



GUIDELINES OF CONFERENCE AND ABSTRACTS

**THE 4th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL,
HUMANITY, ECONOMICS, EDUCATION, LAW,
AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
(SHIELD 4) IN CHANGING WORLD;**

“LESSON LEARNED FOR FUTURE PRACTICES”

27-28 AUGUST 2019

Partner



**Graduate School, University of Lampung
2019**

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**GRADUATE SCHOOL OF UNIVERSITY OF LAMPUNG
2019**



THE 4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL, HUMANITIES, ECONOMIC, EDUCATION, LAW, AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (SHIELD 4) IN CHANGING WORLD: LESSON LEARNED FOR FUTURE PRACTICES

I. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable Development is a new paradigm in development theory marking the departure from the old model. Sustainable development is not only development that meets for present generation, but also has to secure the same welfare for future generations (the Bruntland Commission, 1987). Since it was introduced in late 1980s, most nations has adopted this approach and put in the mainstream of development approach across the globe. In late 1990s, United Nation introduced the so called Millennium Development Goals (2000) and continued with Sustainable Development Goals (2015 and beyond). From simple objectives, SDG is now covering 17 goals including social, education, law/regulations, and environmental development as stated in SDGs objectives.

Policy on achieving SDGs has been put forward and implementation of SDGs have been partially implemented. Tools of monitoring has been set by individual countries as well as by UN. Present challenges in achieving SDGs are complex and multifaceted, such as: climate change, education, biodiversity, land degradation, poverty, socio-economic gap, law and regulation. Various endeavors have been committed to achieve those goals, which some are successful, but many were not. This seminar intends to identify best practices on sustainable development and seek future practices that may ensure sustainability of human and nature.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE CONFERENCE

1. To identify best practices and lesson learned from international experiences in practicing sustainable livelihoods.
2. To provide scientific exchanges on various issues and progresses of sustainable development practices.
3. To seek future actions in educating future generations on sustainable development.

III. SUB TOPICS CONFERENCE

The conference will cover the following sub-topics:

1. Economic and Sustainable Development,
2. Religion and Sustainable Development,
3. Culture and Local Knowledge in Sustainable Development,
4. Public Policy and Sustainable Development,
5. Community Development in Changing World of Ir 4.0 Era,
6. Climate Change and Community Resiliences,
7. Disaster Management,
8. Public Health, Sanitation, and Environment,
9. Development and Communication,

10. Rural and Agricultural Development,
11. Prospects of Carbon Trading,
12. Gender Equality and Sustainable Development,
13. Forest, Environment Biodiversity, and Natural Resource Management,
14. Law and Regulation to Support Sustainable Development, and
15. Education in Rapid Changing World.

IV. ORGANIZATION CONFERENCE

The International Conference was organized by the Graduate School University of Lampung. The summary of the International Conference organization is as follows:

1. Chairman : Prof. Drs. Mustopa, MA, Ph.D. (Director of Graduate Program)
2. Director : Prof. Lindrianasari, S.E., M.Si., Akt. C.A. (Vice Director 1)
M. Fakhri, S.H., M. (Vice Director 2)
3. Coordinator : Dr. Ir. Zainal Abidin, M.E.S.
Secretary : Yulia Rahma Fitriana, S.Hut., M.Sc., Ph.D.
Treasurer : Haspita Catur Eka, S.E.
4. Member :
 - a. Dr. Ir. Samsul Bakri, M.S.
 - b. Dr. Ir. Sudarma Widjaya, M.S.
 - c. Dr. Ir. Tubagus Hasanuddin, M.S.
 - d. Dr. Supono, S.Pi., M.S.
 - e. Dr. Tugiyono, M.Sc.
 - f. Dr. Eng. Yul Martin, M.Sc.

V. CONFERENCE

- a. Keynote Speakers:
 1. Prof. Dr. Ir. Bustanul Arifin, M.Sc. (University of Lampung)
 2. Dr. Suyud Warno Utomo, M.Si. (PEPSILI)
 3. Dr. Wini Tarmini, M.Hum. (University of Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. Hamka)
- b. Scientific Committee
 1. Prof. Keiko Tanaka (University of Kentucky)
 2. Dr. Ismail (Ahmad Ibrahim Kuliyah of Law at IIUM)
 3. Prof. Dr. Ir. Bustanul Arifin, M.Sc. (University of Lampung)
 4. Prof. Mustofa, M.Sc., Ph.D.
 5. Prof. Dr. Lindrianasari, M.S.
 6. Dr. Uluwatoyin Muse Johnson Popoola (University Utara Malaysia)
 7. Dr. Ir. Samsul Bakri, M.S. (University of Lampung)
 8. Dr. Ir. Christine Wulandari (University of Lampung)
 9. Yulia Rahma Fitriana, Ph.D. (University of Lampung)
 10. Dr. Eng. Yul Martin (University of Lampung)
 11. Dr. Tugiyono, M.Sc. (University of Lampung)

VI. SCHEDULE AND HOSTED

a. Important Schedule:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Conference | : 27 August, 2019 |
| 2. Training | : 28 August 2019 (optional) |
| 3. Submission of abstract | : 7 July 2019 |
| 4. Final announcement of accepted abstract | : 14 July 2019 |
| 5. Final date of full paper submission | : 7 August 2019 |

b. Hosted:

Graduate School, University of Lampung, Bandar Lampung.

Abstract and paper shall be submitted to: shield.pascasarjana@kpa.unila.ac.id

Website: <https://shield.unila.ac.id>

C. Optional: Participants may participate in Workshop on Statistical Application for Social Sciences, will be held in The Graduate School of University of Lampung on August 28, 2019. Participants are limited to only 25 persons

VII. IMPORTANT NOTES

During the event, participants are required to:

- Be on time (30 minutes before the event starts).
- Sign the attendance list provided
- Turn off the mobile phone ringtones in the conference room.
- Receive telephone calls outside the conference room.
- Attending all conferences actively and in an orderly manner.
- Each participant to follow the governance that has been prepared.
- Each participant is only given 12 minutes of presentation time.
- Question and answer for each panel session for 20 minutes.



SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES
THE 4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
SOCIAL, HUMANITIES, ECONOMIC, EDUCATION, LAW, AND SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT (SHIELD 4) IN CHANGING WORLD; LESSON LEARNED FOR
FUTURE PRACTICES

August 27th, 2019

Bandar Lampung

Organized by: Graduate School of University of Lampung

Time	Program	PIC
Day 1	27-Agt-19	
07.30-09.00	Registration	Committee
09.00-09.45	Opening Ceremony	MC
	Traditional Dance	
	National anthem	
	Pray	Dr. Sudarma Widjaya
	Remarks and Report	Director of Graduate School
	Welcoming Speech and Opening Seminar	Rector University of Lampung
09.45-10.00	Coffe Break	
10.00-12.00	Presentation of Invited Speakers	Dr.Ir. Zainal Abidin, M.E.S. (Moderator)
	1. Prof. Dr. Ir. Bustanul Arifin, M.Sc.	
	2. Dr. Suyud Warno Utomo, M.Si.	
	3. Dr. Wini Tarmini, M.Hum.	
	4. Keiko Tanaka*	
	Traditional Dance	
12.00-13.00	Break for Shalat and Lunch	Committee
13.00-17.00	Parallel Session (4 Classes)	Moderator
	Social, Hummanity, and Law (1)	Dr. Ir. Tubagus Hasanudin Dr. Abdul Mutalib
	Education (2)	Dr. Hasan Hariri
	Sustainable Development (3)	Dr. Ir. Sudarma Widjaya, M.S.
	Sustainable Development (4)	Dr. Samsul Bakri Yulia Rahma Fitriana, Ph.D. Dr. Christine Wulandari
17.00-	Closing speech	By each panel moderator
Day 2	August 28, 2019	
08.00-12.00	Workshop on Statistical Application For Social Sciences	Prof. Drs. Mustofa, M.A., Ph.D.

*under confirmation



PARALEL SESSIONS

THE 4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL, HUMANITIES, ECONOMIC, EDUCATION, LAW, AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (SHIELD 4) IN CHANGING WORLD; LESSON LEARNED FOR FUTURE PRACTICES

ROOM A : SOCIAL HUMANITY AND LAW

ROOM A

No	Time	Authors	Abstract Title
Sesi 1			
1	13.00-13.12	Wawan Hernawan ¹ , Hanindyalaila Pienrasmi ² , Supriyanto ³	The Implementation Of Local Wisdom As An Ethnic Conflict Resolution
2	13.12-13.24	BartovenVivitNurdin and DeaOktaviani	Innovations of Motifs of Lampung Tapis: Caring for Local Wisdom, Socio- Economic and Tourism Network
3	13.24-13.36	Rialdi Azhar ¹ , Fajrin Satria Dwi Kesumah ² , and Edwin Russel ¹	Financial inclusive model of rural financial literacy as an effort to improve sustainable rural community welfare
Sesi 2			
4	13.36-13.48	Emilia Susanti and Dona Raisa Monica	The model of handling cases of violence against women based on local wisdom Lampung community
5	13.48-14.00	Eni Lestari dan Hertanto	Select rights for citizens with mental disabilities in general election in 2019
6	14.00-14.12	Anita Florencya and Tubagus Hasanuddin	Student attitudeto lgbt behavior (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender) in Bandar Lampung
Sesi 3			
7	14.12-14.24	Tri Rahayu Utami ¹ , Naila Amrina ² and Maimunah ³	Urgence of regulation establishment as a legal standard for home workers
8	14.24-14.36	Ade Arif Firmansyah ¹ , M. Iwan Satriawan ² and Malicia Evendia ³	Local regulation design of irrigation based on <i>pengayoman</i> law
9	14.36-14.48	Muhammad Akib, HS. Tisnanta ² , FX Sumarja ³ , Ade Arif Firmansyah ^{4*} and Thio Haikal Anugerah ⁵	Affected parties and legal protection in land acquisition for public interest
10	14.48-15.00	Candra Perbawati, Malicia Evendia, Ahmad Saleh	Road-mapping legal requirement in the encourage the sustainable development of tourism industry
15.00-15.30 Coffe Break			
Sesi 4			
11	15.30-15.42	Muhammad Akib ¹ , HS.	Compensation Pattern of Land



