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PROCEEDINGS

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 2nd SHIELD 2017

52nd Dies Natalis Unila

Bandar Lampung - 18-20 September 2017 - 4 International Speakers

Organized by:



Postgraduate Program
and Institute for Research
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**Proceeding of International Conference 2nd SHIELD 2017
Bandar Lampung, September 18-20th 2017**

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Foreword

In this globalization era, advancement in science and technology has led to remarkable gains in life. However, despite the remarkable gains, many countries particularly Asian countries face inequalities and uneven progress. Even worse, these countries are facing many problems such as poverty, terrorism, drug abuse, and other social issues. These problems are complex and multidimensional. We should give a real contribution to solving these problems. Because the problems are multidimensional, we need people from cross-disciplinary interests to work hand in hand with strong commitment, not only to face, but also to change these problems into opportunities.

Therefore, the Postgraduate Program in collaboration with Institute of Research and Community Service of University of Lampung provides a place for academicians, practitioners, policy makers, researchers and professionals from multi-disciplines related to Social Sciences and Humanities, Economics, Education, Law, and Sustainable Development (SHIELD) to meet and interact with members inside and outside their own particular disciplines. All participants are challenged to give their real contribution to helping solve the real-world problems.

The authors of Proceeding of 2nd SHIELD International Conference come from academicians, practitioners, policy makers, researchers and professionals from multi-disciplines related to Social Sciences and Humanities, Economics, Education, Law, and Sustainable Development.

This conference aims to share information and discuss recent developments and innovations arising from research in a wide range of disciplines. Through this conference, it is expected that the research articles can be documented and communicated throughout the countries.

Head of Committee

Prof. Dr. Muhammad Akib, S.H., M.Hum.

Welcome Address
Report by the Organizing Committee



Dear distinguished guests and participants,

In this globalization era, advancement in science and technology has led to remarkable gains. However, despite the remarkable gains, many countries particularly Asian countries face inequalities and uneven progresses. Even worse, these countries are facing many problems such as poverty, terrorism, drug abuse, and other social issues. These problems are complex and multidimensional. We should give a real contribution to solving these problems. Because the problems are multidimensional, we need people from cross-disciplinary interests to work hand in hand with strong commitment, not only to face but also to change these problems into opportunities.

Therefore, the Postgraduate Program in collaboration with Institute of Research and Community Service of University of Lampung holds The 2nd SHIELD Conference as a place for academicians, practitioners, policy makers, researchers and professionals from multi-disciplines relating to Social Science and Humanities, Economic, Education, Law, and Sustainable Development to meet and interact with members inside and outside their own particular disciplines. All participants are challenged to give their real contribution to helping solve the real-world problems.

At this second international conference, four keynote speakers from different disciplines and different countries were invited. Seventy-five authors initially submitted their abstracts before submitting their full papers, but finally only 49 full papers were accepted for publications. The authors are academicians, practitioners, policy makers, researchers and professionals. This conference aims to share information and discuss recent developments and innovations arising from research in a wide range of disciplines. Through this conference, we hope that the research articles can be documented and communicated throughout the countries.

I would like to thank you for your participation and look forward to having productive discussion among participants.

Sincerely yours,

Professor Muhammad Akib

Remarks by the Rector of the University of Lampung



The Honorable keynote speakers, committees, participants, ladies and gentlemen,

It gives me a great pleasure to welcome all of you and chair the Opening Ceremony this morning to the Second SHIELD International Conference, jointly organized by Postgraduate Program and Institute for Research and Public Services, the University of Lampung. We'd like to say how grateful we are to all the keynote speakers who have accepted our invitation. Also, we are delighted to have all of participants here to participate and share in the Second SHIELD International Conference.

Along with an increase in the activity of national development and dynamic development of the international world due to globalization, then it always be followed by the emergence of complex social, humanity, economics, education, law and sustainable development issues. Therefore, the University of Lampung, which has a vision to be the best 10 among public universities nationwide, a mission to be a world class research university, and as the third largest state university (outside Java Island) feels compelled to draw up concepts and provide solutions to the various issues.

