The border condition is very poor, messy and convoluted. Many stalls become headquarters of brokers and even the owner of such stalls act as intermediary. Upon the arrival, the car or bus shall stop for document inspection and usually handled by broker who takes them.

Afterwards, they walk on foot around 100m to the border of Indonesia-Malaysia to find broker from Malaysia who wander around there and also conduct the transaction. Demand and offered price depends on the ethnicity and the character of prospective worker.

Up this stage, the responsibility shifts to the broker from Malaysia. If the transporting action uses the border crossing bus, then the broker will join up to Kuching Terminal. There, they will be picked up by transport carrier along with the protection of thugs up to the location at Malaysia. If it uses private/rented car, the prospective workers will use private transportation owned by agent/broker or public transportation.

This location is usually in form of closed private house or cheap hotel. In this location, there is a prospective employer who has been waiting for the coming of the workers. These unfortunate people are ordered to stand in front of the glass window so that the prospective employers may freely choose which one is suitable for them.

For Indonesian workers by illegal agent, written agreement made between employer and worker is only known by the broker. What the worker has to do is only to sign a blank paper without knowing the substance of such agreement. Even more, an agreement is closed only by a verbal discussion between the broker and the worker, and on a separate occasion between the broker and the employer.

If the worker cannot stand the poor condition at the enclave anymore, she or he will run away by way of leaping the fences, jumping from the high floor, asking help from neighbour, leaving the enclave quietly at night and running to the forest. The possibility that will happen to her are:

1. Meet good and kind citizen who care for her safety and will escort her to Indonesian Consulate or Police station;
2. Meet bad people; get raped, traded or sent back to employer’s house/broker;
3. Death, because of falling down from the high place.
4. Physically handcapped because of torture from employer or falling from the high place.

Women and children trafficking existed in Singkawang since 1995. At the beginning, the form of trafficking which happened was a marriage contract; now it shifted to baby trafficking by way of smuggling and also by trafficking with the purpose of working and sexual exploitation. Destination country is Singapore, Hongkong and Mainland China. In Singkawang, the brokers send prospective worker one at a time, so that they are not agents from PJTKI, but illegal worker scout.24

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24 Based on interview conducted by the author with 2 officers in Prison who occupied at Singkawang, West Kalimantan. Interview conducted on 12 June 2004.

**PATENT, NANOTECHNOLOGY, AND THE ROLE OF UNIVERSITY**

Agus Sardjono¹

**Abstract**

University has significant contribution to the development of nanotechnology. The role of the university can be implemented through the TTLO, particularly in an effort to build a bridge for bottom-up nanotechnology for commercial purposes. There will be an increasingly significant link between the patent system and the university role in the development of nanotechnology.

**Introduction**

As of February 11, 2010, the US Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) had classified 5,909 patents into class 977² as patents in the field of nanotechnology.³ One may wonder, what is the relevance of this to us? Indeed, although it may not be directly relevant for us, this data at least indicate that the development of nanotechnology has produced many new innovations with the potential of application in commercial industry.

This leads us to the next question, namely, what is the relevance of this to the role of University? At the least, this role becomes evident in connection with one of the functions of university as an institution responsible for education and research. In other words, university has significant contribution to the development of nanotechnology.

Have Indonesian universities been able to provide significant contribution to the development of nanotechnology? Have Indonesian universities been able to come up with inventions in the field of nanotechnology? The answer to these questions lie in the hearts of research, members of the civitas academia in their respective universities. The subject of this article is not a discussion on the achievements of certain universities in the area of nanotechnology, rather it will focus on patents and their relation to the development of nanotechnology, as well as the role that universities can play in this particular aspect.

**Patent, a legal protection regime**

*Patent* is a widely misunderstood term. In Indonesian there are many expressions using the word *patent* with many different connotations, which are often not even close to its original meaning. For example, people would often say: “waah obatnya paten banget” (wow, this medicine is so effectual), using the word ‘paten’ (effectual) as adjective, which implies the quality of being highly effective and reliable. Another commonly used expression is “apakah mereknya sudah dipatenkan?” (has the trade mark been patented?), or “waduh, tutup ini...” ³

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² Patent Classification is classification of invention that can be granted with patent right based on the laws and regulations in the field of Patents.