


RESEARCH ARTICLE

Urgency of the Role of Society in Protection Conservation Area

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Thesalonika Vega Puspa Agatha¹, I Gusti Ayu Ketut Rachmi Handayani², Fatma Ulfatun Najicha³

^{1,2,3} Faculty of Law, Universitas Sebelas Maret, INDONESIA

 thesalonikavega@student.uns.ac.id

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Abstract

Indonesia has at least 54 National Parks (*Taman Nasional*) and 123 Nature Tourism Parks (*Taman Wisata Alam*) with an area of 16 million ha. In addition to national parks and Nature Tourism Parks, the potential of natural tourism in conservation areas in Indonesia is also located 28 units Forest Park, Buru Park 11 units, Nature Reserve 219 units, Wildlife Sanctuary 72 units, and Nature Reserve Area /Nature Conservation Area as much as 56 units. However, there is still unlicensed forest control, illegal logging, falsification of documents, smuggling of rare animals or plants, forest fires and etc. This can be a threat to the presence of rare animals and plants in conservation areas. In addition, with so many conservation areas, it requires intensive security and supervision. Communities adjacent to conservation areas, can be more sensitive and responsive to problems that occur. The community will play an active role ranging from planning, implementation, to monitoring and evaluation of protection development. So, it needs to be examined, how urgency the role of the community in the protection of conservation areas. The research method used is juridical research with legal approach and concept.

Keywords: *Urgency of Protection, Protection of Conservation Area, Community Protection, Role of Community Illegal Logging*

1. INTRODUCTION

Nature as well as the nature conservation become one of the important issues today. According to Hermawan et al.

(2014) states that the essence of a conservation area is based on a particular area; aimed at biodiversity; requires management; There is a management authority to ensure the implementation of conservation efforts. However, in practice there are some threats that lead to the exploitation and destruction of space or the reconstruction of space. For example, it is intended for land clearing in the conservation area (Tempo, 2021).

Based on BNPB data as of November 2020, forest fire cases in 2019, covering an area of 1.6 million hectares of forest /land in Indonesia burned. While in 2020 this is only close to 300 thousand hectares of forest burned (Adilah, 2020). According to Suharjito (2003) stated that local people are people who live around forests and depend on forests to fulfill their lives (economic, political, religious, and others).

Community participation is a ptoses of activities carried out by individuals and in groups in the community, to express their interests and their relevance to environmental sustainability, where they are located or joined in order to achieve the goals of an independent society (Retnowati, et.al., 2009). So the government needs to involve the community in efforts to protect conservation areas. Because they will be more sensitive and responsive, to problems in the environment they are in. So it needs to be studied about the causes of the need for management of environmental conservation areas, the urgency of the role of the community in the protection of conservation areas, and the role of the community in terms of conservation of environmental protection. So as to be able to identify how important the role of society. And have an important contribution to publish.

2. METHOD

A. Approach Methods

The method applied by the author in this writing is the Normative Juridical Law Research Method, which is the method of approach used in this research is a method of

normative juridical approach or doctrinal legal research, which is legal research that uses secondary data sources. Done by emphasizing and sticking to juridical aspects. Normative legal research is literature research, which is research on secondary data. Secondary data has a scope that includes personal letters, books, to official documents issued by the government (Soekanto & Mamudji, 1995). This normative approach will be centered on juridical issues regarding the rule of law regarding environmental conservation in Indonesia (Adi, 2004).

B. Data Collection Methods

Data collection is obtained from literature research supported by field research. Literature research (library research) is collecting data by conducting a review of literature materials or secondary data that includes primary legal materials, secondary legal materials (Soekanto & Mamudji, 1995).

- a. Primary legal materials, i.e. binding materials, namely :
 - 1) Undang – Undang 5 Tahun 1990 tentang konservasi sumber daya alam hayati dan ekosistem.
 - 2) Undang – Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup.
- b. Secondary legal material is a legal material that provides an explanation of the primary legal material, such as: the results of research and scientific work from the legal circle, related to the implementation of environmental conservation.

C. Data Processing and Presentation Methods

Data has been collected through data collection activities has not provided conclusions for research purposes, because the data is raw data. The process of processing data is editing that examines the data and examines the data that has been examined to ensure that the data can be accounted for in accordance with reality.