In relation to these issues, practically the University of Lampung through its Postgraduate Program in collaboration with its Institute Research and Public Services organizes the Second International

Conference with such disciplines as social sciences, humanities, economics, education, law and sustainable development. This international conference presents several keynote speakers who come from leading universities in the world. These activities are held in Lampung, which is one area that has a nationally important role, because it is the gateway of Sumatera Island and is strategically located for the development progress.

As the arena for discussion, communication, and enrichment of the knowledge of participants, this conference is expected to provide a significant contribution to capturing opportunities for the development of science today. This conference is intended to function as a forum among the participants from various walks of

life for dissemination of research results in the fields of social sciences, humanities, economics, education, law and sustainable development. The participants include practitioners, researchers, academics, students, industrialists and science observers from various organizations such as industries, state-owned enterprises, research institutions, government agencies, and public and private universities.

To expand the horizons of thinking for the participants and to share the experiences of international researches from world experts, this conference invites four keynote speakers from four countries who will present their main papers. These speakers are:

1. Prof. Dr. Arief Hidayat, S.H., M.S., Chairman of the Constitutional Court, Republic of Indonesia
2. Prof. Ryohei Kada from Shijyonawate Gakuen University, Japan.
3. Dr. Fonny Dameaty H. from University of Malaya, Malaysia.
4. Dr. Jenny H. Panchal from James Cook University, Singapore.

We are honored to have you all the speakers here in this conference, and thank you for being our keynote speakers in this conference.

Finally, I do hope that this seminar can run well and all participants can participate actively.

Sincerely yours,
Rector,

Prof. Dr. Hasriadi Mat Akin



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Spreading of Poor Household Around Wan Abdul Rachman Forest Park and Mangrove Forest in Sidodadi Village (Study in Sidodadi Village Sub District of Teluk Pandan District of Pesawaran)

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Abstract

The existence of forest is very important to the characteristics of society, so it can influence to prosperity of the household. However, based on the fact there are many people who live around the forest live in poor condition. This research was concluded to identify the spreading of poor household and analysing of geographic poverty which close to Wan Abdul Rachman Forest Park (Tahura WAR) and the mangrove. Respondents were determined randomly with social eighty five respondents. The method of accumulation data were used direct interview to respondent by using questioner. There were thirty seven percept households in Sidodadi Village included in poor category. The result of mapping respondents showed that poor household were closer to Tahura WAR's area. The poverty's happened because of low quality human resources and less of household mind set in appreciating the importance of education and a lot of insurance in household is low of income and difficulty access in completing the necessary live.

Keyword: *mangrove, poverty's household, forest park.*

1. Introduction

Characteristic of a society can be seen from kinds of factors that is background, geographic condition, and culture which develop in the neighbourhood. Generally the prosperity characteristic of forest society is identical with the poor society background (Widyastuti, 2012). Poverty can be defined as a low standard of living or can be meant as a situation where the people's life marked by less of main needs (Sartika, dkk., 2016). Mostly the poor society are in a village around forest which has limited access (Syaf dkk., 2013). Life needs and limited access can give effect to the society who lives close to the forest.

Sidodadi Village is a village which border with WAR Forest Park and mangrove forest. Most of households who live in Sidodadi Village have livelihood resources as fisherman and farmer. The condition causes the society's economy level low (Andrianto dkk., 2016).

