branding of Yogyakarta as a city of culture. People with disabilities, who work in the batik industry, range in age from 22 to 50 years and include individuals who are disabled, deaf, disabled, speech impaired, have polio, or are leg amputees, among others. This community provides employment opportunities, workspace, and means of self-actualization for people with disabilities. The innovation that comes through the Difabel Zone Indonesia community is a motivation for people with disabilities to want to work, become independent, and become more confident. This community also serves as a bridge for people with disabilities to mingle with the community and be productive despite their limitations. This paper will discuss how the Difabel Zone Indonesia community can be a solution for providing alternative employment opportunities that encourage economic inclusion for people with disabilities. This form of support from communities such as Difabel Zone Indonesia is important to explore, considering that the community context for people with disabilities is mostly in a non-formal form. We expect this paper to serve as a reference for government policies, employers, and NGOs in their efforts to increase the employment participation of persons with disabilities.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Grassroots innovation for economic inclusion of people with disabilities

In welfare regimes in developing countries, the role of the community is critical because the government has limited capacity and resources to provide adequate welfare and social protection services. Therefore, the community can play a crucial role in meeting the welfare needs of its members. This condition then became a driving factor in the development of the grassroots approach, which aims to produce solutions to social problems. As an innovative

product or process created at the bottom of the pyramid, grassroots innovation usually grows out of the needs, difficulties, and challenges faced by a community [5]. Grassroots innovation seeks to use a bottom-up approach to develop solutions for excluded groups. Like inclusive innovation, these solutions are usually socially or environmentally based; they respond to the local situation and values of the communities involved. Unlike inclusive innovation, grassroots innovation not only targets excluded groups but also involves their initiative and leadership. Members of excluded groups are actively involved in grassroots innovation. Moreover, they have control over the innovation process and its outcomes [6].

According to research evidence, individuals with disabilities are at a higher risk of experiencing economic deprivation due to their lower levels of formal education, increased unemployment rates, and, if they do find employment, their income tends to be lower than that of their non-disabled counterparts, despite the high cost of living for both groups [7]. Understanding that various interdependent factors such as social, cultural, economic, and governance influence economic inclusion for persons with disabilities is crucial. A key component of economic inclusion is the improvement of the financial situation through the creation and support of opportunities to participate in work and working life. Work not only provides financial rewards but is also a source of satisfaction for several key needs related to psychological and mental well-being, namely time structure, collective purpose, social contact, status, and activity [8].

From the perspective of persons with disabilities, economic inclusion includes both direct participation and "meaningful" opportunities through vocational training, employee promotion programs (including employee training, incentives, and job search assistance), and entrepreneurial opportunities. "Meaningful" is defined as allowing the opportunity to improve skills in order to get a better job or find a job opportunity that can generate a better income, at least to meet basic needs [7].

2.2 The labor market includes individuals with disabilities

The World Health Organization (WHO) predicts that the number of people with disabilities will increase every year, mainly due to the aging of the human population and an increase in cases of chronic non-communicable diseases. People with disabilities are likely to face widespread barriers in their daily lives, including in health systems, education, employment, transportation, and community spaces, making this trend significant for the distribution of the benefits of economic and social development. Economic opportunities for people with disabilities are limited for a variety of reasons. Globally, people with disabilities are more likely to be unemployed than the rest of the population across all segments of the labor force, including both young and older workers. People with disabilities tend to work part-time, engage in the informal sector, and typically earn less than their non-disabled counterparts. This is due to a lack of labor market access. Unemployment and wage gaps tend to worsen with the severity of disability [9].

Indonesia has implemented a special law to uphold the rights of individuals with disabilities and promote inclusivity. Law No. 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities signifies a paradigm shift, as it no longer views Persons with Disabilities as objects requiring charity-based assistance, but as subjects entitled to guarantees of respect, protection, and fulfillment of human rights. The law stipulates the right of persons with disabilities to be free from torture or cruel, inhuman, degrading treatment, free from exploitation, violence, and arbitrary treatment, as well as the right to have their mental and physical integrity respected on an equal basis with others .

The fourth section of Law No. 8/2016 on Persons with Disabilities governs employment, entrepreneurship, and cooperatives. In this section, there is a clause that the government, regional governments, state-owned enterprises, and regional-owned enterprises must employ at least 2 percent of persons with disabilities from the total number of employees or workers. Furthermore, private companies are required to employ at least 1 percent (one percent) of persons with disabilities out of the total number of employees or workers. This regulation prioritizes and allocates employment opportunities for individuals with disabilities. However, the problem is that companies sometimes do not understand the rules between the jobs provided and the skills of persons with disabilities, so that obstacles to access to the labor market are obstacles to the distribution of jobs that are relevant to the specific conditions of people with disabilities.