Furthermore, in editing is done correcting erroneous data and completing incomplete data.

D. Data Analysis Methods

The data analysis used in this study is qualitative data analysis, which is the analysis of data that does not use numbers but based on laws and regulations, the views of sources to be able to answer the problems of this study. All data obtained is systematically compiled, processed and researched and evaluated. Then the data is grouped on similar data, for the purposes of analysis, while evaluation and interpretation are carried out qualitatively recorded one by one to assess the possibility of answer equations.

Therefore, the data that has been collected is then processed, analyzed qualitatively and translated logically systematically to be further drawn conclusions using deductive approach methods. Conclusion is a special answer to the problem studied, so it is expected to provide solutions to the problems in this study.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. The cause of the need for management of environmental conservation areas

In addition to conservation aims to protect habitats / living places from damage. Conservation also aims to protect plants and animals from extinction. To achieve this goal, it needs to be conserved, so that habitats and living things can be protected from damage or extinction.

Against the degradation of forest resources certainly requires handling conservation in maintaining forest areas. Environmental damage is increasingly complex and requires comprehensive treatment in an effort to change and awaken the community to the importance of maintaining nature (Henri, 2018).

The area that must be conserved is a region that has certain criteria, namely a region that has a complete or representative collection of animals, plants, and landscapes

representing its territory and each species in it has the ability to survive. In particular, the criteria of the region.:

- a. Areas that have rare communities, ecosystems that are already stable, or have very important organisms.
- b. Areas that are free from the threat of damage or can be managed to avoid the threat of destruction.
- c. Areas that have high diversity and have high resistance to environmental changes.

Areas with these criteria if not protected, will be damaged. Damage can occur due to various factors, such as addition, illegal logging, and forest fires, and other causes.

If there is damage, then the balance of the ecosystem will be disturbed, then causing the impact of natural destruction for the habitat of rare animals:

- 1) They will lose their habitat.

Nature consists of biotic elements (plants, animals, bacteria, and humans) and abiotic elements (air, wind, soil, water, etc.). If there is damage to nature, then the main element of the biotic element will lose its habitat. Especially for animals that live in the forest. So that the animals will look for a new habitat for habitation. That leads to the migration of animals to settlements that can be a new threat to residents around conservation areas.

- 2) Loss of food sources.

When nature is damaged, the availability of food becomes exhausted. Though animals depend on nature, to get daily food such as omnivorous animals and herbivores. In Indonesia there are rare species of omnivorous birds that rely on food from grains in nature, so that if nature is damaged then the availability of food becomes scarce.

- 3) Extinction

When the food reserves are up. It is needed by living things to survive, multiply, and form generations. Living things (animals) will become weak and will become extinct. The study was published in the journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

Identify 515 species with populations under 1,000. Half of the species are recorded to have a population of less than 250. Most of these wild animals are mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians found in tropical and subtropical regions. Among others, sumatran rhinoceros, spanish giant turtle, and harlequin frog. The research team also warned that the domino effect that can occur, due to the extinction of a species, could have an impact on the extinction of other species due to disrupted ecosystems. An example of a domino effect is the extinction of the steller sea cow (*Hydrodamalis gigas*) which was declared extinct in 1768. This stems from the decline of the population of sea otters due to overhunt (Uly, 2020).

4) The diversity of living things decreasing

Indonesia is famous for its wide variety of biodiversity and living things, so that continuous natural damage, especially forest destruction, makes biodiversity even lost (Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kota Semarang, 2020).

Impact of natural destruction on rare plant habitats:

1) Plants lose habitat.

There are many plants that can only live in certain areas or certain environmental conditions. Many habitats are changed due to human activities or due to natural disasters. For example, the construction of housing or buildings that eventually displace the habitat of many plants. While not a few plants that can easily adapt to the new environment. For example, pollution causes acid rain that permeates the land. This makes plants can no longer grow in contaminated soil. In that state, the plant quickly dies and eventually becomes rare (Nafisah, 2020).

2) Loss of soil fertility

Where rare plants grow and can help break down nitrogen substances in the soil, so that it can be utilized by other living things and also humans. If there is

damage will cause loss of soil fertility and make humans also difficult in security plants and foodstuffs.

Furthermore, natural damage caused by humans or due to natural disasters. The balance of the ecosystem is disrupted. It will have a direct impact on humans.