No	Time	Authors	Abstract Title
		Tisnanta ² , FX Sumarja ³ , and *Thio Haikal Anugerah ⁵	Acquisition for Public Interest and Its Implication
12	15.42-15.54	HS. Tisnanta ¹ , Fathoni ² , Agus Triyono ³ and Dauri ⁴	Disaster Village Management Based on Pancasila Law Paradigm
13	15.54-16.06	Lara Alyssa	Polemic of Commanditaire Vennotschap Communities As a Subject of Building Legal Rights in Indonesia
14	16.06-16.18	Siti Khoiriah	Village, Human Resources and Nawacita
	Sesi 5		
15	16.18-16.26	¹ Dwi Nurahman, ² Destoprani Brajannoto	Cybercrime Policies: Juridic Evidence and Law Enforcement Policies
16	16.26-16.34	¹ Topan Indra Karsa, ² Dwi Nurahman, ³ Destoprani Brajannoto	The Development of Nation Charater- Based Indonesian Law: The Actualization of Pancasila Principles
17	16.34-16.42	Bicterzon Welfare Hutapea ¹	Additional Criminal form of Payment of Replacement Money to Criminal Actions in Corruption in Law Development Context Based on Pancasila

ROOM B : EDUCATION ROOM B

No		Authors	Abstract Title
	Sesi 1		
1	13.00-13.12	Fauzie ¹ , Hartono ² , and Sri Sumarni ²	Development of interactive multimediaBased on science process skills In force and energy in elementary school
2	13.12-13.24	Nashar	Difference of Students' Learning Outcomes Based on Moodle And Group Investigation Learning Model Viewed From Critical Thinking Skills
3	13.24-13.36	Dedy Miswar, Buchori Asyik, Nani Suwarni, Maruli Tua Sinaga	The villagers' preparedness of toughvillage disaster In the Sukaraja Village,District Rajabasa, South Lampung
	Sesi 2		
4	13.36-13.48	Putri Sukma Dewi	Si Gembul : Mathematics Edutainment Based Android
5	13.48-14.00	Nicky Dwi Puspaningtyas	The Description of Pre-Service Teachers Ability of Creating Test Items in Course of Mathematics Learning's Evaluation.
6	14.00-14.12	Sugama Maskar ¹ , Endah Wulantina ²	Blended Learning: Utilization Of Google Classroom For Statistics Learning



No		Authors	Abstract Title
	Sesi 3		
7	14.12-14.24	Marchamahulfa	The Application of Mind Map Concepts in The Blended Learning Class of Mathematical Logic Material
8	14.24-14.36	Kornella Restianti, Dr. Eng. Yul Martin, S.T., M.T., Drs. Tugiyono M.Sc., Ph. D, Prof. Drs. Mustofa, M.A., Ph. D	The Effect Of Noise From The Train Spread Of The Primary School Students
9	14.36-14.48	*Puji Hayati ¹ and Sugeng Sutiarto ²	Analysis Of Mathematical Communication Skills Of Junior High School Students Reviewed From Gender And School Origin
10	14.48-15.00	Oby Andriawan ¹ , and SH Noer ²	Analysis of mathematical reflective thinking ability of high school students in completing trigonometry problems
	15.00-15.30	Coffee Break	
	Sesi 4		
11	15.30-15.42	Yopi Permana and Sugeng Sutiarto	How to use a good small write board in supporting the learning process
12	15.42-15.54	Lukman Hakim	The Use of ICT Based Multimedia in Improving Mathematics Interest

ROOM C : DEVELOPMENT (1) ROOM C

No	Time	Authors	Abstract Title
	Sesi 1		
1	13.00-13.12	Muawanah, Verli Dharmawati, Tri Haryono, Wahyu Widiatmoko	The current status of heavy metals Pb, Cd, Cu concentration in green mussel cultivated at Pasaran Island Waters, Lampung Bay
2	13.12-13.24	Dian Rahmasari, Sari Wahyuni	HR Management Strategy In The Garment Industry: Improving Bussiness By Ensuring Employees Welfare
3	13.24-13.36	Zulkarnain dan Muher Sukmayanto	Farmers 'decisions switch of coconut plant to lada in East Lampung District
	Sesi 2		
4	13.36-13.48	Maria Ulfah, Raden Hanung Ismono and Ktut Murniati	Export competitiveness ofIndonesia's palm oil commodities
5	13.48-14.00	Rasinta Hotnaida Nainggolan	Study of the implementation of ministry of trade regulation no. 47 of 2017 concerning the highest retail price of beef in Bandar Lampung
6	14.00-14.12	Rahmat Safe'I, Hari Kaskoyo, and Arief	Forest Health Monitoring In Three Functions Of Forest In Lampung Province



No	Time	Authors	Abstract Title
	Sesi 3	Darmawan	
7	14.12-14.24	Wuryaningsih Dwi Sayekti, Wan Abbas Zakaria, Tyas Sekartiara Syafani	Dominant factors on Food coping mechanism of poor household at Pringsewu Regency
8	14.24-14.36	Revi Ameliya, Slamet Budi Yuwono, Christine Wulandari, Indra Gumay Febriano	Analysis of Community Forest's Interest on Implementation of Agricultural Insurance In Pringsewu District, Lampung Province
9	14.36-14.48	Zainal K ¹ , Indra Gumay Febryano ¹ , Endro P. Wahono ¹ , Nuning Nur Cahyani ¹ , A.Aman Damai ke ¹ , Zainal Abidin ¹	Study of feasibility of fisheries Lempasing beach of environmental lampung beach(<i>Eco Fishing Port</i>)
10	14.48 – 15.00	Feri Bastian, Agus Setiawan, Slamet Budi Yuwono, Muhamad Akib	Company's Compliance In South Lampung District On Environmental Permissions

ROOM D : DEVELOPMENT (2) ROOM D

No	Time	Authors	Abstract Title
	Sesi 1		
1	13.00-13.12	Marita Wulandari, Dyah Wulansumekar W, Betta Kurniawan, Erdi Suroso	Prediction Model of Stunting Toddler's Events based on Social Determinants and risk factors in Teluk Betung Selatan District, Bandar Lampung City
2	13.12-13.24	Siti Choiriyah, Indra Gumay Febryano, Endro P. Wahono, Nuning Nurcahyani,	Characteristics of laundry and detergent level (MBAS) Effluen laundry liquid waste in Iringmulyo Region
3	13.36-13.48	Vera Yulyani ¹ , Christin Angelina ² and Shahrudin MS ³	The perspective of policy makers about open defecation in urban people: a qualitative study
4	13.48-14.00	Mutiara Fitri Andini ¹ , Dorothy Rouly Haratua Pandjaitan ² , Failsa Shofa ²	The Effect of Halal Branding Dimension to Purchase Intention on Oriflame Lipstick
	Sesi 2		
5	14.00-14.12	Kiki Ambarwati and Tubagus Hasanudin	Utilization Information and Pepper Production In East Lampung
6	14.12-14.24	Agus Hudoyo* and Indah Nurmayasari	The impact of intensification program onthe increasing of the corn produktivity in indonesia
7	14.24-14.36	Fithriatus Shalihah and Muhamad Raka Fikri	Implications of use of foreign workers to national interests
8	14.36-14.48	Tugiyono ¹ , Agus Setiawan ² , Emy Rusyani ³ , Cynthia Resti ¹	Powder quality test of <i>nannochloropsis</i> sp. Isolated from lampung mangrove center based on fat content with drying



No	Time	Authors	Abstract Title
			treatment in different temperature
	14.48 – 15.30	Coffee Break	
9	15.30-15.42	Tubagus Arya Abdurachman ¹⁾ Tubagus Hasanuddin ²⁾	The effect of financial capital aid to increase onion farmer's income
10	15.42-15.54	Zainal Abidin and Abdul Mutolib	Knowledge and Attitude of Local Community to Climate Change and Forest Degradation: A Case Study in Bayas Jaya village, Pesawaran District, Lampung Province
11	15.54-16.06	Amanda Putra Seta ¹ , Wan Abbas Zakaria ² , Wuryaningsih Dwi Sayekti ²	Analysis of Cost of Goods Sold and Optimization of Tapioca Production (Case Study at PT Unggul Mekar Perkasa, Central Lampung Regency)
12	16.06-16.18	Ari Kuswantari, Agus Setiawan, Yul Martin, and Samsul Bakri	Sanitarian Workers' Compliance on the Medical Waste Treatment Procedure: Study in Health Centers of Metro Municipality and Central Lampung Regency

Bandar Lampung, 19 August 2019

Graduate School of University of Lampung
Director,

Prof. Drs. Mustofa, MA., Ph.D.
NIP. 195701011984031020



Note :



ABSTRACTS



S01

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LOCAL WISDOM AS AN ETHNIC CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Wawan Hernawan¹, Hanindyalaila Pienrasmi¹, and Supriyanto¹

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ABSTRACT: Lampung has a plural society from various background of social, politics, education and culture. This diversity can occur conflict between each other. It is common to happen an ethnic conflict in Lampung. One of the solutions to solve the conflict is mediated by applying local values in their daily life. This local value is known as piil pesenggiri which there are five principles of life in it. Each of these elements of value, if it is essentially done well in society will create a peaceful and side-by-side life among ethnic in Lampung. It can be seen from the various conflicts that occur and the way they are resolved. One of them is in the district of South Lampung, where there is a conflict between indigenous and immigrant ethnic groups, namely between the people of Lampungnese and Balinese. Conflicts that occur due to repeated friction and are not resolved completely. As a result of this, all societies together resolve the conflict by reviving local cultural values as unifying in daily life. This is also strengthened by the provision of a legitimate legal foundation by the local government in supporting the implementation of local cultural wisdom values.

