LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU *PEER REVIEW*
KARYA ILMIAH : PROSIDING

Judul Artikel : **"Implementation of State Obligations and Responsibility Ensuring the Availability of Clean Water in Karimunjawa Islands "**

Jumlah Penulis : **2 orang**
Status Pengusul : **Penulis ke- 1**

Identitas Prosiding :
a. Judul Prosiding : The 2nd International Conference on Energy, Environmental and Information System (ICENIS 2017);
b. Nomor ISSN/ISSN : eISSN: 2267-1242;
c. Thn terbit, Th.Pelaks) : Vol 31 Februari 2018; /Semarang, Indonesia, August 15-16, 2017;
d. Penerbit/Orgaaniser : EDP Sciences
e. Alamat web Prosiding : https://www.e3s-conferences.org/articles/e3sconf/abs/2018/06/e3sconf_icenis2018_09004/e3sconf_icenis2018_09004.html

Alamat Artikel : https://www.e3s-conferences.org/articles/e3sconf/pdf/2018/06/e3sconf_icenis2018_09004.pdf

Kategori Publikasi Seminar (beri ✓pada kategori yang tepat) : ☑ Seminar Internasional ☐ Seminar Nasional

Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Reviewer		Nilai Yang Diperoleh .....
	Reviewer I	Reviewer II	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi Prosiding(10%)	2	2	2
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	5	5	5
c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	5	5	5
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbitan prosiding (30%)	4	4	4
Total = (100%)	**16**	**16**	**16**
Nilai Pengusul = 60% x 16 = 9,6			

Semarang, 16 JUN 2022

Reviewer 1

Prof. Dr. FX. Joko Priyono, SH.,M.Hum
NIP 196202241987031001
Unit kerja : Fakultas Hukum Undip

Reviewer 2

Prof. Dr. Kholis Roisah, SH.,M.Hum
NIP .196012301986032004
Unit kerja : Fakultas Hukum Undip

LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU *PEER REVIEW*
KARYA ILMIAH : PROSIDING

Judul Artikel : **"Implementation of State Obligations and Responsibility Ensuring the Availability of Clean Water in Karimunjawa Islands "**

Jumlah Penulis : **2 orang**
Status Pengusul : **Penulis ke- 1**

Identitas Prosiding :
a. Judul Prosiding : The 2nd International Conference on Energy, Environmental and Information System (ICENIS 2017);
b. Nomor ISSN/ISSN : eISSN: 2267-1242;
c. Thn terbit, Th.Pelaks) : Vol 31 Februari 2018; /Semarang, Indonesia, August 15-16, 2017;
d. Penerbit/Orgaaniser : EDP Sciences
e. Alamat web Prosiding : https://www.e3s-conferences.org/articles/e3sconf/abs/2018/06/e3sconf_icenis2018_09004/e3sconf_icenis2018_09004.html

Alamat Artikel : https://www.e3s-conferences.org/articles/e3sconf/pdf/2018/06/e3sconf_icenis2018_09004.pdf

Kategori Publikasi Seminar (beri ✓pada kategori yang tepat) : ☑ Seminar Internasional ☐ Seminar Nasional

Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal prosiding		Nilai YangDiperoleh .....
	Internasional ☑	Nasional ☐	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi prosiding (10%)	2		2
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	6		5
c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	6		5
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	6		4
Total = (100%)	**20**		16
Nilai Pengusul = 60% x 16 = 9,6			

Catatan Penilaian Prosiding Oleh Reviewer :

a. Kelengkapan unsur isi prosiding : unsur isi lengkap. judul, author, introduction, research method, result & discussion, conclusion & references.

b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan : pembahasan cukup dalam berkaitan dg. kewajiban negara u/ menjamin ketersediaan air bersih.

c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi : data/informasi cukup, mutakhir

d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit : ber ISSN & dapat diakses.

Semarang, 16 JUN 2018
Reviewer 1

Prof. Dr. FX. Joko Priyono, SH.,M.Hum
NIP. 196202241987031001
Unit kerja : Fakultas Hukum Undip

LEMBAR

HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU *PEER REVIEW*

KARYA ILMIAH : PROSIDING

Judul Artikel : **"Implementation of State Obligations and Responsibility Ensuring the Availability of Clean Water in Karimunjawa Islands "**

Jumlah Penulis : **2 orang**

Status Pengusul : **Penulis ke- 1**

Identitas Prosiding :
a. Judul Prosiding : The 2nd International Conference on Energy, Environmental and Information System (ICENIS 2017);
b. Nomor ISSN/ISSN : eISSN: 2267-1242;
c. Thn terbit, Th.Pelaks) : Vol 31 Februari 2018; /Semarang, Indonesia, August 15-16, 2017;
d. Penerbit/Orgaaniser : EDP Sciences
e. Alamat web Prosiding : https://www.e3s-conferences.org/articles/e3sconf/abs/2018/06/e3sconf_icenis2018_09004/e3sconf_icenis2018_09004.html

Alamat Artikel : https://www.e3s-conferences.org/articles/e3sconf/pdf/2018/06/e3sconf_icenis2018_09004.pdf

Kategori Publikasi Seminar : [✓] Seminar Internasional
(beri ✓pada kategori yang tepat) [ ] Seminar Nasional

Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal prosiding		Nilai YangDiperoleh ....
	Internasional [✓]	Nasional [ ]	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi prosiding (10%)	2		2
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	6		5
c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	6		5
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	6		4
Total = (100%)	**20**		16
Nilai Pengusul = 60% x .... 16 = 9,6.			

Catatan Penilaian Prosiding Oleh Reviewer :

a. Kelengkapan unsur isi prosiding : terpenuhi, terdiri: title, abstract, introduction, methode, discussion, conclusion & referensi

b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan : Ruang lingkup sesuai & pembahasan dikuasai dan terperinci & cukup mendalam.

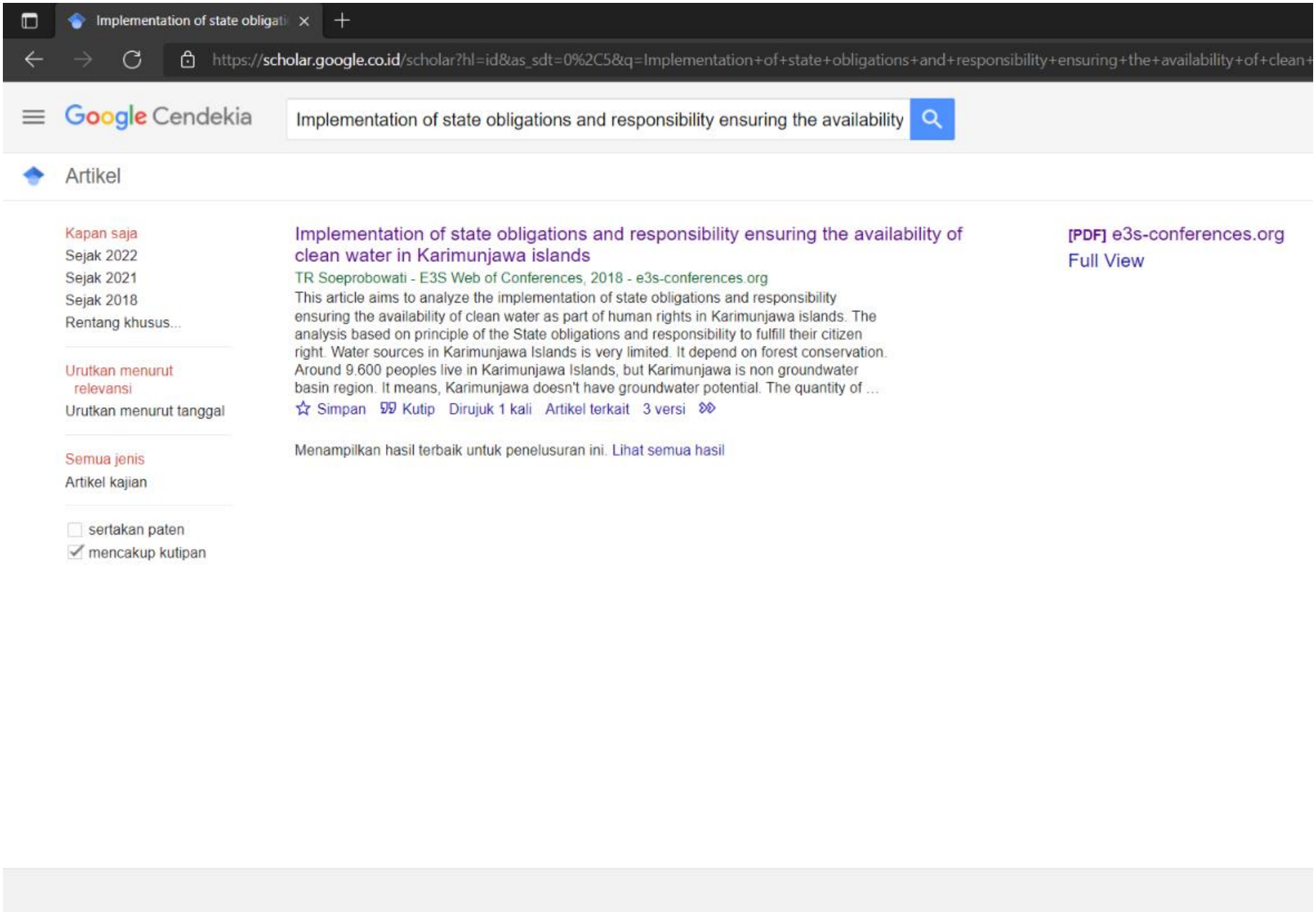
c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi : data & referensi yg sebagian terupdate

d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit : penerbit terkontrol > artikel masuk pernah index