1) Flood

Because of the hands of humans who are less concerned about the environment. Caused by garbage in the river or due to the absence of water catchment. Flooding not only causes the submerging of a place, but flooding can also cause many lives to drift due to heavy currents.

2) Landslide

Due to the illegal felling of trees without being accompanied by reforestation that makes erosion. It usually occurs on the slopes of mountains or mountains or surrounding areas, in case of heavy rains.

3) Pollution

It will affect the health of people in the area. If there is a factory in a settlement, it will cause pollution ranging from water and air pollution. The existence of indiscriminate waste disposal makes water pollution spread to residents' settlements, to wells, even some rivers can be polluted.

4) Global warning

The existence of global warming or global warming is often associated with the greenhouse effect. This is true that the earth's temperature is increasingly rising. The presence of concentrations of certain gases that make the temperature hotter. Various industries also play a role in the successful rise in temperature. In addition, the existence of global warming is also due to the increase in carb diocacide and the depletion of oxygen. The use of coal patu, deforestation and also the burning of this forest makes carb dioxide increasing (Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kota Semarang, 2020).

Benefits of environmental conservation:

- a) To protect the richness of natural ecosystems and maintain ecological processes and ecosystem balance in a sustainable manner.
- b) To protect rare or even endangered species of flora and fauna.
- c) To protect beautiful, interesting, and unique ecosystems.
- d) To protect ecosystems from damage caused by natural factors, mycoorganism, etc.
- e) To maintain the quality of the environment to stay awake and other.
- f) If in terms of economics. First, to prevent losses caused by life support systems such as damage to protected forests, watersheds, and so on. Damage to the environment that causes disaster and will cause losses. Second, to prevent losses caused by the loss of genetic sources contained in flora that develop food and medicinal ingredients (Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kota Binjai, 2017).

B. Urgency of important community role in the protection of environmental conservation areas

The construction of the conservation area can be considered to have been started by Dr. Koorders, (1863-1919) the founder and first chairman of the *Nederlandrh Indische Vereeniging tot Natuurbescherming* (Dutch East Indies Natural Protection Society) (Setiawan, et.al., 2001).

Environmental conservation is an effort to manage and preserve the environment wisely, while paying attention to the benefits obtained and still maintaining the existence of each component for future utilization. Maintain and improve the quality of its values and diversity.

In Article 5 of Law 5 of 1990 on the conservation of biological natural resources and ecosystems explained that:

"Konservasi sumber daya alam hayati dan ekosistemnya dilakukan melalui kegiatan :

- a. perlindungan sistem penyangga kehidupan;*
- b. pengawetan keanekaragaman jenis tumbuhan dan satwa beserta ekosistemnya;*
- c. pemanfaatan secara lestari sumber daya alami hayati dan ekosistemnya."*

Areas that need to be environmental conservation are:

1. Beach

Coastal areas are experiencing various pressures on the coastal area. For example, the development of settlements, the construction of recreational facilities, the use of tidal land for the purposes of propagation cultivation, and the input of sediment solids (erosion) which is one of the causes of coastal siltation (Murdi, 2011).

2. Swamp Vegetation and Freshwater Swamp Forest

Both of these areas are easily used as rice fields so that this vegetation area is quickly reduced, through drying. For example, what happened in the Way Kambas and Barbak nature reserves in Sumatra..

3. Peatlands

Peatlands are declining, due to land transfer, illegal logging, fires and new settlements.

4. Kerangas Forest

Kerangas forest is easily damaged and how to recover it is not easy. For example, in padang luwai nature reserve in East Kalimantan.

5. Lowland Forest

Forests experience illegal logging for plantation and settlement needs, forest fires, mining, and much more.

6. Monsoon Forest

Forests have been heavily converted into farmland. For example, in East Java.

7. Mountain Forest

For example, Leuser Mountain in Sumatra.

In Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management. The role of the community is in:

Article 18 paragraph 2

“KLHS sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 15 ayat (1) dilaksanakan dengan melibatkan masyarakat dan pemangku kepentingan.”

Article 53 paragraph 1

“Setiap orang yang melakukan pencemaran dan/atau perusakan lingkungan hidup wajib melakukan penanggulangan pencemaran dan/atau kerusakan lingkungan hidup.”

