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SOCIETAL PARTICIPATION ON MANAGING TOURISM OF RINJANI NATIONAL PARK IN THE EXAMPLE OF SEMBALUN LAWANG, LOMBOK TIMUR

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ABSTRACT

Sembalun Lawang Village is one of Mount Rinjani National Park (TNGR) entrances. This study aims to review the local participation of Sembalun Lawang in the management of climbing tourism of Rinjani National Park. This research employs descriptive methods with observation, interview, documentation, and literature studies. After the data is collected, the next step is to analyze the data using Miles and Huberman models: data collection, data reduction, data presentation and conclusion withdrawal. The results showed that community participation in managing the climbing of Rinjani National Park had partition differences at all stages. At the planning stage, the community has never been involved in identifying problems and decision-making due to the unaccountability of information of understandable climbing. The stage of community involvement is high as many people are interested in climbing tourism for businesses such as lodging businesses, climbing equipment rental businesses, restaurant businesses, souvenir businesses, service businesses (porters, guides, trekking organizers). Participation is classified, and some are not yet maximally applied.

Keywords : Societal Participation; Climbing; Rinjani national park

INTRODUCTION

Gunung Rinjani National Park (TNGR) is an international trekking area as one of the mainstay attractions located in the eastern part of Lombok Island within an altitude of about 3,726 meters above sea level (MDPL). Mount Rinjani National Park is in 3 (three) district areas, namely East Lombok, Central Lombok and North Lombok (Ariani, 2019). Animo community of nature lovers throughout the archipelago, even from abroad in climbing activities, is quite large, as evidenced by the number of visitors who climb to Mount Rinjani National Park every year has increased relatively high. Over the past ten years, the number of tourists to the TNGR area has grown based on visit data. Record in 2016 is the highest visit of both archipelago tourists and foreign tourists. As many as 30,847 foreign tourists and 62,171 archipelago tourists came. The total amounted to 93,018 people (Statistics Balai TNGR, 2018). (Table 1)

Mount Rinjani National Park is a mountain with a long hiking trail. There are currently four official hiking trails opened to climb Mount Rinjani, namely the

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INTRODUCTION

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Mount Rinjani National Park is a mountain with a long hiking trail. There are currently four official hiking trails opened to climb Mount Rinjani, namely the

Sembalun Lawang trail, Senaru trail, Timbanuh trail and Aikberik trail. Sembalun Lawang Village is one of the official entrance routes to Mount Rinjani National Park. It is a favourite entrance path for climbers because of its sloping way, beautiful savanna scenery and many other nearby attractions. Sembalun Lawang Village is located in Sembalun Subdistrict, East Lombok Regency, NTB. It is about 35 km from the capital of East Lombok Regency, namely the city of Selong and from the provincial capital in Mataram, about 114 km. In 1990, the Minister of Forestry by letter No. 448 / Menhut-VI / 90 dated May 6, 1990, determined a portion of the Sembalun area to be part of Mount Rinjani National Park (TNGR), with an overall TNGR area of 41,330 ha (Ariani et al., 2019). The tourism activities of climbing Mount Rinjani National Park through Sembalun Lawang Village allow local people to benefit both socio- culturally and economically (Basri et al., 2021; Hasbi & Badollahi, 2019; Ulum & Dewi, 2021). However, the people of Sembalun Lawang village, with the management of Mount Rinjani National Park Hall, have not established good cooperation (Ariani et al., 2019; Rasoolimanesh et al., 2017). The people of Sembalun Lawang have not been evenly involved. Dampak from the uneven participation of the community to participate in the management of climbing tourism Mount Rinjani National Park makes social jealousy among the community. In March 2019, some people damaged tourist facilities, such as a gate that reads welcome to the village of Sembalun Lawang, a selfie place in *bale beleq* traditional house, historical site, and so on. In addition, the length of the administration to get permission to be involved as a *trekking organizer* (TO), tour guide, *porter*, tourist, and so on makes it difficult for the community to participate in the management of TNGR climbing tours.

Community participation as a critical axis in tourism development is often overlooked (Ariani et al., 2019). Top-down decision-making and a shared understanding of tourism development are contributing factors. In practice, the desire of the community to participate often does not go quickly, especially the relationship between the local community and the ruler. Community participation is an essential foundation in managing climbing tours of Mount Rinjani National Park. The management of climbing tourism areas certainly requires support from the local community, starting from the planning, implementation, development, supervision, and evaluation stages to be sustainable (Wondirad & Ewnetu, 2019). The primary purpose

of climbing tourism development is, of course, to improve the community's welfare (Basri et al., 2020; Pirnanda, 2021). Prosperity can be achieved if the community can directly play an active role in managing and supporting tourist activities in a destination.