Semarang, 16 JUN 2022

Reviewer 2

Prof. Dr. Kholis Roisah, SH.,M.Hum
NIP 196012301986032004
Unit kerja : Fakultas Hukum Undip


Implementation of state obligati
https://scholar.google.co.id/scholar?hl=id&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=Implementation+of+state+obligations+and+responsibility+ensuring+the+availability+of+clean+
Google Cendekia
Implementation of state obligations and responsibility ensuring the availability
Artikel
Kapan saja
Sejak 2022
Sejak 2021
Sejak 2018
Rentang khusus...
Urutkan menurut relevansi
Urutkan menurut tanggal
Semua jenis
Artikel kajian
sertakan paten
mencakup kutipan
Implementation of state obligations and responsibility ensuring the availability of clean water in Karimunjawa islands
TR Soeprobowati - E3S Web of Conferences, 2018 - e3s-conferences.org
This article aims to analyze the implementation of state obligations and responsibility ensuring the availability of clean water as part of human rights in Karimunjawa islands. The analysis based on principle of the State obligations and responsibility to fulfill their citizen right. Water sources in Karimunjawa Islands is very limited. It depend on forest conservation. Around 9.600 peoples live in Karimunjawa Islands, but Karimunjawa is non groundwater basin region. It means, Karimunjawa doesn't have groundwater potential. The quantity of ...
Simpan Kutip Dirujuk 1 kali Artikel terkait 3 versi
Menampilkan hasil terbaik untuk penelusuran ini. Lihat semua hasil
[PDF] e3s-conferences.org
Full View

E3S Web of Conferences

Open Access proceedings in Environment, Energy and Earth Sciences

E3S Web of Conferences is an Open Access publication series dedicated to archiving conference proceedings in all areas related to Environment, Energy and Earth Sciences. Read more

Latest issues | Most read articles

Volume 334 (2022)

EFC21 - European Fuel Cells and Hydrogen Piero Lunghi Conference

Volume 333 (2021)

Regional Problems of Earth Remote Sensing (RPERS 2021)

Volume 332 (2021)

International Conference on Food Technology, Nutrition and Sustainable Agriculture (ICFTNSA 2021)

Volume 331 (2021)

International Conference on Disaster Mitigation and Management (ICDMM 2021)

Forthcoming

All forthcoming conferences

Client testimonials

> *We are satisfied collaborating with E3S proceeding in publication of Sriwijaya International Conference on Environmental Issues (SRICOENV), since E3S web conference team has excellent service and management, clear mechanism, quick response for every email, easy access, qualified web conference, and fast process for publish. We hope we can collaborate again for next conference.*

Hermansyah, *Universitas Sriwijaya, Indonesia*
On behalf of the SRICOENV 2018 editors, E3S Web of Conferences vol. 68 (2018)

All client testimonials

Publish with us
Sign up for Email-alert
Recommend this journal
FAQ

eISSN: 2267-1242

Indexed in

CAS, Thomson Reuters, DOAJ Directory of Open Access Journals, EBSCO, ProQuest, SCOPUS

News

Thierry Maré joins the Web of Conferences editorial board bringing expertise in nanofluids and energy efficiency

DOAJ Seal awarded to E3S Web of Conferences demonstrating "best practice in open access publishing"

Web of Conferences and TIB - German National Library of Science and Technology agree to extend consortium discount for conference proceedings

Web of Conferences offers fast publication amongst many benefits – excellent performance in 2020

More News

Editorial board

E3S Web of Conferences

Volume 31 (2018)

The 2nd International Conference on Energy, Environmental and Information System (ICENIS 2017)

Semarang, Indonesia, August 15-16, 2017

Hadiyanto, Sudarno and Maryono (Eds.)

Export the citation of the selected articles Export

Select all

- 01. Energy Education, Planning, Conversion and Management

An effect of humid climate on micro structure and chemical component of natural composite (*Boehmeria nivea-Albizia falcata*) based wind turbine blade 01005

S. Sudarsono, P. Purwanto and Johny W Sudarsono

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183101005

PDF (566 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

The Effect of Acid Pre-Treatment using Acetic Acid and Nitric Acid in The Production of Biogas from Rice Husk during Solid State Anaerobic Digestion (SS-AD) 01006

Winardi Dwi Nugraha, Syafrudin, Cut Fadhila Keumala, Hashfi Hawali Abdul Matin and Budiyono

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183101006

PDF (431 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Using a Fuzzy Light Sensor to Improve the Efficiency of Solar Panels 01007

Suryono Suryono, Jatmiko Endro Suseno, Ainie Khuriati Riza Sulistiati and Tahan Prahara

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183101007

PDF (551 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

The Increase of Energy Consumption and Carbon Dioxide (CO2) Emission in Indonesia 01008

Hadi Sasana and Annisa Eka Putri

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183101008

PDF (259 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

CFD Analysis to Calculate the Optimal Air Velocity in Drying Green Tea Process Using Fluidized Bed Dryer 01009

Eflita Yohana, Afif Prasetya Nugraha, Ade Eva Diana, Ilham Mahawan and Sri Nugroho

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183101009

PDF (525 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

A Case Study: The Potential of Energy Efficiency in Senior High School of Semarang Regency, Central Java, Indonesia 01010

Ana Yustika, P Purwanto and H Hermawan

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183101010

PDF (306 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Compressed Natural Gas Technology for Alternative Fuel Power Plants 01011

Isworo Pujotomo

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183101011

PDF (354 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Impact of Training and Mentoring Activities Which are Given to The Level of Interest And Capability Industrial Target Group In Adopting SNI ISO 50001 01012

Dwi Apriyanti, Aris Ika Nugrahanto and Sanjaya Shrestha

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183101012

PDF (330 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

- 02. Renewable Energy

Open Access

Performance Analysis of Isolated Hybrid Power Plant Model with Dynamic Load Conditions – Morning, Noon and Afternoon Transitions 02001

Rina Irawati

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183102001

PDF (563 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Enhancement of Biogas Production from Rice Husk by NaOH and Enzyme Pretreatment 02002

Syafrudin, Winardi Dwi Nugraha, Shandy Sarima Agnesia, Hashfi Hawali Abdul Matin and Budiyono

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183102002

PDF (399.7 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

- 03. Environmental Technology

Dose of Biocoagulant-Mixing Rate Combinations for Optimum Reduction of COD in Wastewater 03018
Maria Faustina Patricia, Purwono and Mochamad Arief Budihardjo
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183103018
PDF (264 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access
Application of Pesticide Phytoremediation in Irrigated Rice Fields System Using Eceng Gondok (*Eichhornia crassipes*) Plants 03019
Ika Kartika Febriani and Hadiyanto
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183103019
PDF (253 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

- 04. Pollution Control

Open Access
Analysis of Heavy Metal Content (Pb) on Waters and Fish at The Floating Cages BPPP Ambon 04001
Rachel L. Wattimena, Debby A.J. Selanno, Semuel F. Tuhumury and Juliana W. Tuahatu
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183104001
PDF (600 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access
The Benefit Impact of Air Pollution Reduction Through ATCS Implementation at Intersections 04002
Mochamad Arief Budihardjo, Haryono Setiyo Huboyo and Budi Prasetyo Samadikun
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183104002
PDF (336 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access
Acid Rain Contribution from Pesticide Distribution to Rice Farmers in Pati Regency 04003
Ahmad Qosim, Anies and Henna Rya Sunoko
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183104003
PDF (275 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access
Modeling Nitrogen Decrease in Water Lettuce Ponds from Waste Stabilization Ponds 04004
Gitta Agnes Putri and Sunarsih
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183104004
PDF (301 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access
FLASH Technology: Full-Scale Hospital Waste Water Treatments Adopted in Aceh 04005
Rame, Adeodata Tridecima, Hadi Pranoto, Moesliem and Miftahuddin
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183104005
PDF (471 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access
Tidal Influence on Water Quality of Kapuas Kecil River Downstream 04006
Rizki Purnaini, Sudarmadji and Suryo Purwono
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183104006
PDF (484 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access
Strategy of Water Pollution Control Base On Social Economic Activitiy, in Karang Mumus River, Samarinda East Kalimantan, Indonesia 04007
Vita Pramaningsih, Slamet Suprayogi and Setyawan Purnama
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183104007
PDF (524 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access
Preliminary Design of Industrial Symbiosis of Smes Using Material Flow Cost Accounting (MFCA) Method 04008
Rahayu Siwi Dwi Astuti, Arieyanti Dwi Astuti and Hadiyanto
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183104008
PDF (358 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access
Cultivation of Microalgae Chlorella sp on Fresh Water and Waste Water of Tofu Industry 04009
Widayat, John Philia and Jessica Wibisono

