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"Comparative Law System of Procurement of Goods and Services around Countries in Asia, Australia and Europe"



IMAM AS SYAFEI BUILDING
Faculty of Law, Sultan Agung Islamic University
Jalan Raya Kaligawe, KM. 4 Semarang, Indonesia

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----|
| Front Page | i |
| Information of the International Seminar | ii |
| Committee Composition | iii |
| Preface..... | iv |
| Greeting From The Dean Faculty of Law | vi |
| INDONESIA’S KPK AND NSW’S ICAC: COMPARISONS AND CONTRASTS | |
| Prof. Simon Butt | 1 |
| CAN INDONESIA FREE ITSELF FROM CORRUPTION IN 2020? | |
| Prof. Dr. Hikmahanto.,S.H.,LLM | 4 |
| AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCY, TO VEST POWERS ON OFFICERS OF THE AGENCY AND TO MAKE PROVISIONS CONNECTED THEREWITH. | |
| Rohimi Shapiee..... | 7 |
| STRATEGY TO CREATE INDONESIA FREE CORRUPTION IN 2020 | |
| Dr. Jawade Hafidz, S.H., M.H | 11 |
| THE NETHERLANDS INGLOBAL CORRUPTION | |
| Siti Malifah Marlou Feer, M.A. | 28 |
| ROBUST YET FRAGILE: EFFORTS IN COMBATING CORRUPTION IN INDONESIA | |
| Laras Susanti.,S.H., LLM..... | 33 |
| LEGAL STATUS OF AKTOR’S FOR CORRUPTION (In the Perspective of Islamic Law) | |
| Sumarwoto Umar | 37 |
| THE ROLE OF LAW IN THE POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY | |
| Lantik Kusuma Aji | 46 |
| THE INDEPENDENCY OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE PROTECTION AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS TOWARDS THE GLOBALIZATION ERA 2020 | |
| Khalid | 55 |
| THE URGENCY OF ANTI CORRUPTION EDUCATION FOR COLLEGES IN INDONESIA | |
| Siska Diana Sari..... | 62 |
| THE PROBLEMS OF DIVORCE IN CUMULATION AT THE RELIGIOUS COURTS BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF SIMPLE, FAST AND LOW COST | |
| Elis Rahmahwati..... | 78 |
| DISPARITIES DECISION RELATED TO INTERPRETATION OF ARTICLE 2 AND 3 CORRUPTION ERADICATION ACT | |
| Agung Widodo..... | 87 |
| DIVERSITY ADULT AGE LIMITS POSITIVE LAW IN INDONESIA (Studies in Multidisciplinary Perspective) | |
| Muhammad Andri | 102 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| THE APPLICATION OF BALANCE IDEA IN SETTLEMENT OF DOCTOR MALPRACTICE CASE THROUGH PENAL MEDIATION Yati Nurhayati..... | 111 |
| MODERNIZATION LAW AS A CRIME CORRUPTION VERY EXCEPTIONAL THROUGH ENFORCEMENT OF ETHICS Dr. Sukresno, SH, M.Hum | 118 |
| CORRUPTION POTENCIES IN LAND USE POLICY (A Case Study in Kuningan Regency) Haris Budiman | 126 |
| CORRUPTION PREVENTION AND CONTROLS INP Budiarta | 133 |
| ISLAMIC LAW VALUES TRANSFORMATION IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE LEGALITY PRINCIPLE OF INDONESIAN CRIMINAL CODE Sri EndahWahyuningsih | 145 |
| JUSTICE AND CHARITY IN JAKARTA’S NORTH COAST RECLAMATION PROCESS THAT WILL LEAD TO INDONESIA CLEAN OF CORRUPTION Untoro | 155 |
| CORRUPTION CRIMINAL SANCTIONS WITH VALUES OF JUSTICE-BASED Zulfiani..... | 162 |
| THE REFLECTION OF ISLAMIC BANKING IN THEORY AND PRACTICE Anis Mashdurohatun | 171 |
| THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LOCAL WISDOM SIRI’NA PACCE AS AN EFFORT OF CORRUPTION ERADICATION IN INDONESIA Muh. Afif Mahfud | 181 |
| DISCOURSE POLITICAL LAW IN INDONESIA ON A COMPLETION OF PLATO PHILOSOPHY Adrianus M. Nggoro,SH.,M.Pd..... | 189 |
