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**POLA DAN IMPLEMENTASI CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
SEBAGAI UPAYA MENDUKUNG PEMBANGUNAN BERKELANJUTAN**

Oleh:

**Sutarni, S.P., M.E.P
Analianasari, S.T.P., M.T.A.**

ABSTRACT

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a corporate social responsibility, the company's commitment to behave ethically, operate legally and contribute to sustainable economic development so as to improve the quality of life for employees and their families, local communities and society at large. Problems faced by society and the environment for example: the problem of a decline or degradation of soil fertility due to continuous use of chemical fertilizers cause leveling off, so it needs to be improved by increasing the activity of microorganisms by using organic fertilizer. Model application to the form of Corporate Social Marketing in the environmental field can be made by the company. The next problem faced by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) is about the mastery of technology limited production, lack of business management, weaknesses in the marketing of locally-based products have bargaining position with a weak, poor financial management is very irregular due to capital is weak. CSR in the category Community empowerment can be applied to these problems because it is related programs by providing wider access to the community to support independence. Further education is still a lot of problems that youth are not able to go to college. Company's CSR program also has the opportunity to make funding for disadvantaged communities is a key form of training for entrepreneurship, venture capital assistance on a rolling basis so that the CSR program beneficial to train students to create jobs and business management independently. Patterns and the implementation of CSR can be done directly by the company itself or through partnerships with governments, universities, foundations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In its application pattern has advantages and disadvantages of each, but with careful planning carried out by CSR activities are expected to contribute positively to all parties involved so that the CSR program is able to support the implementation of sustainable development.

Key words: Patterns, Implementation, CSR



**Analisis Konsep *Spatial Approach*
Untuk Merumuskan Strategi Penanggulangan Kemiskinan
Multidimensional di Indonesia**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian tentang kemiskinan yang telah dilakukan menghasilkan kesimpulan yang berbeda-beda. Hal ini dipengaruhi oleh penggunaan konsep garis kemiskinan (*poverty line*) yang berbeda-beda. Universitas, Bank Dunia, Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat menggunakan konsep yang berbeda untuk mengukur kemiskinan. Perkiraan garis kemiskinan yang diajukan oleh badan Pusat Statistik mendapat keunggulan sebagai indikator yang resmi dipakai oleh pemerintah.

Beberapa peneliti mulai mendefinisikan tentang kemiskinan sebagai konsep multidimensional, tidak hanya terbatas pada pendapatan dan konsumsi per kapita saja. Penelitian ini akan diarahkan untuk melakukan kombinasi analisis tentang indikator kemiskinan dan dimensi spasial kemiskinan. Tujuan dari penggabungan analisis ini adalah untuk menemukan pendekatan yang tepat dalam merumuskan strategi penanggulangan kemiskinan di Indonesia.

Perumusan strategi penanggulangan kemiskinan menjadi sesuatu yang penting bagi keberlanjutan pertumbuhan berkeadilan, seperti yang dirancang dalam RPJM 2010-2014. Salah satu tantangan berat bagi pemerintah untuk menciptakan pertumbuhan ekonomi yang berkualitas adalah bagaimana mengatasi persoalan kemiskinan yang sangat kompleks. Salah satu pendekatan yang akan dipakai dalam analisis ini adalah pendekatan dimensi spasial, yaitu pendekatan untuk mencapai target simultan melalui analisis dimensi-dimensi kemiskinan berdasarkan bidang kajian ilmu yaitu ekonomi dan social

Kata kunci: Kemiskinan multidimensional, *poverty line*, dimensi spasial.



**Dampak Saluran Distribusi Terhadap Inflasi
(Studi Terhadap Beberapa Komoditas Di Kota Bandarlampung)**

Nairobi

Abstract

With approximately 400 rank commodities used in the city of Bandar Lampung CPI, obtained some commodities (not services) that contribute most to the formation of inflation in the city of Bandar Lampung. Of some of these commodities, there are some commodities which tend to fluctuate, commodities are: 1) Tempe; 2) Shallots; 3) Sugar, 4) beef cattle, and 5) Cooking Oil. By knowing some main commodities that contributed greatly to the city of Bandar Lampung inflation it is necessary to know the distribution channel as well as the commodity price formation mechanism from producers to consumers as well as the various factors that affect the supply and demand of these commodities.

Commodity distribution pattern tempe is direct distribution pattern, where producers who are also traders, selling its products directly to end consumers. Soybean prices are going up in the hands of consumers is influenced by the amount of raw material cost incurred by the manufacturer, the amount of the cost of production, the amount of marketing costs, plus a profit margin set by the manufacturers who are also traders.

Sugar distribution patterns involving actors trade system that consists of a factory, distributors, wholesalers, and retailers. Components of the price level, producers are production costs, and profit margins are set by the manufacturer. While at the prices established distributors affected by the cost of purchase, cost of transport, loading and unloading costs, and profit margins are determined by the distributor. At the level of wholesale traders, the price established by the costs of purchase, costs of loading and unloading, and profit margin. While in a retailer, established cost of the purchase cost, cost of porters, pack costs, and profit margins.

Distribution pattern of red onion involving wholesalers who act as agents for the purchase of outside Lampung, wholesalers, and retailers. Wholesaler level price formation is influenced by the cost of buying from farmers, the cost of transport, cost Stevedoring, onions cleanup costs, shrinkage costs, and profit



margins. Then at the merchant wholesale onion prices are influenced by the cost of purchase, cost of transport, Stevedoring costs, shrinkage costs, and profit margins. While at the retailer level, the cost is affected by the cost of purchase, cost of transportation and the cost of shrinkage. Actors trade system in the distribution patterns of beef involving the parties consisting of cattle fattening enterprise, corporate butchery, and retail merchants.