This paper aims to review the participation of the people of Sembalun Lawang Village in the face of the management of climbing tours of Mount Rinjani National Park. This study is expected to increase the acceleration of climbing tourism management that can embrace all stakeholders to play a strategic role in empowering the community, especially in the Mount Rinjani National Park area.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Participation

Community participation is the participation of the community in the process of problem identification (Lin & Simmons, 2017). It is then the potential that exists in the community, elections and decision-making to find problem-solving solutions, problem-solving implementation, and the process of evaluating changes that occur in society (Bambar & Anom, 2016; Lin & Simmons, 2017). Participation is a process by which the community as *stakeholders* influences and controls development in their respective places (Nicolau et al., 2020). People actively initiate their lives through decision-making and acquiring resources and their use. Participation is also interpreted as participating, participating, engaging, or learning together to understand each other, analyze, plan (Lin & Simmons, 2017) and take action by several public members (Nicolau et al., 2020). Community members are involved uniformly through learning to solve problems faced by utilizing their local potential, institutions and existing procedures (Leo, 2008).

The partition of this community is sought to empower the community, which aims to increase *the bargaining position* or *bargaining power* of a party to deal relatively with other parties to create a sense of justice together through mutually beneficial solutions (Hillman et al., 2021). In addition, involving the community in tourism activities is also one of the efforts to overcome poverty (Wondirad & Ewnetu, 2019).

Climbing

Modern society provides many outdoor activities to the public to spend their free time, offering a wide range of benefits (Dawami, 2019; Mudana et al., 2017). Outdoor activities can provide an exceptional experience in various activities, such as *trekking*,

mountain climbing, rafting, paragliding, alpine skiing, long-distance skiing, and others (Ramli et al., 2022; Susanti et al., 2021). Outdoor activities that include *trekking* (climbing) are known to bring benefits related to health and implicitly for personal well-being through the following: weight control, redistribution of body fat, the pressure of urate control, increased *cardiovascular* activity and breathing, reducing the occurrence of stroke and heart. Climbing is usually done on forest trails, open space trails, rock top trails, trails marked according to national and international standards, and mountain trails with medium and high categories.

Mountaineering tourism or mountaineering is a tourist activity that can cause love for nature and the homeland, train to increase confidence, increase endurance and foster friendship. Furthermore, indirectly travelling up the mountain will create a generation with a high working spirit and better recognition of all elements of the natural environment (Syaputra, 2019). Indonesia has several mountain clusters that can be developed into an alternative fun tourist activity. Mountaineering tours can be designed into exciting and fun times (Herdiansah, 2021; Yudhi et al., 2017). High challenges and risks can be avoided if tourists have the knowledge and training in mountaineering tours.

METHODS

Method is a method of work that can be used to obtain something. While the research method can be interpreted as a work procedure in the research process, both in searching for data or disclosing existing phenomena (Zulkarnaen, W., Amin, N. N., 2018). This research was descriptive qualitative conducted in Sembalun Lawang Village of Sembalun Subdistrict, East Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara. This location is about 35 km from the capital of East Lombok Regency and is about 114 km from the capital of West Nusa Tenggara Province. This location was chosen because Sembalun Lawang Village is one of the villages that became the official entrance of the Mount Rinjani National Park for climbing. The data used in this study is primary data and secondary data. Individual interviews are used to obtain views and information about the experiences of community participation in the management of TNGR climbing tourism. This technique is advantageous in social research because in-depth speech can deeply explore the community's information, views, and experiences. Interview guides are used as a reference to obtain data from people who are informants. Interviews and observations of eight were conducted with selected informants such as Gunung Rinjani

National Park Hall, East Lombok District Tourism Office, Sembalun resort head, Sembalun Lawang village head, cadet coral administrator, tourism community care (Pokdarwis), chairman of Sembalun *Community Development Center* (SCDC), delivery of goods (*porter*), climbing tour guide (*guide*), *trekking organizer* (TO), youth leaders, community leaders, farmers, traders and others.