PDF (238 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Effect of Batik Waste Water on Kali Wangan Water Quality in Different Seasons 04010

S. Lestari, Sudarmadji, S.D. Tandjung and S.J. Santoso

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183104010

PDF (443 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Application of Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) in Sugar Industries 04011

Arieyanti Dwi Astuti, Rahayu Siwi Dwi Astuti and Hadiyanto Hadiyanto

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183104011

PDF (263 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Distribution of heavy metals (Cu and Fe) in sea water of Gresik coastal area 04012

Ayu Nindyapuspa and Achmad Chusnun Ni'am

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183104012

PDF (254 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

- 05. Waste Management

Open Access

The Acoustical Properties of the Polyurethane Concrete Made of Oyster Shell Waste Comparing Other Concretes as Architectural Design Components 05001

Erni Setyowati, Gagoek Hardiman and Purwanto

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183105001

PDF (436 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Utilization of Natural Zeolite from Ponorogo and Purworejo for Naphthol Substance Adsorption 05002

Sundus Imandiani, Christine Indira, Anthony Johan and Budiyono

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183105002

PDF (383 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Sustainable Development Strategy Of Domestic Waste Infrastructure In The City Of Surakarta 05003

Arya Rezagama, Purwono and Verika Damayanti

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183105003

PDF (638 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Waste Bank Revitalization in Palabuhanratu West Java 05004

Budi Prasetyo Samadikun, Dwi Siwi Handayani and Muhamad Permana Laksana

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183105004

PDF (518 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Effectiveness of Reducing P Fertilizer and Adding Fish Pond Mud Waste on Growth and Yield of Soybean in Peatland 05005

Erina Riak Asie, Nyahu Rumbang, Sih Winarti and Soaloon Sinaga

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183105005

PDF (309 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Preliminary Evaluation of Method to Monitor Landfills Resilience against Methane Emission 05006

Noor Amalia Chusna and Maryono Maryono

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183105006

PDF (261 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

The Removal of Turbidity and TSS of the Domestic Wastewater by Coagulation-Flocculation Process Involving Oyster Mushroom as Biocoagulant 05007

Astrid Pardede, Mochamad Arief Budihardjo and Purwono

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183105007

Open Access

Mathematical Analysis for the Optimization of Wastewater Treatment Systems in Facultative Pond Indicator Organic Matter 05008

Sunarsih, Widowati, Kartono and Sutrisno

Published online: 21 February 2018

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183105008

PDF (208 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Facultative Stabilization Pond: Measuring Biological Oxygen Demand using Mathematical Approaches 05009

Ihsan Wira S and Sunarsih Sunarsih

Published online: 21 February 2018

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183105009

PDF (353.7 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Potential Of Microalgae Chlorella vulgaris As Bioremediation Agents of Heavy Metal Pb (Lead) On Culture Media 05010

Endah Rita Sulistya Dewi and Riza Nuravivah

Published online: 21 February 2018

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183105010

PDF (279 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Good Housekeeping Implementation for Improving Efficiency in Cassava Starch Industry (Case Study : Margoyoso District, Pati Regency) 05011

Wijayanto Setyo Aji, Purwanto P and Suherman S

Published online: 21 February 2018

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183105011

PDF (430 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Use of a germination bioassay to test compost maturity in Tekelan Village 05012

Wiharyanto Oktiawan, Badrus Zaman and Purwono

Published online: 21 February 2018

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183105012

PDF (220 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

A Review on Landfill Management in the Utilization of Plastic Waste as an Alternative Fuel 05013

Nurul Hidayah and Syafrudin

Published online: 21 February 2018

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183105013

PDF (314 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

- 06. Environmental Health, Toxicology and Epidemiology

Open Access

The Effectivity of Green Coconut Water To Reduce Mercury Level In The Blood And To Improve Blood Profiles And Liver Cells Appearance (*Study In Sprague Dawley Rats*) 06001

Abdulrzag Ehmeeda M, Tri Nur Kristina, Ari Suwondo and Henna Rya Sunoko

Published online: 21 February 2018

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183106001

PDF (438 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Prevalence of Hookworm infection and Strongyloidiasis in Cats and Potential Risk Factor of Human Diseases 06002

Blego Sedionoto and Witthaya Anamnart

Published online: 21 February 2018

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183106002

PDF (246 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Mapping Of Leptospirosis Environmental Risk Factors and Determining the Level of Leptospirosis Vulnerable Zone In Demak District Using Remote Sensing Image 06003

Siti Rahayu, Mateus Sakundarno Adi and Lintang Dian Saraswati

Published online: 21 February 2018

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183106003

PDF (1.69 MB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Plankton And Heavy Metal Correlation From Commercial Vessels In Port Of Tanjung Emas Semarang 06004

Agus Tjahjono, Aziz Nur Bambang and Sutrisno Anggoro

Published online: 21 February 2018

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183106004

PDF (448 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183107011
PDF (268 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

The Application Potential of Eco-Efficiency for Greening Company 07012

Lukman Eka Prasaja and Hadiyanto

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183107012
PDF (277 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

- 08. Environmental Conservation

Open Access

Management to Insulate Ecosystem Services from the Effects of Catchment Development 08001

Peter Gell

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183108001
PDF (236 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Find the future from the past: Paleolimnology in Indonesia 08002

Tri Retnaningsih Soeprobowati, Sri Widodo Agung Suedy and Hadiyanto

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183108002
PDF (847 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Analysis Of Landslide Materials Spreading In Bendan Dhuwur Village Gajahmungkur Subdistrict Semarang City 08003

Devina Trisnawati, Najib, Istiqomah Ari Kusuma and Anissa Fitratul Husna

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183108003
PDF (1.05 MB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Vulnerability Assessment of Mangrove Habitat to the Variables of the Oceanography Using CVI Method (Coastal Vulnerability Index) in Trimulyo Mangrove Area, Genuk District, Semarang 08004

Rifandi Raditya Ahmad and Muhammad Fuad

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183108004
PDF (504.8 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Eco-efficiency Analysis of Furniture Product Using Life Cycle Assessment 08005

Dyah Ika Rinawati, Sriyanto, Diana Puspita Sari and Andana Cantya Prayodha

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183108005
PDF (273 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Evaluation Of Water Quality At River Bian In Merauke Papua 08006

Irba Djaja, P. Purwanto and H. R. Sunoko

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183108006
PDF (505 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

The Environmental Impact Study Of Micro Hydro Power In Pekalongan Indonesia 08007

Suwarto, Sudharto P Hadi and Hermawan

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183108007
PDF (582 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Analysis of a Fishery Model with two competing prey species in the presence of a predator species for Optimal Harvesting 08008

Sutimin, Siti Khabibah and Dita Anis Munawwaroh

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183108008
PDF (333 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Conservation Management of Agriculture Land using Geospatial Approach (A Case Study in the Bone Watershed, Gorontalo Province, Indonesia) 08009

Sri Maryati, Sunarty Eraku and Muh Kasim

Published online: 21 February 2018

Sudarmadji and Hermin Pudjiastuti
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183108030
PDF (1.37 MB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

- 09. Environmental Policy, Planning and Education

Open Access

Does Green Investment Increase Financial Performance? Empirical Evidence from Indonesian Companies 09001
Anis Chariri, Gretta Ratna Sari Br Bukit, Octrine Bethary Eklesia, Bourinta Uly Christi and Daisy Meirisa Tarigan
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183109001
PDF (321 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Environmental Policy of Mangroves Management in Rembang Regency 09002
Ali Roziqin
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183109002
PDF (656 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

