



International Conference

**1<sup>st</sup> SHIELD 2016**

University of Lampung



**BOOK PROGRAM**

**Bandar Lampung  
November 2-3, 2016**



Post Graduate Program  
University of Lampung



Institute of Research  
and Community Service

 **BANK BRI**  
Milecard Canggih. Zakiatul Ikhlas



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GEDUNG REKTORAT

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 **BANK BRI**  
Melawan Uang, Bekerja Untuk

**CONTENTS**

	<b>Page</b>
<b>1. WELCOME ADDRESS</b>	ii
Chairman of Organizing Comitee	ii
Rector of University of Lampung	iv
<b>2. ORGANIZING COMMITEE</b>	vi
<b>3. INVITED SPEAKERS</b>	viii
<b>4. CONFERENCE SCHEDULE</b>	ix
<b>5. ORAL LIST</b>	xii
<b>6. ABSTRACT DIRECTORY</b>	1
Oral Session	1

## **1. WELCOME ADDRESS**

### **Report by the Organizing Committee**



### **Dear distinguished guests and participant**

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

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

At this first international conference, 93 research articles were submitted from 4 countries. The authors are academicians, practitioners, policy makers, researchers and professionals. This conference aims to share information and discuss recent developments and innovations arising from research in a wide range

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1<sup>st</sup> International Conference SHIELD  
November 2-3, 2016

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of disciplines. Through this conference, it is expected that the research articles can be documented and communicated throughout the countries.

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

Sincerely yours,

Professor Muhammad Akib

**Remarks by the Director of the  
Graduate Program of University  
of Lampung**



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

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

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

In relation to the issues, practically the University of Lampung through its Postgraduate Program in collaboration with its Institute for Research and Public Services organizes the first International Seminar with such themes as social, humanities, economics, education, law and sustainable development. This international seminar presents several speakers who come from leading universities in the world. These activities are held in Lampung, which is one area that has a nationally important role, because it is

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the gateway of Sumatra Island and is strategically located for the development progress.

As the arena for discussion, communication, and enrichment of the knowledge of participants; this seminar is expected to provide a significant contribution to capturing opportunities from the development of science today. This seminar is intended to function as a forum among the participants from various walks of life for dissemination of research results in the fields of social, humanities, education, economics, law and sustainable development. The participants include practitioners, researchers, academics, students, industrialists and science observers from various organizations such as industries, state-owned enterprises, research institutions, government agencies, and public and private universities.

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

1. Prof. Ryohei Kada from Shijyonawate Gakuen University, Japan
2. Prof. Michael Reed from the University of Kentucky, USA
3. Prof. Dr. M. Reevanny Bustami from Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), Malaysia.
4. Dr. Herlambang P. from Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia.

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

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

Sincerely yours,  
Rector,

Prof. Dr. Hasriadi Mat Akin

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## **2. ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**

### **The composition of the Advisory Board:**

Prof. Dr. Ir. Hasriadi Mat Akin, M.P. (Rektor Unila)

Prof. Dr. Bujang Rahman, M.Si. (Wakil Rektor I Unila)

Prof. Dr. Ir. M. Kamal, M.Sc. (Wakil Rektor II Unila)

Prof. Dr. Sudjarwo, M.S. (Direktur Pascasarjana Unila)

Warsono, Ph.D. (Ketua Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Unila)

### **Steering Group:**

Chairman	:	Prof. Dr. Muhammad Akib, S.H., M.Hum.
Secretary	:	Rara Diantari, S.Pi., M.Sc.
Treasurer	:	Dr. Ir. Slamet Budi Yuwono, M.S. Berta Putri S.Si., M.Si.

### **Seminar Session**

Coordinator	:	Dr. Melya Riniarti
Member	:	Yuliana Saleh, S.P., M.S.
		Purba Sanjaya, S.P., M.S.
		Tiara. A.R.Hernanda, S.P., M.Si.



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### Section Secretariat and Proceedings

Coordinator	:	Aristoteles, M.Si.
Member	:	Siti Khoiriah, S.H., M.H.
		Acib Saputra, S.Pi.
		Septi Malida, S.Pi.
		Rifaldhi Ardhi Wiyanto
		Eria Ayu Ningtias
		Cinda Marsya D
		Zainnur

### Equipment Committee

Coordinator	:	Sulaemi, S.H.
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### Consumtion Committee

Coordinator	:	Giarti
		Nurmiyati

### Reviewer

Coordinator	:	Dr. Zainal Abidin
Member	:	Rudy, S.H., LL.M., LL.D
		Dr. Yuliansyah
		Dr. Vivit Bertoven
		Dr. Sukirlan
		Dr. Samsul Bakri
		Dr. Hasan Hariri
		Rudi Natamihardja, SH.,D.E.A

### **3. INVITED SPEAKERS**

- A. Professor Ryohei Kada**  
Shijyonawate Gakuen University, Osaka
  
- B. Professor Michael Reed**  
University of Kentucky
  
- C. Prof. Dr. M. Reevanny Bustami**  
University Sains Malaysia (USM),
  
- D. Dr. Herlambang P. Wiratraman, S.H., M.A.**  
University of Airlangga, Indonesia

**4. CONFERENCE SCHEDULE**  
**SHIELD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 2016**  
**UNIVERSITY OF LAMPUNG / 2-3 NOVEMBER 2016**

<b>Day/Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Performer</b>	<b>PIC</b>
Wednesday/ 2 November 2016	18.30 – 19.30	Registration + Dinner		Rara + Tiara
	19.30 – 20.00	Opening Ceremony SHIELD CONFERENCE : a. Opening b. Siger Penguten Dance c. Pray d. Chairman Report  e. Speech by Rector Unila f. Closing (MC)	MC : Tangzilal  Dr. Muhammad Akib, S.H., M.Hum Rector University of Lampung MC : Tangzilal	Melya, Purba, Yuliana
	20.00 – 22.00	Keynote Speaker Session I	Moderator : Dr. Rudi, S.H., LL.M. (Prof. Dr. M. Reeveanny	Melya, Purba, Yuliana

1<sup>st</sup> International Conference SHIELD  
November 2-3, 2016

Thursday/ 3 November 2016			Bustami from University Sains Malaysia (USM), Malaysia + Dr. Herlambang P. Wiratman, S.H., M.H. from Airlangga University, Indonesia)	Rara + Tiara
	07.30 – 08.30	Registration		Melya, Purba, Yuliana
	08.30 – 10.00	Keynote Speaker Session II	Moderator : Warsono., Ph.D. (Prof. Ryohei Kada dari Shijiyonawate Gakuen University, Jepang + Prof. Michael Reed dari University of Kentucky, USA)	
	10.00 – 10.15 10.15 – 12.00	Coffee Break Parallel Session I		PIC Topic : Rudi, Yuliansyah, Vivit,

1<sup>st</sup> International Conference SHIELD  
November 2-3, 2016

			Sukirlan, Zaimal Abidin
12.00 – 13.00	Lunch		
13.00 – 15.00	Parallel Session II		PIC Topic : Rudi, Yuliansyah, Vivit, Sukirlan, Zaimal Abidin
15.00 – 15.30	Rest and Prayer		
15.30 – 17.00	Parallel Session III dan Closing SHIELD CONFERENCE		PIC Topic : Rudi, Yuliansyah, Vivit, Sukirlan, Zaimal Abidin

**Grand Ball Room I (Law)  
Room PIC : Rudy, S.H., LL.M., LL.D.**

Date	Time	Topic	Moderator	ID Submission	Title	Author
Kamis	10.15-12.00	1	Yunita Maya Putri	3	Protection Of Heritage Buildings In The Semarang City As National Cultural Heritage Through Reviews Various Instruments Constitution	Aristo Evandy A.Barlian
				26	Marine Insurance Regulation In Indonesia	Eka Intan Putri , Tita Hiddella
				27	Legal Protection Of The Village Of Natural Resources Forests	Agus Surono
				32	Disparities On The Condemnation	Ade Kurniawan Muharram, Rini Fatmah
				36	Death Penalty On Indonesia Criminal Law	Eddy Rifai , Tisnanta, Tomy Pasca Rifai
				37	Islamic Obligation (Sukuk), Budgeting Alternative For National Development	Nuning Rodliyah, Ade Oktariatas KY
				38	Money Laundering Aspects Of Tax Amnesty	Adil Lugianto
				39	Cost And Benefit In The Enforcement Of Criminal Law	Ahmad Irzal Fardiansyah, Mukty Ky Jangkung
				40	Law Rectification On Parliament's Oversight Function: Toward A Better Indonesian Presidential System	Zulkamain Ridlwan
				41	Nation Convention Against Corruption (Uncac) And Its Implementation In Indonesia	Yunita Maya Putri
				42	Labour Wages Stevedoring: Abandonment Of Labour Protection	Satria Prayoga, Arief Triwibowo
				43	The Implementation Of The Principle Of Public Information Freedom On Criminal Cases In The Court	Maroni and Nenny Dwi Ariani
				44	The Ownership Of Genetic Resources Traditionally Utilised For Health	Efridani Labis
				45	From The Perspective Of Polluter Pays Principle Related To The Carbon Trading According To International Law	Widya Krulinasari
				46	Standard Contract Which Contain The Exoneration Clause In Connection With Empowering SME,	Firmandes Sisko
				47	Registration Of Underground Space Rights	FX Sumarja
				48	Marine Environmental Pollution Impacts On Humans And Other Living Creatures	Eka Intan Putri and Tita Hiddella
				49	Legal Aspect In Breastfeeding Exclusively According To Government Regulation No. 33 In 2012 About Exclusive Breast Milk	Hirina Hasyim, Yulfrina Andriani, Abdul Rohmat

15.30-17.00	1	Satria Prayoga	50 Optimization Of Criminal Law Enforcement Model Against The Crime Robbery 54 Regulation Of Election System And It's Influence On The Fading Of The Ideology Pancasila 55 Legislative Function Based On Democratic Economy 56 The Role Of The Government Of Bandar Lampung City In The Management And Development Of Wastewater System On Micro, Small And Medium Enterprises (SMEs) 57 The Revolution Of National Education System In The Republic Of Indonesia 58 The Shield Of Transformation Of Constitutional Sovereignty: The Judgment Of Constitutional Court 59 Postponement Case Of Imported Garlic Through Affiliate Relations : Trade Conspiracy	Heni Siswanto Agus Riwanto James Reinaldo Rumpia Muhammad Akib, Fadhoni H.S. Tishania, Gibran Utia Meylina, Rudy Rilda Murniati, Anggun Ariena Rahman
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**Grand Ball Room II (Law)**

**Room PIC : Rudy, S.H., LL.M., LL.D.**

Date	Time	Topic	Moderator	ID Submission	Title	Author
Kamis	10.15-12.00	1	Rehulina Tarigan	60	Dynamics Construction Of Central And Local Government Relations In Indonesia Local Government Law (Analysis Of The Local Authority And Participation)	Dewi Nurhalimah
				61	Law As An Instrument To Protect Indonesian Domestic Agriculture Commodities Againsts The Imported One To Create Economic Welfare And Social Justice	M Farid Al-Rianto
				62	Village Of Financial Management	Siti Khoiriah
				63	Challenge In Indonesian Insurance Law In Globalization Era	Sri Zanaryyah, Ino Susanti
				64	Tax Amnesty And Fairness In Taxation Based On The Tax Amnesty Act No.11 Of 2016	Yuswanto, Marlita Eka Putri
				65	The Regulation Of Cabotage Principle In The United Nations Convention On The Law Of The Sea 1982 (Unclos 1982) And The Implementation In Indonesia	Desy Churrul Aini
				66	Establishing The Positive Protection To Protect Genetic Resources Related To Traditional Knowledge In Indonesia	Rohaini
				67	Reconstruction Of Energy Management Law Based On Indonesia's Legal System	Sulaiman, Ade Arif Firmansyah

13.00 – 15.00	1	Sulaiman	68	Due Diligent, Talks To Corporate Responsibility On Human Right	Rehulina Tarigan		
			69	Mountain Mining Without Permission (Illegal)	Jono Parulian Sitorus, Renda Pratama		
			70	The Conduct Of Management Cooperation Agreement Of Retirement Fund Between Pt Taspen And Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional	Jefri Kurniawan Tobing		
			71	Criminal Liability On Corporations That Make Environmental Crime	Fina Agatha, Muhammad Rony		
			72	Management Waste Of Palm Oil Industry	Akhhmad Adi Sugianto, Raith Dwi Marini		
			73	Criminal Responsibility For Teenager Who Commits Sexual Assault To Child (the district's court verdict number: 1056/PID/A/2012/PN.TK)	Chairinta Bunga Ayu, Vega Sarlita, Yasir Achmad		
			81	The Legal Status Of Proceeding Land Right That Is Obtained By Auction Based On Country's Precedence Right	Kurnia Martini Dwi Putri		
			87	The Judicial Implication Of Permanent Court Of Arbitration Between Philippines Vs. China Throughout South China Sea Countries	Naek Siregar		
			88	The Urgency Of Sanctions For Violators Of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) For Improving Of The Welfare Of Society	Pujiyono, Jamal Wiwoho		
			101	Analysis On The Environment Impact In Environmental Law Enforcement	arif maulana, Gilang Kusumamingrum		
15.30-17.00	1	Kurnia Martini D.P.	105	Forum Non-Convenience: Can International Organization Be Sued In Indonesian Court Of Law?	Gunaawan Widjaja		
			115	Digital Sharing Cases And Japanese Copyright Enforcement	Bayu Sujadniko, Nobuthide Otomo, and Ahmad Sopvan		
			116	Policy Sector Corruption In Procurement	Rinaldy Amrullah		
			124	Juridical Review Of International And Transnational Crime Based On International Law	Desia Rakhma Banjarani, Desy Churul Aini		
			125	The Deconstruction Of The Law On The Vote Gap Limitation Of The Parliamentary Threshold In The Petition For Cancellation In The Determination Of Vote Counts In Constitutional Court	Dedi Putra, I Keut Dharma Yoga		
			128	IUU Fishing In Indonesia, Are A sean Member States Responsible For?	Ena Septaria		



**Metro (Social and Political Science and economy)**

**Room PIC : Dr. Bartoven Vivit N., S.Sos., M.Si. And Yuliansyah, S.E., M.S.A., Ph.D., Akt, CA**

Date	Time	Topic	Moderator	ID Submission	Title	Author
Kamis	10.15-12.00	2	Feni Rosalia	2	The Urgency of Local Act Draft on Corporate Social Responsibility (Csr) in Way Kanan	Charlyna S Purba
				11	Reflecting the Role of Individual in Globalized World: A Study Case on Julian Assange and Wikileaks	Andi Windah
				17	The Urgency Of Sanctions For Violators Of Corporate Social Responsibility (Csr) For Improving Of The Welfare Of Society	Pujiyono Jamal Wiwoho
				76	The Development Strategy Of Potential Marine Tourism In Lampung Selatan For Facing Global Tourism Competition	Rahayu Sulistiowati, Endry Fatimanningsih, Devi Yulianti, Dewie Brima, Atika
				77	Politics Campaigns : Challenge And Ideality	Robi Cahyadi Kurniawan
				78	Clientelism In Bandar Lampung Local Election	Robi Cahyadi Kurniawan
				79	A Managerial Competency Modeling: Threshold And Differentiating Competencies At Various Management Levels	Jeni Wulandari
				80	Analysis Of Gender In Access, Participation And Control Of Forest Resources And Watershed Of Kecamatan Kebun Tebu In Kabupaten Ibm For The Coastal Women&#39;S Group In Kecamatan Panjang Kota Bandar Lampung With Problem Of Waste Recycle Product	Ari Darmastuti, Feni Rosalia, Dwi Wahyu Handayani
				91	Voting Behaviour In 2014 Legislative Election In Lampung Timur Regency (Case Study In Desa Gunung Mulyo Sekampung Udik District)	Dwi Wahyu Handayani, Yuni Ratnasari, Teuku Fahmi, Moh. Nizar
				92	The Cooperation Development Of One Stop Integrity Zone Services Between Metro And Lampung Tengah	Himawan Indrajat dan Darmawan Purba
				93	Policy Implementation On Civil Servant Recruitment Based On Computer Assisted Test In Lampung (The Study On The Recruitment Reform Of The Bureaucracy And Local Wisdom: Study On Principles Of Lampung Cultural Values)	Dedy Hermanwan, Dian Kagungan, Yulia Neta
100	Governance And Education Acceleration Framework In Lampung Province	Feni Rosalia, Dian Kagungan, Devi Yulianti				
107	The Motivation Level And It Effect On Agri-Extension Worker's Performance In South Ogan Komering Ulu (OKU) District	Yulianto, Nama Mulyana, Simon S.Hutagalung				
119	The Urgency Of Sanctions For Violators Of Corporate Social Responsibility (Csr) For Improving Of The Welfare Of Society	Simon S. Hutagalung, Nana Mulyana, Izzul Fatchu Tiara A.P. Hernanda, Anna Fatchiya, Ma'mun Sarna				
						Pujiyono, Jamal Wiwoho

15.30-17.00	3	Dedi Dermawan	13	Cooperative Game Theory Application In The Blackbird Broods Food Allocation	Intan Sherlin, F. Thuijsman, and JJM. Derks
			20	Store Atmosphere Dimensions Effect On Consumer Repurchase Intention (Study In Chandra Super Store Tanjung Karang)	Faila Shofa
			31	The Effect Of Financial Leverage, Profitability, And Commissioner Board On Organizational Performance: Mediated By Corporate Social Performance	Wijaya Triwacananingrum
			110	Contribution Of Using Factor On Soybean Production And Income Farmers In Eastern District Of Tanjung Jabung	Ramawaty Siata
			126	Switching Value Of Feasibility Investment On Patin Aquaculture Business In Kota Gajah, Central Lampung	Sutarni, Fitriani, Bina Unteawaty
			130	Children Response to Co Branded Products (Survey on Bandar Lampung McDonald's Happy Meal Buyer)	Dorothy Routy Haratua Pandjaitan