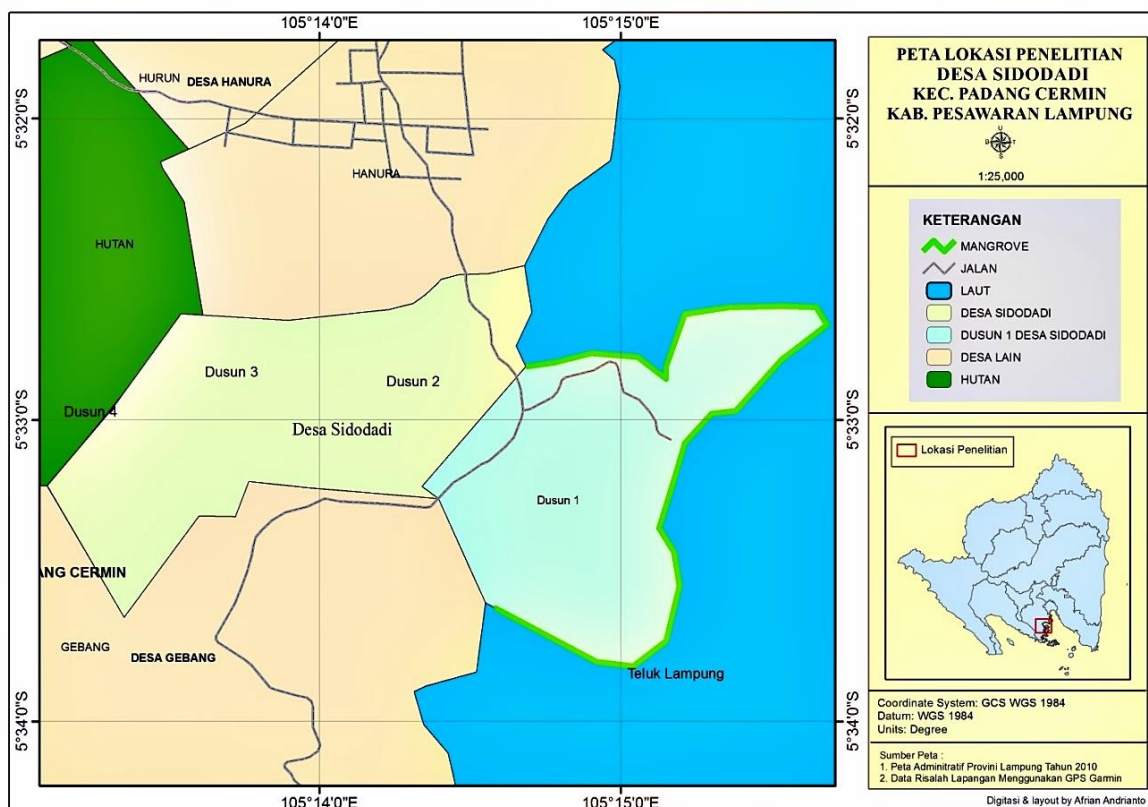
The existence of poor society makes its interest for researches to have a research about poverty. Some researches about poverty level have been done before by Andrianto dkk. (2016) and Amir dkk. (2013). But, the research that have identification the dispersal characteristic of poor household through mapping in the area that closes to the forest park and mangrove forest in Sidodadi Village still less to be done.

Research about the dispersal characteristic of poor household in Sidodadi Village by using mapping in a different area was needed to be done. Mapping of this research is to identify the poverty effect and see the dispersal of poor household in Sidodadi Village the goal of this research is to

identify the dispersal of poor household and analyse the poverty level of the society in the area which closes to WAR Forest Park and mangrove forest in Sidodadi Village.

2. Research Methode

This research was done in January till March 2017. The research location was Sidodadi Village Teluk Pandan District Pesawaran Regency. Sidodadi Village has uniqueness because of lying between coastal areas which has mangrove forest and WAR Forest Park. The research population was Sidodadi household who live near with the mangrove forest and WAR Forest Park.