The Process of People Gold Mining in Paningkaban Village Banyumas Indonesia 09003
Muslihudin Muslihudin, Azis Nur Bambang, Eko Hendarto and Thomas Triadi Putranto
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183109003
PDF (828 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Implementation of State Obligations and Responsibility Ensuring the Availability of Clean Water in Karimunjawa Islands 09004
Rahayu and Tri Retnaningsih Soeprobowati
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183109004
PDF (306 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Spatial Distribution of Conventional Air Pollutant and GHGs from Land Transportation in Two Developing Cities and Main Co-Benefit Actions For Reducing It. 09005
Haryono S Huboyo, Endro Sutrisno, Ana M Sutrisno and Velida L Tiarani
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183109005
PDF (846 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Critical Review of Spatial Planning of CAT Watuputih, Rembang Zone, Central Java, Indonesia 09006
Sudharto P. Hadi
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183109006
PDF (227 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Comparative Study on the Characteristics of Community-Based Tourism between Pentingsari and Nglanggeran Tourism Village, Special Region Yogyakarta 09007
Novia Purbasari and Asnawi Manaf
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183109007
PDF (1.54 MB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Environmental Analysis of The Impacts of Batik Waste Water Polution on The Quality of Dug Well Water in The Batik Industrial Center of Jenggot Pekalongan City 09008
Slamet Budiyanto, Anies, Hartuti Purnaweni and Henna Rya Sunoko
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183109008
PDF (482 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Coastal Community Group for Coastal Resilient in Timbulsloko Village, Sayung, Demak Regency, Indonesia 09009
Hartuti Purnaweni, Kismartini, Sudharto P. Hadi and Ike Soraya
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183109009
PDF (307 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Urban Environment Development based on Universal Design Principles 09010

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183109010
PDF (290 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Tourism Village Model Based on Local Indigenous: Case Study of Nongkosawit Tourism Village, Gunungpati, Semarang 09011

Kurniasih, Dyah Maya Nihayah, Syafitri Amalia Sudibyo and Fajri Nur Winda

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183109011
PDF (501 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Towards Water Sensitive City: Lesson Learned From Bogor Flood Hazard in 2017 09012

Muhammad Ramdhan, Hadi Susilo Arifin, Yuli Suharnoto and Suria Darma Tarigan

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183109012
PDF (631 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Implementing Cognitive Intervention to Educate and Improve Resident's Preparedness in Landslide Areas 09013

Novie Susanto, Thomas Triadi Putranto, Heru Prastawa and Ema Amalia Ulfa

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183109013
PDF (426.2 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Utilization of Information Technology for Non Domestic Waste Management in Semarang City 09014

Muhammad Ali, Sudharto P Hadi and Maman Soemantri

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183109014
PDF (693 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Policy Implementation Study on Spatial Planning for Environmental Conflict (Study Location: Rembang Regency) 09015

Indraya Kusyuniadi

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183109015
PDF (908 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Climate Change Anticipation on Supporting Capacity of Fishing Environment in the Coastal Area of Tanjungmas Semarang City 09016

Indah Kurniasih Wahyu Sari and Sudharto P. Hadi

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183109016
PDF (572 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Climate Change In Indonesia (Case Study : Medan, Palembang, Semarang) 09017

Yadi Suryadi, Denny Nugroho Sugianto and Hadiyanto

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183109017
PDF (425 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Community Capacity in The Face Of Landslide Hazards in the Southern Of Semarang City 09018

Heri Tjahjono, Suripin and Kismartini

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183109018
PDF (352 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

The Land Use Change From Agricultural to Non-Agricultural in Bungo Regency, Jambi Province, Indonesia 09019

Fajar Ifan Dolly, Kismartini Kismartini and Hartuti Purnaweni

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183109019
PDF (253 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Public Participation Planning of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Regulations: Analysis of Inconsistency for Some Cases in Indonesia 09020

Aniek Hindrayani and Purwanto

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183109020
PDF (323 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Stakeholder Analysis in Utilizing of Environmental Services and Natural Attractions in Tuk Semuncar Utilization Zone of Gunung Merbabu National Park: A literature review 09032

Muhammad Arif Setiawan and Fuad Muhammad

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183109032
PDF (299 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Literature Study on Community Participation in Community Based Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programs 09033

Siti Robiah Nurbaiti and Azis Nur Bambang

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183109033
PDF (210 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Land Use and River Degradation Impact of Sand and Gravel Mining 09034

Putra Rizal Ichsan Syah and Purnaweni Hartuti

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183109034
PDF (251 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

- 10. Industrial Information Systems

Open Access

Expert Advisor (EA) Evaluation System Using Web-based ELECTRE Method in Foreign Exchange (Forex) Market 10001

Satibi Satibi, Catur Edi Widodo and Farikhin Farikhin

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183110001
PDF (1.073 MB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Simple Additive Weighting to Diagnose Rabbit Disease 10002

Ramadiani, Dyna Marissa, Muhammad Labib Jundillah, Azainil and Heliza Rahmania Hatta

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183110002
PDF (1.21 MB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Humanoid Robot Control System Balance Dance Indonesia and Reader Filters Using Complementary Angle Values 10003

Sholihin and Eka Susanti

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183110003
PDF (823 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Production Planning and Planting Pattern Scheduling Information System for Horticulture 10004

Tanhella Zein Vitadiar, Farikhin Farikhin and Bayu Surarso

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183110004
PDF (310 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Hybrid Method for Mobile learning Cooperative: Study of Timor Leste 10005

Ofelia Cizela da Costa Tavares, Suyoto and Pranowo

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183110005
PDF (561 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

The Decision Support System (DSS) Application to Determination of Diabetes Mellitus Patient Menu Using a Genetic Algorithm Method 10006

Nia Zuliyana, Jatmiko Endro Suseno and Kusworo Adi

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183110006
PDF (1.09 MB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Implementation of Rivest Shamir Adleman Algorithm (RSA) and Vigenere Cipher In Web Based Information System 10007

Aryanti Aryanti and Ikhthison Mekongga

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183110007
PDF (810 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

The Design of The Monitoring Tools Of Clean Air Condition And Dangerous Gas CO, CO_2 CH_4 In Chemical Laboratory By Using Fuzzy Logic Based On Microcontroller 10008
Slamet Widodo, M. Miftakul Amin and Adi Sutrisman
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183110008
PDF (508 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access
Expert System Application of Forward Chaining and Certainty Factors Method for The Decision of Contraception Tools 10009
Dwi Arief Prambudi, Catur Edi Widodo and Aris Puji Widodo
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183110009
PDF (562 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access
Paskibraka Member Selection Using A Combination Of AHP and TOPSIS Methods On The Office Of Youth And Sports Of Kutai Kartanegara Regency 10010
Septya Maharani, Heliza Rahmania Hatta, Afif Nur Anzhari and Dyna Marisa Khairina
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183110010
PDF (583 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access
Total Quality Management of Information System for Quality Assessment of Pesantren Using Fuzzy-SERVQUAL 10011
Arbiati Faizah, Wahyul Amien Syafei and R. Rizal Isnanto
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183110011
PDF (365 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access
Translation Analysis on Civil Engineering Text Produced by Machine Translator 10012
Anam Sutopo
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183110012
PDF (274 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

- 11. Smart Information Systems

Open Access
Effect of Value Congruence, Brand Distinctiveness, Brand Social, Brand Warmth, and Memorable Brand Experience on Customer-Brand Identification and Brand Loyalty (Case Study: Brand of ACER Laptop) 11001
Aries Susanty and Aprilia Tresnaningrum
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183111001
PDF (361 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access
Enterprise Architecture Planning in developing A planning Information System: a Case Study of Semarang State University 11002
Kholiq Budiman, Toni Prahasto and Amie Kusumawardhani
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183111002
PDF (1.21 MB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access
Consumer's Buying Decision-Making Process in E-Commerce 11003
Nia Budi Puspitasari, Susatyo Nugroho W P, Deya Nilan Amyhorsea and Aries Susanty
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183111003
PDF (380 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access
The Impact of Work-Family Supportive Supervisors on Job Involvement and Job Satisfaction with Career Competencies as an Intervening Variable 11004
Suharnomo and Paguh Raja Johnpray
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183111004
PDF (385 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access
Prediction of Safety Stock Using Fuzzy Time Series (FTS) and Technology of Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) for Stock Control at Vendor Managed Inventory (VMI) 11005
Chamdan Mashuri, Suryono Suryono and Jatmiko Endro Suseno
Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183111005
PDF (551 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183111016
PDF (412 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Comparison of Genetic Algorithm and Hill Climbing for Shortest Path Optimization Mapping 11017

Mona Fronita, Rahmat Gernowo and Vincencius Gunawan

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183111017
PDF (347 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Rule Based Expert System for Monitoring Real Time Drug Supply in Hospital Using Radio Frequency Identification Technology 11018

Galih Driandanu, Bayu Surarso and Suryono

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183111018
PDF (311 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Real-time Geographic Information System (GIS) for Monitoring the Area of Potential Water Level Using Rule Based System 11019