**Way Halim (Education And Sustainable Development)**

**Room PIC: Dr. Muhammad Sukrihan, S.Pd., M.A. and Dr. Ir. Zainal Abidin, M.E.S.**

Date	Time	Topic	Moderator	ID Submission	Title	Author
Kamis	10.15-12.00	4	Een Y. Haenilah	120	Value Chain System Of Anchovy Processing Cluster In Pulau Pasaran, Bandar Lampung	Muhammad zaini, Muhammad Irfan Afandi, Adia Nugraha
				129	Erosion Prediction With Sediment Delivery Ratio Approach Of Sekampung Watershed	Nano Suryono, Slamet Budi Yuwono, Melya Riniarti, Irvan Sukri Banuwa
		5	Een Y. Haenilah	8	Integrated Learning Of Lampungnese Tradition Music	Ryvan Hidayatullah, Gede Eka Putrawan
				10	Preference's Representation of Biology Teachertraining Student On Potential Membrane Concept	Dewi Lengka, Fransisca, Tapilow, Ana Ramawulan.
				22	Utilizing Grammarly In Teaching Writing Recount Text Through Genre Based Approach	Emi Yulianti
				24	A Case Study On Voices And Perceptions Of The Ielts Participants Carried At Pab Fib Ugm 2015-2016'	Dedi Turmudi
				29	The Multiple Techniques Correlated With Students' English Writing Outcome And Their Learning Perception	Eka Pra Setyawati
				30	Constructing Public Holiday Table Of Good Friday Enhancing Understanding And Awareness The Study Of Lunar Calendar System For Better Plan Of Family Gathering	Tiryono Ruby

13.00 – 15.00	5	Dedi Turmudi	74	Students' Mental Model Of Chemical Bonding After Learning With Multiple Representation	Sunyono; Tasviri Ekhar; Lisa Tania; Andrian Saputra
			75	The Effectiveness Of Core Content-Based Integrated Instructional Design In Elementary Schools	Een Y. Hoenilah
			82	Investigating The Effect Of Implicit Learning Strategy Training On Students' English Proficiency Test Achievement	Fitri Agustini, Ag Bambang Setiyadi, Muhammad Sukirlan
			83	Description Of Student Mathematical Critical Thinking Self-Efficacy In Contextual Socratic Learning	Tina Yunarti, Wid'yastuti
			84	Students' Mathematical Representation Self-Efficacy	Wid'yastuti, Tina Yunarti
			94	Influence Of Numbered Heads Together (Nht) Model To Increase Learning Outcomes	Eduktiv Mardetini,
			95	94 Development Of Economic Instructional Materials On Economic Activity Content For Consumers And Producers In Sman 2 Gedongtataan	Erlina Rulaidah,
			104	Lkpd Development To Facilitate Communication Disposition	Selvi Loviana, Tina Yunarti, Haninda Bharata
			106	Lkpd Development In Terms Of Critical Thinking Disposition	Wiwini Eni Maryanti, Tina Yunarti, Sugeng Sutiarso
			113	Students' Model Mental Of Chemical Bonding After Learning With Multiple Representation	Sunyono, Tasviri Ekhar, Lisa Tania, Andrian Saputra
			117	Improving The Students' Character By Integrating Local Wisdom Values Informal Education	Indah Kusuma Dewi, Sudjarwo
			118	Role Of Alumni Madrasah Al-Ilahtarunnaqiyah Cibeber Homogeneity Character In Religion And Religious Traditions Of Rural Communities In The Cilegon City	Ahmad Stj'1, Sudjarwo
			123	The Development Of Media Mind Map With Freemind Applications On Course Introduction Of Management In Economic Education Studies Program Fkip Sriwijaya University	Firmansyah, Fitriyanti
15.30-17.00	5	Selvi Loviana			

## 6. ABSTRACT DIRECTORY

### ORAL SESSION

#### PARALLEL PANEL A: LAW

#### **ID#3 PROTECTION OF HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN THE SEMARANG CITY AS NATIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGE THROUGH REVIEWS VARIOUS INSTRUMENTS CONSTITUTION**

Aristo Evandy A.Barlian  
International Development Law ASEAN, Faculty of Law  
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi 43600, Malaysia  
Development of Law, Telp No: +617-3549741, +62897-5775771,  
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**ABSTRACT:** Various Heritage buildings that existed in the days of Dutch may be found in Semarang Indonesia, but this time the old buildings such as buildings and cultural footprint significantly customized and converted by building owner with a variety of reasons so the loss characteristics of the cultural identity. The old building in the city of Semarang, which had stood for hundreds of years such as Taman Budaya Raden Saleh (TBRS) and Johor's Market has a history and a very high value to the nation's cultural heritage that must be protected immortality.

The objective of this research will explain about the various rules and regulations that can provide protection to historic old buildings in the city, by studying the factors that cause what makes adapters and switch function historic old building is an act of violation that can get rid of the old buildings from the list cultural heritage and how the role of society and the state to provide protection to the conservation of ancient buildings historic heritage.

The results showed that there were more than 300 of Dutch heritage of old buildings that are in the city, many of the old buildings that are in remodeling without seeing the benefits and value of cultural

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authenticity. The methodology of this study will look at the various cases and rules under review comprehensively such as Indonesia have the cultural heritage of Act No. 11 of 2010 Heritage and Local regulations that protect the cultural heritage and Malaysia has Act 645 of 2005 wheter the provisions of the Convention United nations Educational Scientific cultural Organization (UNESCO) to protect older buildings as cultural heritage.

The conclusions of this study, a little knowledge and awareness of the importance of cultural heritage by society and the state government makes a lot of historic relics neglected and lost. Law that existed at this time should be modified to provide strict penalties for violators and criminals cultural heritage because heritage is a priceless treasure for generations of people.

**Keywords** : The Heritage building, the Cultural Heritage and Heritage Protection Instruments

**ID#26 MARINE INSURANCE REGULATION IN  
INDONESIA**

Eka Intan Putri , Tita Hidella  
Post Graduate Magister of Law, University of Lampung  
intanputri2011@gmail.com

**ABSTRACT:** Marine insurance regulations in Indonesia is Commercial Code which has been applied for more than one hundred and fifty years. Although, regulation of insurance has been regulated by Law Number 2 of 1992 Regarding Business Insurance, later repealed and replaced by Law Number 40 of 2014 Regarding Insurance, the both of insurance law does not specifically regulate marine insurance. It is very unfortunate, considering that Indonesia is a maritime country that has two-thirds of the territory is seas. With the territory, Indonesia should have a lot of rules about the sea that can support economic development in the country. Although, marine insurance has been regulated in the Commercial Code 1847, provision has been very old for insurance business activities. Even in countries that have a lot of sea lanes for trade, they already have marine insurance regulations for long periods. Such as, the UK have had the Merchant Shipping Act regulations since 1854 which regulates the legal responsibility and the limited cargo ships and business insurance liability in case of loss in the transport of goods by sea. In addition, in 1906 the UK also passed legislation marine cargo transportation insurance, called the Marine Insurance Act (MIA). How about Indonesia? Although Indonesia does not have a special Marine Insurance Regulation, but the liability of the owner or operator of a vessel to the third party is regulated in Law Number 17 of 2008 Regarding Shipping. To describe the regulation of marine insurance in Indonesia and obligations of ship operators against third parties in case of risk or evenemen, the author sees there needs to be a study on marine insurance business, both the important role of insurance in addressing the risks that occur at sea arising from the operation of vessel in trading activities through sea .

**Keywords:** Marine Insurance, Insurance Law

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**ID#27 LEGAL PROTECTION OF THE VILLAGE OF  
NATURAL RESOURCES FORESTS**

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Faculty Of Law, University Of Al Azhar Indonesia  
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**ABSTRACT:** Act No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages provide new hope for Indonesia, which develops a different perspective and new concepts related about the village and village governance. The village law emphasizes the principle of subsidiarity recognition and villages as well as to develop the principles of diversity. The Village Law give recognition and respect for the village, giving clarity and legal certainty on the status of the village in the constitutional system of the Republic of Indonesia. The authority vested in the Village Law provides the foundation to the village to organize and manage, as well as having rights over natural resources, including forestry in the village scale. Although the normative, the village has the rights to manage natural resources, but in reality is still required great effort and thorough stakeholder village in order to be protected rights over natural resources management. Legal protection for the village on the management of natural resource, is an important factor because there are overlapping laws and regulations of the village with the legislation in the natural resources sector.

**Keywords:** Rural Legal Protection, Natural Resources, Forest Resource Management

**ID#32 DISPARITIES ON THE CONDEMNATION**

Ade Kurniawan Muharram and Rini Fatonah, S.H., M.H.  
Law Faculty University of Lampung, Indonesia  
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**ABSTRACT:** Disparities are a gift in the imposition of criminal decisions that exist in the judicial decision. Criminal punishment is subject to the formulation of norms in accordance with the principle of legality. The formulation of norm relating to criminal threats essentially regulated with maximum punishment. This formulation raises the room for disparity in the judicial decisions. The disparity, often creates a feeling of injustice to the convict.

This article discusses the disparity in the imposition of criminal use of normative and empirical methods in relation to substantive justice. These result indicate that in deciding cases judges are subject to the criminal codes procedures on the article 197 verse (1), that is the judge should have the sole discretion to determine the punishment which is severe or mild arrest to defendant, which obtained through material evidence at the trial to support the conclusion in consideration of the judge that aiming to determinate the defendant's guilt, which from the role of public prosecutor in the indictment have been outlining the fact and punishment on the basis of legal norm were violated. In the judicial progress to date in Indonesia are still using traditional methods or conventional methods, which is where the method of the punishment still based on the court trial because the judge still assess subjectively to determine the punishment which is severe or mild arrest against defendant, this has often led to a court decision issued by the judge there is a difference between each decision is commonly called the criminal disparities. One of the duties is to explore the values of justice in society, therefore, the judge must consider the aspect disparity of substantive justice, with leaving of the sentences that are traditional or conventional methods.

**Keyword :** Condemnation, Disparities, Justice.

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**ID#36 DEATH PENALTY ON INDONESIA CRIMINAL LAW**

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**ABSTRACT:** This research using normative juridical approach to studies the implementation of death penalty executions and the legal policy of death executions in Indonesia. There are also delays on death executions for the convicted person since they entitled to using rights namely filing a judicial review (PK) or clemency. Further, the legal loophole in the execution of the death penalty by the publication of the Constitutional Court Number 107 / PUU-XIII / 2015 which assert that the Attorney as executor can ask the convicted person or his family whether to use their rights or not, which if the convict clearly does not want to use their rights, therefore the executions will be carried out. Legal policy on threats and the implementation of the death penalty in the draft of criminal code was agreed by draftsman of the bill with the solutions. The draftsman of the bill agrees that the death penalty will be an alternative punishment sentenced as a last resort to protect the society. The bill also regulates that the execution among others include that the execution can be delayed by 10 years probation. If the public reaction on the convict is not too large or convict has regret and could fix it or the role in the crime is not very important and there is a reason to reduce punishment, the death penalty may be changed. For pregnant women and the mentally ill convicts the execution can only be carried after the birth and the person has recovered from mental illness. The existence of this solutions is still keep putting the death penalty in criminal law nationally, whereas the effectiveness of the death penalty is scientifically still in doubt to solve crimes and to prevent crimes by the death penalty punishment.

**Keywords:** Legal policy, implementation of execution, death penalty.

**ID#37 ISLAMIC OBLIGATION (SUKUK), BUDGETING  
ALTERNATIVE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

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**ABSTRACT:** Financing system which burgeoned toward budgeting, can't be separated from much regulation aspects in a country. In Indonesia, the financing system use conventional and islamic (syari'ah) system. One of type with references to financing system is obligation (bond) published by a company or legal entity it has reason to raise funds for cover financing company and can be on sale to another. Along with development in company and public to make a better budgeting for them, Islamic obligation (sukuk) is the one of alternative which support financing activities. Budgeting transaction by means of sukuk, not only good for people, but also to financing development in country.

This paper discuss about Legal issues how important sukuk publishing in financing activity, which try to explain obligation generally based a applicable regulation. The importance applicable in sukuk, can't seperated from a problem how sukuk can be proposed as superior for the country developments. In the other side, this paper also explain about the mechanism to publish sukuk, based on the regulations.

In this reasearch, all issues to be discussed, needs structural method to produce theory and informations which suitable of scientific aspects and can easier to understand in public. This reasearch using, using normative methods norm by qualitative analytic technical.

In the final final analysis, is explain sukuk can be proposed as superior to supports contries budgeting based on importance, standing, and the publication mechanism.

**Keywords :** Sukuk, Budgeting, Mechanism

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**ID#38 MONEY LAUNDERING ASPECTS OF TAX AMNESTY**

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**ABSTRACT:** The low of global and national economy growth impacts on the tax revenue target in 2016 may not be achieved. If the tax revenue target is not achieved, the amount of funds into the state budget will be smaller than expected. These conditions resulted in the government is not able to provide adequate funding for infrastructures and other public welfare programs. In order to encourage the achievement of revenue goals in the state budget, the government and house of representative passed Law No. 11 Year 2016 concerning the Tax Amnesty. For obtaining the tax amnesty, taxpayers are required to disclose all assets that have not been reported and paid a ransom. Taxpayers who receive the tax amnesty have advantage in not carried out of tax criminal law enforcement process or terminated from the investigation of tax offenses, unless the investigative files which has been declared complete by the prosecutor, being in the criminal judicial process or carrying criminal penalties in regards with taxation. How does the process of criminal law enforcement if there is a criminal offense committed by the taxpayer to acquire those assets? How does the process of criminal law enforcement for acts committed by the taxpayer to assets derived from criminal acts?

Criminal offenses are committed to acquire assets in the context of money laundering regime under Law No. 8 of 2010, known as the predicate offense, comprised of criminal offenses: corruption, bribery, narcotics, psychotropic substances, smuggling of labor, smuggling of migrants, in banking sector, in capital market sector, in insurance sector, customs, excise, people trafficking, arms trafficking illicit, terrorism, kidnapping, theft, embezzlement, fraud, counterfeiting, gambling, prostitution, in taxation sector, in forestry sector, in environment sector, in marine and fisheries sector or other criminal offense punishable by imprisonment of four years or more. Acts committed against assets obtained from crime are money

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laundering under the Act No. 8 of 2010 in the form of actions: place, transfer, assign, expend, pay, grant, entrusting, brought out of the country, changing the shape, exchanging currency, or securities or other acts to the assets. Pursuant to Article 5 paragraph (2) of Law No. 8 of 2010 people who receive money laundering's assets is not sentenced if he carried out the reporting requirements in accordance with the law. All criminal offenses committed by the taxpayers to acquire assets and acts to the assets acquired from criminal offences, still can be proceed to law enforcement process if they meet the requirements specified in the legislation even though the offender has received the tax amnesty, unless there is a legitimate reason to terminate an investigation or prosecution.

**Keywords:** tax amnesty, assets, money laundering.

**ID#39 COST AND BENEFIT IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF  
CRIMINAL LAW**

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**ABSTRACT:** the enforcement of criminal law during this more focused on achieving what is mentioned in the legislation. As a form of law enforcement, it is acceptable. But when associated with aspects of cost and benefit, law enforcement in Indonesia still needs to be understanding, until not only meet the aspect of the rule, but also the benefits. Problem: how the law enforcement principle to meet the aspect of cost and benefit that according to law enforcement system di Indonesia? Research method: this research in a normative research, with qualitative method. That explains the principles of the aspect of cost and benefit in the enforcement of criminal law. Result: criminal law enforcement in Indonesia often still faced with issues that arise after law enforcement conducted. This happens because law enforcement in erecting a more law-oriented on the number of cases. There is another aspect that needs to be well taken care of, one of which is the aspect of cost and benefit. This emphasis on aspects of benefit in criminal law enforcement. The enforcement of criminal law in Indonesia during this more-oriented advertising on the fulfillment of the Standards Act, should also have to be reoriented on the extent to which the benefit of the regulation enforced. For example in law enforcement criminal acts of corruption. KPK as instances of the authorities in this case, for each case of the criminal offence of corruption will get the cost of handling the matter. When the cost of handling the matter is greater than the cash proceeds of corruption back to Country, then the country's losses from the financial side of the State. then the State suffered losses from the financial side of the State. And still there are a few other examples discussed in this paper. then the State suffered losses from the financial side of the State. And still there are a few other examples discussed in this paper.

**Keywords:** cost and benefit, the inforcement of criminal law

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**ID#40 LAW RECTIFICATION ON PARLIAMENT'S  
OVERSIGHT FUNCTION: TOWARD A BETTER  
INDONESIAN PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM**

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**ABSTRACT:** Since the inception of the Republic of Indonesia, the founder of the Nation had willed to choice a presidential system as the governance system to be adopted in 1945 Constitution. Indonesian presidential system runs a mechanism of checks and balances as the principle of relations between state institutions, especially between the legislature and the executive. Through Parliament, the critical power of the people to the ruler channeled particularly with its oversight functions. On present development, the oversight function of parliament has not considered to represent the will of the people critical scrutiny. Rectification through the formulation of the laws to parliament institutional design can be done with reference to the institutional concepts and practices of parliaments in other countries. Parliaments on a presidential state, - like USA and the Philippines- could be an alternative of best practices that can be referenced. The oversight function can be focused without abandoning its legislative function and budget function, it should be considered to localize the discussion on a special oversight commission in Parliament (as in the House of Representatives of USA). If considered to be the accumulated burden of monitoring, it can also be set in oversight Subcommittees established in each parliamentary committee (as in the House of Representatives of Philippines). Besides the need for the formulation of the law for more comprehensive improvement starts from the recruitment of members of Parliament to the political culture which runs on the internal Parliament. This law rectification can ultimately advance the Indonesian presidential system better.