The number of informants in the study was 26. The criteria for the selection of informants are based on: (1) individuals who have an important position on the management of TNGR climbing tourism (2) community leaders who know well about the management of TNGR climbing tourism (3) developers of the tourist area of climbing TNGR (4) community group organizations that have interests and involvement in TNGR climbing tourism area (5) society who participated as business people (restaurants, lodging, climbing equipment rentals, and others) around the TNGR climbing tourist area (6) communities whose residences are around the TNGR climbing tourist area. Data collection in this study was conducted with direct observation, in-depth interviews, documentation and literature studies. A combination of direct observations, in-depth interviews, documentation and literature studies in qualitative research can produce comprehensive and meaningful data. Once the data is collected, the next step is to analyze the data. The data will be analyzed using Miles and Huberman models, namely data collection, data reduction, presentation, and conclusions withdrawal.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sembalun Lawang Village is located in Sembalun District of East Lombok Regency of West Nusa Tenggara Province. Sembalun Lawang village is at an altitude that varies between 800 to 1,200 meters above sea level (MDPL) and has an area of about 52.29^{kms}. The distance from this village to the Sembalun Subdistrict Government centre is about 2 km and can be reached in about 7 minutes. The distance to the east Lombok district government centre is about 35 km and can be contacted approximately 2 hours. The distance to the government centre of West Nusa Tenggara province is about 114 km and can be reached in about 3.5 hours.

Sembalun Lawang village is a former volcanic eruption area, so horticultural agriculture grows very fertile. Types of plants that grow in this village, among others: rice, potatoes, carrots, celery, cabbage, beans, onions/whites, chillies, tomatoes, various

types of coffee, various types of fruits such as strawberries, apples, oranges, avocados, cane, and so forth. In addition to abundant agricultural products, Sembalun Lawang has several hills and mountains developed by the local community as climbing tourist attractions, namely Mount Rinjani, Anak Dara hill, Telaga hill, Mantong hill, etc. Selong hill, Kondo hill, Tangkok hill, Lawang hill, and so on. In addition, Sembalun Lawang Village also has a wealth of traditions and cultures that are still preserved for generations, such as traditional Beleg traditional houses, traditional woven fabrics, and so on. (Figure 1)

Community as a medium to preserve local values and local culture. Sembalun Lawang is known as one of the favourite entry routes for climbers to climb to Mount Rinjani National Park; it must be maintained. The participation of Sembalun Lawang Village people is needed to improve the development of the tourism industry in the region. The higher the community's involvement, the better the economic conditions in the area. This study takes the variables expressed by (Bambar & Anom, 2016; Lin & Simmons, 2017; Nicolau et al., 2020) by dividing the participation stage into three: the location of planning, implementation, and supervision and evaluation. Here is more explanation of community participation in the management of climbing of Mount Rinjani National Park.

Participation of Sembalun Lawang Village Community in the Planning Stage

Based on interviews conducted with the village government and the people of Sembalun Lawang, most of the people of Sembalun Lawang claimed to have never been involved in identifying problems and making decisions. The community did not have the opportunity to convey advice and input related to Mount Rinjani National Park (TNGR). The parameters used to determine the degree of community participation in the planning stage are planning meetings, problem identification, ability to provide advice and involvement in decision-making. They are invited to meetings and discussions only when the work program is executed. They are not asked to dialogue in identifying the community's needs.

The low participation of the local community at the planning stage is due to several factors. First, the manager's incompetence of information related to the management of TNGR climbing tourism. The manager only provides information to specific communities. Second, the local community still feels inferior because they do

not understand climbing tours. Third, people still have an instant mindset; in this case, they want to feel the results as quickly as possible in the form of material from the TNGR climbing tour planning meeting. People are invited because of personal motives, such as tour guides, porters, homestay businesses, and culinary industries. The ability in processing typical Sembalun food). In addition, the low community involvement in planning is also influenced by the community's indifference to climbing tours.

Researchers have previously provided an overview of people's low participation in tourism at the planning stage. According to (Ulum & Dewi, 2021) suggests that socioeconomic characteristics such as employment, income, and education influence community participation. This can be understood when the socioeconomic conditions of society are dominated by those who work as farmers and have low incomes.