| STUDY OF INDONESIA’S PARTICIPATION IN ICSID Agus Saiful Abib..... | 202 |
| NOTARY ROLE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EXECUTION PROCUREMENT OF GOODS AND SERVICES ARE FREE OF CORRUPTION BASED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF GOOD GOVERNANCE Aris Yulia | 211 |
| ANALYSIS WIRETAPPING AUTHORITY UPPER KPK LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF HUMAN RIGHTS Ariyanto,SH.,MH..... | 221 |
| SOCIAL WORKING PENALTY AS SOLUTION IN ERADICATING CORRUPTION IN INDONESIA Desy Maryani..... | 232 |
| LEGAL POLITICSOF EMPLOYMENT IN TERM OF PART OF TASK HANDOVER TO OTHER COMPANIES IN INDONESIA Endah Pujiastuti..... | 244 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES OF OUTSOURCING WORK FORCE IN THE COMPANY EMPLOYING OUTSOURCING SERVICE Pupu Sriwulan Sumaya | 256 |
| THE APPLICATION OF CORRUPTION LAW TO WARD CRIMINAL ACT IN THE FIELD OF FORESTRY Ifrani | 267 |
| THE EFFORTS OF ERADICATION OF CORRUPTION THROUGH INSTRUMENTS OF MONEY LAUNDERING LAW AND RETURN ACTORS' ASSETS Yasmirah Mandasari Saragih..... | 276 |
| AFFIRM ROLE OF EXISTENCE <i>RECHTSVERWERKING</i> TO ACHIEVING LEGAL CERTAINTY IN LAND REGISTRATION Rofiq Iakmana, Setiono, I Gusti Ayu Ketut Rachmi Handayani, Oloan Sitorus..... | 287 |
| ANTI-CORRUPTION EDUCATION AT AN EARLY AGE AS A STRATEGIC MOVE TO PREVENT CORRUPTION IN INDONESIA Ida Musofiana..... | 304 |
| FREED INDONESIA'S CORRUPTION BETWEEN HOPE AND REALITY Dr. Tongat, SH., M.Hum., Said Noor Prasetyo, SH., MH..... | 313 |
| UTILIZATION OF INDONESIA MARINE RESOURCES IN AN EFFORT TO REALIZE INDONESIA TOWARDS THE SHAFT OF THE MARITIME WORLD Dr.Lathifah Hanim, SH.M.Hum., M.Kn. and Letkol (mar) MS.Noorman, S. Sos., M.Opsla..... | 319 |
| POTENTIAL CORRUPTION IN THE VALIDATION POLICIES ON ACQUISITION TAX OF LAND AND OR BUILDING Lilik Warsito..... | 325 |
| THE EFFORT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN COMBATING CORRUPTION IN SOUTH SUMATERA Sri Suatmiati..... | 334 |
| ETHICAL PERSPECTIVE AND THE MAPPING OF NORM IN CORRUPTION ACT Siti Zulaekha..... | 344 |
| AN EXPANSION OF CONCEPT THE STATE ECONOMIC LOSS IN CORRUPTION IN INDONESIA Supriyanto, Hartiwiningsih, Supanto..... | 354 |
| JURIDICAL STUDIES ON SUBSTANCE AND PROCEDURE OF THE DISMISSAL OF THE PRESIDENT AND/OR VICE-PRESIDENT AFTER THE REFORMATION Siti Rodhiyah Dwi Istinah..... | 364 |
| THE ROLE OF THE SHARIA SUPERVISORY BOARD IN THE FRAMEWORK ENFORCING SHARIA PRINCIPLES AT THE INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC BANKING IN SEMARANG Aryani Witasari..... | 376 |
| SEMARANG CITY GOVERNMENT ROLE IN CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TO THE CAPITAL OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE IN INDONESIA Achmad J Pamungkas (<i>Indonesia</i>), Carlito Da Costa (<i>Timor Leste</i>) | 390 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| STUDYING THE WISDOM OF ZAKAT Moch. Gatot Koco (Indonesia), Basuki R Suratno (Australia) | 398 |
| HOMOLOGATION RECONSTRUCTION IN BANKRUPTCY THAT IS BASED ON DIGNIFIED JUSTICE Agus Winoto | 410 |
| RECONSTRUCTION OF EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY IN MAKING GOOD GOVERNANCE (GOOD GOVERNANCE) VALUES BASED ON WELFARE Mohamad Khamim | 420 |
| THE TASK RECONSTRUCTION AND BPKP'S AUTHORITY IN THE CASE OF JUSTICE VAUE BASED CORRUPTION Sarbudin Panjaitan | 429 |