**Keyword:** DPR/Indonesian Parliament, Oversight Function, Presidential System, Rectification of Law.

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**ID#41 AN EFFORTS TO CONTROL CORRUPTION THROUGH THE CONVENTION OF UNITED NATION CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION (UNCAC) AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN INDONESIA**

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**ABSTRACT:** The world began to view corruption as an important issue in the last two decades. Concern about corruption in various parts of the world is always more than the other crimes. Various initiatives to fight corruption starts from the national, regional and international level. Corruption is a serious problem. Crime may endanger the stability and security of societies, endangering the economic and social development as well as political and corrupt the values of democracy and morality as slowly deeds is like to be a culture. According to data from 175 countries in the world in 2014 by transparency.org. Indonesia was ranked the 12th most corrupt in Asia and ranks 107 countries free of corruption (from 175 countries). Corruption is now no longer recognize boundaries. In other words, corruption has become a transnational phenomenon. Corruption itself interact with various forms of transnational organized crime to another. Even in the Preamble of the Convention on anti-corruption explained that corruption is a plague that is very scary and have a strong impact on the international community. The UN Convention Against Corruption in the new made history in the international legal order. Because, for the first time, the mechanism of withdrawal of assets from corruption is comprehensively regulated in the Convention. Moreover, the process of international cooperation mandated by the United Nations Convention in opposing corruption, Indonesia can increase the capacity of national institutions and the formation of international cooperation in tackling corruption, such as asset tracking (tracing of assets), the recovery of assets (asset recovery), and extradition of corruption. By looking at these conditions, the researchers interested in conducting research with the title an efforts to control corruption through the convention of united nation convention against corruption (UNCAC) and its implementation in Indonesia.

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Based on description above, in this study the problem formulated is How the reduction of corruption crime nation united by convention against corruption, implementation of the convention united nation What crime against corruption in Indonesia. This study uses the approach of juridical normative and empirical jurisdiction, where the primary data in this study is a field research supported by the literature, legal materials relating to these issues as secondary data.

The results of research and discussion concluded that the reduction of corruption through the convention united nation convention against corruption (UNCAC) and its implementation in Indonesia can bring changes and is able to suppress corruption. This is evidenced by the decrease of corruption in Indonesia based on survey results Institutions survey of anti-corruption both nationally and internationally as well as the withdrawal of assets to corruption from abroad into the country conducted by the corruptors who flee and save money by criminal proceeds of corruption abroad.



**ID#42 LABOUR WAGES STEVEDORING; ABANDONMENT  
OF LABOUR PROTECTION**

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**ABSTRACT:** Wages are workers's rights must be protected and guaranteed by the government do with the minimum wage system as a safety net. With the safety net, workers wages will be protected and the workers will be living above the poverty line. The minimum wage should address the labor classification. But in reality, the minimum wage has not reached the whole of labor. There are still many workers who receive wages below the safety net set by the government, one of which is the labor of loading and unloading. The government seemed to neglect the protection of workers unloading. So that the protection of workers unloading become a serious problem today.

Researchers approach the problem by normative and empirical. Assessing Act and other legislation as well as look at the laws and customs that exist in the field.

Based on the results of research and discussion, the relationship between employers and workers unloading there are many parties that affect the wage. Their intentions as labor foreman, "thugs", and others were cutting wages to the workers so that the workers received wages below the minimum wage of a safety net. Other reality is the Government issued Decree No. Lampung Governor G / 627 / III.05 / HK / 2015 On Wage Rate Determination of Worker Unloading Sorting Goods Sector, Warehousing and Shops and markets in Lampung Province in 2016, as the regulatory systems of remuneration of labor of loading and unloading. In the decree wage system uses wage system unit. In fact, the reality habits wage system that occurs in the loading and unloading workers use piece rate systems. When we refer to sources of labor law, the sequence which is (1) Legislation (2) habit, (3) Decision, (4) of the Treaty, (5) Treaty. Meaning here contradiction Decisions issued by the

Government of Lampung through Governor Decree with habits that apply in the labor of loading and unloading.

**Keywords:** wages, labor, loading and unloading, neglect, protection

**ID#43 THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF  
PUBLIC INFORMATION FREEDOM ON CRIMINAL  
CASES IN THE COURT**

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**ABSTRACT:** The characteristics of Indonesian Criminal Justice based on principles that contain in Criminal Code Procedures are efectivity, transparency, accountability, and respect for the legal interests of those seeking justice. Act No. 14 of 2008 on Freedom of Public Information requires that every stakeholder and judiciary must be carry out about Freedom of Public Information. The existence of the transparency in the criminal justice process is oriented to the realization of substantial justice. The application of the principle of Freedom of Public Information in any court use the instruments of Search Information Systems Case or Case Tracking System (CTS) that the format of the substance has been determined by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia. But there are still any obstacles for justice seekers to get an information about their criminal cases.

This research method uses socio-legal research approach that using primary and secondary data through a data collection tools such as interview, observation, literature and legislation. The primary data analysis technique uses an interactive model, while secondary data uses a deductive and inductive logic.

The results of the research: (1) the urgency of Freedom of Public Information of criminal cases in the court are not only used for giving information to justice seekers to follow the development of their cases, but also for monitoring the performance of the court officials; (2) public information contained in CTS is more emphasis on information about the administration of adjudication and not yet fully contains information about the administration of justice; (3) the obstacle factors are lack of clarity on the Supreme Court's rules for Freedom of Information in the court and there is no professionalism

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and work ethic of Human Resources in court. It is suggested that The Supreme Court's rules about Freedom of Public Information must be appropriate to the values and the law politics of Act No. 14 of 2008. And then The Supreme Court must be developing perspective, attitude and performance of judges and clerks of the court based on the values of progressive laws.

**Keywords:** Freedom, Court, Criminal Justice.

**ID#44 THE OWNERSHIP OF GENETIC RESOURCES  
TRADITIONALLY UTILISED FOR HEALTH FROM THE  
PERSPECTIVE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS**

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**ABSTRACT:** In the last three weeks, mass media here in Indonesia have been fulfilled with the news of fake vaccines that could be endanger to many young lifes. As we know that vaccine is a microorganism living attenuated organisms, or living fully virulent organisms injected to health people that has not experience such disease yet for the purpose to increase immunity, generally to childrens as a barrier of such disease in the future. If the vaccine is a fake one, inspite of increasing children immunity, it could cause otherwise though. Despite the clarification made by authority on this matter today, still there is a potential of abusing medical substance to make some fortune only, regardless the effect of it to people. Vaccine is one of genetic resources utilised for health purpose. Indonesian's genetic resources or biodiversity has known as enormous in variety and endemic; the second largest in the world and becomes the first largest when it combines with the cultural rich of the country. The natural resource has been used for food and health in general. Along with the increasing of awareness using herbal medicine as alternative drugs due to safety of such use, genetic resources as raw materials for the drugs become more important. However, the use of genetic resources for health in Indonesia has not identified very well yet neither developed properly using necessary market and technology approach. Additionally, culture related to the use of such genetic resources and traditional knowledge that conserve both biodiversity itself and the use of the biodiversity for health have not well recognised either. The importance of protecting those resources due to the effort of our ancistors to preserve, conserve and developed them therefore we can access and utilised those resources safely today in turn which becomes an asset to local related community. However, from the perspective of intellectual property rights, there is an issue to whom the protection should be given; since there is no authentic inventor

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or creator or conservator can be identified as the main parameter in intellectual property right system. This article will discuss how the scheme of best protection for Indonesia genetic resources traditionally used for health either using intellectual property system or other relevant instruments.

**Keywords:** genetic resources, natural health, intellectual property rights.

**ID#45 IMPLEMENTATION OF POLLUTER PAYS  
PRINCIPLE RELATED TO THE CARBON TRADING  
ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL LAW**

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**ABSTRACT:** Environment as the common heritage of mankind demanding the common responsibility in the maintenance, which is the obligation of 2 countries or even more to protect the wealth of the environment. Implementation of this obligation is inspired by the principles and concepts of environmental protection, one of them is the Polluter Pays Principle (Principle 16 in the Declaration of Rio De Janeiro on 1992).

Global warming is a result of the action of the states that produced CO<sub>2</sub> (carbon dioxide) that causes thinning of the ozone layer in the earth. For solving the problem, then the idea of carbon trading has become an implementation under the Kyoto Protocol on 1997 which sparked a decrease in greenhouse gas (GHG) and has been ratified by Indonesia through Law No. 17/2004. Carbon trading means keep the carbon and sell it to the polluter states.

Indonesia's tropical forests, known as the "lung of the world"; wherein the process of photosynthesis produces the oxygen and absorbs the carbon dioxide is an important cycle for the survival of all living beings in the world. The result of the carbon trading is a compensation that becomes a great opportunity to increase revenue in development activities, however the compensation does not correspond with the benefits that Indonesia gained, and these all because of Indonesia doesn't have any related regulation.

The research aims to explain the compensation in polluter pays principle related to the carbon trading and the realisation of the compensation can be applied feasibly thru the regulation that has all the standars for the compensation. The research used the method of normative legal research and the problem approach is conducted by the juridical-normative and juridical-philosophy.

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**ID#46 STANDARD CONTRACT WHICH CONTAIN THE  
EXONERATION CLAUSE IN CONNECTION WITH  
EMPOWERING SMEs**

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**ABSTRACT:** Capital is major obstacle for SMEs business operators overcome through government policy in the form of People's Business Credit. Giving people's business credit through banking institutions using a standard contract which contain the exoneration clause, often detrimental to SMEs. according to the characteristics for SMEs business operators in general do not understand the agreement and its substance. The position of SMEs as customers are in a weak position and faced with a bid of Banking Financial Institutions (Take it or leave it).

This research using normative method. The goal is to assess the existence of standart contract containing Clause exoneration and the another side of policy giving People's Business Credit as empowering SMEs .

The Results showed a standard contract that contains the exoneration clause prohibited by Article 18 of Law No. 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection and Article 22 verse 3 of the Financial Service Authority (FSA) Rules. But the reality in practice, almost an average of Banking Financial Institutions still run it. standart contract still contained in exoneration clause. The effect is the result of the Agreement Null and Void because it conflicts with applicable regulations. The role of FSA as supervisor and giving sanctions against banks that do not follow the rules should be more intensified. The FSA must be able to make a special formulation for the People's Business Credit Agreement which apply throughout the bank. This is an effort in order to create a balance between creditors and debtors, Over more the most important so that people do not become victims of arbitrariness capital owners.

**Keywords:** The Exoneration Clause, Empowering SMEs, Contract



**ID#47 REGISTRATION OF UNDERGROUND SPACE RIGHTS**

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**ABSTRACT:** Utilization of the underground has got recognition on spatial planning law (Law No. 26/2007) and Government Regulation No. 16/2004 on Land Use. Meanwhile, Underground Space right (Hak guna bawah tanah) gets the regulation on land acquisition law (Law No. 2/2012), and Government Regulation (PP No.13 / 2010) on type and Non Tax Revenue Rates in effect on the National Land Agency Jo. Government Regulation No. 128/2015 on type and Rates PNPB that apply to the Ministry of Agricultural and Spatial Planning/ National Land Agency. Although it has gained regulation and utilization, including the type of underground space rights, but the registration of underground space rights can not be implemented. This study aims to find weaknesses of underground utilization regulation and its registration The research is using doctrinal method. The research data derived from secondary data. Secondary data include legislation, reference books, journals, and other scholarly works. The test data was based on the testing of the validity of the government's actions, which include the authority, procedure, and substance. The results showed that the Land Office can not issue of underground space rights, because of there is no procedure for registering.

**Keywords:** underground space rights, registration, regulation.

**ID#48 MARINE ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION IMPACTS  
ON HUMANS AND OTHER LIVING CREATURES**

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**ABSTRACT :** The living environment is a gift that must be protected and maintained it can be a source of life support for humans and other living things. The development of the international community shows that the environment can no longer be overlooked position in human life . Serious attention and treatment that should be done , given the environmental damage means the threat to the survival of humans and other living creatures in this world . Territory of a country other than the air, on land also is ocean . Seafood is part of the environment that have enormous benefits for human life . At this time, damage the marine environment is one issue that is getting great attention from the international community . This is because the sea is one of the resource center for human life has been in a very alarming condition Marine pollution caused sustainability and environmental compatibility as well as the benefits of the natural resources in the sea to be disrupted . Marine pollution can also affect all human activities at sea . Based on Government Regulation No. 19 of 1999 Article 1 , marine pollution is the introduction of living creatures, substances , energy , and / or other components into the marine environment by human activities so that quality decreases to a certain level , causing the marine environment is no longer appropriate to the quality standard and / or functions Once the importance of the protection of the marine environment , in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea ( UNCLOS ) of 1982, there is a section that specifically regulates the protection , preservation of the marine environment . Regulations concerning the protection of the marine environment contained in Chapter XII of UNCLOS in 1982 , essentially contains the protection, conservation of the marine environment , the prevention and marine pollution .

**Keywords:** Sea Environmental Pollution, Prevention and control, Law Enforcement

**ID#49    LEGAL    ASPECT    IN    BREASTFEEDING  
EXCLUSIVELY    ACCORDING    TO    GOVERNMENT  
REGULATION NO. 33 IN 2012 ABOUT EXCLUSIVE  
BREAST MILK**

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**ABSTRACT:** Endeavour to improve nutrition through breastfeeding exclusively has been entrusted by Law No.36 in 2009 article 128 and 129 that baby has a right to be breastfed exclusively and Government Regulation No.33 in 2012 .With the Government Regulation provided, make all parties have to support breastfeeding motherr. Health workers and health facilities are required to conduct breastfeeding initiation early, put the mother and infant in one treatment chamber, beside that, there is also the requirement to provide a space for breastfeeding at work and public facilities and restrictions of promoting formula milk. The current situation, however, not all health service facilities , offices and public facilities provide the space for breastfeeding , promotion of formula milk still incessant and fact that there is a midwife or a doctor who does not initiate breastfeeding early. The purpose in writing is to find legal aspects in the breastfeeding exclusively according to Government Regulation No.33 in 2012 about exclusive breast milk in Central Lampung Regency. The kind of research is juridical normative. Juridical normative research covers research on legal principle, a legal sense and provisions law. As normative research, this research emphasises to literature research. This research is a descriptive analysis. It is a descriptive qualitative with the juridical sociological approach, that is describing legal aspects in the breastfeeding exclusively according to Government Regulation No.33 in 2012 about exclusive breast milk in Central Lampung Regency. The law aspect will be researched on how the application of legal sanction, hampering factor, and the implementation of breastfeeding exclusively according to Government Regulation No.33 in 2012 about exclusive breast milk in Central Lampung Regency.

**Keywords:** Breastfeeding exclusively, Government Regulation No.33 in 2012

**ID#50 OPTIMALIZATION OF CRIMINAL LAW  
ENFORCEMENT MODEL AGAINST THE CRIME  
ROBBERY**

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**ABSTRACT:** The development environmental of Lampung Province, seen from the negative side, resulting in social unrest in the form of security threats and public order Lampung. Insecurity in the form of crime and terror caused by the crime robbery. Crime robbery is accompanied theft weighting crime, violence, and theft of motor vehicles. These last few years, Lampung Province is increasingly recognized as an area once home events offenders robbery. Crime has become a terror to disturb the comfort, security and public order. The impact was devastating in the expanding scale and complex. Data theft is the highest crime throughout 2014, 2015 and 2016 in some jurisdictions the Lampung Police Department. Crime robbery becomes a very frightening specter for the people of Lampung as well as in neighboring regions such as Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi and other areas in Java. Within the framework of preventing and combating crime spoliation, the Lampung Police officers have responded by setting up and running the Team Tekab 308 Antibandit effectively. The team became the leading sector in the success of criminal law enforcement in combating crime in the robbery in Lampung Province. To maintain the stability of performance and achievement Lampung Police, it needs optimized of criminal enforcement model against misappropriation of crime through the implementation of an integral approach and scientific. Both approaches must be implemented in totality by the Lampung Police in order to continue to produce quality law enforcement. Achieving that must be fully supported by all departments in Lampung and Lampung people.

**Keywords:** Optimalization; model; integral; scientific of law

**ID#54 REGULATION OF ELECTION SYSTEM AND IT'S  
INFLUENCE ON THE FADING OF THE IDEOLOGY  
PANCASILA**

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**ABSTRACT:** This article examines and learn more on the importance of the ideology Pancasila as a guide in developing and implementing strategic policies constitutional system one of which is a system of legislative elections. The electoral system in 2009 and 2014 under Law No. 10 of 2008 on General Election of DPR, DPD and DPRD for elections in 2009 and Law No. 8 of 2012 on General Election of DPR, DPD and DPRD for election the 2014 the electoral system chosen a proportional system based on majority voting. This electoral system influence of contemporary political behavior fading the ideology of Pancasila, the political behavior pragmatic and materialistic. Because of the competition for the victory in the elections, prioritizing the liberal competition marked by rampant money politics and the weakening of the political elite carry the vision and mission of political parties. Results in decreased role and function of the ideology of Pancasila, the nation's moral guidance in developing democratic life, upholding the sovereignty of the people, the welfare of the people and building a culture of ethics and politics. For the next required update electoral system leading to the strengthening of the ideology of Pancasila and prevent pragmatic behavior and materialistic.