Although it has various types of tourism such as nature tourism, artificial tourism, culinary tourism, craft tourism, and so forth, tourism potential in the area will remain buried. Thus, the benefits of tourism activities to go to the welfare of the people will be achieved. The initial need to consider those responsible for tourism activities is to apply conscious tourism education. From an early age, climbing tourism education can be involved in kindergarten, elementary, junior high and high school, both formal and non-formal. The educational facilities in Sembalun can be used to print quality human resources in tourism activities.

Participation of Sembalun Lawang Village Community in the implementation phase

The development of climbing tourism in Sembalun Lawang is a blessing for the surrounding community, especially the actively involved people as business actors. Parameters of community participation in the implementation phase are involved in the management of tourism businesses, such as transportation entrepreneurs, homestay managers, tour guides, tourist attraction managers, and so on; involvement in infrastructure improvements and involvement as suppliers. Materials for tourism needs and so on. Here are some forms of participation carried out by the people of Sembalun Lawang village in the implementation stage:

a. Guide, Porter, Trekking Organizer (TO)

According to the removal of the Head of TNGR Hall, the number of official guides recorded in The Mount Rinjani National Park Hall is 576 people by having a

member's sign card issued by the Hall. The number of tour guides from Sembalun District amounted to 195 people. At the same time, the number of tour guides from Sembalun Lawang Village is as many as 55 people. These mountain tour guides are all local people and almost entirely men. As for *the porter* itself, the official yang is in the National Park Hall of Mount Rinjani, numbering as many as 1155 people. Sembalun District numbered 341 people and Sembalun Lawang Village as many as 133 people. The porters are all local people who come from the island of Lombok. (Table 2)

The role of *guides* and porters when climbing mountains is needed by climbers because it is constructive to carry the heavy load required on the trip. Porter's job is not only to bring overnight supplies and food logistics for mountaineers but *porters* are also tasked with installing tents, arranging overnight places and cooking and serving food. Although some are rented directly by guides, most porters are employed by trekking organizers (TO). People who do not have agricultural land around Mount Rinjani National Park hang their lives or make a living as *porters*. Becoming a porter does not have to spend capital money but enough energy capital and physical health.

Trekking organizers (TO) are the most decisive tourist businesses because they are the ones who create and sell packages and hire guides and *porters* as implementers. Good, inadequate tourism services provided to tourists are very dependent on the assistance of TO. This *trekking organizer* business is the form of selling climbing packages to Mount Rinjani. This package is more intended for foreign tourist climbers because it is required by the national park to use TO in the Mount Rinjani national park. Climbing tour packages generally consist of 3-day 2-night, and 4-day-3-night packages complete with all the stay, dining, guide and porter equipment. Package prices vary from a savings package of 1.8 million to a VIP package that can reach 3-4 million per person. Climbers who buy boxes bring personal equipment only. TO entrepreneurs are primarily local people, and most TO positions are in Senaru, followed by Sembalun. In addition, there is a little TO operating in Tete Batu. In the last four years, there has been a surge in the number of TO, estimated to reach more than 120. As many as 90 TO already have an official permit from TNGR through the Natural Tourism Services Business License (IUPJWA) to operate in the climbing of Mount Rinjani, while the other 30 TO are still in the process of applying for permits. Some TO already have a business entity in the form of a PT or CV, but most ownership is individual.

Of the various tourism service businesses, there are three groups directly related to TNGR, namely *Trekking Organizer* (TO), mountain guide (*guide*) and *porter*. To's owners are almost entirely local, as are guides and porters. All three carry out activities in the area by designing, selling or running climbing tour packages. (Figure 2)

b. Involvement of local entrepreneurs (lodging services business, restaurants, souvenirs, climbing equipment rentals, transportation, and so on)

The increasing number of tourists who climb through the door of Sembalun Lawang, the greater the economic benefits obtained by the local community. For example, in the lodging service business, initially, the lodging available in Sembalun Lawang is only one or two rooms. Still, as the number of tourists increases, the need for accommodation may increase as well. Currently, the number of lodgings available in Sembalun amounted to 27 inns with 227 rooms. (Table 3)

Although each inn, on average, provides its place to eat, some people have the initiative to open food stalls along the main road of Sembalun Lawang Village. (Figure 3)