Wirdah Anugrah, Suryono Suryono and Jatmiko Endro Suseno

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183111019
PDF (755 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

- 12. Health, Safety and Environment Information Systems

Open Access

Information Management of Web Application Based Environmental Performance Management in Concentrating Division of PTFI 12001

Arif Susanto and Nur Budi Mulyono

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183112001
PDF (428 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Assessment of groundwater recharge potential zone using GIS approach in Purworejo regency, Central Java province, Indonesia 12002

Daniel Eko Aryanto and Gagoek Hardiman

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183112002
PDF (1.38 MB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Assessing the Priority Area of Mountainous Tourism Using Geospatial Approach in Kendal Regency, Central Java 12003

Riwayatiningsih and Hartuti Purnaweni

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183112003
PDF (622 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

The Role of Spatial Analysis in Detecting the Consequence of the Factory Sites : Case Study of Assalaya Factory-Sudan 12004

Amar Sharaf Eldin Khair, Purwanto, Henna RyaSunoko and Omer Adam Abdullah

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183112004
PDF (936 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Designing Web-based GIS Application by CSF Method: A Case Study in Boven Digoel Papua 12005

Hendrykus Saritangdan Letsoin, Albertus Joko Santoso and Suyoto

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183112005
PDF (733 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

The *Decision Making Trial and Evaluation Laboratory* (Dematel) and *Analytic Network Process* (ANP) for *Safety Management System* Evaluation Performance 12006

Lisa Rolita, Bayu Surarso and Rahmat Gernowo

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183112006
PDF (370 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Development of Airport Noise Mapping using Matlab Software (Case Study: Adi Soemarmo Airport – Boyolali, Indonesia) 12007

Pertiwi Andarani, Haryono Setiyo Huboyo, Diny Setyanti and Wiwik Budiawan

Published online: 21 February 2018
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183112007

Open Access

Integration of Remote Sensing Technology Using Sentinel-2A Satellite images For Fertilization and Water Pollution Analysis in Estuaries Inlet of Semarang Eastern Flood Canal 12008

Sawitri Subiyanto, Zainab Ramadhanis and Aditya Hafidh Baktiar

Published online: 21 February 2018

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183112008

PDF (372 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Risk Analysis of Coastal Disaster of Semarang City, Indonesia 12009

Sunaryo Sunaryo, Ambariyanto Ambariyanto, Denny Nugroho Sugianto, Muhammad Helmi, Awaluddin Halirin Kaimuddin and Agus Indarjo

Published online: 21 February 2018

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183112009

PDF (284.7 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Open Access

Landslides susceptibility mapping at Gunung Ciremai National Park 12010

Faizin and Bambang Azis Nur

Published online: 21 February 2018

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183112010

PDF (658 KB) | References | NASA ADS Abstract Service

Implementation of State Obligations and Responsibility Ensuring the Availability of Clean Water in Karimunjawa Islands

Rahayu[1,2]*, *Tri Retnaningsih Soeprobowati*[2,3]

[1]Faculty of Law, Diponegoro University
[2]School of Postgraduate Studies, Diponegoro University
[3]Faculty of Science and Mathematics, Diponegoro University

Abstract. This article aims to analyze the implementation of state obligations and responsibility ensuring the availability of clean water as part of human rights in Karimunjawa islands. The analysis based on principle of the State obligations and responsibility to fulfill their citizen right. Water sources in Karimunjawa Islands is very limited. It depend on forest conservation. Around 9.600 peoples live in Karimunjawa Islands, but Karimunjawa is non groundwater basin region. It means, Karimunjawa doesn't have groundwater potential. The quantity of water depends on the season. The solution to maintain the sustainability of clean water is piping from water reservoir to residential areas. The problem is there are so many hotels in Karimunjawa islands, it disrupted the fulfillment of clean water. Besides utilizing water from reservoir, many hotels drilled the ground to get water. It had impact to the availibity of water in dry season and affected to fulfillment of water supply for Karimunjawa people. There is no specific regulation and policy to solve this problem. Clean water management is doing by Karimunjawa's people. Meanwhile, based on Mahkamah Konstitusi Decree number 85/PUU-XI/2013, state is a rights holder to dominate the water in accordance with the Articles 33 paragraph (2) and (3) UUD NRI 1945, so the government has an obligation to make a policy, regulations, management, and supervision.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Water is the source of life. For human, water possesses social, economic, and religious values and functions. Water resources have always become actual issues because the right of water is fundamental for human life. In practice, however, the need for clean water for most people in the world, including in Indonesia, has never been fulfilled.

Global water problems also indicate the similar problems with that of Indonesia. Naturally, Indonesia is the fifth richest country in the world, having an annual rainfall rate of 2,799 mm, with a great deal of water resource potential. However, such abundance raises some problems because of inequal distribution through the year. Due to global climate change, the climate pattern continues to change significantly. Rainy season in particular country will affect the climate of the other country. Therefore, water climate-related water problems are considered global issues, no longer local or national ones [1].

International community concern of the water-related problems has been indicated by an agreement of global development by the issuance of a document namely 'Sustainable Development Goals' (SDGs). This document is signed by 193 country members of the United Nations at the General Assembly on September 25, 2015 in New York. The SDGs document promotes 17 goals and 169 development objectives and its sixth goal, 'clean water and sanitation', requires the sustainable clean water and sanitation for everyone.

Karimunjawa Islands, one of districts in Jepara Regency, are regions with limited clean water, in particular when it comes a dry season. In the dry season, many local people use brackish water to fulfill their daily necessities. The islands lack water supply and have a forest zone conservation area. A policy is necessary to regulate the water supply and use to ensure the sustainable right of water for the local people of the Karimunjawa Islands. The obligation to fulfill the need for clean water is among the primary responsibilities of the government.

Indonesia is a country where mutual welfare has become the ultimate objective. This concept is not only becoming a legal image (*rechtsidee*), but also a state image (*staatsidee*). From the concept of welfare state, the state does not only act as security and tranquility watch for its people, but also has a responsibility for putting in practice social justice, mutual welfare and people prosperity [2-3].

* Corresponding author: rahayu_undip@yahoo.com

The Role of Spatial Analysis in Detecting the Consequence of the Factory Sites : Case Study of Assalaya Factory- Sudan

Amar Sharaf Eldin Khair[1,*], *Purwanto*[2], *Henna* RyaSunoko[3], *Omer* Adam Abdullah[4]

[1]Lecturer at Omdurman Islamic University, Geography Department, Omdurman city – Sudan
[2]School of Postgraduate Studies, Diponegoro University, Semarang-Indonesia
[3]Diponegoro University, Pharmacy Faculty, Semarang – Indonesia
[4]Dean of art faculty, Omdurman Islamic University, Omdurman city – Sudan

Abstract. Spatial analysis is considered as one of the most important science for identifying the most appropriate site for industrialization and also to alleviate the environmental ramifications caused by factories. This study aims at analyzing the Assalaya sugarcane factory site by the use of spatial analysis to determine whether it has ramification on the White Nile River. The methodology employed for this study is Global Position System (GPS) to identify the coordinate system of the study phenomena and other relative factors. The study will also make use Geographical Information System (GIS) to implement the spatial analysis. Satellite data (LandsatDem- Digital Elevation Model) will be considered for the study area and factory in identifying the consequences by analyzing the location of the factory through several features such as hydrological, contour line and geological analysis. Data analysis reveals that the factory site is inappropriate and according to observation on the ground it has consequences on the White Nile River. Based on the finding, the study recommended some suggestions to avoid the aftermath of any factory in general. We have to take advantage of this new technological method to aid in selecting most apt locations for industries that will create an ambient environment.

1 Introduction

The spatial analysis in this paper is emphasizes on the spatial elaboration for the factory site by several element using Global Position System (GPS) , Geographical Information System (GIS) and satellite data, making way for spatial interpretation of the factory potential zones. It has the ability to decide whether the factory location is suitable for the industrial process through special techniques. It will be elaborated in data analysis. It also has potential to find the affinity between Assalaya factory location and water resources–white Nile River and human settlement. The study will further illustrate the potential aftermath affected by the factory through analyzing the data by GIS technique, [1].
The GIS technique is considered as one of the important scientific technology that is recently in use as decision-maker for selecting compatible location for industries and has ability to predict the future ramification as well as the influence by the factories through special techniques because it can be one of the scientific technological
Innovation which has ability to put scientific research findings into practice,[2].

The use modern technology with different techniques like Spatial Analysis and Digital Elevation Model (DEM) is the best way of selecting the right position of factories to avoid consequences caused by the factory production which has massive impact on water resources. So if factories are well-sited will bring forth both economic and environmental benefit especially in recent case of rapid population growth,[3].