| THE RECONSTRUCTION OF MADLIYAH AND IDDAH MAINTENANCE AND MUT'AH IN DIVORCE CASE FOR JUSTICE AND WELFARE Mustar | 438 |
| JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ALLEGED CRIMINAL OFFENSE TO MANUFACTURE A NOTARY DEED Subiyanto | 446 |
| REVITALIZATION DEAL IN AKAD HYBRIDS IN SHARIA BANKING VALUE BASED ISLAMIC JUSTICE Masduqi | 452 |
| RECONSTRUCTION OF LEGAL PROTECTION DISTRICT HEAD IN THE ELECTION IMPLEMENTATION OF VALUE-BASED JUSTICE Kukuh Sudarmanto Alugoro | 462 |
| ABUSE OF AUTHORITY OFFENSE THEOLOGICAL RECONSTRUCTION LAW ERADICATION OF CORRUPTION (LAW NUMBER 31 OF 1999 JO. LAW NUMBER 20 OF 2001) BASED ON VALUE OF JUSTICE As'adi M. Al-ma'ruf | 472 |
| RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DAILY PAID WORK AGREEMENT IN THE EMPLOYMENT LAW BASED ON JUSTICE Christina N M Tobing | 479 |
| THE LAW AND THE IMPACT OF MARRIAGE SIRRI Sahal Afhami | 489 |
| CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN AS ACTORS Muhammad Cholil | 503 |
| RECONSTRUCTION OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURAL LAW (KUHAP) ABOUT THE DETENTION Muhammad Khambali | 512 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| BASED ON JUSTICE PROBLEMS OF DISPUTE RESOLUTION REGIONAL CHIEF ELECTION (GOVERNOR, REGENTS AND MAYOR) | |
| Esti Ningrum | 520 |
| RECONSTRUCTION REGIONAL MINIMUM WAGE (UMR) IN RENEWAL OF EMPLOYMENT LEGAL REMEDIES BASED INDONESIA THE VALUE JUSTICE PANCASILA | |
| Urip Giyono | 531 |
| IMPLEMENTATION OF LAW AS TO MAINTAIN SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF PROFESSIONAL POLICE POLMAS (CASE STUDY IN LAMPUNG POLICE) | |
| Muhammad Yaman | 539 |
| RECONSTRUCTION OF CRIMINAL SANCTIONS PENAL CODE ACTORS ON ABORTION CRIME BASED ON THE VALUE OF JUSTICE | |
| Hanuring Ayu Ardhani Putri | 549 |
| REGISTRATION FIDUCIARY GUARANTEE REALIZE LEGAL PROTECTION OF CREDITORS AND DEBTOR | |
| Ansharullah Ida | 556 |
| RECONSTRUCTION OF LEGAL DISPUTES MEDIATION IN HEALTH CARE FOR PATIENTS HOSPITAL BASED ON THE VALUE OF JUSTICE | |
| Teguh Anindito | 569 |
| RECONSTRUCTION OF CRIMINAL SANCTIONS AGAINST CRIME OF ACTORS AND MURDER MURDER IN PLAN BASED ON VALUE OF JUSTICE CRIMINAL CODE | |
| Maria Marghareta Titiek Pudji Angesti Rahayu Teguh Anindito | 579 |
| IMPLEMENTATION OF PENAL MEDIATION IN CRIMINAL LAW | |
| Aji Sudarmaji | 587 |
| FAIR SETTLEMENT RECONSTRUCTION OF PROBLEMATIC CREDIT DISPUTE AT BANK RAKYAT INDONESIA (STUDY CASE AT MEDAN-SINGAMANGARAJA BRI BRANCH OFFICE) | |
| Bachtiar Simatupang | 594 |
| RECONSTRUCTION OF THE WASTE MANAGEMENT LAW BASED ON WELFARE VALUE | |
| M. Hasyim Muallim | 616 |
| RECONSTRUCTION LAW OF PUNISHMENT AGAINST CHILDREN NARCOTICS ABUSE-BASED PROGRESSIVE LAW | |
| Salomo Ginting | 625 |
| LEGAL PROTECTION PROBLEM OF WIFE AND CHILDREN OF POLYGAMY SIRRI IN INDONESIA | |
| Muhlas | 639 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| IDEAL RECONSTRUCTION OF REHABILITATION PUNISHMENT FOR NARCOTICS ADDICTS AND ABUSER'S VICTIMS JUSTIFIED BASED ON THE LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NO. 35 YEAR 2009 (CASE STUDY IN SUMATERA UTARA PROVINCE) Ahmad Zaini | 648 |
| IMPLEMENTATION OF ACCELERATION SYSTEMATIC LAND REGISTRATION FULL IN HUMBANG HASUNDUTAN DISTRICT Ruslan | 658 |
| RECONSTRUCTION OF STATUS AND AUTHORITY OF THE SHARIA COURT IN THE NATIONAL JUDICIAL SYSTEM BASED ON JUSTICE Jufri Ghalib | 667 |