Keywords: ethnic conflict, local wisdom, culture



INNOVATIONS OF MOTIFS OF LAMPUNG TAPIS: CARING FOR LOCAL WISDOM, SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND TOURISM NETWORK

Bartoven Vivit Nurdin and Dea Oktaviani
Sociology Department
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences
University of Lampung

ABSTRACT: This paper examines fabric weaving called *tapis* of Lampung. Lampung tapis is a cloth worn by Lampung women and woven by Lampung women in their homes. As it develops, nowadays tapis is not only made by the owners of the culture origin but also supported by various ethnic groups in Lampung as Lampung is a multi-ethnic area whose majority of the population is inhabited by ethnic of Javanese. The changes in the political era gave rise to innovations and changes. As the result, the weaving of tapis is currently developing in Javanese villages while in the villages of Lampung, it experiences a drastic reduction. The interest of Lampung youth to make tapis weaving has declined considerably. Business ventures of tapis have been developing in Javanese villages in Lampung. As a business venture, people tend to adapt the motifs of tapis to the desired motifs of the market. This research applied ethnographic methods with a qualitative approach. The data collection is obtained by in-depth interview and observation techniques. The data analysis was done by triangulation. The results showed that there were a lot of elements of Lampung culture experienced reduction and even extinction especially in areas where Lampung ethnic population is minority. However, Lampung tapis became one of the core cultures that was difficult to become extinct. Even though there were fewer women in the Lampung family weave tapis, but as a symbol and pride of culture, the meaning was not lost. Many tapis weaving businesses were run by business ventures in Javanese villages. It means that tapis becomes an artefact or cultural product that survives with innovations from artisans to attract tourists.

Keywords: Weaving, Innovation, Motif, Lampung and Local Wisdom.



**S03 FINANCIAL INCLUSIVE MODEL OF RURAL FINANCIAL LITERACY AS
AN EFFORT TO IMPROVE SUSTAINABLE RURAL COMMUNITY
WELFARE**

Rialdi Azhar¹, Fajrin Satria Dwi Kesumah², and Edwin Russel³

¹Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Lampung;

²Shariah Banking Department, University of Muhammadiyah Lampung;

³Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Lampung

ABSTRACT: The aim of the study is to design a *financial*-based literacy model for sustainable rural communities as the fact that the low financial literacy of rural communities has an impact on low welfare. The method used in the study is a qualitative approach with literature studies. The results of the research show that the ideal literacy model is that the model provides funding solutions to the village government, while also providing investment solutions to the community in having more knowledge in financial terms. This model can be reflected in village bond products (BOND_{es}), in which completeness of policies and guarantees for the BOND_{es}' procedures can be an input for regulators.

Keywords: Sustainable Financial Literacy, Financial Inclusive, Bond.

**S04 THE MODEL OF HANDLING CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
BASED ON LOCAL WISDOM LAMPUNG COMMUNITY**

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Dona Raisa Monica, SH.,MH

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ABSTRACT: One strategic issue that occurs in Indonesia and in every country in the world is the handling of violence against women. Various regulations for handling cases of violence against women have been made in Indonesia's national criminal law but have not been able to provide a sense of justice to victims. Based on the results of the result, women victims of violence tend to report the violence they experience to informal leaders, namely traditional leaders, community leaders and village officials, only 10% of cases of violence are processed in court. The long-term goals of this research are first to find the concept of handling cases of violence against women based on the local wisdom of Lampung society Secondly to formulate a model for handling violence against women in national criminal law that is responsive to the local wisdom of the people of Lampung through a sociological approach. This study uses the socio legal approach and the statute approach. The socio legal approach is used to study the construction, function, role and process of handling violence against women in national criminal law and local wisdom.



Whereas the legislative approach is used to map the foundation of the handling of cases of violence against women. This research was conducted in 2 (two) districts namely Tulang Bawang Barat and East Lampung Regencies. This research is in line with the University of Lampung's strategic research plan, which focuses on the issue of socio-cultural and educational development with a research topic on community-based violence prevention strategies against women. This research is in line with the 2005-2025 Long Term Development Plan letter G, namely the development of legal substances, both written and unwritten, which has a mechanism to form a better national law in accordance with the development needs and aspirations of the community. The urgency of this research is the need of women victims of violence for handling progressive case, humanist and providing justice for victims. The results of this study will be a legal breakthrough in handling cases of violence against women that elaborate local wisdom and strengthen the local wisdom of Lampung people in the handling of violence against women.

Keyword: Handling, Woman Violence, Local Wisdom Lampung.

S05 SELECT RIGHTS FOR CITIZENS WITH MENTAL DISABILITIES IN GENERAL ELECTION IN 2019

Eni Lestari and Hertanto

Faculty of Social Sciences and Political Sciences, University of Lampung

ABSTRACT: To achieve a legitimate election in 2019, it took efforts to maintain the integrity and quality of the simultaneous election. Participation and support from all aspects are significant, hence one of the indicator of succesfull election is the voter turnout. In order to give vote, people must be registered in voter' list. This include the mentally disable whose constitutionally also have the right to vote, proviking the pros and cons of his issue. The pros relying on citizen and basic humn rights, while the cons doubting the capacity and cometenace to vote based on common sense. Dealing with the issue, KPU must be very clear about the guidelines based on the constitution that the ones who can be registered as voters are those who passed the examination and qualified the standards of mental health and have an electronic resident ID card. Therefore, coordination and support from stakeholders such as hospital, mental institution, psychiatric clinic, and public socialization are urgency required.

Keywords : Voters, Mental Disabilities, 2019 Election



S06 STUDENT ATTITUDE TO LGBT BEHAVIOR (LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER) IN BANDAR LAMPUNG

Anita Florencya and Tubagus Hasanuddin

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ABSTRACT: The existence of groups of lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgender (LGBT) in Indonesia is become a problem. This study aims to 1) determine the attitudes of students towards LGBT behavior, and 2) determine differences attitudes towards LGBT behavior from male and female students . This research was conducted using descriptive research methods. The student respondents in this study were 84 person randomly selected. Analysis of data using statistic non parametric Kendall correlation and Mann Whitney U test with $\alpha = 0.10$. The results research shown that the level of student religiosity and values in the family were related to student attitudes to LGBT behavior, but student knowledge to LGBT was not related to student attitudes to LGBT. There is no difference attitudes to LGBT behavior from male and female students.

Keywords: Attitude, Students, LGBT.

S07 URGENCE OF REGULATION ESTABLISHMENT AS A LEGAL STANDARD FOR HOME WORKERS

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ABSTRACT: Home based workers are all people who work under orders by getting wages or other forms of rewards that do their work outside the place provided by the employer. However, until now there is no legal protection that regulates homeworkers because they are only implicitly mentioned in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and have not been specifically regulated in legislation. This is what raises the problem because it causes vulnerable homeworkers to experience arbitrary treatment from employers, exploitation and modern slavery. In addition, the absence of protection has resulted in the omission of basic rights possessed by homeworkers who work in a Putting Out System. As; social security, wages, work time, Security, Occupational Health and Safety (K3), workload, work disputes, etc. The research method used is a socio-legal approach that uses a doctrinal and empirical approach by looking directly at the facts that occur in the field to get the right solution so that it can solve existing problems. Based on the results of the research conducted, there are opportunities in efforts to protect, namely by establishing a statutory regulation that can be used as a reference in an effort to provide protection to homeworkers.

Keywords: Legal Protection, Workers, Putting Out System, Legislation



S08

LOCAL REGULATION DESIGN OF IRRIGATION BASED ON *PENGAYOMAN* LAW

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to formulate the design of local regulations on irrigation based on the *pengayoman* law to support food sovereignty policies. Using the method of doctrinal legal research with a conceptual and statute approach, the design of local regulations on irrigation based on *pengayoman* law consists of minimal regulatory material: general provisions; principles, objectives and scope; irrigation management planning; irrigation management institutions; irrigation system management; coaching, supervision and empowerment; financing of irrigation management; investigation; criminal provisions; transitional provisions (optional); and closing provisions. The minimum regulatory material for the design of local regulations on irrigation based on the *pengayoman* law needs to be prioritized by the regional government and regional legislative bodies in the formation program of local regulations so that can be immediately realized into the applicable local regulations and have a positive impact on food sovereignty policies.

Keywords: Local regulation, pengayoman law, irrigation, food sovereignty.

S09

AFFECTED PARTIES AND LEGAL PROTECTION IN LAND ACQUISITION FOR PUBLIC INTEREST

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to analyze and describe who and how the legal protection of affected parties in land acquisition for the public interest. Using the method of doctrinal legal research with a conceptual and statute approach, the findings of this study indicate that there are two types of affected parties in land acquisition for the public interest, namely direct affected parties and indirect affected parties. The substance of Law Number 2 of 2012 concerning Land Acquisition for Development for Public Interest along with its derivative regulations only provides legal protection to those direct affected, while indirect affected parties are not accommodated by legal protection. This certainly causes injustice in the process of development to bring prosperity to the community. It is necessary to make changes to the Law Number 2 of 2012 by accommodating legal protection for indirect affected parties, so that the process of land acquisition for the public interest more closer to the principle of justice.

Keywords: Affected parties, legal protection, land acquisition, regulation.



S10 ROAD-MAPPING LEGAL REQUIREMENT IN THE ENCOURAGE THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to analyze and describe a road map of regional legal requirements to encourage the development of sustainable tourism industry. Lampung Province as a gateway area of Sumatra Island has great tourism potential. The magnitude of the potential of the tourism industry in Lampung Province needs to be maintained and managed properly so that existing tourist objects do not disappear and can even grow better. This certainly is the responsibility of local governments and communities to be one source of foreign exchange is to be increased and sustainable that will have implications on improving the regional economy of the tourism sector. Efforts to do that is through the legal function as a means of development. The local government with all the authority possessed by autonomy shall issue policies which later became the law of the legal basis of society in the development of the tourism industry. Therefore, researchers believe this research is important in generating roadmaps legal requirement that the area will be the first step so that the establishment of a good local legal system in supporting the development of sustainable tourism industry.

Keywords: Industry Tourism, Sustainable Development, Local Government, Regulation.