**Keywords:** Regulation election system, influence, and the fading of Pancasila

**ID#55 LEGISLATIVE FUNCTION BASED ON  
DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY**

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**ABSTRACT:** Democratic economy development is inseparable from the role of the parliament in the legislation. Constitutionally, economy principles regulated in article 33 verse (1) and verse (4) UUNRI 1945. Verse (1) states that economic compiled on the basis of kinship. Verse (4) on the other hand, economy is based on the principles of efficiency. The difference between them is often translated differently. But to get to the democratic economy, at least contain people's participation, responsibility of the state, and the relationships between economic actors (people, state and foreign parties). In fact, transplantation of these is still not optimal. Such conditions arise because of the disharmony. Each existing laws bring their own legal politics, focusing only economic actors or the protection of small economies. Yet among them there is a relationship of mutual influence. On the other side of this disharmony not only with respect to the substance. Perspective (legal hermeneutics) on interpreters stuck in the view of the law is autonomous and without relation. This paper examines the embodiment of democratic economy in legislation, with normative method through a political approach of law and legislation. The scope of the study is the post-reform legislation. The goal is to see the consistency of regulation in ensuring the sustainability of democratic economy. The results showed, post reform legislation tend to be pro-interests. Participation and protection of democratic economy is still not accommodated

**Keywords:** Democratic Economy, Legislation, Harmonization

**ID#56 THE ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY IN THE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF WASTEWATER SYSTEM ON MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SMEs)**

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This research seeks to examine how is The Role of Bandar Lampung City Government in the Management and Development of Domestic Wastewater System on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). This role is based to Mandatory Government Affair, relating to Basic Service on field of public works and spatial planning, as referred to Law Number 23 Year 2014 on Local Government. It also related to mandatory government affair on field of cooperatives, small businesses, and medium, all of which as mandatory government affair. The focus of research is in the city of Bandar Lampung, especially on field of environmental management. The legal issues as research questions are: (1) how are the government functions of Bandar Lampung City in the management and development of wastewater systems for the SMEs? and (2) how are the regulations on the management and development of wastewater systems for the SMEs at sided with the small business sector?

This type of research is the legal research. In order to strengthen the analysis, researcher is also collecting the material through a review of documents, and observations, especially related to the local environmental management in Bandar Lampung.

The results of the research to answer the first question of this research is a hypothesis that the government of Bandar Lampung should provide some sort of subsidies for SMEs. It needs to be done, because the SME sector will find it difficult to meet the environmental standards. To answer the second question, it is necessary to codify local regulation that ensures the siding of local governments to SMEs, so they can meet the required environmental quality standards.

**Keywords:** local government, SMEs, Wastewater, Management



**ID#57 THE REVOLUTION OF NATIONAL EDUCATION  
SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

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**ABSTRACT:** A revolution to national education system of the Republic of Indonesia is needed, according to result of the implementation of established regulations that put education in order seems far from people's expectation. Being ranked by PISA as 10 worst of education system from 76 countries has proved that Indonesia needs a revolutionary education system. Considering that Indonesia stands before thousands of island, thousands of ethnics, and thousands of culture, this paper offers Place-Based Education to fulfill the needs of Indonesia's revolutionary national education system. Using Pancasila as the philosophical consideration for the implementation of Place-Based Education is a must to encourage Indonesia's national development.

The research method of this paper is normative-philosophical. The purpose of this research is to explain the importance of Pancasila in national education system as the most crucial instrument to national development.

**Keywords:** education, Pancasila, place-based education.

**ID#58 THE SHIELD OF TRANSFORMATION OF  
CONSTITUTIONAL SOVEREIGNTY: THE JUDGMENT OF  
CONSTITUTIONAL COURT**

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**ABSTRACT:** The history of Indonesia constitutional is a proof that Indonesia has undergone a transformation of constitutional sovereignty. The constitutional sovereignty means that the constitution is the supreme authority in a country. As guardian of constitution, the constitutional court has substantial role in the process of transformation of constitutional sovereignty. The purpose of this research is to analyze that the judgment of the Constitutional Court is shields of constitutional sovereignty by using a historical dynamic of constitutionalism of Indonesia. The result of this research will demonstrate that the judgments have been issued by the constitutional court. They are the proofs that Indonesia has experienced a transformation of constitutional sovereignty.

**Keywords:** Transformation, Sovereignty, Constitutional, the Judgment of Constitutional Court

**ID#59 POSTPONEMENT CASE OF IMPORTED GARLIC  
THROUGH AFFILIATE RELATIONS : TRADE  
CONSPIRACY**

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**ABSTRACT:** Import and export activity is a trade that became an important factor in supporting the growth of the economy of a country. Export and import in various countries, in addition to impact the economic growth also increase market openness freely in each country. Openness of the free market has a positive impact also have negative impacts. The negative impact is happening is the emergence of unfair competition. One motive of unfair competition, the example is case of trade conspiracy done through affiliate relationships to postponement imports of garlic. The existence of one of the case raises legal issues that need to be assessed, is the driving factor for business in the conspiracy trade done through an activity delays the realization of the import of white garlic, then how can the implications arising from the existence of the conspiracy trading activities for other business actors. After knowing the driving factors and implications for other business actors, further on whether the legal consequences that will be imposed for the perpetrators of trade conspiracy. To know the that question, it will be a research method normative and descriptive approach that where the latter aims to enrich the research in the field of business competition. The findings resulting from this research is clear that the legal regulation of the activities of business competition is one thing that is very important in increasing the economic value of a country and a way to lower conspiracy activities of trade between businesses in the era of market transparency.

**Keywords:** Affiliate Relations, Conspiracy Trade, Imports

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**ID#60 DYNAMICS CONSTRUCTION OF CENTRAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT RELATIONS IN INDONESIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAW (ANALYSIS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY AND PARTICIPATION)**

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**ABSTRACT:** The history of central and local government relations has its own dynamic, and become the arch within Indonesia legal development. This research aims to analyze the model of central and local government relations that ever applied in Indonesia. Based on central and local government relations, urgency of this research in the context of Indonesia is looking for models right after the implementation of autonomy in Indonesia. Using the indicator of authority and participation, this research trace back the historical dynamic of central local relation in nine local government law. Using the method of doctrinal and comparative approach to legislation, this research found that the models of central and local government relations in local government law is centralized model, autonomy models, delegative models and participation models.

**Keywords:** Model Relations, Central Government, Local Government, Law.

**ID#61 LAW AS AN INSTRUMENT TO PROTECT  
INDONESIAN DOMESTIC AGRICULTURE COMODITIES  
AGAINTS THE IMPORTED ONE TO CREATE ECONOMIC  
WELFARE AND SOCIAL JUSTICE**

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**ABSTRACT:** Some domestic agriculture comodities in Indonesia has beaten up by the imported one because of the quality matter. To increase the value of the domestic comodities, government can't decide to prohibit the imported comodities come to Indonesia. It's because of Indonesian membership in World Trade Organization which has several rules to obey. It shows on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 article III (1) which explain that a nation can't do something to protect their domestic product. But Indonesia had two reason to except it on GATT 1994 Article XIX about emergency action on imported products to limit it and Annex 1A WTO Treaty to avoid imported products come to Indonesia with sanitary, health, and techinal barrier reasons. Those exceptions clause need to be formulated into the Keputusan Presiden as the law instrument in coordination with related ministry to create multidisciplinary synergy between law and the technical matter. Then finally, the formulation of this basic research be expected to create economic welfare by fulfilling two comodities aspects which are justice aspect on individual differences and excellence aspect on quality differences, and also to create social justice government need to omit another two comodities aspects which are efficiency aspect on individual differences and liberty aspect on quality differences.

**Keywords:** Agriculture Comodities, Law Instrument, GATT, WTO, Economic Welfare, Social Justice, Safeguard, Trade Barrier.

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**ID#62 VILLAGE OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

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**ABSTRACT:** The village is the pioneer of the democratic system of autonomous and sovereign. Village Governance is an integrated part of the regional administration. Rural Finance is the hierarchy of the financial structure of the central government on it district, provincial and central government have a big share in the allocation of financial resources Village. To support this, in the budget every village throughout Indonesia will get the funds budget calculation is based on the number of village with such consideration is the number of population, poverty, area, and degree of difficulty geographically in order to improve the welfare of the village and equitable development.

**Keywords:** Financial village, the village budget

**ID#63 CHALLENGE IN INDONESIAN INSURANCE LAW IN  
GLOBALIZATION ERA**

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**ABSTRACT:** Dealing with globalization, Indonesia should make some improvements in various areas including superstructure which consist of legislation in insurance business activities, especially the activities which involved foreign parties. This paper aimed to analyse some challenges of Indonesia insurance business in the era of globalization; and to find out the existence of the Indonesian insurance laws, particularly related to the company ownership by foreign party. One of Indonesian insurance business' challenges is competitiveness, it means that the national insurance must be in line with the enhancement of law, culture, national insurance business trusts, and of course with government roles when they implementing their support, supervision, and protection of the community, especially in the administration regarding to some issues of insurance claims. Besides that, the Indonesia insurance law must be able to push and regulate the foreign companies in order to define the detail of organization qualitatively and quantitatively that is considering to the Insurance Law approved few months ago as the new regulation in the new field of insurance (Act No. 40 of 2014 on Insurance).

**Keywords:** Challenge, Indonesian Insurance Law, Globalization Era, Competitiveness

**ID#64 TAX AMNESTY AND FAIRNESS IN TAXATION  
BASED ON THE TAX AMNESTY ACT NO.11 OF 2016**

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**ABSTRACT:** Indonesia has a variety of tax problems that are generally encountered in other countries, such as low tax compliance, lower tax revenue, to the low capacity of the tax administration agency. To overcome this matters, in July 1<sup>st</sup> 2016, government has imposed The Law No.11 about Tax Amnesty (Tax Amnesty Act). The method in this research is doctrinal, done through legislation, analytical, and conceptual approaches and complemented by socio-legal approaches.

Tax amnesty program has some disadvantages which still in contrary with the principle in taxation, which is known as Adam Smith's Four Canons in Taxation; equality, certainty, convinience & economy. Supposedly, the fulfillment of those principles will ensure fairness in taxation so it can raise taxpayer awareness. Lack of taxpayer understanding about tax amnesty has create fear in taxation. In the other hand, this program also give some advantages, because can lure they who evade tax to participate in tax amnesty program.

**Keywords:** Tax Amnesty, Fairness in Taxation, Tax Awareness



**ID#65 THE REGULATION OF CABOTAGE PRINCIPLE IN  
THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF  
THE SEA 1982 (UNCLOS 1982) AND THE  
IMPLEMENTATION IN INDONESIA**

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**ABSTRACT:** Two facts about Indonesia that required a serious concern, first : Indonesia is the largest archipelago state in the world where the marine area covering two thirds of the whole of the territory. Second, Indonesia is located between two continents and two oceans that make Indonesia as a country with traffic shipping and trading lines. It shows that Indonesia has full of marine economic potency, but otherwise, it also potential to harm Indonesia's marine security. Therefore, it needs to implement the Cabotage Principles to organize Indonesia's marine areas. The research shows that a cabotage implementation in marine area of a country set in the UNCLOS 1982 which is divided into internal waters zones, territorial sea, straits used for international navigation, contiguous zones, and the high seas. While the implementation of the cabotage principle in Indonesia was with the enactment of Law No. 21 1992 on the voyage which was replaced by Law No. 17 Year 2008 on the voyage of article 7 and article 8, Government Ordinance 22 Year 2011 on Amendment Government Ordinance 20 of 2010 Concerning transportation in the waters, Presidential Decree No. 5 of 2005 on the Empowerment of Indonesian Shipping Industry, Ministerial of Transportation Regulations PM No. 10 Year 2014 on Procedures and Licensing of Utilization Foreign Ships for Other Activities That Do Not Include Activities of Transporting Passengers And Or Goods In Domestic Marine Transportation Activities, Ministerial of Energy Regulation No. 15 Year 2013 On Domestic Product Use in Upstream Oil and Gas, Ministerial of

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Transportations No. 48 of 2011 on Transportation for Procedures and Licensing of Utilization Foreign Ship for Other Activities That Do Not Include Activities of Transporting Passengers and Or Goods In Domestic Marine Transportation Activities, Ministerial of Transportations No. KM 71 Year 2005 on Domestic Freight Transport Cargo or inter Seaports.

**Keywords** : cabotage principle, UNCLOS 1982, implementation in Indonesia

**ID#66 ESTABLISHING THE POSITIVE PROTECTION TO  
PROTECT GENETIC RESOURCES RELATED TO  
TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE IN INDONESIA**

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**ABSTRACT:** Genetic resource is foundation of human life, as a source of food, industrial raw materials, pharmaceuticals, and medicines. From its utilization may provide financial benefit to the provider and the user of it. Unfortunately, most of it obtained from developing countries through bio-piracy, including Indonesia. Furthermore, in the early 1980s, access and benefit sharing (ABS) to genetic resources became an international issue. It leads to the adoption of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 1992. However, since it was approved, the whole ideas of excellence of it could not be implemented, problem on it still arises. Intellectual property right laws, in certain aspects are possible for using to protect traditional knowledge from their utilization. However, in the same time, intellectual property regime also become “a tool” to legitimate of bio piracy practices.

Due to international massive pressure, mostly developing countries, it proposes two kinds of protection, are positive protection and defensive protection. This paper will examine one of it, which is positive protection. By using the normative method and qualitative approach, this paper identified at least two kinds of protection that we can develop in order to protect genetic resources related to traditional knowledge, are optimize the patent law and develop the sui generis law. Furthermore, it can do by some revision by adding new substances, improvement on the Articles, or even by doing the deletion on certain articles. Moreover, in order to develop the sui generis law, it identified several minimum elements that shall be

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contained on it, inter alia: the purposes of protection; scope of protection; criteria of protection; the beneficiaries of protection: the holder of traditional knowledge; the kind of rights to be granted; how does the rights acquired; how to enforce it; how does the rights lost or expired; and dispute resolution.

**Keywords:** genetic resources related to traditional knowledge, Convention on Biological, positive protection

**ID#67 RECONSTRUCTION OF ENERGY MANAGEMENT  
LAW BASED ON INDONESIA'S LEGAL SYSTEM**

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**ABSTRACT:** There are two things that became an important part of studies in Indonesian law related to energy management. The first, related to the management of natural resources, the position of the energy regulation is not only limited in the context of the law on energy (Law 30/2007), but also associated with a numbers of laws of other energy sources, Oil and Gas (Law 22/2001), Geothermal (Law 21/2014), Mineral and Coal Mining (Law 4/2009), and Electricity (Act 30/2009). Second, the energy sector is also related to other sectors, that is: forestry, water resources, marine and fisheries, agriculture and plantations, as well as land. All sectors is impossible to separate from each other because the energy sector is in the context and in contact with other sectors. On this basis, the position of energy (and energy sectors) is very complex. Moreover, in reality of legislation, all sectors seem try to influence each other. Ideally, all of the management must back to the state ideology, as natural resources energy must be managed for the greater prosperity of the people. Energy should not be administered arbitrarily because in addition to the utilization, the existence of natural resources should not be separated from the philosophical orientation of indonesian legislation, Pancasila and The 1945 Constitution. However, the reality of energy legislation indicated of authority compete between sectors and alignments to society is not optimal. This is due to the legal nature of the energy sector which is liberal and still-exploitation oriented and pro-capitalist. By using socio-legal approach, this paper describes the reconstruction of law oriented to the Indonesian legal system in energy management based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution as the foundation and soul of the energy sector law.

**Keywords:** Reconstruction of law, energy management, the Indonesian legal system.

**ID#68 DUE DILIGENT, TOLLS TO CORPORATE  
RESPONSIBILITY ON HUMAN RIGHT**

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**ABSTRACT:** United Nations (UN) establishes a human right framework on Protect, Respect and Remedy. This UN Framework &quot;Protection, Respect, Remedy was a result of the work of the UN Human Rights Commission for 6 years through UN representative John Ruggie. UN framework is a provision that regulates the state&#39;s obligation to protect the human rights of its citizens which might violated by a third party (in this case the corporation), the obligation of the corporation to respect on human rights (both regulated by the state or not) and the right to the recovery of the victim either by judicial or non judicial. One of corporation obligation through UN Framework on human right is taking action to due diligent. Thus, this paper wants to find an answer to the question what is the meaning of due diligent and through which instrument corporation proven that the corporation has done due diligent action.

**ID#69 MOUNTAIN MINING WITHOUT PERMISSION  
(ILLEGAL)**

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**ABSTRACT:** Humans are part of the environmental components and have an enormous influence on the environment. Many of mountain mining occurred without permission (illegal) in Bandar Lampung has damaged the lives of environmental and spatial city of Bandar Lampung. Mountain illegal mining activities in violation of the provisions of Undang-Undang No. 4 Tahun 2009 Tentang Mineral dan Batubara. Head of the Environmental Management Agency (BPLH) Bandar Lampung to say, almost all mining hills or mountains in Bandar Lampung do not have permission. Quarry hill without permission resulted environment damage and have lasted very long. Management of the environment has been governed Undang-Undang No. 32 Year 2009 Tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup.

This research method using normative and empirical methods. The data required in the form of secondary data, legislation, reference books, journals and other scholarly works. The primary data obtained from the study directly through the interview to the informant research.

The results showed that nearly all mining hill in Bandar Lampung do not have permission for the perpetrators of tax evasion and weak supervision of government authorities.

**Keywords:** Mountain Mining Without Permission (Illegal), Rule

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**ID#70 THE CONDUCT OF MANAGEMENT COOPERATION  
AGREEMENT OF RETIREMENT FUND BETWEEN PT  
TASPEN AND TABUNGAN PENSIUNAN NASIONAL**

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**ABSTRACT:** The retirement fund program is a program to invite public to prepare their selves facing their elder time and saving by allocating some of their incomes obtained in their productive time. The state retirement fund institution is PT Taspen that manages civil servants retirement funds.