| RECONSTRUCTION OF LIABILITY NOTARY PUBLIC OFFICERS TO ACT AS A VALUE-BASED JUSTICE Elpina | 679 |
| RECONSTRUCTION OF CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW IN MAKING THE BALANCE BUSINESS BASED BUSINESS AND CONSUMER VALUE OF JUSTICE Ramon Nofrial | 693 |
| RECONSTRUCTION OF LAND USED RIGHT EIGENDOM VALUES BASED ON JUSTICE AND LEGAL CERTAINTY Hakim Tua Harahap | 706 |
| RECONSTRUCTION OF DIVERSION CONCEPT IN CHILD PROTECTION OF CONFLICT WITH THE LAWS BASED ON THE VALUE OF JUSTICE Ulina Marbun | 726 |
| RECONSTRUCTION OF PARATE EXECUTION MORTGAGE RIGHTS TO LAND BASED ON THE VALUE OF JUSTICE Zaenal Arifin | 740 |
| THE RECONSTRUCTION OF DIVORCE DUE TO MARITAL STATUS UNDER THE UNAUTHORIZED GUARDIAN AS VALUE OF JUSTICE Abdul Kholiq | 751 |
| THE RECONSTRUCTION OF LEGAL AID LAW FOR CHILDREN WHO GET CONFLICT WITH LAW IN PROCESS OF JUSTIFICATION FOR CHILDREN BASED ON THE VALUE OF PANCASILA Adi Mansar | 767 |
| MEDIATION RECONSTRUCTION AS ONE OF THE ALTERNATIVE SETTLEMENT OF DECLINE IN THE COURTS BASED ON THE VALUE OF JUSTICE (Study at the Simalungun District Court) Mariah S.M. Purba | 778 |
| POLYGAMIC POLICY IN INDONESIA (Analysis of Polygamic Arrangements and Practices 1959-2015) Warman | 790 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| LAW ENFORCEMENT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN PERSPECTIVE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDONESIA Sekhroni | 798 |
| THE PRINCIPLE OF NATURAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN'S RIGHT PROTECTION FOR CITIZENS IN ERADICATION OF CORRUPTION IN INDONESIA Indriyana Dwi Mustikarini | 809 |
| PREVENTING LAND MAFIA USING POSITIVE LAND REGISTRY SYSTEM Bambang Sulistyowati | 816 |
| UNRULY PASSENGER IN AVIATION: THE REGULATIONS AND CASES IN INDONESIA Adya Paramita Prabandari | 826 |
| EDUCATION ANTI-CORRUPTION IN INDONESIA: PROBLEMS, CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS Alwan Hadiyanto | 839 |
| SPIRITUAL URGENCY OF RELIGIOUS AND EXPENSES OF EVIDENCE IN COMBATING CORRUPTION IN INDONESIA Sulistyowati | 852 |
| SUE FOR THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN INDONESIA Sarjiyati | 863 |
| CONSISTENCY MODEL OF COURT DESIGNATION TO FOSTER PARENT RIGHTS AUTHORITY DUE TO DIVORCE ON CHILDREN Erna Trimartini | 873 |
| AN INVESTIGATION AUTHORITY OF CRIMINAL ACT ON CORRUPTION IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN INDONESIA Sukmareni | 885 |
| PRO CONS THE EXISTENCE OF DEATH PENALTY IN CORRUPTION ACT OF 1999 IN INDONESIA Anis Rifai | 903 |
| PENAL MEDIATION IN SOLVING MEDICAL MALPRACTICE CASES AS AN ALTERNATIVE OF PENAL SANCTIONS BASED ON LOCAL WISDOM Sri Setiawati | 913 |
| SPECIAL PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM Achmad Sulchan | 922 |
| MORAL REFORM BUREAUCRACY AS PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL PAYMENTS TO INDONESIA CLEAN OF CORRUPTION Herwin Sulistyowati | 932 |
| STANCE AND AUTHORITY OF PEOPLE'S CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY DURING REFORMATION ERA 1945 Ahmad Mujib Rohmat | 944 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| TAXES AND ALMS SEEN FROM ISLAMIC LAW | |
| Mohammad Solekhan | 954 |
| DIVERSION IN COURT (Case Studies in Karanganyar District Court) | |
| Anita Zulfiani | 964 |
| International Seminar | |
| Photos..... | 971 |

