

10TH INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON DISASTER:

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT FOR DISASTER MITIGATION AND REHABILITATION



PROCEEDING

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DEPARTMENT OF NURSING
FACULTY OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA



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UNIVERSITY

**10TH INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON DISASTER:
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT FOR DISASTER MITIGATION
AND REHABILITATION**

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Poster Presentation 1

Title : Measuring Public Interest Principles Upon Land Provisions For The Disaster's Victims In Indonesia
Author : FX. Sumarja, Fathoni

The State has the right to control the land guaranteed by the constitution. State control upon the land is the most important principle in Indonesian agrarian law system. This principle is understood as the actualization of state sovereignty on the land. That rights, however, is limited in certain aspects by the concept of ownership of land by individuals. This balancing concept is derived from the concept of land ownership by the state aimed to seek the maximum benefit of the people, as set forth in Article 33 of the Indonesia Constitution. Within the context, state control principle encompasses the authority to acquire land for public purpose, including land acquisition after the disaster. Indonesia is facing the natural disaster quiet frequently. Thus, requiring serious attention from the state viagovernment, especially for natural disaster victims who have lost their homes and cultivated fields. The loss of farming land as effect of natural disasters consequently limits the public access to the land economic value. This article is taking root on the principle of '*Salus est suprema papuli lax*', namely that the welfare of the people is the highest law. From thisprinciple, the state must be able to provide access to the welfare of the people. Using constructivist concept, this article proposes a concept of land provisions for the victims of natural disasters in Indonesia. The principle of public interest is used as a cornerstone to measure the validity of the proposed model.

Keywords: land acquisition, public interest, natural disasters.

Poster Presentation 2

Title : Association Between Spiritual Welfare of the Elderly and Self Acceptance of the Elderly at Tresna Werdha Social Institute of Budhi Luhur
Author : Nurul Purborini, Purwanta, Dwi Harjanto

Background: Elderly encounter various changes, either physically, mentally or socially. These changes can cause problems for the elderly unless they have appropriate coping strategy to overcome the changes. One of coping strategies that can be utilized by the elderly is spiritual faith. The result of preliminary interview and observation indicates that the elderly at Panti Werdha Social Institution of Budhi Luhur have regularly utilized religious facilities available. Out of 7 elderly people interviewed, 3 feel lonely and refuse their presence in the institution. **Objective:** To identify the association between spiritual welfare of the elderly and self-acceptance of the elderly at Tresna Werdha Social Institution of Budhi Luhur. **Method:** The study was descriptive non experimental that used correlation study design and was carried out in June 2009. Population of the study consisted of 73 elderly people at Tresna Werdha Social Institution of Budhi Luhur. The sampling technique was used total sampling and samples of the study consisted of 46 elderly people. Research instrument used was questionnaire of spiritual welfare and self-acceptance. Data analysis used non parametric statistical technique of Spearman Rank correlation test. **Result:** The result of the study showed that 45 respondents (97.8%) had high spiritual welfare and 1 (2.2%) had medium spiritual welfare. Self-acceptance of the majority of respondents belonged to good category, i.e. 39 (84.8%) and average category, i.e. 7 (15.2%). The result of statistical test showed there was association between spiritual welfare of the elderly and self-acceptance of the elderly ($p=0.016$). **Conclusion:** There was significant