The type of business that is widely pursued by the people of Sembalun Lawang, either individual or summarized by TO or lodging, is the rental of climbing equipment, sleeping bag, mattress, tent, stove, lighting device, carrier, and so forth. In addition, the community also rents transportation equipment, both motor vehicles and mountain bikes. Although TO does not have transportation and climbing tools, TO usually cooperates with people who have cars and climbing tools stay TO contact when guests come. Indirectly, people can be empowered. (Figure 4)

c. Farmer Involvement

During this time, the primary income from the people of Sembalun Lawang Village is sourced from agriculture. From the agricultural sector, Sembalun Lawang Village is the largest source of horticulture production on the island of Lombok. The development of climbing tourism activities in Desa Sembalun Lawang is an opportunity for the community to increase income. Semenjak the development of tourism, especially climbing tours in Sembalun Lawang Village, makes the society more prosperous in the economic field. Most people can feel the positive impact of the development of tourism by selling their agricultural products to tourists at prices higher than the market price,

such as organic/red rice, potatoes, carrots, celery, onions/white, chilli, tomatoes, various fruits such as strawberries, apples, oranges, avocados, and so on. (Figure 5)

Participation of Sembalun Lawang Village Community in the Supervision Stage

Local communities have a very substantial control role in managing climbing tourism. Control over the decision-making process must be given to them and later bear the consequences of the implementation of management, including failure or negative impacts that occur due to the management of TNGR climbing tourism. Therefore, decision-making authority must be given to the local community. The parameters of community participation in the supervision stage are involvement in the supervision team and their power. Some people assume that objects or facilities supporting climbing tourism activities are not theirs. Some informants say that if there is damage to tourist attractions or facilities, they will not be responsible.

Public Understanding of the benefits of climbing tourism needs to be a concern for managers because this reality will be a threat to the sustainability of climbing tourism activities in Mount Rinjani National Park. Community participation in maintaining and maintaining tourist facilities that have been built is an essential factor that is still held. It does not rule out the possibility that today's climbing tourism supporting facilities will be quickly damaged due to irresponsible people. The situation explained that the community's decision to implement the program could trigger a riot of tourism facilities in the Mount Rinjani National Park area. In March 2019, people who did not participate in climbing tourism activities knocked down the gate that read welcome to the village of Sembalun Lawang and several selfie facilities in *Bale Beleg*. To revitalize the local community takes a long time and extra work of managers. In addition to the lack of public awareness related to the benefits of TNGR climbing tourism, it is also triggered by the Understanding that only people enjoy the results. So as if they are willing to damage facilities in tourist attractions built with such significant funds. (Figure 6)

Some efforts made by the manager, the village, the sub-district, the tourism office and the community are to conduct deliberations to determine the bright spot of the problem to reduce the anarchist action that will occur again from some communities

that are not directly involved. The main factor causes some people to act anarchically towards destroying existing tourist facilities not involved as tourists.

Recognition from the community that is not directly involved in tourist activities, especially climbing tourism, is homework for stakeholders, the Balai Gunung Rinjani National Park so that the community is engaged and no longer acts anarchist.

On the other hand, some of the people involved in maintaining the cleanliness of climbing attractions are generally people whose residences are near climbing attractions, and most are business people. (Figure 6)

The involvement of local communities in conducting supervision on the management of climbing tourism looks minimal. The reason is that the planning of climbing tourism development is carried out by TNGR Hall on a top-down basis, so the community is not competent to conduct supervision. Previous research suggested the lack of involvement of local communities in the supervision stage because planning and development are carried out by the government on a top-down basis so that the community does not compete for supervision (Dewi, 2013). Meanwhile, people who do not want to maintain security, maintain tourism facilities or maintain the cleanliness of climbing attractions because they are not involved from the beginning.

CONCLUSION

The people of Sembalun Lawang Village's participation in the management of climbing tourism of Mount Rinjani National Park is divided into three stages; planning stage, implementation stage, monitoring. The parameters used to determine the degree of community participation in the planning stage are involved in planning meetings, involvement in problem identification, ability to provide advice in decision making. At the planning stage, community participation is still relatively low because it has never been involved in identifying problems and decision-making related to the management of climbing tours of Mount Rinjani National Park.

Parameters of community participation in implementation/implementation are involved in managing tourism businesses. Community participation is relatively high at the implementation stage. Many people are interested in climbing tourism businesses such as lodging, climbing equipment rental, restaurant, souvenir, and service industries (porter, guide, trekking organizer).

Parameters of community participation in the supervision/monitoring stage are controlling all climbing tourism activities so that the negative impact of tourist activities can be adequately overcome. The setting of management/monitoring of community participation is classified as moderate. There are people involved, and some are not yet maximally involved. People who are not involved in the supervision stage are often a threat to the sustainability of climbing tourism activities in Mount Rinjani National Park.