S11 COMPENSATION PATTERN OF LAND ACQUISITION FOR PUBLIC INTEREST AND ITS IMPLICATION

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to analyze the compensation pattern and implication of land acquisition regulated in Law No. 2, 2012 concerning Land Acquisition for Development of Public Interest. Using the method of doctrinal legal research with a conceptual and statute approach, the findings of this study indicate that there are five patterns of compensation in the land acquisition for development in the public interest, namely, money, replacement land, resettlement, share ownership, and other forms agreed upon by both parties. Of the five patterns, compensation in the form of money is most often done, while the other four patterns are rarely even not used. This is due to the existence of three aspects that have not been fulfilled. First the legal aspects, there are no regulations that can accommodate the four patterns of compensation. Second, from the social aspect, the implementation of compensation through the four patterns requires no small amount of social costs. Third, from the

economic aspect, compensation through these four patterns is considered to be less effective and efficient.

Keywords: Pattern, Compensation, Land Acquisition, Implication.

**S12 DISASTER VILLAGE MANAGEMENT BASED ON PANCASILA LAW
PARADIGM
(Study on Tsunami Disaster Management in South Lampung Regency)**

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to analyze regulation and implementation of disaster management in the regions by empowering social capital, so that regional resilience and independence are built. Social capital in rural communities in helping disaster management is very large in the form of institutions and mutual cooperation. The stages of disaster management include: pre-disaster, during emergency response and post-disaster. In fact the community often fails to face disasters. Research place chosen was the South Lampung regency with the consideration that the area had a high level of natural disaster vulnerability, especially in the presence of the Anak Krakatao Mountain. The Pancasila legal paradigm prioritizes human values and mutual cooperation and local institutions and values are social capital to build a resilient village of disasters. Resilient village prevention efforts are inseparable from the aspects of legislation, institutional and cultural communities that exist in each stage of disaster management. Efforts to strengthen disaster resilient villages are carried out by reconstructing the relationship between regulatory and institutional aspects with disaster management stages. Building a resilient village of disaster is carried out by placing the values of Pancasila and the value of the local wisdom of the people of Lampung, namely *piil peseng giri*. Various elements of value contained in it as social capital to refer to disaster resilient areas are placed within the framework of the Pancasila law with nurturing characters.

Keywords: Paradigm, Law Pancasila, Disaster Village Management, South Lampung



**S13 POLEMIC OF COMMANDITAIRE VENNOTSCHAP COMMUNITIES AS A
SUBJECT OF BUILDING LEGAL RIGHTS IN INDONESIA**

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ABSTRACT: The Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning / Head of the National Land Agency issued Circular Number 2 / SE-HT.02.01 / VI / 2019 concerning the Granting of Building Use Rights for the Alliance of Commanders (Commanditaire Vennotschap) on June 28, 2019. This Circular is a form of discretion by The Minister in the context of increasing investment and encouraging economic growth in all regions of the Republic of Indonesia. However, on the other hand the emergence of this Discretion raises a polemic that has the potential to cause legal problems in the future. Freedom of CV as a Subject for the Right to Building is normatively contrary to Law Number 5 of 1960. In terms of substance, this Circular creates confusion due to a discrepancy (disharmony) between the title and its contents. This paper will finally reveal the various polemics mentioned above that occurred after the issuance of a Circular Letter for Concession of Buildings for CV which will then be the author of a normative juridical analysis with the aim that the Right Holder, namely the Partnership Alliance (CV), obtain legal certainty as the holder of Building Use Rights

S14 VILLAGE, HUMAN RESOURCES AND NAWACITA
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Abstract

The Village Law creates new positions and new relations between the state and citizens, where the state through the Village Law has recognized (acknowledged and respected) the existence of the village. Noting the 1945 Constitution, especially in the article-by-chapter explanation section, for Chapter VI, Article 18, it contains the State's recognition of the existence of village autonomy with its original rights. Based on Article 1 Number 1 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, it is defined that villages are customary villages and villages or what are called by other names hereinafter referred to as villages are legal community units that have territorial limits that are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, interests local communities based on community initiatives, traditional origin and/or rights that are recognized and respected in the system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The state provides or establishes government affairs mandates and interests of the local community to the village, the state carries out redistribution in the form of money and some state assets, besides that the State carries out guidance, empowerment and supervision of the village. On the other

hand for village community, the village becomes a social basis for community members, becoming an arena for knitting social capital.

Keywords: village, village community, development.

S15 CYBERCRIME POLICIES: JURIDIC EVIDENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICIES

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ABSTRACT: This Study is oriented to find out how the legal aspects of Cybercrime Proving and law enforcement policies against cybercrime. This Study uses the method of Sociological Law Research (socio-legal research). Based on the results of the study it can be seen that: the legal aspects of Cybercrime Proving have been firmly regulated in several laws and regulations in positive law in Indonesia, namely: Indonesian Criminal Procedure Code, Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 Year 2008 concerning in Information and Electronic Transactions, Decision of the Constitutional Court Number 20/PUU-XIV/2016 and so on. Provisions regarding cybercrime are also regulated in international regulations namely the 2001 Convention on Cybercrime initiated by the European Union. The European Council Convention as the Protection of Human Rights and the 1966 United Nations Covenant on Political and Civil Rights in overcoming cybercrime, without reducing the opportunity for each individual to continue to develop their creativity in developing information technology. The policy of law enforcement against cybercrime is carried out with an approach that is both penal and non-penal. Seen from the perspective of criminal policy, cybercrime prevention efforts certainly cannot be done partially with criminal law (penal), but must also be taken with an integral/systemic approach or a preventative approach (non-penal).

Keywords: Crime, cybercrime, proof, law enforcement



**S16 THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATION CHARACTER-BASED INDONESIAN
LAW: THE ACTUALIZATION OF PANCASILA PRINCIPLES**

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to investigate how to build Indonesian national law based on the character of Pancasila. it used socio-legal research as the methods and concluded that Laws that are built not based on the character of the nation will bring influence to the enforcement of the law itself, meaning that the response of the community as the subject as well as the object of the law is not optimal. This happens as the existing laws cannot be accepted sociologically, juridically or philosophically. As a result, the law is not effective in carrying out its functions to realize security, peace, and justice. Such ineffectiveness, if it continues to occur, then the desire to make the law as commander will be difficult to realize. The development of Indonesian law which is characterized by Pancasila is an effort to realize the precepts values in Pancasila as the basis of the development of Indonesian law, as well as becoming a reference and manifestation of the values in the preparation, practice and enforcement of Indonesian law. Some steps in the formation of common law in Indonesia are taken through various ways including: legislation, judge made law, and customary & contract.

Keywords: actualization, pancasila, development, Indonesian law, nation character



**S17 ADDITIONAL CRIMINAL FORM OF PAYMENT OF REPLACEMENT
MONEY TO CRIMINAL ACTIONS IN CORRUPTION IN LAW
DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT BASED ON PANCASILA**

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ABSTRACT: Payment of replacement money that must be paid no later than 1 (one) month after the court's decision has obtained permanent legal force, with the maximum amount in accordance with the assets obtained from criminal acts of corruption. This method is expected to recover state losses. Additional prison sentences can be decided but not mandatory. This research discusses about empirical juridical. Empirical juridical recommendations are used to analyze various laws and regulations. Meanwhile, examining empirical juridical research is research that refers to legal norms and principles relating to regulations and court decisions / facts in the field. The result of research. To optimize the payment of replacement money, it is necessary to change and / or improve the policy in handling corruption cases as follows : equalize replacement money, Amending the seizure provisions as referred to in Article 18 paragraph 2 of Law 31/1999 from the original can only be implemented if the replacement money is not paid to be able to be implemented since the investigation stage, Realigning the nature and meaning of the additional penalties inherent in the criminal payment of replacement money to avoid misinterpretation in understanding and dropping the substitute penalties, as well as causing doubts in executing the replacement money, Creepy the financial administration system that applies in the Prosecutor's Office with the Institutional Accounting system developed by the Ministry of Finance to prevent any difference in the calculation of state losses by each agency.

Keywords: Payment of replacement, Money To Criminal Actions, Pancasila



**E01 DEVELOPMENT OF INTERACTIVE MULTIMEDIA BASED ON SCIENCE
PROCESS SKILLS IN FORCE AND ENERGY IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

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ABSTRACT: The research aims to develop interactive multimedia science process skills in force and energy of the fourth grade elementary schools that are valid, practical, and effective against students achievements. Research development is carried out by using the Alessi and Trollip models which have three stages, namely the planning, design, and development stages. The multimedia products produced were validated by material experts with the results of 0.95 in very good categories, experts in learning design with the results of 0.76 in good categories, and media experts with the results of 0.92 in very good categories so that multimedia was declared valid and feasible to use. The results of practicality through the beta test using a questionnaire obtained a mean number of 0.83, which was declared valid with a very high category. Viewed from the side of 6 (six) indicators of science process skills in the questions gained by students, then the n-gain score for observations is 0.90, classification is 0.78, measurement is 0.74, estimate is 0.74, submission of 0.70, and a conclusion of 0.88. The average result of the n-gain score for the six KPS indicators in the item is 0.79 with a high category. The results of the field test showed that student learning achievements increased with an average pre-test of 48.52 while the post-test score was 85.41 with a n-gain score of 0.73 (high category). Based on the results obtained, it could be concluded that interactive multimedia is valid, practical and effective against student learning achievements.

Keywords: Development, interactive multimedia, force, energy, science process skills, learning achievements.