Customized training groups are necessary as a preparatory step for the employment of people with disabilities, to identify and evaluate their potential for the job market. Companies should also conduct an analysis of staffing needs and job positions, enabling them to determine which aspects of a job are suitable for individuals with disabilities. Essentially, individuals with disabilities share the same intention and desire as their non-disabled counterparts to contribute to the workforce. The difference lies in the fact that individuals with disabilities tend to be less active and optimistic in their job search, as they perceive a limited number of suitable job opportunities. In research on job preferences for people with disabilities, they tend to prefer working in the public sector rather than the private sector. This is due to the public sector's tendency to avoid discrimination in recruitment and work practices, as well as its provision of benefits, economic stability, and the support of labor unions [13]. In addition, research on worker discrimination [14] shows that employers tend to evaluate and judge the ideal worker based on two components: productivity and social integration. Discrimination against people with disabilities is often based on the assumption that they are unable to meet the demands of an ideal job. These ideal job demands are usually defined as those that require high skill, experience, and dedication. Even if they possess the necessary qualifications, people with disabilities may be considered unfit for certain jobs due to this assumption.

3 Method

Researchers in this study employed the descriptive-qualitative method. Descriptive qualitative analysis is the process of organizing and interpreting qualitative data to produce a comprehensive description of the phenomenon under study. This analysis is carried out inductively, beginning with the collection of data and subsequently analyzing it to identify emerging patterns and themes [15].

Researchers conducted in-depth interviews with the founder of the Difabel Zone Indonesia community to find out the dynamics of innovation carried out by the community in providing employment for people with disabilities. In addition, researchers conducted interviews using a closed-question guide with three batik workers in the Difabel Zone Indonesia community to determine the impact of the employment opportunities they have received on their economic independence. To support the validity of the interview data, researchers conducted observations at the Difabel Zone Indonesia work location in the Bantul area, conducted documentation and reviewed journal articles and content in the media regarding the Difabel Zone Indonesia community. The data collected was sorted through a data reduction process, then interpreted and conclusions were drawn.

4 Results and Discussion

4.1 Grassroots Innovation

"Grassroots innovation" refers to an innovative solution or idea from the local or community level. Individuals or small community groups often drive it, identifying or addressing a particular challenge or problem in their own community. Such innovations are usually characterized by a bottom-up approach and focus on solving real, everyday problems faced by local people.

The grassroots innovation movement seeks innovative processes that are socially inclusive of local communities. Relevant knowledge, processes, and results. Focusing on resource-based industries or manufacturing and service industries is crucial. Whether in rural or urban settings, different voices and movements periodically require radically different visions and practices of innovation and technological change. Historical examples include the 1970s tech movement and the 1980s People's Science movement in India; today, these include the Honey Bee Network in India and the socially inclusive technology movement in Latin America. We lump these initiatives under the label "grassroots innovation movements"[10].

Based on various previous research studies, we can identify some of the determinants or factors that influence the grassroots innovation process [11], [12], [13], [14], [15], [16]. Each expert has their own perspective on what these factors are. However, there are certain aspects that align with each expert's perspective. The drivers and inhibitors of grassroots innovation are as follows:

Table 1. Supporting and Inhibiting Factors in Grassroots Innovation

No	Supporting Factors	Inhibiting Factors
1	High motivation/desire to find problems	Minimal funding support
2	Strong community networks already exist.	There is no dedicated platform for communication between
3	It doesn't require high technology or cost	The social-commercial-cultural dilemma
4	There are comparable inspirational stories or lessons from the party.	Dependence on the central character

Sources: Modified by the Author, 2023

The government must appropriately respond to these factors to foster grassroots innovation in other parts of Indonesia. Again, the key is to maintain and develop the enabling factors, as well as resolve or even eliminate the inhibiting factors. Local innovations, for example, in locally adapted housing techniques for the urban poor in Argentina, are very different from innovations in small-scale food processing techniques for the urban poor in Argentina and the rural poor in India. However, grassroots innovation processes share a common vision and a common set of principles regarding local participation and control in innovative technological development and

social organization processes. General principles suggest that all local innovation movements face the same basic challenges, even if they manifest in specific ways in contrasting contexts.