Picture 1. Map of research location in Sidodadi Village

This research population was 584 householders. Sampling was done by *Simple Random Sampling* and it got 85 samples (14%) of the householder. Sidodadi Village is divided into 4 countries with sampling in each country by using *Cluster Sampling*, so that it got the number of samples in each country that was:

Table 1. The sample number of every country in Sidodadi Village Teluk Pandan District Pesawaran

No	Country	Population Number	Sample Number
1.	Dusun 1	210 PN	31 (37%)
2.	Dusun 2	120 PN	17 (20%)
3.	Dusun 3	125 PN	18 (21%)
4.	Dusun 4	129 PN	19 (22%)
	Total	584 PN	85

The data in this research was got by observation way and direct interview to the respondents by using questionnaire and the second data was got by literature review from related institute with the

research the poverty level of household was measured by using scoring technique with basic data variable indicator of household, economy characteristic of household, material wealth, education, service access and infrastructure. The poverty level measurement was done by scoring 1 in the first answer option, 2 in the second, 3 in the third and the score accumulation was categorized into 3 classes that were not poor, medium, and poor. The data processing and analysing were done steeply by data grouping, calculation, with a calculator, and data tabulation the existence of poor household was done by mapping every population of villager's house which was become samples. The mapping was done by using GPS (*Global Positioning System*).

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Poverty Level

Sidodadi Villager was a village whose some of its villagers have low economy level (poor) (Andrianto, dkk., 2016). 42% of household in Sidodadi Village included in not poor category. The characteristic of any respondent be seen in table 2. The result of the research in table 2 showed that characteristic of respondents was a factor that affected the difference of poverty level in Sidodadi Village.

Tabel 2. The Characteristic of any Respondent in Sidodadi Villages Teluk Pandan District Pesawaran

No	Characteristic	Criteria	Number of Respondent				(%)
			1	2	3	4	
1	Age	24-26	3 (4%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	6%
		27-51	13 (15%)	11(13%)	11 (13%)	10(12%)	53%
		52-77	15 (17%)	5 (6%)	6 (7%)	9(11%)	41%
		Total					100%
2	The number of family	3-5 orang	22 (25%)	15 (17%)	13 (15%)	12 (14%)	74%
		6-8 orang	9 9(11%)	2 (2%)	5 (6%)	6 (7%)	25%
		9-11 orang	1(1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1%
		Total					100%
3	The number dependents	1-3 orang	26(30%)	14(17%)	16(19%)	14(16%)	82%
		4-6 orang	5(6%)	3 (4%)	2 (2%)	5 (6%)	18%
		Total					100%
4	Job	Farmer	8(9%)	5 (6%)	15 (17%)	17(21%)	53%
		Trader	3 (4%)	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6%
		Fisherman	8(9%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	9%
		Repairshop	2(2%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3%
		Others	10(12%)	9 (11%)	3 (4%)	2 (2%)	29%
		Total					100%
5	Fixed Income	Have fixed income	16(19%)	11 (13%)	6 (7%)	2 (2%)	41%
		Haven't fixed income	15 (17%)	6 (7%)	12 (14%)	17(21%)	59%
		Total					100%
6	Income	<IDR 1900000	16(19%)	10(12%)	6 (8%)	4 (5%)	44%
		>IDR 1900000	15 (17%)	7 (8%)	12 (14%)	15 (17%)	56%

		Total					100%
7	Education	Senior High School	17(21%)	8(9%)	8(9%)	3 (4%)	43%
		Junior High School	5 (6%)	3 (4%)	0 (0%)	6 (8%)	18%
		Elementary School	9(11%)	6 (8%)	10 (10%)	10 (10%)	40%
		Total					100%

The households that included in not poor category were lying in Country 1 and 2. Mostly, the households that included in not poor category were the ones that had some income above the Minimum Working Wages (MWW) >IDR1900000 (Lampung Province Government, 2016). The high income level as well as the easy access to fulfil the life needs made the households in Country 1 and 2 was dominated by not poor households. Country 1 was dominated by the households that included in medium category. The house that included in medium category was the households that could fulfil the based needs like clothes, food, home, and health services but it hadn't been able to fulfil the social psychology needs like the need of education, environmental interaction of the home and transportation (The National Family Planning Coordination Institute, 2013). Besides, the households in Country 3 and 4 were dominated by poor households