Chapter IX on the role of society. Article 70 verse 1 - verse 3

- (1) Masyarakat memiliki hak dan kesempatan yang sama dan seluas-luasnya untuk berperan aktif dalam perlindungan dan pengelolaan lingkungan hidup.
- (2) Peran masyarakat dapat berupa:
 - a. pengawasan sosial;
 - b. pemberian saran, pendapat, usul,
 - c. keberatan, pengaduan; dan/atau
 - d. penyampaian informasi dan/atau laporan.
- (3) Peran masyarakat dilakukan untuk:
 - a. meningkatkan kepedulian dalam perlindungan dan pengelolaan lingkungan hidup;
 - b. meningkatkan kemandirian, keberdayaan masyarakat, dan kemitraan;
 - c. menumbuhkembangkan kemampuan dan kepeloporan masyarakat;
 - d. menumbuhkembangkan ketanggapsegeraan masyarakat untuk melakukan pengawasan sosial; dan
 - e. mengembangkan dan menjaga budaya dan kearifan lokal dalam rangka pelestarian fungsi lingkungan hidup (Law No 32/2009).

In line with the regulations in Law No. 5 of 1990 on conservation of natural resources and ecosystems. The role of the community is also regulated in:

Article 3

“Konservasi sumber daya alam hayati dan ekosistemnya bertujuan mengusahakan terwujudnya kelestarian sumber daya alam hayati serta keseimbangan ekosistemnya sehingga dapat lebih mendukung upaya peningkatan kesejahteraan masyarakat dan mutu kehidupan manusia.”

Article 4

“Konservasi sumber daya alam hayati dan ekosistemnya merupakan tanggung jawab dan kewajiban Pemerintah serta masyarakat.”

Chapter IX on the role of society. Article 37 verse 1 - verse 3

- (1) *peranserta rakyat dalam konservasi sumber daya alam hayati dan ekosistemnya diarahkan dan digerakkan oleh Pemerintah melalui berbagai kegiatan yang berdaya guna dan berhasil guna.*
- (2) *dalam mengembangkan peranserta rakyat sebagaimana dimaksud dalam ayat (1), Pemerintah menumbuhkan dan meningkatkan sadar konservasi sumber daya alam hayati dan ekosistemnya di kalangan rakyat melalui pendidikan dan penyuluhan.*
- (3) *ketentuan lebih lanjut sebagaimana dimaksud dalam ayat (1) dan ayat (2) diatur dengan Peraturan Pemerintah.*

Article 34 paragraph 3

“Untuk kegiatan kepariwisataan dan rekreasi, Pemerintah dapat memberikan hak pengusahaan atas zona pemanfaatan taman nasional, taman hutan raya, dan taman wisata alam dengan mengikutsertakan rakyat” (Law No. 5/1990).

Humans have a big share of the balance of ecosystems, because the balance of ecosystems is in the hands of humans. Human himself is a creature who is endowed with the sense to manage it and preserve the environment. A man who understands the state of the environment in which he is located. So, it takes the participation of the community in managing and maintaining the environment.

C. The participation of the community in terms of conservation of environmental protection

Interestingly, in the conservation area as a biodiversity protection area that generally has a close existence with the existence of indigenous / local peoples who have local wisdom values, so that at least they are able to maintain the area, but the opposite happens where they can not even optimally participate in providing protection and even they are marginalized and not protected, it is seen as a source of conflict (Negara, 2011).

The need for community participation is expressed by Hardjasoemantri in Najih, et. Al. (2006), that is, in addition to providing valuable information to decision makers, the participation of the community can reduce the possibility of unwillingness to accept decisions. Related to the management of conservation areas, the goal to be achieved is the reduction of conflict between the government and the community (Peranginangin, 2011).

Communities around conservation areas in general have a low level of education and income levels have limitations in participating in the management of national parks. People with the will to manage conservation areas are driven by the motivation and potential to maintain and improve the quality and quality of the environment and existing conservation areas. This is driven by:

1. Community proximity to conservation areas
2. The existence of interest factors, both historically, socio-religious, ecological and economic local / indigenous peoples
3. There is concern and commitment (as shown by environmental NGOs and environmental groups) (ICEL, 2009: 89).

Communities around the area in general have management limitations, so it requires encouragement from regional managers to generate community participation. The development of community participation is carried out

through conservation awareness-raising activities and improving community welfare.