The research results showed that PT Taspen had the rights to obtain guarantee to exercise benefit paying and service to all retirement program customers through benefit paying service of retirement saving program (or THT), multipurpose retirement saving, non listed retirement, monthly retirement trough special accounts in branch office of BTPN. To facilitate retirement benefit paying, PT Taspen had obligation to provide and give the fund trough branch offices of PT Taspen to branch offices of BTPN for benefit paying of programs of retirement saving program, multipurpose retirement saving, non listed retirement, and monthly retirement. BTPN had the rights to accept the fund for paying benefit of programs of retirement saving program, multipurpose retirement saving, non listed retirement, and monthly retirement according to numbers of customers in the paying list from PT Taspen from branch offices of PT Taspen such as Main Paying List, Additional Paying List, and Sepcial Paying List. Conditions of paying of retirement saving program, multipurpose retirement saving and retirement fund trough bank account were that the retirement customer should have special account to accept retirement fund in BTPN and the retirement fund paying by BTPN would only be conducted after authentication

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process was stated to valid and legal. Based on these conditions, paying procedures of retirement saving program, multipurpose retirement saving and retirement fund through bank account were that PT Taspen should give list of payment of benefits of retirement saving program, multipurpose retirement saving, and non listed retirement.

**Keywords:** Cooperation Agreement, Retirement Fund, PT Taspen and BTPN

**ID#71 CRIMINAL LIABILITY ON CORPORATIONS THAT  
MAKE ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME**

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Environmental crime by an evil corporation that is complex and multidimensional, because the impact is not only on criminal matters only but the impacts are accumulative, especially damage to nature and prone to various disasters.

The purpose of this research was to analyze the types of violations of law in a criminal act by the corporate environment and criminal liability corporations that make environmental crime

This research uses normative juridical approach. The data collection is done through library research and field study. The data were analyzed qualitatively to draw conclusions of the study.

Based on the results of research and discussion it can be concluded: corporate crime is a crime committed by a legal entity that is identified as a form of legal violation the administrative, civil and criminal. The application of the principle of corporate responsibility begin experiencing growth and corporate board of the corporation itself. Based on Law No. 23 of 1997 the criminal liability of legal entities that pollute can be either imprisonment or a fine. Legal entities convicted of criminal offenses, the sanctions imposed in addition to the legal entity, as well as to those who gave the orders or who are leaders in these actions. Criminal responsibility of corporate leaders and or giving the order, they can be subject to penalties simultaneously.

Suggestions in this research is a criminal responsibility by corporations that make environmental crime should be implemented in the law enforcement mechanisms to the corporation and any person who gave the orders to commit the offense or the person acting as the leader of the activities of a criminal offense in the environmental field such as form of corporate responsibility.

**Keywords:** Criminal accountability, Corporate, Environment

**ID#72 MANAGEMENT WASTE OF PALM OIL INDUSTRY**

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**ABSTRACT:** Plantation waste is material generated from the production process in the field of plantation. Palm oil Industry and its derivatives is an industry laden with residue processing result. Waste generated from palm oil processing industry can be in the form of waste water, waste gas and solid waste. Waste generated in the form of Palm Oil Mill Effluent (POME) waste water condensate (8-12%) and water processing result (13-23%). Among the various types of waste there are toxic and harmful and are known as waste hazardous and toxic (B3). According to Government Regulation No. 82/2001 on Management of Quality and Water Pollution Control, a waste classified as B3 waste if it contains hazardous materials or toxic nature and concentration, either directly or indirectly, may damage or pollute the environment or endanger human health. The Research method using descriptive method that aims to make a systematic description, factual and accurate about the facts based on existing data in the field. Research shows management of hazardous wastes and toxic (B3) resulting from the Palm oil industry can be utilized for the biodiesel industry and the rule of law are not clearly regulated.

**Keywords :** Waste Liquid Palm Oil Industry, Hazardous and Toxic, Rules.

**ID#73 CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR TEENAGER WHO COMMITS SEXUAL ASSAULT TO CHILD (the district's court verdict number: 1056/PID/A/2012/PN.TK)**

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**ABSTRACT:** Criminal responsibility means something that accounted for in a criminal manner against someone who do the deed criminal or criminal act, not only for the adult also for teenager. One of the example on court verdict number : 1056/PID/A/2012/PN.TK. The problem in this research is on how teenager will be liable for their criminal responsibility when he does sexual assault to children as in court verdict number 1056/PID/A/2012/PN.TK and what does the judge's basic consideration to sentence for the teenager who does sexual assault to child based on court verdict number 1056/PID/A/2012/PN.TK. The research is conducted through normative approach and empirical approach. Data are processed qualitatively.

Based on research and discussion, perpetrator can be charged for criminal responsibility over their criminal act since there has been some violations and also it has fulfilled the criminal elements. The judge's basics considerations in giving the sentence are the age of perpetrator, juridical factor, facts during the trial and non juridical factor. Suggestion in this research is the law should promote Diversion process or Restorative justice in the issue of teenager, so that the process on trial will be unnecessary.

**Keywords:** Criminal Responsibility, Teenager, Sexual Assault

**ID#81 THE LEGAL STATUS OF PROCEEDING LAND RIGHT THAT IS OBTAINED BY AUCTION BASED ON COUNTRY'S PRECEDENCE RIGHT**

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**ABSTRACT:** Tax payment is an obligation to every Taxation Subject. They would be reputed to have debt to Country once they don't pay the tax. In Bandar Lampung, the proceeding of land right registration that is obtained by auction based on Country's Precedence Right happened to the ownership land right of personal estate, to pay Limited Company's tax debt. At the same time, the auction object also being object of inheritance dispute. The issues of this research are: What is the legal status of the proceeding of land right registration that is obtained by auction based on Country's Precedence Right against a disputing land?, and What is the legal protection to the related parties in the implementation of the proceeding of land right registration based on Country's Precedence Right against a disputing land?

This research adopting normative and empirical approach. The necessary datas of law primary, secondary, and tersier are obtained from various sources. Data is analyzed by using kualitatif analysis.

The research results show that the auction of personal estate to pay Limited Company's tax debt is legal. Legal protection for related parties such as Kantor Pertanahan, KPP and KPKNL is Country's Precedence Right, while for the auction buyer is the proceeding land right registry in Kantor Pertanahan.

Advice in this research are: A need of socialization about Country's precedence right, auction, land certificate blockage, and tax

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poreclosure execution by KPP Pratama, KPKNL, and Kantor Pertanahan, and A special policy about proceeding land right registration based on Country's Precedence right is should be made so auction buyer's right could be protected faster than waiting for The Supreme Court decision in order of justice impact interest.

**Keyword:** Country's Precedence Right, Auction, Land certificate blockage.

**ID#87 THE JUDICIAL IMPLICATION OF PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION BETWEEN PHILIPPINES VS. CHINA THROUGHOUT SOUTH CHINA SEA COUNTRIES**

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**ABSTRACT:** The judicial of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) on July 12, 2016, on the status of China's claim to the South China Sea (SCS) has significance for countries in the South China Sea area (SCS), including Indonesia. This arbitral started when Filipina instituted an arbitral proceeding against China to the PCA in 2013. The Philippines was issuing the Chinese government action which claims most areas in SCS as its territory, China's claims based on "historic rights". Claim won by The Philippines. PCA declared the claim of China over historical rights to the waters thought united nation convention on the law of the sea (UNCLOS) is not right. The tribunals also considered that before UNCLOS was born (1982), the waters on SCS are part of the high seas. The Chinese government from the beginning refused to follow the proceedings and continue to build artificial islands in the disputed region. This article elaborates the implications of PCA judicial on July 12, 2016, for South China Sea countries such as Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam.



**ID#88 THE URGENCY OF SANCTIONS FOR VIOLATORS OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) FOR IMPROVING OF THE WELFARE OF SOCIETY**

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**ABSTRACT:** The aim of this research is to know connection between the sanction and CSR implementation for improving of the welfare of society. In Indonesia, the implementaton of CSR in Limited Company based on Article 74 The Law No. 40 of 2007 regarding Limited Liability Company, this article obliges companies whose activities related to natural resource management to implement Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). This is the starting point of mandatory CSR program in Indonesia. CSR is a commitment to improve community well- being through discretionary business practices and contributions of the company's resources. The method of this research is empiric/nondoctrinal. Based on the result of this research that CSR in Indonesia can essentially be directed at strengthening the people's economy is based on small and medium enterprises as well as improving the quality of human resources through improved public education facilities and infrastructure. The problem is the absence of sanction. The existence of legal substance of CSR will not succeed if there is no legal sanctions. The Law and Government regulation on CSR are not set on sanctions for the corporation that non-performance in CSR implementation. Many companies will ignore the CSR implementation when there are no rules forcing them.

**Keywords :** sanction, CSR, implementation, welvare of society

**ID#101 ANALYSIS ON THE ENVIRONMENT IMPACT IN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT**

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**ABSTRACT:** The nature of development in Indonesia is the development of human being and development of all the people of Indonesia. Development is done by digging and explore natural resources often without care environment, causing environmental deterioration and cause various problems of life. This resulted in disruption of the stability of the environment and cause damage even natural disasters such as water pollution, air pollution, deforestation, the occurrence of natural disasters of floods and landslides and other actions, also reduction or even loss of green space in big cities, and even to increase the high crime rate in Indonesia caused by human behaviour itself .We need to done environmental management to preserve and develop the ability of living environment harmonious, harmony and balanced in order to support of sustainable development that insightful environment. So there needs to be a rule of law governing everything relating to the environment, the rule of law associated with living environment is the Law Number 32 of 2009 on the protection and management of the environment. For the activity or business of which have resulted large and important required to arrange AMDAL. Analysis on the environment impact (AMDAL) have been regulated in article 1 the 11 and article 22 the Law Number 32 of 2009 on the protection and management of the environment. For activities and business is required to list AMDAL remain obliged to to arrange UKL and UPL, in accordance with the Environment Minister Numbers 13 of 2010. The need for law enforcement clear for actors or destroyer environment to give wary effect done through 3 facilities, which is: administrative law with supervision and the sanctions imposed administration, civil law with dispute resolution on the outside and in court, and criminal law by the application of criminal sanctions and the act of good governance.

**Keywords:** AMDAL, Law Enforcement

**ID#105 FORUM NON-CONVENIENCE: CAN  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION BE SUED IN  
INDONESIAN COURT OF LAW?**

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**ABSTRACT:** The concept of Forum Non-Convenience arose, developed and used widely in common law legal tradition. Indonesia as a civil law legal tradition country traditionally and historically does not recognize the concept of Forum Non-Convenience. Today, there are many international organizations in Indonesia. A dispute with these international organizations may happen at any time. The issue of this research is to find out whether international organization can be sued in Indonesian court of law, and if Forum Non-Convenience can be used in Indonesian court of law. This research is a normative legal research. It conducts literatures review, including the prevailing rules and regulations in Indonesia, in relation to Froum Non-Convenience and international organization. This research starts with the study of the concept of Forum Non-Convenience developed in common law legal tradition, and then compares it using comparative legal method, to find out whether there is the same institution is available in Indonesia. This research focuses only to the application of Forum Non-Convenience in a law suit against international organization in common law legal tradition and the possibility of its application in Indonesian court of law. This research proves that Forum Non-Convenience can be used in Indonesian court of law. However a Supreme Court Regulation must be made to implement it.

**Keywords:** Forum Non-Convenience, international organization

**ID#115 DIGITAL SHARING CASES AND JAPANESE  
COPYRIGHT ENFORCEMENT**

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**ABSTRACT:** The exploitation of Internet technology is widely practiced by the entire population of the globe, including Indonesia, Japan and United States. During its development, it becomes a “double-edged sword”, as well as for mankind welfare; it is used for unlawful acts. Most copyrighted works, which can be reformed to digitize, have big probability to duplicate over the Internet and physical piracy. Illegal downloading, uploading and file sharing became common activities among the citizenry. Indonesian legislation was low respond to follow the advance of Internet technology. Consequently, legal enforcement is performed only among physical distribution of illegal contents and pirate products. While, copyright industries face new growing problems with digital piracy, flash drivers, smartphones, tablets and other high mobile technologies. In some countries, these devices are preloaded with illegal content even before those are sold. Accompanying with the government, stakeholders attempt to find the solutions to stop, or at least decreasing the number of physical and online piracy. The paper highlights the digital copyright enforcement with the cases analysis in Japan and Indonesia. It also describes how copyright associations give influence to the members in enforcing the criminal penalties and fines. It is also valuable that copyright legislation itself will not answer all the Internet’s challenges. A concrete harmonization both, efficient enforcement system, technology, procedurally, society and institutionally, are indispensable.

**ID#116      POLICY      SECTOR      CORRUPTION      IN  
PROCUREMENT**

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**ABSTRACT:** Corruption classified as a transnational crime that threatened the welfare of every country. Many ways had been done to prevent and remove corruption both in the international world and in Indonesia. Several opportunities which was a target for criminals to commit corruption is on the procurement of goods and services sector. Many regulations that had been applied were not very disappointing . However, evaluation was needed to run optimally. The presence of the Procurement Service in Electronic and Procurement Unit was still not able to remove corruption optimally in the procurement of goods and services sector. It was required some evaluation in the regulation by looking at the International regulations. Therefore, it could close the gap and avoid any interference in the process of procurement of goods and services.

Removing corruption required rules that had strict punishments for the perpetrators. It would be better to do an empirical research with juridical methods. The researchers could be done by conducting surveys in various agencies as well as reviewing the International regulations. Thus, researchers could evaluate and find the policies that should be appropriate to prevent corruption in the procurement of goods and services.

The evaluation of the regulations to eradicate corruptions had a purpose of procurement of goods and services could run smoothly and not abused by the corruptors due to the contribution to the absorption of funds and the State Budget and Regional Budget.

The review and evaluation regulations in Indonesia and in International world made recommendations on corruption eradication that would close any possibilities of the act of abuse or intervention on the procurement of goods and services. Therefore, filtration could run optimally and the corruptor would get severe punishments.

**ID#124 JURIDICAL REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AND  
TRANSNATIONAL CRIME BASED ON INTERNATIONAL  
LAW**

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**ABSTRACT:** Along with the times and technology of various forms of crime often progressing, it is because the progress of information and communication technologies facilitate access for everyone to reach out to all aspects of life. Even the progress of information and communication technology can encourage the formation of various types of crime in the world. With the formation of various types of crime in the world it can be difficult to distinguish between international crime and transnational crime. This study was conducted to discuss the issue of how reviews juridical international crime and transnational crime under international law, which aims to explain the various forms of international crime and transnational crime by international treaties.

This study uses normative approach to legal issues (literature). The results showed that the scope of international crimes with transnational crime differently. Forms of international crimes since the Nuremberg Court (1945) to the ICTY (1993), ICTR (1994) and the ICC (1998) includes four types of crimes are: genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and crimes of aggression. While other forms of transnational crime based on the UN Convention on Transnational Crime Organized Crime mentions some of the crimes type that included in the category of transnational organized crime, namely money laundering, corruption, illicit trafficking of plants and wildlife are protected, crimes against art objects of cultural, human trafficking, migrant smuggling and illicit production and trafficking of firearms.

**Keywords:** International Treaties, International Crime and Transnational Crime.

**ID#125 THE DECONSTRUCTION OF THE LAW ON THE VOTE GAP LIMITATION OF THE PARLIAMENTARY THRESHOLD IN THE PETITION FOR CANCELLATION IN THE DETERMINATION OF VOTE COUNTS IN CONSTITUTIONAL COURT**

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**ABSTRACT:** The vote gap limitation of the parliamentary threshold is formulated in Article 158 of the Local Leaders Election Act are often reap the problematic elections. Problematic issues of the election also often occur, such as the petition of legal action dispute that is not approved by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia. Why it is not approved by the Constitutional Court is because it does not meet the gap of the parliamentary threshold set in the Article 158 of the Local Leader Election Act. However, authority of Constitutional Court should not hinder the active participation of the people in the process of the elections. On the other hand, this scenario portray the Law of Election only emphasizes the procedural aspects. Local Leaders Election Act should not be concerned with only the procedural aspects, but also should be concerned with substantial aspects and it will be a law instrument that hold a justice and legal certainty. This paper will discuss about the deconstruction of the law on the gap of parliamentary threshold in the petition for cancellation in the determination of vote counts and how to reach substantive democracy in Local Leader Election in Indonesia. ‘

**Keywords:** The law of the gap vote limitation, substantive democracy, The authority of Constitutional Court



**ID#128 IUU FISHING IN INDONESIA, ARE ASEAN MEMBER STATES RESPONSIBLE FOR?**

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**ABSTRACT:** Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUUF) has been a problem to Indonesia and perpetrators come from its own neighbors. This paper aims at describing legal frameworks against IUU fishing within Indonesia and Asean level in order to see how far they concern about combating IUU fishing, to find out if Asean Member States are responsible based on international law and to find a potential key vulnerability/s which become defiance in addressing the issue. This is a juridical normative study that use statute approach. Legal materials used are primary and secondary legal material. They are collected by extensive literature research and analysed by analogical reasoning of legal doctrine with deduction reasoning departed from the law of general application. The results show, there are legal frameworks in Indonesia and Asean. Indonesia's concern on IUU Fishing is unquestionable, not only in its waters but also in around the world. It is reflected from the legislations which are in line with the international law regarding the IUU Fishing, and the special court for fisheries cases also from the organizations where it becomes the parties. In Asean, there have been frame works but the key vulnerable is when violation happens it has no procedures and sanctioning which makes difficult to solve the problem. Besides, the frameworks are all in soft laws. However, based on Asean Declaration, RPOA and APSC 2025 every AMS has responsibility to combat IUU fishing at home and manage the fishery so that no fishermen fish beyond its territory illegally, unreportedly and unregulatedly.