E02

DIFFERENCE OF STUDENTS' LEARNING OUTCOMES BASED ON MOODLE AND GROUP INVESTIGATION LEARNING MODEL VIEWED FROM CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS

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ABSTRACT: The research is aimed to know the difference of students' learning outcomes based on Moodle and Group Investigation learning model viewed from critical thinking skills. This research is a quantitative research using a treatment design by level 2x2. The research data were gathered from the results of observations, tests and questionnaires. Data analysis techniques used two-way ANOVA test and t-test to determine differences in students' learning outcomes based on Moodle after being treated. The results showed that (1) students' learning outcomes based on Moodle using Group Investigation learning model are better than students' learning outcomes using conventional learning model; (2) there is an interaction between learning model and critical thinking skills on students' learning outcomes based on Moodle; (3) students' learning outcomes based on Moodle using Group Investigation learning model with high critical thinking skills are better than using conventional learning model with high critical thinking skills; (4) students' learning outcomes based on Moodle using conventional learning model with low critical thinking skills are better than using Group Investigation learning model with low critical thinking skills. Theoretically, the results of this study can be used as a reference for developing learning models in the teaching of History in high school. Furthermore, it is expected that there will be a study concerning the use of other learning model with other variables which influences students' learning outcomes in History subject.

Keywords: Group Investigation, critical thinking skills, learning outcomes based on Moodle.



**E03 THE VILLAGERS' PREPAREDNESS OF TOUGH VILLAGE DISASTER IN
THE SUKARAJA VILLAGE, DISTRICT RAJABASA, SOUTH LAMPUNG**

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ABSTRACT: This research aims to describe the preparedness of the village community tough disaster in the village of Sukaraja, District of Rajabasa, South Lampung. Measured by 5 parameters, namely knowledge and attitude, policy, emergency response plans, disaster warning system, and mobility of resources, this research uses percentage descriptive method. The population of the research were villagers of Sukaraja consisting of 30 people, both those who had participated in the village tough disaster program and who had never been joined. The data were collected by using observation, interviews, and questionnaires. The research results show that: (1) On the parameter of knowledge and attitudes, about 90% of the people said that they are ready in dealing with disasters; (2) On the parameter off all policies, all of the members within communities have been ready in implementing the policy in handling disaster preparedness; (3) On the parameter of emergency response plans, 56% of the people stated that they are less readiness in handling disaster; (4) On the parameter of disaster management warning system, the people express that they are also less readiness because their disaster early warning facilities was low; (5) On the parameter of mobilization of resources, 53% of th people said that they are less readiness in handling disaster.

Keywords: Tough Village Disaster, Disaster Preparedness



E04

SI GEMBUL : MATHEMATICS EDUTAINMENT BASED ANDROID

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ABSTRACT: The industrial revolution 4.0 requires education to respond quickly to create more innovative learning. Education needs to develop learning media by utilizing technology. This study develops learning media in the form of mathematic edutainments applications. In addition to provide mathematics content, this application also provides cultural content. Teachers can teach by using this application so that students can play while learning. This is a research and development study by the aim of developing an mathematic edutainments product using the Construct 2 Program. The results of this study are expected to introduce an mathematic edutainment application that can be used in mathematics learning.

Keywords : Mathematic edutainment, android, application.

E05

THE DESCRIPTION OF PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS ABILITY OF CREATING TEST ITEMS IN COURSE OF MATHEMATICS LEARNING'S EVALUATION.

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ABSTRACT: This is a qualitative-descriptive research that aims to describe the ability of pre-service teacher of mathematics in creating test. The subjects of this research are the forth semester students of Mathematics Education Department, Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia who have taken course of Evaluation in Mathematics Learning. Furthermore, the subjects were given task to create a test that consists of five essay questions and the scoring rubric of it. After creating test questions, content validity of the test made is tested by lecturer. It consists of the aspects of content, construction, and language. Since the test questions stated valid, the pre-service teachers tested the questions into several students and analyzed the result of that. The analysis results is that 12,5% of pre-service teachers have made reliable tests in high criteria, 12,5% of the have made it in moderate criteria, another 75% created low criteria of reliability questions. The subjects created questions in various levels of difficulty and most of questions are very easy as many as 30%. Lastly, the discrimination power of question is mostly poor. It is about 27,5%. The other 72,5% are whether very good, good, or need revision items.

Keywords: evaluation, pre-service teacher, test items.



**E06 BLENDED LEARNING: UTILIZATION OF GOOGLE CLASSROOM FOR
STATISTICS LEARNING**

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ABSTRACT: The aim of this study is to determine the effect of Blended Learning Model by using Google Classroom to improve students' cognitive understanding in 2nd Economic Statistics Subject of Management Department, Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia. Data analysis technique used in this study is a quantitative method by comparing pretest and posttest mean scores after students carry out the learning process using Blended Learning Model. The results of this study indicate that the posttest mean scores is better than the pretest average with a ratio of 30.22 and 7.66. This is reinforced by the results of Mann-Whitney U Test which shows that the p-value (asyimp. Sig.) = 0.00 < 5%, meaning that there is a significant difference in the mean scores between pretest and posttest. The conclusion of this study shows that the Blended Learning Model using Google Classroom can improve students' cognitive understanding in 2nd Economic Statistics Subject of Management Department, Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia.

Online learning, Blended Learning, Google Classroom, Statistics.



**E07 THE APPLICATION OF MIND MAP CONCEPTS IN THE BLENDED
LEARNING CLASS OF MATHEMATICAL LOGIC MATERIAL**

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to determine the effect of understanding student concepts. mind map strategies are given to mathematical logic classes subject to blended learning. This research is a type of Quasi Experimental research. The population is all students of the Indonesian technocrat university with samples chosen by students from the 2018 mathematics education study program. The technique of collecting data is a test of learning achievement. The data analysis technique used is the t-test analysis. The results of the t-test with a significance level of 5% indicate that there is an effect of applying the mind map concept to the mastery of students' mathematical logic concepts in the blended learning class. The magnitude of the effect is obtained from the calculation of N gain which is 0.7 in high criteria.

**E08 THE EFFECT OF NOISE FROM THE TRAIN SPREAD OF THE PRIMARY
SCHOOL STUDENTS**

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ABSTRACT: A train is one type of transportation that can have a negative impact in the form of air pollution due to noise. Noise is one factor in relation to physiological, psychological, pathological organic disorders and communication. This disorder is very likely to occur in people who live around the railroad tracks. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of noise from railroad crossings on hearing function of elementary school students attending school on the outskirts of the railroad tracks. This study used an observational analytic method with a cross sectional approach. The study population was students of SDN 01 Rajabasa Raya and SDN 02 Kampung Baru. The sample size is 63 respondents, calculated by the Lameshow formula. The sampling technique uses stratified random sampling. Data analysis used univariate, bivariate analysis with chi square formula and multivariate analysis with multiple logistic regression formulas. There were 55.6% of respondents who experienced noise intensity of ≥ 55 dB and 44.4% of others experienced noise intensity < 55 dB. The respondents who experienced hearing loss were 42.9% while 57.1% did not experience hearing loss. Chi Square statistical test results prove the influence of noise intensity ($p = 0,000$), residence ($p = 0,039$), descent ($p = 0,002$), use of earphones (p

= 0,042) against hearing impairment in elementary school students. The variable length of exposure ($p = 0.118$), history of ear infection ($p = 0.070$), construction materials of school buildings ($p = 0.212$) and barrier ($p = 0.071$) did not affect the impaired hearing function of elementary school students. The results of multivariate analysis showed that there was a significant influence between noise from railroad crossing on hearing function of elementary school students ($p = 0,000$) without controlling the variable length of exposure, residence, ancestral history, previous hearing history, use of earphones or headsets, school building construction materials and school environment barriers. Based on this study it can be concluded that noisy train exposure with a noise intensity of ≥ 55 dB received by students of SDN 01 Rajabasa Raya and 02 Kampung Baru who attend school on the outskirts of the railroad creates a hearing loss for students.

Keywords: cross sectional, chi-square, train noise, hearing disorder.

E09 ANALYSIS OF MATHEMATICAL COMMUNICATION SKILLS OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS REVIEWED FROM GENDER AND SCHOOL ORIGIN

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to analyze and describe the mathematical communication skills of junior high school students reviewed from gender and school origin. This study was a qualitative descriptive study, with the subject of the research were the eighth grade students of Pasir Sakti State 2 Junior High School, which subject of study 8 students, namely 4 students from Public Elementary Schools (2 male and 2 female). The data collection technique used was a written test consisting of two questions. The results showed that the mathematical communication skills of junior high school students overall the ability of female subjects were higher than male subjects with a difference of 11.11%. Overall the ability of subjects from public elementary schools were higher than subjects from private elementary schools with a difference of 2.78%. In mathematical communication skills show that for all subjects, the highest ability was Drawing aspect then Written Text aspect, and Mathematical Experience aspect.

Mathematical Communication, Gender, School Origin



**E10 ANALYSIS OF MATHEMATICAL REFLECTIVE THINKING ABILITY OF
HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN COMPLETING TRIGONOMETRY
PROBLEMS**

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to determine students' mathematical reflective thinking skills in trigonometric material. The subjects in this study were students of class XI IPA 1, SMAN 6 Metro, which numbered 31 students. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative. Data were collected using instruments that measured the ability of reflective thinking in trigonometric learning which consisted of three essays containing three indicators of students' mathematical reflective thinking abilities namely Reacting (reflective thinking for action), Comparing (reflective thinking for evaluation) and Contemplating (reflective thinking for critical Inquiry) Data were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively to get a comprehensive picture related to students' mathematical reflective thinking skills. The results showed that students' reflective thinking skills were still low. These results prove that the ability to reflect reflective students still need to be trained further in order to be improved.



E11 HOW TO USE A GOOD SMALL WRITE BOARD IN SUPPORTING THE LEARNING PROCESS

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ABSTRACT: The use of whiteboards in the field of education is one of the important things in creating an effective learning process between instructors and students. As a learning media the blackboard is the main means needed by the teacher to be able to help students in learning and achieve the competence of the learning process. Although various new presentation media have been used widely, but the blackboard still has a main function in supporting the learning process in the classroom. This media has long been known as a supporter of the cheapest and easiest classroom learning process. The blackboard is also the most accurate answer in overcoming the problem of the high application of various modern educational technologies. Given the very frequent use of whiteboard media in the learning process, it is necessary to use utilization innovations on the board so that the learning process is more interesting. In this case the author is compelled to use small whiteboard media in the learning process as other supporting tools to develop and explore the whiteboard potential for the achievement of student competencies and skills.