The formation of prices of beef cattle fattening enterprise level is influenced by production costs, and profit margins. While at the slaughterhouse level, the price is affected by the cost of purchase, cost cutting, transport costs and profit margins. At the level of retail traders, price formation is influenced by the cost of purchase and transportation costs, and profit margins.

Cooking oil distribution patterns in the city of Bandar Lampung, a distribution pattern of the level, where a company doubles as a cooking oil producer distributor cooking oil distribution to retailers in the market. In addition, note also that the components of the price level is a producer of raw material costs, processing costs, transportation costs, and the amount of profit margin specified by the manufacturer. While at the level of retail prices established traders affected by the cost of purchase from the distributor, freight costs, the cost of containers, and the profit margin set by the merchant.



REGIONAL FISCAL DISPARITY IN NORTH MALUKU PROVINCE

By :

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ABSTRACT

The research aims to analyse regional fiscal disparity in North Maluku province. By using data of APBD in all districts of North Maluku since 2006-2011, it will be able to conduct how fiscal disparity happened in North Maluku.

To achieve the goal, the research is done explorative by using secondary data of each district and city 2006 – 2011, it then analysed by qualitative descriptive with approach using Williamson Index and Theil Index of several variables in Regional Budget (APBD) such as original income (PAD), Sharing Revenue (DBH), and Budget Allocation of investment Spending (DAU).

The result shows that since fiscal decentralization done, the fiscal gap between district and city in North Maluku province is extremely high. It seen from Williamson Index and Theil Index of PAD role, sharing revenue (DBH), allocation of investment spending (DAU) and routine spending are too high. So, it needed a good policy of regional development in which it can decrease index of fiscal gap. Other side, local government should develop the resources of original income (PAD) in order to increase the regional revenue.

Keyword : Fiscal Disparity, Indeks Williamson, Theil Index



**DAMPAK PEMBUBARAN BADAN PELAKSANA KEGIATAN USAHA
HULU MINYAK DAN GAS BUMI (BP MIGAS) TERHADAP SAHAM
PERUSAHAAN PERTAMBANGAN MINYAK DAN GAS
DI BURSA EFEK INDONESIA**

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to provide an overview of the impact of the dissolution of BP Migas to share oil and gas companies in Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). This research is Event Study, by performing calculations on stock returns, abnormal stock returns, trading volume of stock activity before the event, during the event and after the dissolution of BP Migas with One Way Anova method (Test F). Results of this study illustrate that the dissolution of BP Migas only affects the average trading volume activity before, during, and after the dissolution of BP Migas on the mining company's shares on the Stock Exchange of oil and gas.



**ANALISIS KEUNTUNGAN USAHA ABON IKAN LELE
PADA KELOMPOK WANITA TANI (KWT) PANGAN LESTARI
DI KECAMATAN PAGELARAN**

Dwi Eva Nirmagustina¹, Sri Handayani¹, Chandra Utami W¹

ABSTRACT

Shredded catfish is a catfish product diversification. Making shredded catfish is intended to overcome the problem of low prices of fresh catfish. The purpose of making this paper is to analyze the business profits of shredded catfish on Kelompok Wanita Tani (KWT) Pangan Lestari. Data obtained through direct observation in the field using survey methods. The total sample of 28 people is a member of the KWT Pangan Lestari. The discussion showed the value of R / C ratio of 2.31, which means every costs in making shredded catfish by 1 unit will earn profit of 2.31 units or 1.31 units valued. Based on these data it can be concluded that the business of making shredded catfish is profitable and the member of KWT Pangan Lestari members can increase the scale of the business to gain maximum profits.

Kata Kunci : *shredded catfish, KWT, profits*



**Analisis Struktur Perekonomian Atas Dasar Tenaga Kerja
Di Provinsi Lampung
(Melalui Pendekatan Teknik Perencanaan Pembangunan: Analisis Shift-
Share)**

**Anton Suprayogi¹⁾
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Abstrak

Kemakmuran suatu daerah berbeda dengan daerah yang lain yang disebabkan perbedaan pada struktur ekonomi sebagai faktor utama. Perbedaan struktur ekonomi ini tercermin dari perbedaan pertumbuhan kinerja sektor-sektor ekonomi setiap daerah. Pembangunan yang berorientasi pada pertumbuhan industri akan menyebabkan prestasi sektor industri menjadi meningkat. Kesempatan kerjanya akan meningkat secara proposional dalam kurun tertentu.

Di Provinsi Lampung sektor pertanian merupakan sektor yang memiliki keunggulan kompetitif dan terspesialisasi dibanding sektor yang sama secara nasional. Terspesialisasinya sektor pertanian ini disebabkan kondisi geografis Provinsi Lampung yang masih sangat mendukung untuk budidaya hasil-hasil pertanian. Sektor listrik, gas dan air dan sektor bangunan merupakan sektor non unggulan akan tetapi memiliki keunggulan kompetitif dan daya saing dengan daerah lain. Disamping itu bila melihat efek bauran industri, untuk sektor listrik gas dan air memberikan hasil yang positif yang berarti bahwa sektor ini dalam kurun waktu tersebut telah berkembang relatif lebih baik secara nasional.

Kedepan guna meningkatkan kinerja ekonomi provinsi Lampung maka harus ada upaya memaksimalkan potensi sektor perekonomian unggulan yaitu sektor pertanian sehingga dapat membuka lapangan kerja yang mampu menyerap tenaga kerja untuk mengurangi tingkat pengangguran dan memperbaiki kesejahteraan masyarakat.

Memantapkan dan meningkatkan sektor-sektor ekonomi non unggulan tetapi potensial untuk dikembangkan seperti sektor listrik, air, gas dan sektor bangunan, sektor jasa dan sektor perdagangan.