SEMARANG CITY GOVERNMENT ROLE IN CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TO THE CAPITAL OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE IN INDONESIA

Achmad J Pamungkas (*Indonesia*), Carlito Da Costa (*Timor Leste*)
adjipamungkas@unissula.ac.id, carlitodacosta030@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Semarang is the capital of Central Java province and categorized in major cities in Indonesia. The government's role in keeping pest preservation and protection of the environment with menegedepankan balance the economic aspects, protection of cultural heritage and the environment. In the application of conservation and environmental protection in Semarang Semarang city government take strategic steps to perform the functionalization of green open land and the old town that could be developed as a tourist attraction that has the principle of conservation of renewable and environmental protection. Monitoring and environment control for business development players so it does not harm the public, including the empowerment of management Waste that not cause pollution.

Keywords: City Government, Conservation and Protection, Environment

A. BACKGROUND

Semarang is the capital of Central Java province and categorized in major cities in Indonesia, which has three main aspects of sustainable urban development, the development of the city by promoting a balance between economic, environmental and cultural heritage in protection.

The rapid expansion in Semarang do not forget the historical evidence of the city's famous archipelago but also In foreign countries proven several old buildings are preserved, not only as the seriousness of Semarang establish a balance between the two forms of the human environment, the natural environment (natural environment or the biosphere of his inheritance) and environmental artificial (man-made environment or the technosphere of his creation).¹

The role of government in actuality importance maintain a balance between meeting the needs of society through the exploitation of natural resources with conservation of the environment is very important, this is in line with the mandate of Law Number 32 of 2009 on the protection and management of the environment.

¹ Daud Silalahi . 2001. *Sistim penegakan hukum lingkungan Indonesia*, Alumni, hlm : 10.

Semarang city government has an obligation to perform environmental protection and management in the implementation of sustainable development, therefore the government has an obligation to perform environmental protection and management in the implementation of sustainable development.

The environment in a foreign language is often called the environment and human environment of the Indonesian better known as environmental or human environment and according to Otto Sumarwoto is an environment are:

“Environment or the environment is the sum of all the objects and conditions that exist in the space that we occupy that affect our lives”²

As in other developing cities, the problem of environmental pollution³ as disturbance of human life, especially due to the rapid increase of population, natural resources utilization excessive, utilization technology that is incompatible with the existing natural conditions and patterns of human behavior towards nature. The role of the public and the government will be very important in balancing the utilization of natural and environmental improvement.

Significant issue is human behavior that no longer appreciate nature where humans are part of nature and the real conditions in society exemplified by the deforestation that is not accompanied by cultivation reseed replacement, sewage and household garbage freely without regard to the implications of the act proficiency level.

B. PROBLEM FORMULATION

- 1. How does the role of the Government of Semarang in Conservation and Protection of Environment ?**
- 2. How Constraints In Semarang City Government Conservation and Protection of Environment?**

C. DISCUSSION

- 1. Role of Government Semarang In Conservation And Environmental Protection Society By Grant in environmental management⁴**

² Otto sumarwoto, 1976 di kutip dari bukunya Daud Silalahi *Dalam Hukum Lingkungan, dalam sistim penegakan Hukum Lingkungan*, Alumni, 2001 : hlm :9.