**Keywords:** IUU Fishing, Asean member States, Responsible

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**PARALLEL PANEL B:  
SOCIAL HUMANIORA**

**ID#2 THE URGENCY OF LOCAL ACT DRAFT ON  
CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) IN WAY  
KANAN**

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**ABSTRACT:** Given the implementation of corporate social responsibility was part of the national development efforts in order to achieve the state goals, so for that the involvement of local government was important to provide legal certainty by the implementation of social responsibility in Way Kanan. Answering the question about the urgency of the local act draft regarding corporate social responsibility in Way Kanan, so this research used normative method research by work method: (1) collecting data and information (rules, books, seminar, research or other references, website and interview); (2) compilation the substances and information; (3) Assessment and analysis (Focus Group Discussion); (4) the preparation of the subject matter of an academic papers (analytical descriptive form); and (5) academic papers. The result represented that it arranged with the legal certainty and legal protection purposes of the companies programme and provide guidance for all of companies and even stakeholders work together with Way Kanan Local Government development programme. That's why, the Local Government need to review more in order to prepare the Regulation Regents.

**Keywords:** Urgency, Local Act Draft, Corporate Social Responsibility

**ID#11 REFLECTING THE ROLE OF INDIVIDUAL IN  
GLOBALIZED WORLD: A STUDY CASE ON JULIAN  
ASSANGE AND WIKILEAKS**

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**ABSTRACT:** One of controversial new media entities is Wikileaks. Posting a huge number of confidential documents regarding newsworthy public figures and governments, Wikileaks is claimed to generate major impacts to related countries such as Africa, the U.S, Western Europe and Indonesia. The continuing controversy around Wikileaks also reflects the role of its founder in the networked public sphere, Julian Assange. This article is aimed to comprehend the role of individual in globalized world, especially by studying the case of Julian Assange and Wikileaks. The article is divided in three parts. Firstly, it explains background as well as global controversy surrounding Wikileaks and its spokesman, Julian Assange. Secondly, it identifies the areas that Assange have directly impacted, especially in terms of participation, journalism practice and privacy. Finally, it reflects on Assange's role in the globalized media economy, particularly drawing on his background as an Australian. It is found that the website mainly focused on whistle blowing actions, using insider's evidences such as documents, cables and videos. It is also found that the website's anonymous method contribute to increase citizen's participation. At the same time, Assange through Wikileaks has brought a new form of journalism, medium for everyone's voice where the non- professionals with valuable information are endorsed with opportunity in informing the public like proficient journalists. Wikileaks has changed the way journalist approach their information source especially investigative journalism, due to its tightly embodied hactivism culture. Months or even years spent for conventional investigative journalists to verify the information can be substituted just by a simple click on the net. Wikileaks has also impacted the idea of government transparency. Because of Wikileaks' whistle-blowing's actions, now many governments are being stricter in disseminating their valuable information. Assange's roles in the media economy are also shaped by Australia's standpoint in globalized world

**Keywords:** New Media, Wikileaks, Whistle-Blower

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**ID#17 THE URGENCY OF SANCTIONS FOR VIOLATORS  
OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) FOR  
IMPROVING OF THE WELFARE OF SOCIETY**

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**ABSTRACT:** The aim of this research is to know connection between the sanction and CSR implementation for improving of the welfare of society. In Indonesia, the implementaton of CSR in Limited Company based on Article 74 The Law No. 40 of 2007 regarding Limited Liability Company, this article obliges companies whose activities related to natural resource management to implement Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). This is the starting point of mandatory CSR program in Indonesia. CSR is a commitment to improve community well- being through discretionary business practices and contributions of the company's resources. The method of this research is empiric/nondoctrinal. Based on the result of this research that CSR in Indonesia can essentially be directed at strengthening the people's economy is based on small and medium enterprises as well as improving the quality of human resources through improved public education facilities and infrastructure. The problem is the absence of sanction. The existence of legal substance of CSR will not succeed if there is no legal sanctions. The Law and Government regulation on CSR are not set on sanctions for the corporation that non-performance in CSR implementation. Many companies will ignore the CSR implementation when there are no rules forcing them.

**Keywords :** sanction, CSR, implementation, welvare of society

**ID#76 THE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF POTENTIAL  
MARINE TOURISM IN LAMPUNG SELATAN FOR  
FACING GLOBAL TORISM COMPETITION**

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**ABSTRACT:** This research was aimed to analyze the potential for marine tourism development strategy to face global competition in South Lampung. The Methods of data collection were using in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation. The results showed that the local govermemnt had not had a specific strategy to develop marine tourism as a leading tourist area to face global competition. Some of the strategies recommended by the researchers were : planning the highlight of potential tourism destination; creating policies to provide opportunities and services for the stakeholders; the government shall cooperate with the community of marine tourism as a conscious group travel (Pokdarwis) and preparing qualified human resources as well as promoting maritime destination on an ongoing basis.

**Keywords:** Local Government Strategy; The Marine Tourism; Global Competition

**ID#77 POLITICS CAMPAIGNS : CHALLENGE AND IDEALITY**

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**ABSTRACT:** Campaigns is a part of general election process that purpose conspicuous the voters. The inclination in campaigns only give attention at election moment, and omit the voters existence at the end of election. There are two different campaigns faces, political campaigns and election campaigns that indicate something must be repair. Black campaigns as a campaigns form that not reduction responsibility to voters society. So, it is necesarry role from media to give the appropriate and right information about campaigns, as a form of politics education for public.

**Keyword :** Campaigns, political party, black campaigns, system, campaigns strategy, media

**ID#78 CLIENTELISM IN BANDAR LAMPUNG LOCAL ELECTION**

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**ABSTRACT:** Local election (Pilkada) theoretically a procedural democracy held at the regional level, in practice since 2005, has been a lot of ambiguity and deviation from the original purpose of the conduct of elections are clean and fair. Irregularities that occur in the form of money politics, political dynasties and the pattern of patron-client or clientelism. This study tried to probe further about the pattern of clientelism in the elections, especially in Bandar Lampung city in December 2015. This research was conducted since January 2016 till August 2016. This study used a qualitative research type. which saw most of the intrinsic social life, with in-depth interviews to personalities and selected informants. The approach used in this study is the approach of Critical Social Science (CSS), which saw social science as a process of critical inquiry phenomenon. The results showed that in Bandar Lampung Local election ago there clientelism strong relationships between pairs of candidates and voters, the candidate pairs and brokers, broker and voters. Clientelism also occur between pairs of candidates. The analysis in this study is focused on the study of political sociology, also touched on the study of political economy.

**Keywords :** Local Election, Clientelism, Bandar Lampung

**ID#79 A MANAGERIAL COMPETENCY MODELING:  
THRESHOLD AND DIFFERENTIATING COMPETENCIES  
AT VARIOUS MANAGEMENT LEVELS**

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**ABSTRACT:** This study aims to design a managerial competency modeling, consisting of threshold competencies and differentiating competencies. Generally, an identification of managerial competencies is conducted without distinguishing between the data surveyed from managers with superior, average, and low performance. Several methods for identifying competencies also assume that competencies are merely identified from high-performing managers, giving rise to serious consequences when those models are applied. This managerial competency modeling refers to the results of research carried out by Boyatzis (1982) and the classic competency study design of Spencer & Spencer (1993). This study resulted in a managerial competency model which comprised of both threshold and differentiating competencies that applicable to all different management levels, considering that the focus and orientation of all those management levels are different. Therefore, the results of this study expectedly contribute to the application of The Competency-Based Human Resource Management (CBHRM), especially in the application of behavior-based competency theories.

**Keywords:** managerial competency, competency model, threshold competencies, differentiating competencies.



**ID#80 ANALYSIS OF GENDER IN ACCESS, PARTICIPATION AND CONTROL OF FOREST RESOURCES, AND WATERSHED OF KECAMATAN KEBUN TEBU IN KABUPATEN LAMPUNG BARAT**

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**ABSTRACT:** Management of forest resources and watershed needs participation from society who aware of justice and gender equality. On Strengthening Community Based Forest and Watershed Management (SCBFWM) program that hold on Mei-June 2012 in the preparation framework of Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (GMS) in Lampung Barat still found the disparity between men and women in access, participation, control and benefit. Based on those, it need to investigated how Analysis of Gender in Access, Participation and Control of Forest Resources, and Watershed of Kecamatan Kebun Tebu of Lampung Barat. The research uses descriptive qualitative method. Analysis uses some of approches, such as access, control, and participation. The result of research are; first, access of woman that fused in KWT can get an access from government assistance of Lampung Barat and can participate both in the implementation of development programs initiated by the government. Women's community can get the access of strengthening capacity on knowledges, skills, however in advocacy of management of forest resources's and watershed's skill is minimum. Second, government of from village, sub-district, and district doesn't do the KWT involvement in planning of program, yet. The recomendation that need to be reached is the stakeholder need to arrange the standard of minimum services or Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) of women's participation in musrenbang. It need about 30% quota for women in each planning of development, start it from from village, sub-district, until district level.

**Keywords:** Gender, Access, Participation, Control, Forest Resources, Watershed

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**ID#91 IBM FOR THE COASTAL WOMEN'S GROUP IN  
KECAMATAN PANJANG KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG  
WITH PROBLEM OF WASTE RECYCLE PRODUCT  
MARKETING AND MINIMUM AWARENESS TOWARD  
COASTAL ENVIRONMENT**

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**ABSTRACT:** Kota Bandar Lampung with a total area reaches 197.22 square km, and population of 1.251.642 inhabitants, if calculated per day the amount of waste reaches to 800 tons. Garbage that can not be accommodated in landfills (TPA) Bakung empties into the Lampung Gulf coast region of Bandar Lampung. Coastal waste management such as Green Village Programme in Panjang Selatan, Panjang Utara, and Srengsem. The activities held are the management of organic waste into compost and non-organic waste products into a variety of skills.

Community issues is the awareness and participation of coastal communities about waste management institutionally in Green Village program is still low, the difficulties in marketing of the compost bins refined products and handicrafts, understanding and concerning beyond coastal communities to environmental issues is still low. IbM activity is targeting several things: 1) The activity is intended for residents of women in the Village of Panjang Selatan and Panjang Utara, 2) The coaching carried out some cognitive aspects regarding gender equality, rights and roles, women empowering in the management of coastal environment, institutional strengthening and networking, as well as the optimization of litter processed products. 3) Coaching and mentoring aspects of technology support website.

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The results of the activities of the counseling is to increase awareness of gender and women's roles of garbage management group in Kecamatan Panjang Selatan and Panjang Utara. In addition, the realization of institutional strengthening groups so that provide assurances to the Village Green activists to continue performing environmental protection issues despite being hampered, and open the horizons for the group to build networks in order to more easily achieve the goal. The indication is the increasing number of women who are active, and more diverse activities. Secondly, establish and managing beneficial website for the introductory of activity and environmental issues in coastal community and place for promoting those refined products. Thirdly, campaigns create awareness about the coastal environment outside the coastal community environmental awareness, and advocacy to coordinate with the local government may be able to build networks with various parties in order to continue the work.

**Keyword:** Coastal Woman, Marketing Product, Waste Recycle, People Awareness

**ID#92 VOTING BEHAVIOUR IN 2014 LEGISLATIVE ELECTION IN LAMPUNG TIMUR REGENCY (CASE STUDY IN DESA GUNUNG MULYO SEKAMPUNG UDIK DISTRICT AND DESA RAJABASA BATANGHARI SUKADANA DISTRICT)**

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**ABSTRACT:** At this time, democracy has been a best choice for admintering the life of nation by most country around the world. In Indonesia, the implementing of democracy has been through the long term of political life. In democratic country, voters participation has become important part of representative democracy. Voters participation are supporting the accomplishing practical of representative. In fact, there are some issues concerning to the voters turn of in every general election. Unfortunately, the issue has not revealed and most of them become weakness. Most issues concerned with the participant in election are the voters turn out in ballot box, a lot of invalid votes, indication of money politic, political literacy, and the lack of volunteriness contribution of citizen politic. The issue must be dissused for knowing the main cause and find the solution. In expectation, participation can be placed in proper level with high level politiacal literacy. Therefore, the reseach program has become the needs of political management.

Based on 2014 election result, shows that the success of election determined participation which reach into 75%. Nevertheless, the level of participation in every region is different from the national results. For example, lampung timur shows that participation is only 69% in every district. The highest participation is in Batanghari district and Pekalongan district which is the average result is above national participation. The lowest participation is in Gunung

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Pelindung, Braja Selehah, Labuhan Maringgai, Mataram Baru, Pasir Sakti and Melinting district. The result of the subdistrict are 62% - 65%. From the result we can do comparison study between the highest and the lowest participation region, that is Desa Gunung Mulyo in Sekampung Udik district and Desa Rajabasa Batanghari in Sukadana district. In this research we use quantitative methode, and the colecting data technique by doing survey to the people and interview with Komisi Pemilihan Umum, Panitia Pengawas Pemilu, Political Party, and Legislative Candidate.

**Keywords** : Legislative Election, Voting Behaviour, Democracy, Voter Participation, and Political Literacy

**ID#93 THE COOPERATION DEVELOPMENT OF ONE STOP INTEGRITY ZONE SERVICES BETWEEN METRO AND LAMPUNG TENGAH**

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**ABSTRACT:** The implementation of regional autonomy has not yielded the expected results. Regional autonomy it gave birth to selfishness among regions. The essence of regional autonomy should create inter-regional cooperation to realize the excellent public services and integrity. The practice of public services is still full of corruption, collusion and nepotism, including a one stop services integrated.

The purpose of this study is to identify potential cooperation and produce the Model Inter- regional Cooperation in Development Zone Public Service Integrity in Metro City and Central Lampung Through Institutional Strengthening One Stop Services (OSS) in the framework of Investment Promotion.

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative approach. Data learned through observation, field visits and interviews with competent resource persons with the substance of the research, documentation and focus group discussions. The location of this research at tthe Metro City and Central Lampung District as an autonomous region in the province of Lampung.

The results of research and discussion integrity zone OSS development cooperation between the Government and the Government of Metro City Central Lampung regency can be concluded as follows: First, the cooperation between the Government of Metro City and the Government of Central Lampung regency in the construction zone OSS integrity to do. This

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conclusion is based on the existence of some of the opportunities is the driving factor establishment of cooperation, namely in common mission area, a common vision and mission of the Office / Board of Investment and the OSS, similarity of problems in service reforms OSS, similarity of historical ties and emotional regionalism, and issues border geographical location, as well as the role of the province is normatively facilitate cooperation between regions in one province and also the existence of the Ombudsman institution Representative Lampung Province. Second, the model of development cooperation between the OSS integrity zone of Metro City with Central Lampung District covers several aspects, namely: a). This partnership involves two core regions, namely the Metro City Central Lampung regency; b). as the main actors of development cooperation integrity zone OSS Investment Office and the City Metro and Investment Board and OSS Central Lampung Regency of Lampung Province Government and supported and the Ombudsman Lampung; c). the scope of development cooperation between the integrity of the zone of Metro City with Central Lampung regency OSS include strengthening organizations, improving the quality of human resource providers OSS, and structuring of OSS administration to be more advanced and modern; d). operational activities in development cooperation zone between the City Metro OSS integrity with Central Lampung regency can be shaped field studies, meetings and workshops, and voluntary monitoring of the implementation of public service reform, particularly OSS; and e). model of development cooperation between the OSS integrity zone of Metro City with Central Lampung regency is based on principles such as solidarity, participatory, transparent, accountable, effectiveness, efficiency, responsiveness, and responsibility.

**Keywords:** regional cooperation; the integrity of the zone; One Stop Services.

**ID#96 POLICY IMPLEMENTATION ON CIVIL SERVANT  
RECRUITMENT BASED ON COMPUTER ASSISTED TEST  
IN LAMPUNG (THE STUDY ON THE RECRUITMENT OF  
CPNSD METRO IN 2014)**

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**ABSTRACT:** Good Corporate Governance with public participation in leading and evaluating the result of human resources selection reflects the good characteristic of government and as the important phase of human resources bureaucratic reformation together with the grand design and road map of reformation declared by Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform. Based on Regulation Number 5 in 2014 about Civil Apparatus, the objective recruitment process, transparent, and accountable is the beginning of forming the qualified and professional bureaucrat.

This research was aimed for (1) analyzing the implementation of recruitment for civil servant in Metro in 2014 based on computer assisted test (2) formulating good governance policy analysis based on the phenomenon or filed research and giving the recommendations for forming good governance policy in Metro related to the bureaucrat recruitment process. The method used in this research was qualitative approach with descriptive type. The data obtained by FGD with relevant informan. The location was in Metro.

The result of this research showed that : (1) the recruitment process was done by the regulation and using the procedures (2) the candidates who met the requirements had the rights to follow the selection process done by Badan Kepegawaian Daerah Metro.

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Meanwhile the supporting factors for this research showed that : (1) there were some infrastructures such as computers, local networking, LCD, TV, the rooms for monitoring, server, waiting and test, (2) the candidates were discipline to follow the selection process, (3) the computer assisted test system was easier and more transparent than the old system. The obstacles found in this research were : (1) the access of networking was difficult for the candidates who lived far away, (2) the website of BKD sometimes was inactive, (3) the computer system was in trouble during the test and (4) the remote area from the test location.

The recommendations given for this research were : (1) The government should give the information access for remote location, (2) the government should build good internet infrastructures, (3) the government should pick the strategic location

**Keywords :** Policy Implementation; Computer Assisted Test; Good Governance; Bureaucratic Reform

**ID#97 REFORM OF THE BUREAUCRACY AND LOCAL WISDOM: STUDY ON PRINCIPLES OF LAMPUNG CULTURAL VALUES**

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**ABSTRACT:** This qualitative study the bureaucratic reform-reviewed models that can be built by adopting local values in Lampung Province. This value is derived from the principle Piil Pesenggiri of principles. Its consist several principles, Including Bejuluk Adek (Principles of Success), Nemui Nyimah (Choice Principles), Nengah Nyappur (Principle of Equality), Sakai Sambaian (Principles of Cooperation). Principle Nemui Nyimah correlated about science as an important thing to be possessed by every bureaucrat. Then, the principle of the which include significant; Nengah Nyappur willing to listen to other people's opinion becomes the next priority, followed by the principle of Sakai Sambaian. Principle Nemui Nyimah in the context of public service can be defined as the nature of social concern, the principle Sakai Sambaian the which in essence is to show a sense of participation in and solidarity in the community to activities or obligations that must be done, Nengah Nyappur that is willing to listen and react swiftly and responsiveness.