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TABLE AND FIGURE

Table 1 Number and Growth of Tourist Visits to the RegionMount Rinjani National Park

No	Year	ForeignTourists	DomesticTourists	Total	Growth (%)
1	2008	6,506	4,885	11,391	
2	2009	9,172	3,584	12,756	11.98
3	2010	9,368	4,588	13,956	9.41
4	2011	8,778	6,252	15,030	7.70
5	2012	10,956	8,826	19,782	31.62
6	2013	17,634	20,204	37,838	91.27
7	2014	24,176	37,516	61,692	63.04
8	2015	27,186	43,519	70,705	14.61
9	2016	30,847	62,171	93,018	31.56
10	2017	39,659	43,120	82,779	(11.01)

Source: TNGR Hall Statistics, 2018

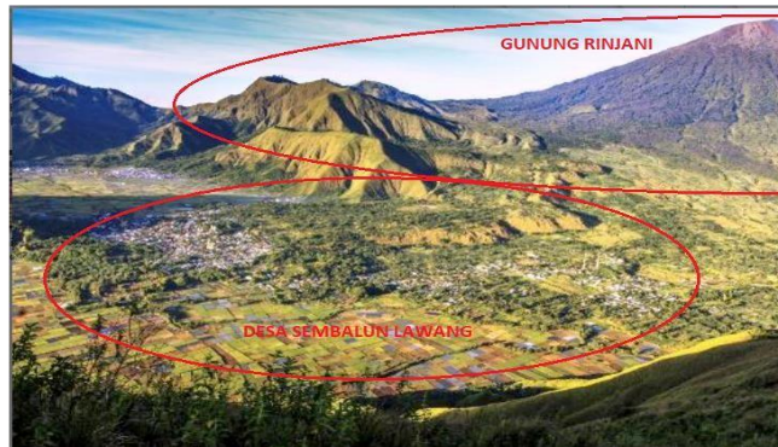


Figure 1 Sembalun Lawang Village
(Source: www.tripadvisor.co.id)

Table 2 Data *Guide* and *Porter* in Sembalun Lawang Village

	<i>Guide</i>	<i>To wear</i>
Sum	55 people	133 people

Source: Adapted Gunung Rinjani National Park Hall (2020)



Figure 2. Billboard Trekking Organizer (TO) Mount Rinjani Trekking Center
Source: Personal Documentation

Table 3. Number of Inns in Sembalun District

No	Name of inn	Address	Number of rooms
1.	Paer Doe 1	Sembalun	6
2.	Paer Doe 2	Sembalun	10
3.	Rinjani Castle	Sembalun	4
4.	Rinjani Inn	Sembalun	6
5.	Telu Ride	Sembalun	4
6	Pergasingan Homstay	Sembalun	4
7	Radya Goes House	Sembalun	5
8	Sopo Trisno	Sembalun	7
9	G-Trex	Sembalun	4
10	Bale Age Rinjani	Sembalun	4
11	Rinjani Family	Sembalun	2
12	Nusantara Hotel	Sembalun	20
13	Rautani Homestay	Sembalun	5
14	Sembalun Agro	Sembalun	21
15	Rudy's Vila	Sembalun	19
16	Busita Village	Sembalun	23
17	Nuances of Rinjani	Sembalun	6
18	Athila Homestay	Sembalun	3
19	Community Homestay	Sembalun	15
20	Sembalun Kita	Sembalun	4
21	Sembalun Lodge	Sembalun	4
22	Rinjani Hill Hotel	Sembalun	12
23	Sembalun Cottage	Sembalun	4
24	Rinjani Valley	Sembalun	16
25	Sar	Sembalun	6
26	Exotic Rinjani	Sembalun	10
27	Mini Homestay	Sembalun	3
TOTAL			227

Source: East Lombok Regency Tourism Office (2020)



Figure 4. Bike Rental Places

Source: Secretariat Pokdarwis Mangkubumi, 2020



Figure 5. Community-Owned Rice Fields in Sembalun Lawang Village
Source: Personal Documentation



Figure 6. Destruction of Tourism Facilities in Sembalun Lawang Village
Source: Pokdarwis Mangkubumi Secretariat, 2020



Picture 7 Garbage Cleaning in TNGR Area
Source: pokdarwis mangkubumi, 2020

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