Digital Elevation Model (DEM) is suitable to exhibit the continuous change of the earth topography. It is the basic data source for terrain analysis and spatial applications. It can be used for studies that are related to science and engineering. The function of the DEM is supported by the widespread availability of digital topographic data,[4].

There are significant reasons for the selection of this topic and choosing Assalaya factory. In relation to the selection of this topic, it has been observed that factory wastewater is discharged into White Nile River. The White Nile River is considered the main branch of River Nile and the fundamental source of drinking water in Sudan in general. This being the specific area under study, there arise the need to emphasize on the role and ability of Spatial Analysis to select compatible location of factories to secure human life from the consequences from the factories and also to conserve the environment and the realization of the economic efficiency as well.

Assalaya Factory is being chosen for this study because the factory has been allocated in an environment that is inappropriate and complained by citizens that stay around this area, where some people have been suffering as a result of sugar cultivation production output. It has

* Corresponding author: amar77600@gmail.com

Management to Insulate Ecosystem Services from the Effects of Catchment Development

Peter Gell[1,*]

[1]Wetlands Research Network, Federation University Australia, Mt Helen, Vic. – Australia

Abstract. Natural ecosystems provide amenity to human populations in the form of ecosystem services. These services are grouped into four broad categories: provisioning – food and water production; regulating – control of climate and disease; supporting – crop pollination; and cultural – spiritual and recreational benefits. Aquatic systems provide considerable service through the provision of potable water, fisheries and aquaculture production, nutrient mitigation and the psychological benefits that accrue from the aesthetic amenity provided from lakes, rivers and other wetlands. Further, littoral and riparian ecosystems, and aquifers, protect human communities from sea level encroachment, and tidal and river flooding. Catchment and water development provides critical resources for human consumption. Where these provisioning services are prioritized over others, the level and quality of production may be impacted. Further, the benefits from these provisioning services comes with the opportunity cost of diminishing regulating, supporting and cultural services. This imbalance flags concerns for humanity as it exceeds recognised safe operating spaces. These concepts are explored by reference to long term records of change in some of the world's largest river catchments and lessons are drawn that may enable other communities to consider the balance of ecosystems services in natural resource management.

1 Introduction

Human societies have reaped food, water and materials from river catchments. While climate variability at a range of time scales has mediated the supply of these resources at regional scales, the sedentarisation of human communities through the Holocene, and the attendant increases in population and technology, has increased the intensity of resource exploitation. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment reveals the further amplification of impacts of human resource exploitation from the mid-20th century identifying the Great Acceleration, which has prompted calls for the demarcation of a new geological epoch, The Anthropocene [1,2].

While ethical arguments can be mounted that natural systems warrant conservation for intrinsic reasons, the Ecosystem Services they provide humans is increasingly being used to justify investment in wise management [3]. It is recognised that the demand for consumptive resources such as food, water, energy, timber and minerals for the construction of shelter and fibre for clothing is impacting negatively on the other services provided humanity by the natural environment. In market based economies there remain opportunities for the price of consumption to reflect merely the cost of production, with little requirement for it to reflect the trade-off in the loss of assets and services, that are valuable, but represent a challenge to quantify economically. Without full cost accounting of the trade-offs between services society risks undermining the support afforded by the less quantifiable phenomena and, ultimately, the ongoing supply of provisioning services.

The most readily identifiable services provided by natural ecosystems are usually those that provide directly for human needs. These Provisioning Services comprise potable water and food, including those harvested directly such as fish and native fruit, as well as those sown by people such as crops and stock raised for milk and meat. As a resource timber was used by early hominids as an energy source and then for shelter as technology became more sophisticated. Extracted minerals have replaced timber as a provider of shelter and this fibre is now directed in large volumes to the creation of paper. Most of humanity's energy is now provided by extracted fossil fuels that were largely unavailable before the industrial revolution.

The natural environment also affords considerable benefit to humanity by means that are not defined as provisioning. Natural systems regulate the habitat used by people by moderating microclimatic extremes (e.g. shade, shelter) and by controlling irruptions of pests, predators and disease carrying organisms that may impact negatively on people. It may also mitigate the risk of environmental hazards – coastal and riparian vegetation play's a clear role in protecting human settlements from floods and, as witnessed in 2004, tsunamis. Natural ecosystems also provide support to society that underpins the provision of food and water through the pollination of flowers that beget seed and fruit and the purification of water to mitigate the

* Corresponding author: p.gell@federation.edu.au

Prevalence of Hookworm infection and Strongyloidiasis in Cats and Potential Risk Factor of Human Diseases

Blego Sedionoto[1,2,*], *Witthaya* Anamnart[1]

[1]Doctoral Program of Biomedical Sciences, School of Allied Health Sciences and Public Health, Walailak University, Thasala, Thailand
[2]Department of Environmental Health, Faculty of Public Health, Mulawarman University, Samarinda- Indonesia

Abstract. Hookworm infection and Stronyloidiasis are public health problem in the worldwide which both of them could infective in human by penetrated on skin and they have potential risk from Gastrointestinal zoonotic helminths of pets, including cats. We investigated the prevalence soil transmitted helminths infection in human and cats used modified Formal-Ether Concentration and agar plate culture. Fecal samples of 23 cats and human from Naitung and Subua Villages (area study 1), and fecal samples of 15 cats and 17 humans from Thasala Beach villages (area study 2) were collected. Result of study in area study 1 showed prevalence of infection in human was not hookworm and strongyloidiasis but 10% humans have infected Ascaris and Tricuris, and in cats have infected by hookworm 75.2% and S. strercoralis 8.5%, toxocara 13%, spirometra 13% and overall prevalence 82.5%. In area study 2 showed in human has infected by Trichuris 100% and S. stercoralis 29.4% and in cats have infected by hookworm 100% and S. strercoralis 40%, toxocora 20%, and spirometra 20%. Helminth infection found in both humans in two areas study are S. strercoralis. Hookworms were the most common helminth in cats but did not connection with infection in human, while S. strercoralis was helminth infection in cats which has potential zoonotic disease to human.

1 Introduction

Dogs and cats play a significant role as reservoir hosts for gastrointestinal zoonotic parasites including protozoa, trematode, cestode and nematode [1, 2, 3]. Humans can be infected via contact with a dog or cat or via contamination of infective stages in food or water [4, 5].

Worldwide, there is a significant variation in the prevalence of gastrointestinal zoonotic helminths in dogs and cats [6, 3]. High infection rates of zoonotic parasites including hookworms, *Trichuris spp., Spirometra spp., Taenia spp., Toxocara spp.* and *Opisthorchis spp.* have been reported [7,8,6,3]. Infection of zoonotic helminths has previously been researched in Thailand.

In the central area, a high prevalence of hookworm Ancylostoma ceylanicum was reported among dogs in temple communities in Bangkok [9]. The infections of zoonotic helminths, hookworms, *Trichuris spp., Toxocara spp.* and *Spirometra spp.* were found in dogs and cats in animal refuges [10].

In the Northeastern area, a high infection rate of liver fluke, Opisthorchis viverrini (O. viverrini) in dogs and cats, was found in communities where O. viverrini infection in human was high [3]. In Thailand, infections of hookworms and O. viverrini are the major public health problems [11, 12, 13, 14, 9]. Infections of zoonotic hookworms, A. ceylanicum and A. caninum, have been reported in many areas [13, 9]. Molecular analysis showed A. ceylanicum is prevalent in humans and dogs in the Central and the Northeastern areas of Thailand [13, 9].

Another STH, *Strongyloides stercoralis*, is often neglected in helminth surveys [15, 9], yet previous studies show high *S. stercoralis* infection rates in Cambodia [16]. School-aged children in the developing world are at highest risk of morbidity due to STHs and intestinal protozoan infections [17].

However, mass treatment only focuses on three major STHs (*Ascaris*/hookworm/*Trichuris*). Other nematodes like *S. stercoralis*, trematodes and protozoan infections are not addressed. In rural Southeast Asia,little is known about the zoonotic potential of IPIs in humans and animals. Therefore of domestic animals, such as cats, dogs and pigs, as contributors to human STHs and as reservoir hosts for zoonotic parasites remains unexplored and/or the data are inaccessible.

Although surveys of zoonotic gastrointestinal helminths in dogs and cats had been done in Thailand, most of the studies have focused on the Central or Northeastern region [18, 19, 10, 20]. This study to investigate prevalence of zoonotic helminth infection in cats that potential risk factors to human.