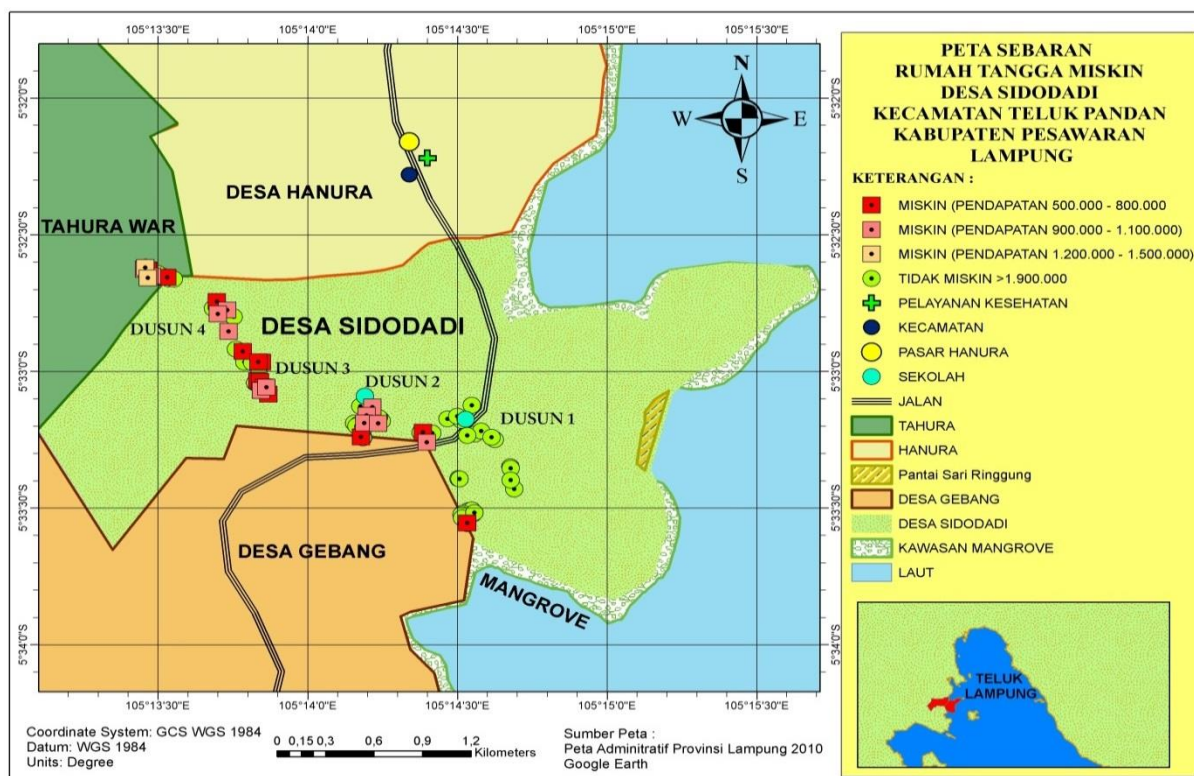
Table 3. Poverty Level in Sidodadi Village Teluk Pandan District Pesawaran

Categori	The Number Of Households				Σ	Percentage of Poveerty Level
	Dusun 1	Dusun 2	Dusun 3	Dusun 4		
Poor	4 (5%)	6 (7%)	10 (12%)	11 (13%)	31	37%
Medium	11 (13%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	5 (6%)	18	21%
Not Poor	16 (19%)	11 (13%)	6 (7%)	3 (3%)	36	42%

The households in Sidodadi Village had poverty level as many as 31 householders (37%) and were dominated by the households that lived in country 3 and 4. The poverty in Country 3 and 4 was affected by kinds of factors that were the short of human being resources, the short of education, lots of dependents in the household, less of income, and the limited access in fulfilling the life needs. Mostly, the households had the livelihoods as a fisherman, trader, mangrove farmer, and services (driver and repair shop). The household income that was under the MWW<IDR 1900000 caused the poor household to have difficulty in fulfilling the life needs. The household with the income under the MWW province had the income resources more than one.