In this article, we draw a comparison between recent experiences in Latin America with socially inclusive technology and those from the 1970s with appropriate technologies. The appropriate technology movement seeks to use technological development as a tool to achieve broader economic and social development goals. These goals are perceived as relying on technologies that are accessible and beneficial to the poor. These include the use of local materials, the development of local skills and knowledge, the creation and improvement of these technologies rather than their destruction, and the maintenance and control of these technologies by users [16].

Undoubtedly, there will be a contest for the created knowledge. Any encounter between local innovation and mainstream innovation will clearly pose challenges for both sides. To persuade a segment of the public to accept local innovation approaches, advocates will have to demonstrate their value under the usual conditions of innovation policy, when ideally, they want to change these terms. Meanwhile, those implementing key innovation policies will have to give up some programs and resources and open to local innovation.

4.2 Zone Yogyakarta Disabled Community

Difabel Zone Indonesia is one of the communities that serves as a learning and working space for people with disabilities who focus on realizing economic independence from various regions in Yogyakarta. Lidwina Wury Akhdiyati, who embodies the spirit of embracing friends with disabilities, initiated the establishment of Difabelzone Indonesia in 2015. Difabelzone Indonesia means Difable Zone, Difable Location, and Difable Space, as difables are.

Difabel Zone Indonesia's vision and mission are as follows: *Firstly*, it aims to equalize the right of disabled people to contribute to society in the same manner as others. *Secondly*, it aims to provide disabled individuals with equal opportunities to work alongside their non-disabled counterparts. *Thirdly*, it aims to educate individuals about the current state of modern batik fashion. On the other hand, the purpose of establishing the Difable community encompasses several backgrounds from Difabelzone Indonesia, including:

1. We should preserve the heritage of batik, particularly for today's youth. On October 2, 2009, UNESCO officially recognized Indonesia Batik by registering it on the representative list of intangible cultural heritage of humanity. UNESCO acknowledged Indonesia Batik as a cultural symbol that has become an integral part of Indonesian identity. Batik incorporates a variety of motifs that reflect current fashion trends.



Fig. 1. Batik Motif

Source: Instagram Account of Difabelzone Indonesia (@difabelzone.id)

2. **#DifabelZone**, elevate your style and show your support for the current fashion scene by showcasing the newest trends. We aim to offer unique fashion that appeals to both young and old generations, and the goods we sell are crafted by young disabled individuals. Furthermore, the difabelzone community agreed to create a business to accommodate all products that are made by disabled people in Yogyakarta. The survey revealed that while disabled individuals possess a wealth of creative skills, they often struggle with marketing their products. Given this, we aim to launch a company that will market products created by individuals with disabilities, not just in Yogyakarta but also throughout Indonesia and beyond.
3. The business aims to make batik fashion appealing to both young and old generations, offer top-notch customer service, assist individuals with disabilities in creating their own creations through tutorials, impart batik knowledge to both young and old generations, and deliver top-notch products to customers.
4. The marketing strategy and service offerings include batik fabric, shawls, cushions, totebags, and paintings, among other items. Disabled people make all products, providing friendly services, adequate facilities, and qualified, 100% handmade products.

Shawl



Batik Fabric 2m



Fig. 2. Shawl, Batik Fabric

Source: Instagram Account of Difabelzone Indonesia (@difabelzone.id)

According to the interview with the first informant,

"In this community, I strive to teach people the art of batik making. However, I also provide ample opportunities for individuals to become entrepreneurs, fostering their growth and development. I create a conducive environment for learning the craft of batik. Thus, my goal is to become economically independent through batik."

The Indonesian disability community serves as a positive environment, demonstrating to the world that individuals with physical limitations receive exceptional benefits from God, a blessing and source of joy for the Indonesian people. This is inseparable from social systems theory, an approach that views every phenomenon as having various components that interact with each other for survival. Furthermore, as a paradigm of social facts, social systems theory relates to values and social institutions that govern and structure social life. As a result, the system transforms into a unified entity consisting of various functional components that are interconnected and create a set pattern. The relationship between these social elements is reciprocal. We must view the social life of society as a social system as a whole, a totality of interconnected, interdependent parts or elements that form a single unit [17].