* Corresponding author: blego_kesling@yahoo.com

Implementation of State Obligations and Responsibility Ensuring the Availability of Clean Water in Karimunjawa Islands

by Rahayu Rahayu

Submission date: 28-Jul-2022 02:38PM (UTC+0700)
Submission ID: 1876119424
File name: Implementation_of_State_Obligations.pdf (306.35K)
Word count: 3352
Character count: 18061

E3S Web of Conferences **31**, 09004 (2018) https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183109004
ICENIS 2017

Implementation of State Obligations and Responsibility Ensuring the Availability of Clean Water in Karimunjawa Islands

Rahayu[1,2]*, *Tri Retnaningsih Soeprobowati*[2,3]

[1]Faculty of Law, Diponegoro University
[2]School of Postgraduate Studies, Diponegoro University
[3]Faculty of Science and Mathematics, Diponegoro University

Abstract. This article aims to analyze the implementation of state obligations and responsibility ensuring the availability of clean water as part of human rights in Karimunjawa islands. The analysis based on principle of the State obligations and responsibility to fulfill their citizen right. Water sources in Karimunjawa Islands is very limited. It depend on forest conservation. Around 9.600 peoples live in Karimunjawa Islands, but Karimunjawa is non groundwater basin region. It means, Karimunjawa doesn't have groundwater potential. The quantity of water depends on the season. The solution to maintain the sustainability of clean water is piping from water reservoir to residential areas. The problem is there are so many hotels in Karimunjawa islands, it disrupted the fulfillment of clean water. Besides utilizing water from reservoir, many hotels drilled the ground to get water. It had impact to the availibity of water in dry season and affected to fulfillment of water supply for Karimunjawa people. There is no specific regulation and policy to solve this problem. Clean water management is doing by Karimunjawa's people. Meanwhile, based on Mahkamah Konstitusi Decree number 85/PUU-XI/2013, state is a rights holder to dominate the water in accordance with the Articles 33 paragraph (2) and (3) UUD NRI 1945, so the government has an obligation to make a policy, regulations, management, and supervision.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Water is the source of life. For human, water possesses social, economic, and religious values and functions. Water resources have always become actual issues because the right of water is fundamental for human life. In practice, however, the need for clean water for most people in the world, including in Indonesia, has never been fulfilled.

Global water problems also indicate the similar problems with that of Indonesia. Naturally, Indonesia is the fifth richest country in the world, having an annual rainfall rate of 2,799 mm, with a great deal of water resource potential. However, such abundance raises some problems because of inequal distribution through the year. Due to global climate change, the climate pattern continues to change significantly. Rainy season in particular country will affect the climate of the other country. Therefore, water climate-related water problems are considered global issues, no longer local or national ones [1].

International community concern of the water-related problems has been indicated by an agreement of global development by the issuance of a document namely 'Sustainable Development Goals' (SDGs). This document is signed by 193 country members of the United Nations at the General Assembly on September 25, 2015 in New York. The SDGs document promotes 17 goals and 169 development objectives and its sixth goal, 'clean water and sanitation', requires the sustainable clean water and sanitation for everyone.

Karimunjawa Islands, one of districts in Jepara Regency, are regions with limited clean water, in particular when it comes a dry season. In the dry season, many local people use brackish water to fulfill their daily necessities. The islands lack water supply and have a forest zone conservation area. A policy is necessary to regulate the water supply and use to ensure the sustainable right of water for the local people of the Karimunjawa Islands. The obligation to fulfill the need for clean water is among the primary responsibilities of the government.

Indonesia is a country where mutual welfare has become the ultimate objective. This concept is not only becoming a legal image (*rechtsidee*), but also a state image (*staatsidee*). From the concept of welfare state, the state does not only act as security and tranquility watch for its people, but also has a responsibility for putting in practice social justice, mutual welfare and people prosperity [2-3].

* Corresponding author: rahayu_undip@yahoo.com

1.2 Theory

1.2.1 Policy on Water Resource Management

Water resource is understood as a capacity and potential of water to be exploited by human for social-economic activities. There are different water resources that can be used by the community, such as marine/sea water, surface water, rain water, and ground water. The use and control of water resources deal with water quality and quantity. Water quality is an important point in the water exploitation because it does not only depend on how much water that can be obtained to fulfill the needs, but also how much the quality of the water in line with the human needs [4].

In terms of water resource management as part of the natural resources, the government has an authority to issue related policies, laws and licenses. Since the Decree of Constitution Court 85/PUU-XI/2013, which negated Law 7/2004 on Water Resources, has been taken in effect, the water management has once again referred to the Law 11/1974 on Water Management [5]. According to the Law 11/1974 water resources are water places and media, either over or under the land surface (Article 1, point 4). Water and the water sources, including their natural richness, have social functions by which the people can exploit and use for their prosperity. The Law also requires that the water and the water resources are possessed by the state, pursuant to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia 1945, Article 33(3).

According to the Decree of the Constitution Supreme Court, the state expands its authority as it has responsibility to make policy (*beleid*), regulation (*regelandaad*), provision (*bestuursdaad*), management (*beheersdaad*), and monitoring (*toezichthoudensdaad*) [5]. These five authorizing functions become integrated instruments for the state towards the ultimate goal, i.e. prosperity for the all citizens. Therefore, the phrase 'to be possessed by the State' in the Article 33(3) of the 1945 Constitution must be understood within the concept of public law related to the principles of people sovereignty within the 1945 Constitution, either those concerning political democracy or economic democracy. It does necessarily mean that 'to be possessed' is 'to be owned' [6].

1.2.2 Citizen's right on water under legal standard and norm and State's obligations to fulfil

In principle, water is the essence of life because its existence is indispensable. Like oxygen, human cannot live without water. Even, every living creature on this planet will not survive without water. Therefore, water is the most fundamental right for mankind.

In addition to object, right is the object of law that can be controlled or owned by legal subjects. In general, rights can be distinguished into absolute rights and relative rights. Human rights are included in absolute rights.

Vary legal instruments promoted at international level indicate that water is not only the right, but also an aspect in which the access must be enabled for everyone. In other words, water has also become the part of human rights. Such defense has been promoted by the UDHR (Preambule and Article 3); Decision 1999/108 the United Nations on Human Rights; Resolution of Sub Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities 1998/7; Resolution Number 2000/8 Sub-Commission on Human Rights; "Promotion of the Realization of the Rights of Drinking and Sanitation"; Resolution of Commission on Human Rights 2003/71; "Human Rights and the Environment as part of Sustainable Development"; Article 11 and 12 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Right (ICESCR); etc. In the General Comment No. 14/2008 CSECR, in particular in the paragraph 12, the right of access to water comprises four elements, i.e. availability, accessibility, acceptability, and quality. Accessibility relates to respect for non-discriminatory principle, physical and economic access, and information.

In the context of the national law of Indonesia, the right of water has been constitutionally given under the 1945 Constitution, Articles 28A and 28B, 33(2) and 33(3). Furthermore, its implementation also has already been regulated, such as by Law 39/1999, in which Article 77 requires that "the government has an obligation to and responsibility for the respect, protection, enforcement, and honor the human rights under this Law, other regulations, and any international law concerning the human rights...". It means that the state has the obligation in three different matters, i.e. (1) to respect by self-control of any possible human rights violation, such as polluting rivers by which the people use for daily activities; (2) to protect by taking measures to prevent third parties' vilation of the important elements of the right of water; and (3) to fulfill by taking legislative, administrative, budgetary, and judiciary measures to fulfill the need for and the right of water. These obligations point at the involvement level of the state and government [7].

1.3 Research Method

In this research social reality is defined as a reality that becomes part of the awareness, knowledge of society within a State. The social reality that underlines this research is the empirical reality, the reality that seems visible and is believed to be the real reality [8].

1.3.1 Research approach

This research applied a socio legal study approach. Such approach requires that legal aspect cannot only be conceptualized as a norm, but also a means of behavior. Therefore, the investigation of realties is expected to give the light whether the positive law or normative law within the patterns between subjects in the community have been fairly applied.

The use of socio legal study approach is necessary because a phenomenon cannot be solved only by providing information about the legal regulations. Instead, it also has to integrate approaches from other perspectives based on reality towards the ultimate goal of the law, i.e. creating regularity, justice, and prosperity.

1.3.2 Research type and materials

This research applied a qualitative-descriptive method with the aim at providing description of the right of water fulfillment for the local people of Karimunjawa Islands amidst the lacking clean water supply by exploration and clarification of the object under observation.

Data used for the research were both primary and secondary. The primary data were obtained by in-depth interview and focus group discussion with key informants. These data implied legal attitudes and behaviors of the local people of Karimunjawa Islands to fulfill their right of the clean water. Whereas, the secondary data were collected from literature study and documentary study, in the forms of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials.

1.3.3Research Output Analysis

The data obtained were subject to qualitative analysis, which went on the following steps:

1.3.3.1 Data reduction, irrelevant data elimination, data unit abstraction;
1.3.3.2 Categorization, data were categorized;
1.3.3.3 Category correlation and correlated interperpretation;
1.3.3.4 Interpretation and conclusion.