The existence of poor household in Sidodadi Village showed that the poor household inclined to close to WAR Forest Park area. The thing could be seen on Picture 2 which showed that household poverty in Country 3 and 4 were dominated by the poor household. The household poverty in Country 3 and 4 was affected by the limited access of the household to fulfil the life needs. County 3 and 4 were countries which lying on an area around WAR Forest Park. The household access in fulfilling the life needs properly caused the poor household depended on the agriculture products very much from WAR Forest Park. The base services access and infrastructure that were in Sidodadi Village mostly outside the village area, so that for the household of Country 3 and 4 still had difficulty in using the facilities and infrastructure there like health service, market, and the access to reach the district. The distance of base service access caused the poverty in Country 3 and 4 high.

Country 1 and 2 were countries that close to mangrove centre. The households in Country 1 and 2 were countries that had a little number of poor households. Lots of income resources for the households and the access of main street that close enough to connect Sidodadi Village with others villages caused the household could fulfil the life needs properly. It related to Makmun (2014), an area that has limited access could increase the poverty of community.



Picture 2. Map of poor household dispersal in Sidodadi Village

The existence of Tahura WAR for the household in Country 3 and 4 in using non-wood forest product wasn't enough to increase the household economy. The household dependency against the forest product caused it didn't increase the economy prosperity for the households which were lying on Country 3 and 4. It result, the economy income level of poor household in Country 3 and 4 was under the Province MWW. Besides the existence of mangrove forest in Country 1 and 2 promoted the income resource for the households that had work as fisherman. Lots of income source became households did not depend on the mangrove product only. So that the existence of poor household that close to mangrove forest in Country 1 and 2 were only a little. This is meant the income level was a factor that influenced poverty level.

The low of education level of poor household in Country 3 and 4 that mostly as much as 12% only reached Elementary School and caused the short of opportunities to get the proper jobs in increasing the prosperity in poor household (Fadlillah, 2016). Kaplale (2012) explained that education indirectly could affect the households' mind set, the higher study he achieved the higher motivation. Besides according to Ustama (2009) education factor was a factor that could cut off the chain of poverty, since could increase the life quality and make the society prosperity come true. The thing explained that with low of education would affect the household mind set in achieving the good jobs to increase the household prosperity in Sidodadi Village.

Country 1 was a country that had a smallest poverty level (5%) and the household in Country 2 that became the respondent in poor category was 7%. Country 1 had the main job resource as a fisherman and the side job as a trader, then Country 2 had a main job resource as a farmer, service, and the side job was a trader. The mostly education level of the household in Country 1 and 2 was Junior High School that was 20% in Country 1 and 10% in Country 2. The good education level was in the standard quality of education that was 12 years in study (Ministry Of Education and Culture, 2016). This made the household potential to get the proper income resource still enough.

The household poverty level in Sidodadi Village was caused by the number of family member. Purwanti (2014) said that the highly of family member would also need the high cost of life. A little income caused the poor household couldn't fulfil their needs. The household that had family member about 1-3 people mostly were 82%, and 41% of the householders were old people. This related to Waluyo (2006) that said age condition determined so much the working productivity level

of someone in doing economy activities. The age condition of respondent would show the ability to increase the household economy. Then the large number of family member could cause a burden to fulfil the needs. More details Adiana dkk. (2012) state that the burden of poor household was heavier because there was many family members in it and they was not productive. It made the attempt to increase the quality of human resources in poor household was difficult to develop.

4. Conclusion

The household in Sidodadi Village with poor category was 37%. The poverty's happened because of low quality human resources and less of household mind set in appreciating the importance of education and a lot of insurance in household is low of income and difficulty access in completing the necessary live.

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