³ According to Abdurrahman, *the introduction of environmental laws in Indonesia, that environmental pollution is the entry or Inclusion living creatures, substances, energy or other components into the environment and or changing the order of the environment by human activities or natural processes, so that environmental quality Download reaching a certain level which causes the environment be less or no longer function as intended.*

⁴ *It is a concerted effort to preserve Environmental functions which covers planning policy, the utilization, development, conservation, restoration, inspection, and control environment.*

Before we talk about the right of people in environmental management efforts we will talk first about the goals / objectives of environmental management. In law No. 23 of 1997 on the management of life mentioned environment several targets of environmental management include:

1. The achievement of harmony, harmony and balance between humans and the environment.
2. Realization of the Indonesian people as a human environment that has the attitude and action to protect and nurture the environment.
3. Terjaminnya interests of the present generation and future generations.
4. The achievement of preservation of the environment
5. The controlled utilization of resources wisely
6. The protection of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia to the impact of business and / or activities outside the territory of which cause pollution and / or destruction of the environment.

In order to protect the environment must not be separated from the role of the community in which each person / people have the same right to decent living conditions and good to live and breed. So in this case the State should provide a good environment means for all good people to rural communities to urban communities.

Often on developments related to the environmental community behind on that information, but the public is also entitled to any clustering information about the environment, especially the community resides. Govt seems to act alone in regulating urban planning, development of certain areas without involving the public, but the public has a right to all that. And people are often the victims of wisdom without any element of society.

The public also has the right to participate in environmental management as stipulated in the law that berlaku.dalam any activities related to environmental management, because the public is part of that environment.

2. The obligation of society in environmental management

Everyone is obliged to preserve, protect the environment from damage often caused by people who are not responsible for the sake of enriching himself at the expense and caused suffering on mankind prolonged, with human activity that is deforesting caused water supplies in nature is limited and every dry season is always stressed, and always flooded every rainy season. And in this case everyone either State officials, employers and society must protect the environment for the future.

Participation in environmental management each person must provide true and accurate information on the environmental management.

3. The role of society

Everyone is a part of the community and society have rights, obligations and the same role in environmental management, rural communities without exception, as well as parts of the city, because the scope of the environment not only at certain points but the whole territory of the Republic of Indonesia. The existence of the community will be effective once if peranya in the control of existing environmental management.

As for the implementation of public involvement in environmental management that includes some form of implementation:

1. Improving survival, community empowerment and partnership.
2. Cultivate independence and pioneering community kembangkan
3. Cultivate community responsiveness to social supervision
4. Advise opinions
5. Deliver information and / or reports.

4. The Role of Government in Environmental Management

Government as the highest institution in a State authority to regulate or control anything related to environmental management in Indonesia, and in Act 1945 Amendment I-IV in article 33 which provides for the resources of the State that controls the lives of many people controlled by the State and used for the greatest prosperity of the people. And to implement the government to do the following:

1. organize and develop policies in order to protect the environment
2. arrange for the provision, provision, use, environmental and back pememfaatan natural resources, including genetic resources.
3. The set of legal acts and other legal relations between persons and / or other legal subject and law-making on natural resources and man-made resources, including genetic resources
4. control activities that have a social impact
5. develop funding for the preservation of the environment according to the laws and regulations in force

In the implementation of environmental management even national governments have the obligation set forth in the law number 23 of 1997, which include:

1. Establish, foster, develop and improve the awareness and responsibility of decision makers in environmental management.
2. To establish, grow, develop and raise awareness of the rights and responsibilities of people in environmental management.
3. Establish, foster, develop and improve the partnership between the community, government usasha and in the preservation of the carrying capacity and environmental carrying capacity.
4. Develop and implement a national policy of environmental management that ensures capacity and environmental carrying capacity.
5. Develop and implement a device that is preemitif, preventive and proactive in preventing a decrease in the carrying capacity and environmental carrying capacity.
6. Zachman and develop environmentally sound technologies.
7. Carrying out research and development in the field of the environment.
8. Prepare and disseminate environmental information to the public.
9. Giving awards to people or institutions who contributed in the environmental field.

D. Constraints In Semarang City Government Conservation and Protection of Environment

The role of the government to the understanding of an effort to provide a range of environmentally sound management. There are various methods used to improve the management of sustainable environment friendly development neighborhood life. Most have an approach based on specific problems such as air pollution, water pollution, garbage and as the. But there is also a broader approach and a thorough economic and ecological resources.⁵

Natural resources are abundant, which is owned by the city of Semarang is essential in managing such a way so as to support a sustainable development, to the character and behavior of society Semarang must be considered in the context of the supervision and management of the environment at the level of public knowledge of the Legal Environment life.