Keywords: small blackboard, use of a small blackboard, learning process



E12 THE USE OF ICT BASED MULTIMEDIA IN IMPROVING MATHEMATICS INTEREST

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ABSTRACT: The development of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) or Technology Information and Communication (TIK) in the last few decades has been running very fast in line with the development of telecommunications technology, including computer networks. Various supporting technologies and applications also have been developed as an effort to support and facilitate the activities of human life and organizations, including teaching and learning activities in the world of education. The presence and progress of ICT in the current era of global communication has provided opportunities and expansion of interactions between teachers and students, between students, between students and learning resources can occur anytime and anywhere without being limited by space and time. In addition, with ICT the process of delivering and presenting learning materials and ideas can be more interesting and fun. On the other hand, the presence of ICT as a new technology challenges teachers to be able to master it so that they can choose and utilize ICT effectively and efficiently in teaching and learning process that they manage. Multimedia is one of the innovations that can be used in meeting the needs of supplementary teaching materials. The use of multimedia teaching materials can increase new desires and interests, arouse motivation and stimulation of learning activities, and even bring influence - psychological influence on students.

Keywords: ICT, communication, student, learning



D01

**THE CURRENT STATUS OF HEAVY METALS PB, CD, CU
CONCENTRATION IN GREEN MUSSEL CULTIVATED AT PASARAN
ISLAND WATERS, LAMPUNG BAY**

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ABSTRACT: Utilization of Pasaran Island waters as a green mussel cultivation area has been running for 9 years. One of the problems is that around the area there is a lot of rubbish and oil waste from fishing boats. Sampling of green mussels and body water was carried out on June 19, 2019 to determine the concentration of heavy metals Pb, Cd and Cu using AAS (Atomic Absorbtion spectrophotometry). The range of the analysis results of Pb concentration in the green mussel tissues were 4.6012 – 5.9090 Mg/kg and in body water were < 0.001 – 0.0093 Mg/l. The Cd concentration in the green mussel tissues were 0.1676 – 0.3239 Mg/kg and in body water were < 0.001 – 0.001 Mg/l. The Cu concentration in the green mussel tissues were 4.3462 – 7.9731 Mg/kg and in body water were < 0.001 Mg/l. The values of Pb in green mussel has exceeded the safe limit, and this must be a concern regarding the sea food safety

Keywords: Green mussel, Pasaran Island, heavy metals.



D02

**HR MANAGEMENT STRATEGY IN THE GARMENT INDUSTRY:
IMPROVING BUSSINESS BY ENSURING EMPLOYEES WELFARE**

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ABSTRACT: Garment industry was one of the main contributors to Indonesia's GDP. However, their performance has been declined in the last 13 years. This study captures the influence of the human resource management strategy's roles to raise Indonesian garment performance. It is very important to explore that work life balance of the garment workers can lead to job satisfaction and life satisfaction. Once workers have higher work motivation, they will give their best performance to their company which eventually will lead to higher company performance. The aim of this study is trying to assess the impact of the life satisfaction, job satisfaction and asset toward turn over intention of garment workers. This research is quantitative study based on 3691 respondents in Central Java, West Java, DI Yogyakarta, DKI Jakarta and Banten and the data was analyzed by SEM. Our study provides a significant contribution for the improvement of garment industry performance from the perspective of the above variables. Result of this study showed that work life balance will increase life satisfaction and job satisfaction of workers. On the other hand, working condition (health condition and compensation) and asset has significant influence in work life balance. Turnover intention as the last variables could be reduced by the improvement of work life balance. On the other hand, company should be cautious that high working hours (as the dimension of the working conditions) could reduce work life balance of workers.



**D03 FARMERS' DECISIONS SWITCH OF COCONUT PLANT TO LADA IN
EAST LAMPUNG DISTRICT**

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to determine the decision of farmers to switch farming from cocoa plants to pepper plants in East Lampung Regency. The location of this study was conducted in Sukadana District and Margatiga District, East Lampung Regency. Respondents in this study were pepper farmers and cocoa farmers in Sukadana District and Margatiga District, East Lampung Regency, as many as 67 farmers who were selected by simple random sampling. To answer the research objectives, it is logit analysis. The results of the research obtained are factors that influence farmers' decision to switch farming from cocoa to pepper crops they are farmer's age, family dependence, farming experience, and income.

**D04 EXPORT COMPETITIVENESS OF INDONESIA'S PALM OIL
COMMODITIES**

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to analyze the competitiveness of Indonesian palm oil commodities compared to Malaysia, Thai, and Colombian. The Indonesian palm oil commodities studied consist of crude palm oil or CPO and processed palm oil or OPO (Other Palm Oil). The time series data used in this study was data from 1991 to 2016. The study was analyzed using the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) method, the Trade Specialization Index (ISP), and market share. The RCA and ISP methods are used to measure the comparative advantage and competitive advantage of Indonesian, Malaysian, Thai and Colombian palm oil commodities. The results of this study indicate that the level of competitiveness of Indonesian CPO was the highest among countries in Malaysia, Colombia and Thailand. Indonesia's CPO export share in the international market was 52% also the highest among Malaysia, Colombia and Thailand. The competitiveness of processed palm oil (OPO) in Indonesia was the second highest after Malaysia. The share of Indonesia's OPO exports in the international market in 1991-2012 was 20% the second highest position after Malaysia. However, in 2013-2016 the share of Indonesia's OPO commodity exports was 53% able to exceed the share of Malaysian OPO exports.

Keywords: Export, market share, palm oil, RCA, ISP



D05

**STUDY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MINISTRY OF TRADE
REGULATION NO. 47 OF 2017 CONCERNING THE HIGHEST RETAIL
PRICE OF BEEF IN BANDARLAMPUNG**

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ABSTRACT: The aims of this study are to evaluated the implementation of the Ministry of Trade regulation No. 47 2017 concerning the highest retail price of 10 commodity in Indonesia and to identity the supporting and inhibiting factors of the regulation. This study specifically observed the implementation of the regulation in Bandar Lampung city and its surroundings. This study involved 2 cattle ranchers, 2 slaughterhouses, 12 traders, and 6 beef consumers in Bandar Lampung. The data was collected in March 2019. The study used qualitative analysis to answer the first purpose and Ripley and Franklin's analysis for the second purpose. The study shows that implementation of said regulation has been unsuccessful because there were no supporting factors, lack of information, lack of compliance, lack of public curiosity, and lack of publication from the Ministry of Trade.

Keywords: beef, implementation, regulation, trade

**D06 FOREST HEALTH MONITORING IN THREE FUNCTIONS OF FOREST IN
LAMPUNG PROVINCE**

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ABSTRACT: Forest health monitoring (FHM) is intended to determine the current state of forest health, changes, and trends that may occur. Periodically forest health monitoring can support the achievement of sustainable forest management. Until now, awareness of the importance of forest health monitoring in achieving sustainable forest management in three functions of forests (protected forests, conservation forests, and production forests) in Lampung Province has not received serious attention. This study aimed to obtain the category of status values of forest health conditions in three forest functions in Lampung Province. This research was carried out on cluster-plot FHM in the KPHL Kota Agung Timur, Tanggamus District; Tahura Wan Abdul Rahman, Pesawaran District; and Community Forest, East Lampung District. The stages of this study consisted of making cluster-plot FHM on three forest functions, forest health monitoring in three forest functions,

processing data, and assessing forest health in cluster-plot FHM of three forest functions. The results showed that the status value of forest health conditions in each of the cluster-plot FHM was 8.79 and 5.36 (protected forest); 5.51 and 11.49 (conservation forest); and 4.61 and 10.25 (production forest). Thus, the category of status value of forest health conditions in the three functions of forests in Lampung Province is good (protected forest); moderate and good (conservation forest); and poor and good (production forest).

Keywords: Forests health monitoring, protected forests, conservation forests, production forests, Lampung Province.

D07 DOMINANT FACTORS ON FOOD COPING MECHANISM OF POOR HOUSEHOLD AT PRINGSEWU REGENCY

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ABSTRACT: Food coping is an effort made by households to fulfill food needs when there is limited food access due to a certain condition or reason. Poor households do not have sufficient purchasing power to guarantee household food security. A defense mechanism will be formed to overcome the food problems faced by poor households. This study addresses to identify the dominant factors that influence the food coping mechanism of poor households. There are 92 poor households of targeted household of prosperous rice (RASTRA) beneficiaries in Pringsewu Regency. The sample was selected by simple random sampling. The research uses survey method. There were four villages as research location, namely Fajar Baru and Kemilin of North Pagelaran District and Wargomulyo and Tanjung Russia of Pardasuka District. The research purposes was analyzed by factor analysis. Result showed that based on 17 factors analyzed, formed 6 groups of factors. These factors were social conditions, coping activities, economic conditions, assets, head of household's job, and housewives' job. The dominant factor affecting the food coping mechanism in poor households was social conditions. Factors of social conditions include the age of the head of the household, education of the head of the household, education of housewives, knowledge of nutrition of housewives, and the number of practitioners in the food coping mechanism involved on a scale of 1.

Keywords: food coping, dominant factor, poor household



D08

**ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY FOREST FARMER'S INTEREST ON
IMPLEMENTATION OF AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE IN PRINGSEWU
DISTRICT, LAMPUNG PROVINCE.**

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ABSTRACT: Forest management is referring to the paradigm of community-based forest management. The benefit of community forests is expected to be not only an ecological support but also be able to support their daily needs. The government was start an encouragement to plant fast growing trees such as sengon because of the wood's demand never drops from time to time. Sengon trees are vulnerable to caterpillar pest attacks, therefore farmers have to lose money and need business protection. From the agricultural sector, the Indonesian Government has issued an agricultural insurance policy to protect rice farmers and livestock from crop failure. The purpose of this study was to analyze community forest farmer's interest on implementation of agricultural insurance in their forests. The analytical method is quantitative description, to determine the farmers level of interested on agricultural insurance implementation using the Likert scale determination technique. Then analyzed using ordinal regression test to determine the factors that influence it. Based on the results of the study showed that the interest of community forest farmers in implementing agricultural insurance in Sukoharjo 1 Village, Pringsewu District amounted to 58% included in the category of doubt. Factors that influence the level of farmer interest are age, income, farming experience, education, management constraints, farmer group activities, extension activities, and information access.