Adoption model of local values in the local government bureaucracy reform identified to do is approach a peaceful street (conciliative approach). The approach was chosen because It provides direction change for the better effectiveness, as well as their patterns of

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formal legal peacefully adopted to minimize conflicts that can frustrate change in culture and customs bureaucracy. In order to provide a greater degree of success then all the stages of cultural change to be applied.

**Keywords:** Reforms, Local Values, Local Wisdom.

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**ID#100      GOVERNANCE      AND      EDUCATION  
ACCELERATION      FRAMEWORK      IN      LAMPUNG  
PROVINCE**

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**ABSTRACT:** This qualitative study produced some conclusions as follows; (1). The most dominant factor affecting the condition of educational resources in the regency of Pesisir Barat, among others due to the legacy of the educational policy of the district that the parent does not successfully create equity of educational infrastructure. Moreover, the carrying capacity of the condition of infrastructure in the Pesisir Barat region who have not progressed yet also give maximum effect for the accelerated creation of education in the region. (2). Potential institutional and inter-institutional relations in the Regency of Pesisir Barat real located at the Department of Education, Office or other government agencies on the Pesisir Barat Regency, the private sector / foundations or public institutions as well as educational institutions that exist outside of the Pesisir Barat. Overall these institutions having an involvement of each format, but will still entwined in a framework that is directed by Pesisir Barat Regency. In this format is expected to create acceleration of education policy. (3). A strategy that can be selected and applied in the application of this model is through the stages: Capacity Building, Com

**Keyword:** Education Policy, Regional Expansion, Governance

**ID#107 THE MOTIVATION LEVEL AND IT EFFECT ON  
AGRI-EXTENSION WORKER'S PERFORMANCE IN  
SOUTH OGAN KOMERING ULU (OKU) DISTRICT**

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**ABSTRACT:** The existence of professional agri-extension worker is the main issue to move it effectively and efficiently. Professionalism related with agri-extension worker's performance, which it has closely linked with their motivation. Therefore, the objectives of this study is to measure the level of agri-extension worker's motivation and it effects to their performance. The research used a survey method with quantitative and qualitative approach. It conducted in South Ogan Komering Ulu (OKU) District, South Sumatra Province, with census method to sampling. The respondents of the study were 65 of agri-extension workers. The scoring method used the measurement indicators from the Regulation of Minister of Agriculture Number: 91 / Permentan / OT.140 / 9/2013. Partial Least Square (PLS) approach was used to determine the effect of motivation on agri-extension worker's performance. Overall performance of agri-extension workers in South OKU District is in well category with the leading contributor is the high level of motivation (esp. the attitude of the agri-extension profession, working spirit and the need for achievement).

**Keywords:** motivation, performance, extension, agriculture, extension organization.

**ID#119 THE URGENCY OF SANCTIONS FOR VIOLATORS OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) FOR IMPROVING OF THE WELFARE OF SOCIETY**

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**ABSTRACT:** The aim of this research is to know connection between the sanction and CSR implementation for improving of the welfare of society. In Indonesia, the implementaton of CSR in Limited Company based on Article 74 The Law No. 40 of 2007 regarding Limited Liability Company, this article obliges companies whose activities related to natural resource management to implement Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). This is the starting point of mandatory CSR program in Indonesia. CSR is a commitment to improve community well- being through discretionary business practices and contributions of the company's resources. The method of this research is empiric/nondoctrinal. Based on the result of this research that CSR in Indonesia can essentially be directed at strengthening the people's economy is based on small and medium enterprises as well as improving the quality of human resources through improved public education facilities and infrastructure. The problem is the absence of sanction. The existence of legal substance of CSR will not succeed if there is no legal sanctions. The Law and Government regulation on CSR are not set on sanctions for the corporation that non-performance in CSR implementation. Many companies will ignore the CSR implementation when there are no rules forcing them.

**Keywords :** sanction, CSR, implementation, welvare of society

**PARALLEL PANEL C:  
ECONOMIC**

**ID#13 A COOPERATIVE GAME THEORY APPLICATION  
IN THE BLACKBIRD BROODS FOOD ALLOCATION**

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**ABSTRACT:** We study food allocation in bird broods from the perspective of cooperative game theory. We want to explore whether or not food distribution data fit into the known solution concepts of cooperative game theory. A first issue to be handled is the fact that in the bird brood data we only see the solutions, while the starting position, the game, is not immediately clear. As such we need to reconstruct the game from the solutions given. A second issue is that there are many different solution concepts (e.g. Shapley value, nucleolus, etc) and we want to analyze which of these fits best. Most interesting is to specifically address the properties that lead to these solutions, because these would be most useful in finding a motivation for the specific solution concept found in nature.

**Keywords:** Food allocation, cooperative game, shapley value, solution concept

**ID#20 STORE ATMOSPHERE DIMENSIONS EFFECT ON  
CONSUMER REPURCHASE INTENTION ( STUDY IN  
CHANDRA SUPER STORE TANJUNG KARANG).**

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**ABSTRACT:** Store Atmosphere became one of the important factors for consumers when shopping for convenience. To create a comfortable atmosphere of the store it will needed some dimensions, such as cleanliness, music, scent, temperature, lighting, color and display or layout. Problems in this research is whether the dimensions of cleanliness, music, scent, temperature, lighting, color and display or layout has an influence on the consumer repurchase intention. This research used descriptive verification research design and used purposive sampling. The method of analysis used multiple linear regression. The results of this research shows that the contribution of variable dimensions of store atmosphere have a role in influencing variable consumer repurchase intention was 53%, the rest is influenced by other variables. T test results found that the variable dimensions of the store atmosphere, namely cleanliness, music, scent, temperature, lighting, color and display or layout affect consumer repurchase intention. The advice given by this research Chandra Super Store Tanjung Karang should improve scent dimension. They should put an automatic perfume periodically with a scent that could make the consumers relax when shopping, at some point in the store so that the scent in Chandra Super Store is fragrant and scented and can make consumer repurchase intention increasing in Chandra Super Store.



**Keywords:** Store Atmosphere, cleanliness, music, scent, temperature, lighting, color and display or layout, consumer repurchase intention

**ID#31 THE EFFECT OF FINANCIAL LEVERAGE,  
PROFITABILITY, AND COMMISSIONER BOARD ON  
ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE: MEDIATED BY  
CORPORATE SOCIAL PERFORMANCE**

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**ABSTRACT:** The aim of the study is to investigate the role of social performance as mediator of the relationship of financial leverage, profitability, and commissioner board on organizational performance. In order to achieve the aim of the study, we conducted an analysis on the Indonesia state-owned companies between 2008 and 2014. According statistical analysis using regression, we find that all hypotheses are accepted. This study indicates that financial performance can be enhanced by all factors by mediating role of social performance. This study contributes on literature about the important of social performance in order to enhance organizational performance in the Indonesia state-owned companies.

**ID#110 CONTRIBUTION OF USING FACTOR ON  
SOYBEAN PRODUCTION AND INCOME FARMERS IN  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TANJUNG JABUNG**

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**ABSTRACT:** This study aims to assess contribution use of inputs to production and income of farmers Soybean. This research was conducted in Tanjung Jabung Timur. The size of sample using by 90 farmers were selected randomly. Analyze of data do it by descriptive and analytic functions Cobb Douglas. The results showed that soybean farming has not been intensified by farmers as shown by low use of inputs. Land area between 0.25 to 1.25 ha every household. Factors of production all of using by under the recommendation. Production gained an average of 1.32 tons / ha. The production target is higher than average production of Jambi province, only 1.20 tons / ha. Production factors of land, fertilizer urea, SP- 36, KCL, and pesticides are use significantly affect production and income of farmers. From analysis production function Soybean, we know production increase can still be undertaken by increasing cropping intensity, adding urea, SP-36 and KCL and reduce use of labor from outside the family. For innovation in technology improvements are expected to increase production and income of farmers.

**Keywords:** Contributions, Factors of Production, Income ,Soybean.

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**ID#126 SWITCHING VALUE OF FEASIBILITY  
INVESTMENT ON PATIN AQUACULTURE BUSINESS IN  
KOTA GAJAH, CENTRAL LAMPUNG**

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**ABSTRACT:** One of the agribusiness subjects which have great opportunity in rural development is growing fish on farming/yard land. Agribusiness in general has risk toward market changes in input and output prices. This study aims to: (1) analyze the feasibility of freshwater aquaculture pond investment on Patin Fish and (2) to analyze the sensitivity and switching value the investment in freshwater aquaculture pond investment on Patin Fish Kota Gajah, Central of Lampung District. Research location determined purposively, with the consideration that the area has the highest pond fisheries production in Central of Lampung. Ten percent of the population amount 41 household chosen as respondent. Data were analyzed by descriptive qualitative and quantitative. Data tabulated, analyzed mathematically, and analyzed using the criteria of the investments: Net Present Value (NPV), Internal Rate of Return (IRR), Net B/C ratio, and discounting Pay Back Period. Based on the analysis revealed that Patin fish business feasibles to develop in the future. Agribusiness on Patin fish pond faced a high risk toward changes in production failure and fish prices decline due to changes in market conditions.

**Keywords:** investment, switcing value, feasibility, Patin fish

**ID #130 CHILDREN RESPONSE TO CO BRANDED PRODUCTS (SURVEY ON BANDAR LAMPUNG MCDONALD'S HAPPY MEAL BUYER)**

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**ABSTRACT:** Dorothy Rouly Haratua Pandjaitan, "Children Response to CoBranded Products (Survey on Bandar Lampung McDonald's Happy Meal Buyer)"

Purpose – The purpose of this study is to represent the empirical studies of co-branding strategy whose target is children. Another purpose of this studies is to analyze the potential of cobranded strategy and the implication on both brand owner.

Methodology – The method that used to gather the information for this research is loyalty-based survey on the parent of children that buying Mc Donald's Happy Meal and will be used to represent children's behavior towards product quality, consumer satisfactory, and loyalty on McDonald and Disney co branded products.

Findings – The findings confirmed that, the Co-Branding strategy of McDonald and Disney have a positive and significance influence on both brand, either from consumer satisfactory point of view or from consumer loyalty point of view. Based on theoretical view, children can evaluate two different brand simultaneously even when they using product of only one brand only.

Limitation – The main limitation of this study is the sample were taken from just one region only and only tested without considering other variable beside product quality, consumer satisfaction and cosumer loyalty. Advanced study is required for further comprehend of childred based marketing concept.

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Practical Implication – From this study can be concluded that, a product marketing strategy with children as the target can be widely expanded if the brand owner willing to cooperate with another brand owner in CoBranding strategy.

Social Implication – In this study there is finding that parents ought to have concerned in choicing co-branded product that will not cause harm to the children`s health, because basicly all children enjoying fastfood product only based on the taste and the souvenir they got form the package. Based on that matters the fastfood should have evaluate their strategy that they use and the product they sell so the parents can still feel safe when their children consuming fastfood product.

**Keyword:** Co-Branding, Product Quality, Consumer Satisfaction, Consumer Loyalty

**PARALLEL PANEL D:  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**ID#120 VALUE CHAIN SYSTEM OF ANCHOVY  
PROCESSING CLUSTER IN PULAU PASARAN, BANDAR  
LAMPUNG**

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**ABSTRACT:** Cluster approach is one of fisheries sector development strategy and relatively appropriate to increase competitiveness. Cluster approach has been established as one of the development strategy of the seafood processing industry competitive and sustainable. Cluster approach is needed network of mutual support and benefit between the user industries, supporting industries, and other related industries. This study aims to analyze the value chain system in the fish processing cluster in Pulau Pasaran. The research located Pulau Pasaran in Bandar Lampung at 2013. This study was a survey research. The methods to answer the research objectives of analysis used value chain analysis approach. Based on the results of the discussion concluded that the value chain system in salted fish processing clusters at Pulau Pasaran starts from main activities include: raw material procurement, production operations salted fish processing, finished materials, marketing, and services; The support activities include: purchasing/procurement of supporting resources, technology development, human resource management, and infrastructure.

**Keyword:** cluster, salt fish, anchovy, value chain

**ID#129 EROSION PREDICTION WITH SEDIMENT DELIVERY RATIO APPROACH OF SEKAMPUNG WATERSHED**

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**ABSTRACT:** Erosion is one of the problems in the Sekampung Watershed. Increased rate of erosion would increase amount of sediment that entering the river. The Sekampung Watershed Sekampung is quite important in Lampung Province, because it is used as a source of agricultural irrigation, hydropower (Hydroelectric Power Plant) and will be planned as raw water in PDAM (Regional Water Company), therefore the amount of sediment carried by the river flow needs to be researched. This reasearch aimed to estimate the erosion in Sekampung Watershed. This research used two methods to estimate the erosion, The methods were SDR (Sediment Delivery ratio) and method USLE (Universal Soil Loss Equation) that ware calculated with the help of GIS (Geographic Information Systems). The amount of erosion using SDR method to 58.49 tonnes/ha/yr. Meanwhile estimation of erosion by USLE method were 112.86 tons/ha/yr.

**Keywords:** Erosion, SDR, Watershed of Sekampung.



**PARALLEL PANEL E:  
EDUCATION**

**ID#8 INTEGRATED LEARNING OF LAMPUNGNESE  
TRADITION MUSIC**

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**ABSTRACT:** In the world of performing arts, music, dance, and other theatrical elements are interlinked and supportive. For example, in the learning of Lampungnese tradition music, the elements of music are combined with other kinds of performing arts, such as dance. The position of music to accompany a dance performance is seriously important. Therefore, the learning outcome is emphasized on the needs of the accompaniment music for dance performances in Lampungnese culture. The method developed in the Arts Education Study Program FKIP Unila is through integrated learning. This method is a teaching package for connecting various disciplines; the goal is to stimulate the liveliness of the learners, early knowledge of students, and the extent to which the success of a learning and mutual affects each other. After implementing this method of learning, the results obtained over the past few years have been very good. Students are able to master more than one competence in one course, to understand the application of accompaniment music for live performance because the process of the learning is well combined. Next, it also has relevance of graduate competence after graduation. The analysis of the stakeholders' needs for educators and scholars of arts has become the basic reference in the implementation of this method. In addition, the demands of highly-skilled art teachers always increase and they spread out the whole Lampung. A scholar of arts education is expected to have different areas of competences, such as music, dance, theatre, and drama. This can be accommodated through an integrated learning.

**Keywords:** Integrated Learning, Lampungnese Tradition Music, Arts Education Study Program the University of Lampung

**ID#10 PREFERENCE'S REPRESENTATION OF BIOLOGY  
TEACHER TRAINING STUDENT ON POTENTIAL  
MEMBRANE CONCEPT**

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**ABSTRACT:** Multiple representation is commonly used as mode of student and teacher in communicating concepts and information in teaching Biology activity. Therefore the student and teacher should have good skill of representing the concepts properly. However, many student still facing difficulty in representing concepts due to lack of experiences to use the representations during learning process and the teacher itself does not give much attention to this skill. Individual student has different level of skill representation with specific modes on every specific concepts. The aim of this study is to explore the representation preference of Biology students on Potential membrane concept. Research method used quasi experiment with unequal posttest design. The representational preference was measured by analyzing student's representation constructed most in terms of its category and the quality of the representation made. Data was obtained by using instrumentation which containing essay problem focusing on representation format commonly used in Biology teaching. Data obtained was analyzed using Kolmogorov-Smirnov one sample test. The analysis shows that the student representation preference was significant. The percentage of the preference sequentially are : verbal format (78%), picture format (72%), table (58%) and graph (37%). There are differences in terms of quality of representation constructed which 72% student was categorized as best representation skill in verbal and 65% in picture, 56% student is in good of represent concept in table format, and 46% has the worst represent on graph format.

**Keywords:** Multi representational preference, pictorial, graph, table

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**ID#22 UTILIZING GRAMMARLY IN TEACHING WRITING RECOUNT TEXT THROUGH GENRE BASED APPROACH**

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**ABSTRACT:** This study investigated on utilizing Grammarly, a free online rater, in teaching writing recount text through Genre-Based Approach (GBA). This study tried to describe GBA application in the class, to know how Grammarly and GBA led to students' writing recount text, and to know students' perception in utilizing Grammarly in GBA in writing recount text. This study employed pre- experimental design one group pretest-post test (Creswell, 2008: 301). Data in this study were obtained from questionnaires and pretest-post test. Data from questionnaires, to describe the second and the third question, were analyzed by using Likert Scales and categorized into three categories: Positive, Neutral, and Negative as suggested by (Azwar, 2012: 149). Data from pretest-post test, to know the improvement of the students' writing recount text were administered by using Match T-test. The finding revealed that students had positive perception in learning writing recount text by utilizing Grammarly through genre base approach. Students understood the material explained while they were enjoying the learning process. Getting better understanding on genre-base, students felt easier to produce recount text. Pair and group discussion played an important role in writing cycles (Hyland, 2007: 136-137 and Harmer, 2007: 30) Moreover, the data showed that students had positive perception in using technology in learning writing recount text. The students thought that using word processing and Grammarly, an online rater, helped them in writing process (Gebhard, 2009: 222) Grammarly told the students' error that students were motivated to revise their works.