2 Results and Discussion

2.1 Access to clean water for local people of Karimunjawa Islands

The Karimunjawa Islands are under the administrative area of Jepara Regency, Central Java Province. This area becomes one of districts, which consists of four villages and 12 neighborhood area (*dukuh*). The islands spread 125 kilometer square on the geographical coordinate of 110°05'57-110°31'15 East and 5°40'39-5°55'00 South and are parts of the Java Sea group of islands. They are situated Northwest of the capital city of Jepara surrounded by the Java Sea. Karimunjawa Islands are composed of 27 islets and atolls, only four of them are inhabited with the total population of 9,802 [9].

Karimunjawa Islands do not have big rivers, but they possess five water springs, i.e. Kapuran (Pancuran Belakang), Legon Goprak, Legon Lele, Cikmas and Nyamplungan. These water springs are used by the locals for daily needs. According to *Peta Cekungan Air Tanah* established during *RAKEPRES Tentang Cekungan Air Tanah* dated September 17, 2007, the Karimunjawa Islands do not have ground water potenial and are included in the *Non-CAT* category. Water resources in the islands are merely dependent on surface water and season [10-11].

Water quantity in the islands fluctuated seasonally so that it was unpredictable. Effort had to be made towards sustainable supply for the local people. The government had provided pipelines by connecting points of water springs to settlements. Such effort was coordinated by a community union for clean water work unit namely "TIRTA KENCANA KARIMUNJAWA" [9]. The unit was established under the Letter of Decree of Karimunjawa District Head and was composed of local people to organize and to manage water distribution for mutual needs, in particular households in the islands. In addition, in some islets, such as Kemujan, Parang, and Nyamuk, where the water springs was not found, the people digged 8-20 meter deep wells to get the ground water for their daily needs [9].

Karimunjawa Islands were the home for 9,802 population with the domestic water need of 60-100 litres/individual/day. Whereas, non-domestic water needs consisted of commercial use, institutional need, and industrial needs, which could only apply to an area with less than 100,000 population. There was ony 25% of the total water needs for households and domestic needs. According to water availability compared to the population size, the water need in Karimunjawa Islands had been fulfilled, although the population kept growing annually and the water supply was constant. Problems arose when Karimunjawa Islands began to develop resort nd hotels for tourism activities.

Of five hotels and two resorts available in the Karimunjawa Islands, one needed to drill the ground water and the rests still depended on pipeline systems from the Karimunjawa National Park. The drilling activity affected the clean water supply in the dry season, in which water springs began to dry. It was predicted that the local people will no longer have access to the water if the drilling continues and the resorts and hotels grow in numbers.

2.2 State obligation and responsibility for clean water availability in Karimunjawa Islands

Dynamic development of and change in aspects of life, nationwide or worldwide, have contributed to the shortage of water resources due to severe crises. The change in land function and environmental destruction have worsened the situation and damaged the water quantity and quality. The population boom and economic growth need more supplies of water than ever before.

In terms of Indonesia, the use of water must be monitored and supervised by the government because water is a *res commune*. It is what the 1994 Constitution requires in Article 33(2) and 33(3), along with Article 28H, in which water is part of human rights with non-derogable nature. Furthermore, Indonesia has also ratified ICESCR in the Law 11/2005. At international level, in addition to the ICESCR, the right of water has been also pointed by the General Comment No. 15 (2002) adopted by the UN Committee on ECSCR entitled 'the right to water'. Some of these legal norms, either at national or international scales, have exemplied the legal stance of the right to water as part of the human rights. In consequence, the state has obligation to

respect, to fulfill, and to protect the right to water of everyone indiscriminately [7].

Concerning the water management in the Karimunjawa Islands to fulfill the needs for water, it is important to notice that the islands have difficulties to find the water sources. The limited supply of water at the conservation area must be taken account seriously and wisely. The government has a responsibility for performing five duties as follows:

Firstly, the government, i.e. Local Government of Central Java and Local Government of Jepara Regency, have responsibilities for determining a policy line (*beleid*) on the waer use in the Karimunjawa Islands. The policy made by the Local Governments should not be apart from legal politics already required by the 1945 Constitution, in particular Article 33(2) and 33(3). It means that the policy on the water use in Karimunjawa Islands must consider the aspect of right fulfillment while consistently protecting the forest sustainability as the main sources of the water. The local governments must firmly decide what can be done or want cannot be done by the local people towards the access to water. The geographical condition where the water supply in the Karimunjawa Islands is situated makes the islands depend on the forest as the major water supplier. A clear and rigid regulation is necessary to fill technological gaps applied by the local people to access the water.

Secondly, the state as the possessing party must establish and decide regulation (*regelandaad*). In case of the water use in Karimunjawa, no regulation has been made by ether provincial or regency governments. Therefore, daily and business activities related to the water use in the islands have not been under control. The regulation is greatly needed to manage the access to the water towards it sustainability.

Thirdly, the state has a mandatory to take a provision (*bestuursdaad*), which means that it must fulfill the water need in Karimunjawa Islands, in partiular the local governments. Even though in the context of the water management the responsibility is within the hand of the government, but the Leter of Decree on Karimunjawa Islands also requires a concerted work between the local government and the local communities at the district level by establishing a work unit an license from the Karimunjawa National Park Office. They represent the government at the local level and facilitate the need for water. However, the differentiation between the household need and business need (for resort and hotel) has not been explained and regulated.

Fourthly, the state has a responsibility for management (*beheersdaad*) as required by the previous paragraphs that the water management in Karimunjawa Islands have not been directly performed by the government. Instead, it is managed by a self-sufficient local dwellers.

Fifthly, the state, in performing the rights of water possession, is responsible for monitoring (*toezichtthoudensdaad*). Hence, because the water sources are situated in the Karimunjwa National Park, the monitoring is performed by District Government and the Karimunjawa National Park Office, in particular those concerning license prolongation.

3 Conclusion

Karimunjawa Islands do not have plenty of water sources. The limited supply requires a wise management by considering fair distribution while paying attention to environmental sustainability. No policy has been made on the water resources and its sustainable use in the Karimunjawa Islands.

Water management in the Karimunjawa Islands, in particular those related to distribution for the local people need, was still managed locally by the local people under the permission of the District Government and the Karimunjawa National Park Office. No regulation has been established for water use and water access. The differentiation between the household need and business need (for resort and hotel) has not been explained and regulated.

References

1. Irianto, *Air dan Perubahan Iklim Global*, Kompas, 10 Juni 2003.
2. Bagir Manan, *Politik Perundang-undangan Dalam Rangka Mengantisipasi Liberalisasi Perekonomian*, Makalah FH UNILA, Lampung, 1996.
3. Nanik Tri Hastuti, *Community Development* di Sektor Pertambangan Ditinjau dari Kosep Negara Kesejahteraan, *Masalah-Masalah Hukum FH UNDIP, Vol. XXXIII No. 1 Januari-Maret 2004*.
4. Raja Siregar, *Privatisasi Air*, dalam *WWW.Wahli.or.id*.
5. Decree of Constitution Court Number : 85/PUU-XI/2013.
6. Yance Arizona, *Konstitusionalisme Agraria,* (Yogyakarta : STPN Press, 2014).
7. Rahayu, *Hukum Hak Asasi Manusia,* (Semarang : Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro, Edisi Revisi 2015).
8. Adji Samekto, *"Perkembangan Ranah Kajian Hukum"*, Orasi Ilmiah yangDisampaikan pada Dies Natalis Ke-48 Fakultas Hukum UNDIP di Semarang pada 9 Januari 2005.
9. Laporan Akhir *"Kajian Nilai Ekonomi Pemanfaatan Sumber Daya Air Taman Nasional Karimunjawa*" tahun 2010.
10. Robert J. Kodoatie and Roestam Sjarief, *Tata Ruang Air,* (Yogyakarta : Penerbit Andi, 2010).
11. Kodoatie, Robert dan M. Basoeki, *Kajian Undang Undang Sumber Daya Air,* (Yogyakarta : Andi Offset, 2005).

Implementation of State Obligations and Responsibility Ensuring the Availability of Clean Water in Karimunjawa Islands

ORIGINALITY REPORT

2%	2%	2%	1%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	www.matec-conferences.org Internet Source	1%
2	ir.uz.ac.zw:8080 Internet Source	1%

Exclude quotes	On	Exclude matches	< 1%
Exclude bibliography	On		

Implementation of State Obligations and Responsibility Ensuring the Availability of Clean Water in Karimunjawa Islands

GRADEMARK REPORT

FINAL GRADE

/0

GENERAL COMMENTS

Instructor

PAGE 1

PAGE 2

PAGE 3

PAGE 4