Keywords: community forest, agricultural insurance, sengon.



D09

**STUDY OF FEASIBILITY OF FISHERIES LEMPASING BEACH
OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAMPUNG BEACH
(ECO FISHING PORT)**

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ABSTRACT: The concept of eco fishing port is a fishery port management concept that not only pays attention to economic and social aspects, but also ecological aspects in its management. The purpose of this study is to assess the feasibility of Pantai Lempasing Fisheries Port as an eco fishing port. Data collection is done by interviews, observations, and documentation studies. The data obtained were analyzed based on the criteria and indicators of eco fishing port management and then described descriptively. The results showed that Pantai Lempasing Fishery Port did not meet the requirements as an eco fishing port. This can be seen from the indicators as follows: (1) do not have environmental management documents and implement them in the management of fishery ports, do not have Amdal / UKL-UPL documents), (2) Do not have integrated waste treatment facilities, (3) Not enough components of public service infrastructure facilities (garbage / drainage facilities) / kiosk / canteen / shop / restaurant governance, (4) Not yet fully paying attention to the environment in the management of fishing ports (ecological, social, economic, and economic growth of ports), and (5) Not yet fully paying attention to sanitation and hygiene of the place of marketing of fish (the construction site and spatial layout of the place where the fish is marketing are in accordance with the Sanitation Procedure Operational Standards. It should be in the Management of Fisheries Ports to pay attention to Environmental Quality and Management and Control.

Keywords: *Eco Fishing Port, Feasibility, Fisheries Port of Lempasing Beach, Place of Fish Marketing.*



D10

COMPANY'S COMPLIANCE IN SOUTH LAMPUNG DISTRICT ON ENVIRONMENTAL PERMISSIONS

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ABSTRACT: Ownership of environmental documents on businesses/ activities in South Lampung Regency does not guarantee the occurrence of pollution and environmental damage in the region. It is still often found by companies that do not comply with the management and monitoring of the environment listed in the environmental permit so that it adversely affects the quality of the environment around the site. The company's compliance with environmental permits is influenced by many factors, including supervision factors, company profile and application of policies (disposition, communication) from environmental permits. The purpose of the research in this thesis is to determine the level of compliance and assess the influence of supervision, company profile, and policy implementation on the compliance of companies in South Lampung Regency. This study uses a sample research method with a number of respondents as many as 30 companies and uses quantitative and qualitative analysis. The results of the analysis show that the level of compliance of companies in South Lampung is 0,7. The supervision factor has a significant effect on company compliance by 45%; company profile factor has a significant effect on company compliance with contribution contribution of 95,1%; the factor of policy implementation has a significant effect on the compliance of companies with a contribution of influence of 46,8%; supervisory factors and company profile factors together have a significant effect on company compliance with a contribution of 96,4%; factors of supervision and implementation of policies jointly have a significant effect on company compliance with a contribution of 47,2%; company profile and implementation of policies jointly have a significant effect on company compliance with a contribution of 96,4%; supervision, company profile and implementation of policies jointly have a significant effect on company compliance with a joint contribution of 96,4%. The conclusion of this study states that supervision, company profile and policy implementation have a significant effect on company compliance with environmental permits

Keywords: Supervision, company profile, policy implementation, compliance, environmental permit



**D11 PREDICTION MODEL OF STUNTING TODDLER'S EVENTS BASED ON
SOCIAL DETERMINANTS AND RISK FACTORS IN TELUK BETUNG
SELATAN DISTRICT, BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY**

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ABSTRACT: Social determinants, health determinants, environmental and food determinants are some of the factors that influence the occurrence of stunting toddlers, which are direct causes, indirect causes and underlying causes. This study aims to analyze the influence of social determinants and risk factors on the incidence of stunting of children aged 12-59 months in the Teluk Betung Selatan sub-district, Bandar Lampung City. This study was conducted with an observational analytic study with case control design method, conducted in April - May 2019, with a sample of 50 respondents as a case and 50 respondents as controls. Respondents were mothers of children aged 12-59 months who had been measured for height in November - December 2018 and residing in the Teluk Betung Selatan District. The independent variables in the study are social determinants, environmental determinants, health determinants, and household food security measured by several indicators. The dependent variable is stunting toddlers. Data was collected through questionnaire interviews and observations. The data analysis technique uses the Structural Equation Model (SEM) with the partial least square (PLS) method. The results of the study state that social determinants through determinants of household food security significantly influence the incidence of stunting toddlers with R^2 31.4% while the other 67.6% are influenced by variables not examined. The strongest indicator that explains each latent variable is the level of income (social determinant), distance to health service facilities (health determinants), access to clean water (environmental determinant) and access to food insecurity (family food security). The conclusion of the research results is that the prevention of the incidence of stunting toddlers must be strengthened by increasing income and education of parents to reduce access to family food insecurity. The program can be carried out effectively and efficiently with cooperation from various parties from the public, the private sector and the government.

Key note : Prediction model, social determinants, stunting



**D12 CHARACTERISTICS OF LAUNDRY AND DETERGENT LEVEL (MBAS)
EFFLUEN LAUNDRY LIQUID WASTE IN IRINGMULYO REGION**

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ABSTRACT: Laundry washing services have a positive economic impact with the opening of jobs for the community and providing convenience for users of their services; but on the other hand also has a negative impact on the decline in environmental quality. This study aims to determine the laundry business characteristics and the level of MBAS of laundry effluent at Iringmulyo Urban Village. Data retrieval is done by means of interviews, questionnaires, and sampling of wastewater. The data obtained in the form of laundry business characteristics were analyzed descriptively, while the effluent of liquid waste was measured by its MBAS level. The results of the study show that all laundry businesses do not have a business permit and IPAL, because there are no regional regulations that govern the business. Examination of laundry liquid waste samples at the effluent has MBAS levels ranging from 0.1 to 3 mg / L. These levels still meet the quality standards according to PermenLH No. 5 of 2014. Pollution of wastewater originating from laundry can be minimized by making wastewater treatment plant and making laws and regulations governing the operationalization of these businesses.

Keywords: detergent, effluent, laundry, liquid waste, MBAS.



D13 THE PERSPECTIVE OF POLICY MAKERS ABOUT OPEN DEFECATION IN URBAN PEOPLE: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT: This study seeks to unravel the problem of open defecation in urban people through a political perspective. The Indonesian Health Ministry has a policy to reduce open defecation through the Community Based Total Sanitation (CBTS) program started in 2008. Public work service also has a program that is used in urban communities about sanitation, known as SANIMAS. However, the problem of open defecation still exists in the city of Lampung city. Therefore this study used a qualitative approach to dig deeper into policymakers in the Palapa sub-district area. In this study, found that the main problem that the city community is still doing open defecation is ownership of land that is still leased. Landowners do not allow communities to dig up the land and build septic tanks. The CBTS program and the SANIMAS program in this sub-district have also not yet been carried out. It is very ironic, that today in urban areas there are still many urban people who defecate in flying plastic. This study suggests that the local government must be firm to create and enforce a policy prohibiting landowners who do not provide sanitation facilities.

Keywords: Perspective, Policy Maker, Open Defecation, Urban People.

D14 THE EFFECT OF HALAL BRANDING DIMENSION TO PURCHASE INTENTION ON ORIFLAME LIPSTICK

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ABSTRACT: The purpose of this paper is to elaborate the effect among halal branding dimension which include halal brand image, halal brand trust, halal brand loyalty, and halal brand satisfaction on consumer purchase intention of Oriflame lipstick. A multiple regression analysis is tested with the help of SPSS version 25, and the sampling technique is non probability sampling. The research used the online questionnaire to collect data from 200 respondents in Bandar Lampung who meet the criteria. The findings shows that halal brand image and halal brand trust does not have significant and positive effect to purchase intention on Oriflame lipstick.



Meanwhile, halal brand loyalty and halal brand satisfaction has a significant and positive effect to purchase intention on Oriflame lipstick. The sample in this research is limited to only mosleem female consumer in Bandar Lampung. Findings related to the effects of halal brand image, halal brand trust, halal brand satisfaction, and halal brand loyalty towards the purchase intentions may not be equally valid for female mosleem consumers in other region or countries and for other types of cosmetics or non cosmetics products. Although previous research has explored the relevant issues about halal brand image, halal brand trust, halal brand satisfaction, and halal brand loyalty, this study is the first to investigate the traditional construct of branding to an unexplored field of halal products in terms of cosmetics context in Indonesia.

Keywords: Mosleem, halal brand image, halal brand trust, halal brand loyalty, halal brand satisfaction

D15 UTILIZATION INFORMATION AND PEPPER PRODUCTION IN EAST LAMPUNG

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ABSTRACT : The availability of information about farming is needed by farmers. The purpose of this study was to analyze the the correlation between information utilization and pepper production. This research was conducted in Sukadana Baru Village, Marga Tiga District, East Lampung regency. This location was chosen purposively with the consideration that Sukadana Baru Village with the largest amount of pepper production in East Lampung. The number of samples in this study were 43 pepper farmers randomly determined. This study used a survey method, and data were analyzed using descriptive analysis and rank Spearman test. The results showed that there was a significant relationship correlation between the types of information and media information used by farmers and pepper production, while the source of information is not correlated with pepper production.

Keywords: information, pepper, production.



D16 THE IMPACT OF INTENSIFICATION PROGRAM ON THE INCREASING OF THE CORN PRODUKTIVITY IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT: The objective of this study is to know the impact of the intensification programs on the productivity of corn in Indonesia. The data used in this study are the FAO's data. They were analyzed by using the econometric model. It is the multiple regression model with the land productivity is the dependent variable and six dummy variables as the independent variables for differentiating seven periods of the intensification programs. The data are time series, i.e. from 1961 to 2017. The result revealed that the intensification programs had been statistically significant in increasing the corn productivity. At the beginning of the green revolution (1961-1967), the average of its productivity was 0.97 ton/ha and in the period 2015-2017 (Upsus), the average of its productivity was 0.32 ton/ha. In this period, the average increase in productivity was 0.32 ton/ha/year which was the highest compared with the periods of the other intensification programs.