**Keywords:** Grammarly, Writing Recount Text, Genre Based Approach

**ID#29 THE MULTIPLE TECHNIQUES CORRELATED  
WITH STUDENTS' ENGLISH WRITING OUTCOME AND  
THEIR LEARNING PERCEPTION**

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**ABSTRACT:** Some studies have discussed about the specific technique in teaching English, especially in writing skill. The results indicated that the conducted technique had some influences or even correlations with students' writing outcome. However, the studies just focused on examining one or two techniques. In this study, the author aimed to assemble some techniques she has applied in English writing class to be correlated with the students' outcome and learning perception. The research questions are ; 1. What was the students' English writing outcome taught by multiple techniques?, 3. How did the students' perception about the multiple techniques?, 4. Are there any correlation of those techniques and the students' writing outcome and learning perception?. There were about 25 students of class twelve Ibnu Shina at Senior High School MA Ma'arif 06 Pasir Sakti as subjects in the study. Upon this study, it can be concluded that the multiple techniques which have been applied in the classroom are correlated with the students' writing outcome and their learning perception. English teachers are suggested to apply more than two techniques for particular skill and need in order to reach the maximum achievement of learning a foreign language.

**Keywords :** Multiple Techniques, English Writing Outcome, Learning Perception

**ID#30 CONSTRUCTING PUBLIC HOLIDAY TABLE OF GOOD FRIDAY ENHANCING UNDERSTANDING AND AWARENESS THE STUDY OF LUNAR CALENDAR SYSTEM FOR BETTER PLAN OF FAMILY GATHERING**

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**ABSTRACT:** In this paper we construct list of public holiday table of Good Friday which base on lunar calendar system, according to the Quran the Lord create the sun as resources of light and the moon as satellite of the Earth which reflecting the light from the sun in order to knowledge the calendarization and mathematics or calculation. In this paper we also construct the design of instrument for measuring the degree-angle of the Moon and also we do calculation “hisab” to forecast the moment of full-moon correlated to Good Friday in the future time until 1500 H which is correspondence to the year 2077 M. From the previous scientist agree that the Earth rotate the Sun in 365.25 days called Solar calendar system based (M:Masehi) and the other called lunar calendar system based (H:Hijriyah) and the Moon as satellite of the Earth, the Earth its self beside rotate in its ash and also orbit the Sun therefore make the Moon illuminated changed every single time, from crescent Moon to the next crescent Moon will be 29.52 days called one month, so therefore in a year will be 354.24 days according lunar calendar system based. Mathematically M-H  $\approx$  11,01 days. Today is 1437 H correspondence with 2016 M, 2567 China calendar, 1938 Hindus calendar. In the long run the advantagies of this public holiday table is making beter plan in family gathering.

**ID#52 STUDENTS' MENTAL MODEL OF CHEMICAL BONDING AFTER LEARNING WITH MULTIPLE REPRESENTATION**

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**ABSTRACT:** This research was conducted to study the profile of students' mental models after treatment using multiple representations based learning. The number of samples in this research is 76 of 10th grade secondary chemistry students in Lampung Province selected using cluster random sampling technique. Mental models of students were analyzed using the test of creative problem solving that was used to explore the imagination skills. The results showed that (1) the ability of the students' creative imagination especially on the understanding of visual images (sub-micro level) is very low before treatment using multiple representation strategy. This result is demonstrated by students' mental models in terms of problems solving of chemical bonding still at the level of intermediate- 1; (2) applying multiple representations learning strategy, the students' mental models increase to intermediate-3 level. These findings indicate that learning by multiple representations strategy can be considered as an alternative strategy to solve many problems creatively in teaching and learning chemistry, particularly concepts related to sub-microscopic, macroscopic and symbolic phenomena.

**Keywords:** Multiple Representation, Mental Models, Chemical Bonding

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**ID#74 THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CORE CONTENT-BASED  
INTEGRATED INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN IN  
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS**

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**ABSTRACT:** Abstract: Curriculum 2013 of primary school leads to an integrated thematic learning, but there are still many teachers who have difficulty to carry it out. This study aimed to determine the effectiveness of integrated instructional design core content-based which was the development results of the curriculum 2013 design of primary school. The population of this research was schools that had already used the curriculum 2013 of primary school in Bandar Lampung. Samples of this research were the teachers and the students. The research design was using quasi experiment with the data collecting instruments were using tests, interviews, observation, and documentation. Data were analyzed by using t-test and it was proved that the integrated learning design of core content-based is effective to create learning activities that generated the integration of knowledge capabilities, social cohesion in the integration of experience and training.

**Keywords:** design, core content , thematic

**ID#75 INVESTIGATING THE EFFECT OF IMPLICIT  
LEARNING STRATEGY TRAINING ON STUDENTS'  
ENGLISH PROFICIENCY TEST ACHIEVEMENT**

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**ABSTRACT:** Within the concept of explicit and implicit learning strategy training and the different results in the study of learning strategy training, this quantitative study was conducted with the main purpose of finding the answer on how implicit learning strategy training could improve students' English Proficiency Test achievement in the context of Indonesian high school. This study involved 30 students of senior high grade XI. One group pretest-posttest design was used in this study and implicit learning strategy training in form of classroom instructions was administered as the treatment given to the students. Following the paired sample t-test analysis result on students' scores on the pretest and posttest, it was revealed that the training improves students' English proficiency test achievement. The result supports the claim that implicit learning works positively in the classroom.

**Keywords:** learning strategy, implicit learning strategy training, students' English proficiency achievement



**ID#82 DESCRIPTION OF STUDENT MATHEMATICAL  
CRITICAL THINKING SELF-EFFICACY IN CONTEXTUAL  
SOCRATIC LEARNING**

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**ABSTRACT:** This research aimed to describe mathematical critical thinking self-efficacy of students in Contextual Socratic learning. The subjects of this research were grade 7 students from four Junior high schools (SMPs) in Bandar Lampung that was chosen by purposive random sampling technique. The data was collected through observation, interview, questionnaire and video during learning process. Based on analysis of data, students have mathematical critical thinking self-efficacy in high category for magnitude dimension and medium for strength and generality dimension in Contextual Socratic learning.

**Keyword:** mathematical critical thinking self-efficacy, Contextual Socratic learning

**ID#83 STUDENTS' MATHEMATICAL REPRESENTATION  
SELF-EFFICACY**

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**ABSTRACT:** This research aimed to describe students' mathematical representation self-efficacy. The subject of this research were first semester students of mathematic education in Lampung University in academic year of 2016/2017. Data in this naturalistic qualitative study was obtained by representation self-efficacy scale and interview. The data analysis was done in four stages, which were coding, reduction, displaying, and verifying data. Based on this research, it can be concluded that students' mathematical representation self-efficacy dominantly in low category and no students in very high category.

**Keyword:** Mathematical Representation Self-Efficacy

**ID#84 INFLUENCE OF NUMBERED HEADS TOGETHER (NHT) MODEL TO INCREASE LEARNING OUTCOMES**

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**ABSTRACT:** This research aims to improve the learning outcomes which used Numbered Heads Together (NHT) model on intermediate financial accounting FKIP Unsri. As for the purpose of this research is to determine the difference effect between Numbered Heads Together (NHT) model and conventional model (lecturer methods) to increase learning outcomes. Type of this research is quasi exsperimental nonequivalent control group design, the shape of pretest posttest. The population in this study are all students of the second semester in economic education academic year 2015-2016. Samples were taken by purposive sampling technique, students who follow courses intermediate financial accounting are two classes, Indralaya as an experimental class and Palembang as the control classes each amounted 45 students. Data collection techniques were used test and documentation. Prerequisite test analysis using normality test and homogeneity test. Data analysis technique used the paired-sample t-test. Statistical parametric hypothesis paired-sample t-test, obtained t count for control class is -11.951 and t count for experimental class is -24.048, therefore  $p < 0.05$  it's mean  $H_0$  is rejected. Therefore, the hypothesis in this research can be accepted, there are influence between NHT method and the lecture method to increase the learning outcomes. And the differences learning outcomes after treatment can be seen from the average value of the two classes, namely 88.22 to 80.42 for the experimental class and control class.

**Keywords :** Numbered Heads Together, Learning Outcomes

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**ID#94 DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY CONTENT FOR CONSUMERS AND PRODUCERS IN SMAN 2 GEDONGTATAAN**

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**ABSTRACT:** This research is motivated due to low ability of students in understanding the economics learning materials and their application in life. The learning activities are conducted focusing on use of the lecture method (conventional). Students tend to be difficult to understand the materials as a central learning that rests on educators not a students. Teaching materials are used only to help students understand the materials theoretically. In application, why the students feel difficult to understand the materials is because the main focus of learning is that the students tried to memorize the materials including reading materials completely. This research aims to develop teaching materials in the form of guided inquiry approach based learning modules. The concept of this approach is to teach students to understand the learning materials with case study models, Students are expected to expand their knowledge and understanding of the materials adapted to the field conditions. The research was conducted in grade 10 of SMAN 01 Gedongtataan Pesawaran District in the Academic Year 2015/2016. The method used in this research is the Research and Development. Stages of development of Economic learning modules used ASSURE model: (1) A – Analysis of Learners, (2) S – Statement of Standards and Objectives (3) S – Selection of Strategies, Technology, Media, and Materials (4) U – Utilisation of Technology, Media, and Materials, (5) R – Requirement for Learner Participation, (6) E – Evaluation and Revision. The process of testing performed by (1) trial by material expert, (2) trial by design expert, (3) trial by linguist. These research results indicate an increase in aspects of ease,

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attractiveness and completeness of information has increased in the experimental class compared to the control class. Consequently teachers are required to be creative and innovative in presenting the material as well as in using methods and learning models.

**Keywords:** Economic Module , Economic Activities, Guided Inquiry

**ID#95 LKPD DEVELOPMENT TO FASILITATE  
COMMUNICATION DISPOSITION**

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**ABSTRACT:** This development research aimed to develop worksheets learner(LKPD) for facilitate communication disposition. Students were in Junior High School 9 Metro City Class VII F (2015/2016) exactly as the subject of this case.. Communication disposition is the tendency of attitude anyone when dealing with communication problems. As The Result, worksheets learner with game with characteristics thinking lower middle were going to be maximum influence because it contained brief dialogue with interesting colour sketch, using language that enables students to interpret problem to be a mathematical model, chart and table. To express ideas as the problem solving, according bahasa grammatical, and could be related in daily activities formed. The result of this research is worksheets learner (LKPD could facilitate communication disposition.

**Keywords :** worksheets learner (LKPD), problem based learning, communication disposition

**ID#104 LKPD DEVELOPMENT IN TERMS OF CRITICAL THINKING DISPOSITION**

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**ABSTRACT:** This development research aimed to develop LKPD to develop critical thinking dispositions. LKPD in this study is LKPD by using games, comics, and problems. Critical thinking disposition is the tendency to think and act in a way that is critical of mathematics. Subject in the study development LKPD in X sains class in SMA Negeri 1 Tumijajar 2015/2016 school year with upper middle thought level of students'. The data of research was obtained through field notes, interview and observation sheet. The results of development LKPD that obtained include development games as SPLDV card and miracle star that make students work together in groups and make students motivated in finishing of LKPD. In mathematical comic and in presenting problem used language that is often heard by students but follow EYD. The result of the disposition of critical thinking is the highest achievement in the indicator curiosity. LKPD with PBL models can develop critical thinking disposition. LKPD can develop critical thinking dispositions.

**Keywords:** LKPD, Critical Thinking Disposition

**ID#106 STUDENTS' MODEL MENTAL OF CHEMICAL BONDING AFTER LEARNING WITH MULTIPLE REPRESENTATION**

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**ABSTRACT:** This research was conducted to study the profile of students' mental models after treatment using multiple representations based learning. The sample in this research is 76 of 10th grade secondary chemistry student in Lampung Province that was chosen by using cluster random sampling technique. Mental models of students was analyzed using the test of creative problem solving that was used to explore the imagination skills. The results showed that (1) the ability of the students' creative imagination especially on the understanding of visual images (sub-micro level) is very low before treatment using multiple representation strategy. This result is demonstrated by students' mental models in terms of problems solving of chemical bonding still at the level of intermediate-1; (2) applying multiple representations learning strategy, mental models becomes higher that was positioned at intermediate-3 level. These findings indicate that learning by multiple representations strategy can be considered as an alternative strategy to solve many problems creatively in teaching and learning chemistry, particularly concepts related to the phenomenon of sub-microscopic, macroscopic and symbolic.

**Keywords:** Multiple Representation, Mental Models, Chemical Bonding



**ID#113 DEVELOPING ENGLISH SPEAKING SKILL  
THROUGH COLLABORATIVE LEARNING PROJECT  
ACROSS DISCIPLINES**

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**ABSTRACT:** One of the biggest problems in English language learning faced by students is lack of opportunity to engage in English speaking activities. Collaborative Learning Project is learning method that integrates English and some other subjects or disciplines. English speaking skill can not be developed in isolation from other disciplines at formal school. Present learning needs collaboration and integration among disciplines.

This research integrates English and History of local culture. English functions as a tool of communication and finding information while local culture functions as resource and content of learning. This method consists of preparation stage, field study, presentation and evaluation. This research uses naturalistic method that refers to qualitative research. It aims at finding out how active and participative the students are in speaking English through stages. The Location of the research is Benteng Rotterdam and BentengSombaOpu as the cultural and historical sites in Makassar. Benteng Rotterdam and Somba Opu are considered as learning resources as relevant to curriculum at High School.

SMA Eksekutif Nusantara Makassar functions as the formal setting for academic discussion and report for this project. This school is considered representative since English is taught every day to develop English speaking skill. The total students are 73 students. It is applied purposive sampling so that 25 students are the samples from grade XI. This class is considered appropriate to represent the population since they have been taught and trained in English for one year. Techniques of data collections are guided interview, participative observation, questioner and triangulation. The data are analyzed using Spradley Model Analysis.

It is proven that the method provides a lot of opportunity to speak English in pairs and groups through all stages. The students have positive attitude toward this project.

Key words: speaking skill, collaborative learning, project, integration, field study, learning resources

**ID#117 IMPROVING THE STUDENTS' CHARACTER BY  
INTEGRATING LOCAL WISDOM VALUES INFORMAL  
EDUCATION**

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**ABSTRACT:** Nowadays, teaching local wisdom is essential to prepare the students to face the globalization challengers. These values were part of cultures: language, knowledge systems, social organization, living systems equipment and technology, livehood system of life, system of religion, and the arts. Hence, they are very important to be appointed and implemented in the local wisdom. Local wisdom education can enhance cultural values in Indonesian society. This education will be given suitable with local knowledge in every region in Indonesia. This article want to explain that giving local wisdom in education is very important to fill elements of cultures and it makes cultural endurance from the era globalization toward better characters.

**ID#118 ROLE OF ALUMNI MADRASAH AL-JAUHAROTUNNAQIYYAH CIBEBER HOMOGENEITY CHARACTER IN RELIGION AND RELIGIOUS TRADITIONS OF RURAL COMMUNITIES IN THE CILEGON CITY**

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**ABSTRACT:** Madrasah as the oldest Islamic institution after boarding has been recognized to have contributed greatly to the diversity of social behavior of Islam in Indonesia. Similarly, the madrasah Al- Jauharotunnaqiyyah Cibeber, madrasa which was established in 1924 has delivered many alumniees who are competent in the field of religion spread in Banten and the surrounding area. In the observation that researches do to the character of religious and cultural communities in the districts of the Cibeber cilegon city contained religious characters and cultural homogeneity. Therefore, aims of to researches find out whether there is a role of alumni madrasah Al-Jauharotunnaqiyyah Cibeber in shaping the character of religious and cultural homogeneity of rural communities in the districts of the cebeber cilegon city. Based on the results of the study the researches did against rural communities in the districts of the Cibeber city cilegon which consists of six villages, namely: Cibeber Village, Kedaleman village, Karangasem village, Kalitimbang Village, Bulakan Village and Cikerai Village, it can be concluded that, madrasah alumni of Al- Jauharotunnaqiyyah Cibeber was instrumental in shaping the religious and cultural homogeneity of the rural community. The manner and method of the alumni in shaping the character of religious and cultural homogeneity of the rural community that is the way to teach, preach, and exemplifies the doctrine / religious values to the rural community. As for the means or media used is, mosque committees, set up madrasah diniyah, assesses after maghrib in alumni's house, and also by organizing memorial events on holy days of Islam. Homogeneity which has been formed realated by alumni madrasah al-jauharotunnaqiyyah Cibeber includes religious character of faith, worship, morals and muamalah. While religious traditions associated with the character is about: Muludan, Rajaban, rowahan,

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qunutan, rebu wekasan, saweran, marhabanan, wewacan sheikh (Manaqib Abdul Qadir Jilani), reading dala'ilul Khairot books while wait Ta'jil Ramadhan fast and matters relating to the procedures for taking care of the corpse / dead person.

**Keywords:** Alumni Madrasah, Homogeneity, Characters Religious and Rural Communities

**ID #123 THE DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIA MIND MAP  
WITH FREEMIND APPLICATIONS ON COURSE  
INTRODUCTION OF MANAGEMENT IN ECONOMIC  
EDUCATION STUDIES PROGRAM FKIP SRIWIJAYA  
UNIVERSITY**

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**ABSTRACT:** This research aims to develop instructional media with application of FreeMind on introductory course of management in order to produce a valid, practical, and potential effect. Before tested the product first be validated by experts on two aspects: the material and the design aspects of the media. Results obtained from the development stage to be obtained that the media mind map with FreeMind application developed otherwise proven its practicality, is seen from the results of the evaluation of a small group of filling the questionnaire given to the students obtained a value of 79.167 with a practical category. Supported the observation of the average activity of students is 75.417%, which means that the media used by students in learning activities in the classroom in a practical category (71- 85). To determine the potential effect on the media mind map by using the Freemind application indicated by a score of learning outcomes management introductory course in the category, it is based on the results of the calculation of the value of N gain on the material 1 equal to 0.3918 (Effective medium category) and the calculation of N gain 0.3860 on the subject 2 (Effective medium category).

**Keywords :** Development of media mind



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