Based on Law No. 23 of 1997 on Environmental Management, has defined three stages. The first stage is that everyone is obliged to preserve the environment, prevent and overcome the damage and pollution. The second level is that everyone has the right and

⁵ J.M.D. Jahi, 1996. *Impak Pembangunan Terhadap Alam Sekitar*, Penerbit Kebangsaan Malaysia , Bangi

obligation to participate in managing the environment. The third stage is the non-governmental organizations to play a role as a driver of environmental management.

Accordingly, Semarang city government policy by relying on the government of the Republic of Indonesia in environmental management is to involve as many entries of society as up to assist the government in making decisions that are better, smarter, transparent, logical and accurate. The attitude and behavior of society can influence the management and control environment.

Basically, the purpose of the establishment of Law No. 23 of 1997 on Environmental Management This is a way to make a balance between environmental preservation with development activities that are faced in an attempt to ensure the sustainability of natural resources.

Based on the situation that occurred in the city of Semarang from 207 cases reported by the public to the government of the city of Semarang, only 58 cases were successfully resolved by successful cases settled by the city of Semarang. The large number of cases that can be solved by the government of Semarang city is around 28.02% (twenty-eight point zero two percent) of the total cases successfully handled by the city of Semarang. The fact that this case is caused by various factors, among others, related to the reported cases are not eligible in accordance with legal procedures such as the use of research methods to take the example of the level of contamination. As a result of this, the city government of Semarang was not familiar with the types of cases that are actually expected to be completed.

Environmental management systems must be developed right seriously and effectively, including the dispute settlement system of the environment. Environmental dispute settlement system ineffective is certainly a major cause of weak supervision and management of the environment in Indonesia.

This dispute continued because in this case the government of the Republic of Indonesia and the government of Semarang city does not have an exact formula for the resolution of disputes in the framework of supervision and management and the environment. This is because to date there is no specific institution that govern disputes environmental issues, particularly at the local level who were given a mandate to receive and resolve complaints against cases of pollution and environmental damage. In addition, the absence of procedures and a clear complaints mechanisms and research and a claim for damages in case of pollution and environmental damage. To overcome the above then Semarang city government tried to do a mediation approach towards environmental

disputes in creating a logical view of the supervision and management of the environment to support the development of environmentally sustainable.

E. Conclusion

Environment management and environment management is a part of the environmental impact assessment. Environment management and environment monitoring are specific for each type of business or activity associated with its aftermath. Therefore, the city government of Semarang.

General guidelines on environmental management efforts and environmental monitoring functions as:

- a. References in the preparation of the technical guidelines for the environmental management and environmental monitoring plan for the department / non-department government institution sector;
- b. the preparation of Reference environmental management efforts and environmental monitoring plan for the initiator when the technical guidelines of the environmental management and environmental monitoring efforts have not been issued;
- c. Instrument for fastening on behalf of the proponent to implement environmental management and monitoring.

Guidelines for environment management and environment monitoring this is a matter that needed to be an instrument in addressing issues related to sustainable development. A view that environmental protection and for preservation of the environment and the view that the environment to human well-being. For the Semarang city government conducted a reform that, in a development that is sustainable and environmentally friendly.

Semarang city government's efforts in environmental management and environmental monitoring efforts in creating sustainable development is pursued in order to embody the Law No. 23 of 1997 on Environmental Management. Accordingly, Semarang city government policy by relying on the government of the Republic of Indonesia in environmental management is to involve as many entries of society as up to assist the government in making decisions that are better, smarter, transparent, logical and accurate.

Recommendations

The government of Semarang city in its efforts to establish a Sustainable Environment sustainable should still pay attention to the quality of natural resources and

the quality of human resources which support the use of natural resources used in the process of development that does not threaten the existence of a scarcity of natural resources, both renewable and resources natural resources that are not renewable.

Environmental management and environmental monitoring efforts in creating a sustainable environment Semarang city government should provide a rule on limitation decimal surroundings monitoring and management for development agents so as not to harm the public directly. This of course includes the development and processing of waste so that it does not cause environmental pollution.

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