Keywords: Corn productivity, intensification, increment.

D17 IMPLICATIONS OF USE OF FOREIGN WORKERS TO NATIONAL INTERESTS

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ABSTRACT: Before the *Asean Economic Community (AEC)* stipulates the provisions relating to the field of employment in the Southeast Asian region in terms of the freedom of the employment market, Indonesia's employment law has also made restrictions on labor skills As stated in the AEC agreement. In addition to the main purpose is to transfer knowledge to local workers, this restriction is also due to the high need for work for local workers. Some of these years the issue of foreign workers especially those from China is a concern for many parties. Because of the numerous numbers and coloring of the work market in various sectors in Indonesia. The Government considers that Indonesia is still in need of foreign investment in national development. Ultimately, the interest of investment is to ignore the provisions of the existing employment law. Various issues arose along with the foreign investment policy of a package with its workers. The latest is the birth of presidential Regulation number 20 the year 2018 on the use of foreign workers,

which provides a lot of convenience to the foreign workers' licensing that will work in Indonesia. This, of course, has the potential to raise social problems considering the gaps in the unemployment rate is still high in Indonesia. State from the beginning concerned with the intervention of the working relationship, because it aims to be the balance, justice and collateral rights of workers, where the worker referred by the law is an Indonesian citizen. It can also be interpreted as the birth of Law 13, 2003 is the Act of the mandate of the constitution 1945 article 27 (1) stating that each citizen is entitled to a livelihood and a decent occupation. That is why the country comes in a working relationship that is actually in the private sphere. That is, the arrangement of the use of foreign workers in the law is clearly favoring the interests of many people.

Keywords: Foreign Workers, National Interests.

D18 POWDER QUALITY TEST OF *Nannochloropsis* sp. ISOLATED FROM LAMPUNG MANGROVE CENTER BASED ON FAT CONTENT WITH DRYING TREATMENT IN DIFFERENT TEMPERATURE

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ABSTRACT: In the hatchery (hatchery) of fish, shrimp and other commodities the availability of natural food (phytoplankton or zooplankton) both in quantity and sustainability is often a problem. The availability of natural food is very important because natural food is very high in nutritional value and the preference of fish or shrimp larvae for natural food is very high. Making *Nannochloropsis* sp powder isolated from Lampung Mangrove Center (LMC) is the answer to the problem of the availability of natural food. Making powder starts from making pasta in the culture of *Nannochloropsis* sp, on a semi-mass scale given a combination of agricultural fertilizer (Urea 40 ppm, 20 ppm ZA and TSP 5 ppm), and 175 ppm NaOH solution was given to the *Nannochloropsis* sp culture at the peak of growth to make a paste. his study aims to determine the fat content of the powder *Nannochloropsis* sp isolated from LMC based on differences in drying temperature. The aims of this study was to determine the fat content of the powder *Nannochloropsis* sp isolated from LMC based on differences in drying temperature. The study used a completely randomized design drying temperature (-50°C, 20°C, 30°C, 50°C and 70 °C) as a treatment with 4 replications. The resulting data were analyzed using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), if there were significantly different results then proceed with the Least Significant Difference test (LSD) with a level of $\alpha = 0.05$. The results showed the highest fat content at 50oC drying temperature treatment was 2.89 ± 1.06 , but the results were not significantly different from the results of other drying treatments ($p > 0.05$). Overall treatment showed that the fat content produced was not significantly

different from one another ($p > 0.05$).

Keywords: Powder Nannochloropsis sp, Fat content, Lampung mangrove center and drying temperature.

D19

THE EFFECT OF FINANCIAL CAPITAL AID TO INCREASE ONION FARMER'S INCOME

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ABSTRACT: The one of the characteristic of farmers in Indonesia is that they have limitations in farming capital. Capital limitations in farming will affect the purchase of production facilities for farming activities carried out which will further affect the level of production produced. On the other hand, the level of production obtained by the farmer will then determine the income earned by the farmer and determine the level of welfare of his family. Therefore, farm finance is needed to increase the production, income, and welfare of these farmers. Research purposes is 1) to find out the benefits of capital loan assistance to farmers' income, 2) to know the supporting and inhibiting factors in the management of capital loan assistance in business activities carried out by farmers. The research location will be chosen purposively, namely in Ender Village, Pangenan District, Cirebon Regency. The consideration of selecting the research location is based on location-specific considerations (farmers and fishermen areas). To find out the significance of farm income differences between cooperative members before and after getting capital loan assistance will be analyzed using the T-Test different test formula. Conclusions the research are namely 1) capital loans from cooperatives have a role in increasing the farm income by 0.90% - 9.57%, 2) the income of respondents before receiving a capital loan is very different from the income of respondents after receiving a capital loan (a significance value of 0,000), 3) the average role of capital loans from cooperatives in increasing the income of respondents is still relatively small, which is 1.2% of respondents who have an area of arable land between 0.2 - 0.9 hectares; 1.8% of respondents who have an area of arable land between 1.0 - 1.9 hectares, and 1.5% of respondents who have an area of arable land between 2 - 5.4 hectares.

Keywords: financial capital aid, onion farmer's income.



D20 KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF LOCAL COMMUNITY TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND FOREST DEGRADATION: A CASE STUDY IN BAYAS JAYA VILLAGE, PESAWARAN DISTRICT, LAMPUNG PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT: The objective of the study is to analyze of knowledge and attitude of community in Bayas in climate change, biodiversity, and land degradation in forest area. The research conducted in Sub-DAS Way Khilau is overlapped with Bayas Jaya village with has population of 986 families, or 3897 people which consists of 1942 male and 1955 female. With its area of 525 ha, Bayas Jaya population density is then 650 population/km² which is considered high density. The data collected from April to July 2018. Thus research was use qualitative approach. The total of sample are 113 respondents. The result show that the community understands well the types of flora and fauna that are forbidden to be felled and captured, as well as the benefits of intercropping plantations that maintain erosion and flooding. Communities agree if climate change is related to floods and landslides. Nevertheless, people still do not understand well enough about climate change. In terms of biodiversity, 87, 61 percent or 99 respondents) disagree with the hunting of wildlife and illegal logging, they understand that the activities of hunting wildlife and illegal logging are prohibited. And 96 respondents or 84.95 percent agreed with the protection of animals and forests. Nevertheless, 73 respondents (64.60 percent) agree with plantation activities in the forest, although plantations within forests have destroyed forests, community dependence on forests is the reason people agree with plantations in the forest. For the land degradation aspect, most respondents did not use fertilizers and pesticides in agricultural and plantation activities (103 respondents or 91.15 percent do not know). Later, most communities agreed with a mixed agroforestry system and disagreed with monoculture farming/plantation systems.

Keywords: climate change, biodiversity, degradation, Bayas Jaya



D21

**ANALYSIS OF COST OF GOODS SOLD AND OPTIMIZATION OF
TAPIOCA PRODUCTION (CASE STUDY AT PT UNGGUL MEKAR
PERKASA, CENTRAL LAMPUNG REGENCY)**

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ABSTRACT: The issue of tapioca imports occurred in 2017 is being a threat to business continuity of tapioca agroindustry in Lampung. This happened because the local tapioca agroindustry companies are not able to compete with similar companies abroad, so the tapioca production process becomes not optimal and it makes its profit not optimal as well. This study aims to determine the cost of tapioca production and to know the optimal tapioca production process to be able to produce maximum profits. The study was conducted in January-May 2019. The study used a case study method at PT Unggul Mekar Sari in Central Lampung Regency. Cost analysis uses variable costing and full costing analysis, while optimization analysis uses linear programming. The results of the study show that the current tapioca HPP (based on actual condition) is Rp. 6,000 to Rp. 7,000 / kg cost more than the cost of imported tapioca in 2017- which is Rp. 5,000 / kg of tapioca. On the other hand, in optimal conditions, the profit that can be obtained by the factory can reach Rp. 3,000 to Rp. 4,000 / kg of tapioca. The management of raw material stock and the production technology is still being an obstacle in the production of tapioca at the factory. The optimal tapioca production process could increase the production results and profits of tapioca agroindustry.

Keyword: Cost of Goods Sold, Optimization, Tapioca, PT Unggul Mekar Perkasa



22 **SANITARIAN WORKERS' COMPLIANCE ON THE MEDICAL WASTE TREATMENT PROCEDURE: STUDY IN HEALTH CENTERS OF METRO MUNICIPALITY AND CENTRAL LAMPUNG REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT: The sanitation worker's compliance on fulfilling the guideline on medical waste treatment until nowadays have not yet been elucidated especially for whom employed in the district health care centres. This issue was come to be extremely important in relation to their duties include to manage the hazardous and toxic waste produce by district health care centre (puskesmas). The aim of this research was to develop a model of sanitation worker compliance on the procedure for medical waste management. Ordinal Logistic Regression was applied as the postulat which respon variable was $[Y]_i$ that scored by 0, 1, or 2 as represents for *non*, *fair*, or *high* compliant respectively to follow the procedure of managing the materials of hazardous and toxic waste. The predictor variables were included of age, gender, and knowledge sanitation workers accompanied with of the performance of the facility, licence holding, and the surveillance. Data were collected by interviewing and observing of 22 puskesmas owned by the Authorities of Metro and Central Lampung Municipalities. The result suggested that: (1) The Model was reliable for predicting the compliance of the sanitation worker's compliance by the 6 predictor variables, (2) The sanitation workers. compliance (*a*) were not affected by age, gender, or the licence holding, but (*b*) were reduce significantly by merely 0,09 (P-value=0.025), (*c*) by 0,18 (P-value=0.062), by 0.07 (P-value=0.064) with their knowledge achievement, the quality of puskesmas' facilities, and the supervision performace respectively.

Keywords: compliance, sanitation, medical waste, hazardous and toxic material guide line