4.3 Economic Inclusion

According to research evidence, in developing countries with a welfare regime, the role of the community is significant because the government has limited capacity and resources to provide adequate welfare and social protection services. Therefore, the community can play a crucial

role in meeting the welfare needs of its members. This condition then serves as the driving factor for the development of the grassroots approach, which aims to produce solutions to social problems. As an innovative product or process created at the bottom of the pyramid, grassroots innovation usually grows because of the needs, difficulties, and challenges faced by a community.

People with disabilities are more likely to experience deprivation because there is less formal education, they are more likely to be unemployed, and if they are employed, people with disabilities tend to earn less than non-disabled people even though they both have to face the high cost of living [2]. Understanding that various interdependent factors such as social, cultural, economic, and governance also influence economic inclusion for persons with disabilities is crucial. A key component of economic inclusion is the improvement of the financial situation through the creation and support of opportunities to participate in work and working life. Work not only provides financial rewards but is also a source of satisfaction for several key needs related to psychological and mental well-being, namely time structure, collective goals, social contact, status, and activity [19]. In addition to financial compensation, employment meets psychological and mental health needs.

The second informant, a worker at the Difabel Zone Indonesia Community, provided the following information in an interview:

"Joining to work here is a golden opportunity for me, because finding a job is very difficult for me as a person with physical limitations. Joining the Zone Indonesia disability community gives me a wide space to learn through batik and generate my own income. This community gives me a warm sense of family, meets my basic needs, allows me to help my family through batik, and relieves my stress due to my fulfilling occupation."

From the perspective of persons with disabilities, economic inclusion includes two elements: direct participation in and "meaningful" opportunities through vocational training, employee promotion programs (including employee training, incentives, and job search assistance), and entrepreneurship opportunities. "Meaningful" is defined as allowing the opportunity to improve skills in order to get a better job or find an employment opportunity that can generate a better income, at least to fulfill basic needs [4].

4.4 Persons with Disabilities in the Labor Market

The World Health Organization (WHO) predicts that the number of people with disabilities will increase every year, mainly due to the aging of the human population and an increase in the incidence of chronic non-communicable diseases. People with disabilities are likely to face widespread barriers in their daily lives, including in health systems, education, employment, transport, and community spaces, making this trend significant for the distribution of the benefits of economic and social development. Economic opportunities for people with disabilities are limited for a variety of reasons. Globally, people with disabilities are more likely to be unemployed than the rest of the population across all segments of the labor force, including young and older workers. People with disabilities tend to work part-time, engage in the informal sector, and typically earn less than their non-disabled counterparts. This is due to a lack of labor market access. Unemployment and wage gaps tend to worsen with the severity of disability [21].

Indonesia has a special law to recognize the rights of people with disabilities and provide inclusivity. Law No. 8/2016 on Persons with Disabilities signifies a paradigm shift for individuals with disabilities, no longer viewed as objects requiring charity-based assistance, but as subjects entitled to guarantees of respect, protection, and fulfillment of human rights. The law regulates the right of persons with disabilities to be free from torture or cruel, inhuman, degrading treatment, free from exploitation, violence, and arbitrary treatment, as well as the right to respect for their mental and physical integrity based on equality with others [22].

The fourth section of Law No. 8/2016 on Persons with Disabilities governs employment, entrepreneurship, and cooperatives. In this section, there is a clause that the government, regional governments, state-owned enterprises, and regional-owned enterprises must employ at least 2 percent of persons with disabilities from the total number of employees or workers. Furthermore, private companies are required to employ at least 1 percent (one percent) of persons with disabilities out of the total number of employees or workers. This regulation prioritizes and allocates employment opportunities for individuals with disabilities. However, the issue arises when companies fail to comprehend the rules governing the jobs provided and the skills of individuals with disabilities, resulting in barriers to accessing the labor market and distributing jobs that are relevant to the specific conditions of people with disabilities.

Tailored training groups are necessary to recognize and assess the potential of people with disabilities in the labor market, as a preparatory step for their employment. Companies should also conduct analyses of staffing needs and job positions, enabling them to determine which aspects of a job are suitable for individuals with disabilities [23]. Fundamentally, an individual with a disability shares the same intention and aspiration as an individual without a disability to make a meaningful contribution to the workplace. The difference lies in the fact that individuals with disabilities tend to be less active and optimistic in their job search, as they perceive a limited number of suitable job opportunities. In research on job preferences for people with disabilities, they tend to prefer working in the public sector rather than the private sector. This is due to the public sector's tendency to avoid discrimination in recruitment and work practices, as well as its provision of benefits, economic stability, and the support of trade unions [24].