The placement of the community as the subject of protection development is absolutely necessary, so that the community will play an active role ranging from planning, implementation, to monitoring and evaluation of protection development.

Therefore, the form of community participation in the development of protection can be in the form of community participation in extension activities, regional management planning activities; regional management activities; and regional surveillance activities (Sadono, 2012).

Integrating the concept of bioconservation in biological learning as an effort to foster literacy and environmental awareness of high school students can be done with contextual approaches that exist around students. In India, the application of learning raises local potential and potentially long-term conservation efforts on students' attitudes towards local biodiversity and shapes attitudes for the future (Mumpuni, 2015).

The role of the community has been carried out in various forms such as with activities related to the movement of nature lovers who associate local wisdom or the beliefs of the local community. As did the people of Colo Village who have confidence in the plants Haji, Piring Towo, Mranti Tree and Prajito which is believed to have efficacy. In addition, the people of Colo Village also have a culture related to ceremonies or traditions such as earth alms in this is done as a means of human communication with the environment (Saputri, 2020; Rahman, 2020).

People who understand more deeply about environmental sustainability will be a movement in the form of behavior to preserve the environment by conserving the environment, maintaining the environment, and obeying the applicable rules (Mulyanie, 2016).

An example of the role of community participation in the protection of conservation areas is the role of the

community management of Mount Merbabu National Park in Jeruk Village, Selo Subdistrict, Boyolali Regency.

Orang Village community has a low income level so that the form of community participation is to make a contribution in the form of energy, thoughts, and advice. In general, the level of participation of the orange village community belongs to the low to moderate category. In tree seed planting activities in the forest and regional security activities, the level of regional security is high. Conservation awareness in the people of Jeruk Village has grown well with the replanting in the area and regional security activities carried out independently.

Community participation in the extension of regional conservation:

- a. Community leaders provide conservation counseling through citizen meetings.
- b. Pam swakarsa provides counseling through regional patrols.
- c. Counseling for fire hazards.

The role of the community in management planning is to provide advice or ideas about the activities to be carried out.

The role of the community in forest management is with community empowerment and forest rehabilitation activities. Community empowerment in the form of providing advice on the form / type of assistance that will be provided and managing assistance so that it can be utilized in a rolling manner. Forest rehabilitation by being involved as field personnel and fertilized in accordance with the contract and planting independently with shredded seeds. The participation of the community in the supervision / protection of forests by joining in fire care activities and self-service pumps. It's a TN partner. Mount Merbabu in providing counseling, providing information on the occurrence of fires and extinguishing forest fires and forming self-sustaining self-contained pumps also has its own routine patrol schedule and costs (Sadono, 2013).

There are two forms of community participation in the preservation of forest areas in Mount Galunggung:

- 1) Active participation, which invites others to gain reach and improve the results of the program launched, because the results of the program are perceived by the community as the success of the community itself. As many as 70% (35) of the community actively participates and cooperates with educational institutions and the government to do simple things that are useful or of positive value to the environment.
- 2) Passive participation, not rejecting a development program. Including the improvement of infrastructure facilities in the Mount Galunggung area and road repairs as a means of transportation to Mount Galunggung. People in the Area of Mount Galunggung as much as 100% (50) do not reject a development program in the area of Mount Galunggung (Mulyanie, 2016).

4. CONCLUSION

The area that must be conserved is a region that has certain criteria, namely a region that has a complete or representative collection of animals, plants, and landscapes representing its territory and each species in it has the ability to survive. If not, it will have an impact on animals, rare plants, and also humans. In Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management. Stipulated in Article 18 paragraph 2, Article 53 paragraph 1, in Chapter IX on the role of society. Chapter 70 verses 1 - verse 3. In line with the regulations in Law No. 5 of 1990 on conservation of natural resources and ecosystems. Also regulated the role of the community is in Article 3, Article 4, in Chapter IX on the role of society. Article 37 paragraph 1 - paragraph 3, Article 34 paragraph 3. And humans have a big share for the balance of ecosystems, because the balance of ecosystems is in the hands of humans. The participation of the community in terms of conservation of environmental protection.

Namely in extension activities, regional management planning activities; regional management activities; and regional surveillance activities.

5. DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTERESTS

The Author declares that there is no potential conflict of interest in the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

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