Shows that employers tend to evaluate and judge the ideal worker based on two components: productivity and social integration. Discrimination against people with disabilities is often based on the assumption that they are unable to meet the demands of an ideal job. These idealized job demands are usually defined as those that require high levels of skill, experience, and dedication. This assumption can result in certain jobs deeming people with disabilities unfit, even if they possess the necessary qualifications.

Welfare conditions are inseparable from access to employment as a source of income that can affect welfare levels. According to Susenas 2018 data, most people with productive age disabilities do not enter the labor market. The difficulty of persons with disabilities in accessing formal employment was revealed by several parties, including the manager of a job search site for persons with disabilities, as quoted in Artharini [17] and Hardi [18]. People with disabilities often face rejection even for job openings.

"In the recruitment process, although candidates with disabilities can compete in terms of qualifications and are called for interviews, when the decision is made to select candidates,

it is "almost certain" that candidates with disabilities will be eliminated because of the strong stigma about their work ability."

Entrepreneurship is finally becoming an option for many people with disabilities in Indonesia. However, there are other barriers to self-employment, namely skills and finance. Government and non-government organizations that provide skills training for people with disabilities are limited and irregular. The community still makes minimal efforts to engage in social activities [25].

Government capitals, particularly at the central and provincial levels, often host skills training, which further restricts the participation of persons with disabilities. The uptake of employment training participants is also limited because the partnership network between training organizers and employment is not optimal.

Additionally, a common problem in the provision of training for individuals with disabilities is the absence of direct channels to employers. Employers rarely directly recommend persons with disabilities who receive training. This results in the provided training program becoming merely a formality and not being utilized for economic productivity. Mrs. Wina, who founded the Difabel Zone Indonesia community, became aware of this gap. She expresses deep regret if individuals with disabilities, who have received appropriate training in line with their specialized skills, do not find immediate employment. Therefore, the capacity built from the training results is directly accommodated, enabling the trained individuals to become productive immediately. Mrs. Wina, as the founder, also has an opinion and sees a tendency that people with disabilities in the cerebral palsy category come from a lower economy than people with other categories of disabilities. This factor prevents them from having access to basic education and tools to support their daily activities. This, in turn, makes Mrs. Wina even more committed to inviting fellow persons with disabilities in the cerebral palsy category to participate in the Difabel Zone community. In the Difabel Zone Community, the majority of those who work to make batik are people with cerebral palsy disabilities.

Through its batik products, the Difabel Zone Indonesia community demonstrates that individuals with disabilities can also gain empowerment and make significant contributions to society. Therefore, this community also extends an invitation to the surrounding community to foster mutual care and open cooperation through initiatives such as product orders, batik training, entrepreneurship training, and the involvement of student volunteers in product development and marketing. We aim to enhance this collaboration so that an increasing number of individuals can assist and recognize the potential for productivity and empowerment among people with disabilities.

5 Conclusion

African countries, Australia, and others have conducted research on economic inclusion for people with disabilities. The full movement has not yet been seen in Indonesia. This research intends to show that Indonesia is also taking steps to help people with disabilities for economic empowerment.

Grassroots innovations within the disabled community can impact significant positive change and can play an important role in enhancing economic independence, social inclusion, and

empowerment programs. The disabled community's needs and perspectives are given priority. Thus, the solutions developed tend to be more effective and sustainable in the long run.

In its nine-year journey, the Difabel Zone Indonesia community has come to understand that, despite the spirit and ability of people with disabilities, they still face numerous challenges in achieving their welfare. This presents a significant challenge, particularly in the context of Indonesian human development. Therefore, we must immediately address this problem with a strong commitment to mainstreaming disability issues, based on both common sense and conscience.

To enhance the understanding that individuals with disabilities can also be productive and empowered in society, the Difabel Zone Indonesia Community has established partnerships with various entities, particularly in areas such as product ordering, batik training, volunteer marketing managers, and product innovation. This collaboration subsequently fosters the community's growth and recognition, enabling it to persist in its development and productivity.

Based on the author's interpretation, we recommend several important aspects for the development of Komunitas Difabel Zone Indonesia: First, the government must provide support to this community, enabling the replication of Komunitas Difabel Zone Indonesia in various locations, thereby enhancing the economic independence and welfare of individuals with disabilities. Secondly, there needs to be a special marketplace for the sale of products made by people with disabilities. Third, it is necessary to expand the marketing network, such as in large companies, in the project of selling products such as merchandise, totebags, and the like not only in the Java region but also outside Java.

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