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Nomor : 455/UNIKU-KNG/KP/2021
Lampian : 1 (satu) berkas
Perihal : Klarifikasi Penilaian JAD LK
a.n Dr. Suwari Akhmaddhian, S.H., M.H

Kuningan, 27 Maret 2021

Yth Kepala LLDIKTI Wilayah IV
di
Bandung

Dipermaklumkan dengan hormat, menindaklanjutin surat nomor **1996/LL4/PT/2021** perihal **Hasil penilaian usulan jabatan akademik dosen**, bahwasnya surat tersebut telah kami sampaikan kepada dosen yang bersangkutan dan yang bersangkutan telah membuat klasifikasi sesuai dengan yang diminta oleh surat tersebut.

Maka dengan ini kami sampaikan Klarifikasi Penilaian Jabatan Akademik Dosen Lektor Kepala a.n Dr. Suwari Akhmaddhian, S.H., M.H untuk ditindaklanjuti sebagaimana mestinya.

Demikian agar menjadi maklum, atas perhatian dan tindaklanjutnya kami sampaikan terima kasih.





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WILAYAH IV

Jalan Penghulu Haji Hasan Mustafa Nomor 38 Bandung 40124
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Nomor : 1996/LL4/PT/2021
Hal : Hasil penilaian usulan jabatan akademik dosen

19 Maret 2021

Yth. Rektor Universitas Kuningan
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Sehubungan dengan adanya informasi dari Direktorat Sumber Daya Ditjen Pendidikan Tinggi melalui laman <http://pak.kemdikbud.go.id> tentang penilaian usulan jabatan akademik dosen, dengan ini kami beritahukan bahwa penilaian angka kredit jabatan akademik dosen sebagai berikut:

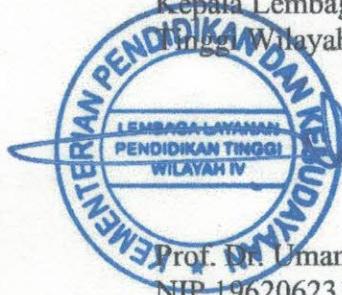
Nama	:	Dr. Suwari Akhmaddhian, S.H., M.H.
NIDN	:	0408108104
Jabatan lama	:	Lektor 300 kum, 1 Agustus 2015
Jabatan yang diajukan	:	Lektor Kepala 550

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Selanjutnya kami mohon agar yang bersangkutan melengkapi kekurangan dimaksud untuk diajukan kembali. Atas perhatian dan kerja sama Saudara, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Kepala Lembaga Layanan Pendidikan
Tinggi Wilayah IV,



Prof. Dr. Uman Suherman AS, M.Pd.
NIP 196206231986101001

Tembusan:

Dr. Suwari Akhmaddhian, S.H., M.H.

Kuningan, 24 Maret 2021

Kepada Yth:

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Jabatan yang diajukan : Lektor Kepala 550

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Klarifikasi: Bahwa benar dokumen-dokumen yang terkait dengan seminar Internasinal tidak lengkap oleh karenanya pengusul hanya dapat menambahkan dokumen yang ada saja seperti Leaflet, Letter of Acceptance, Preface Prosiding Padjadjaran Earth Dialogues, International Symposium on Geophysical Issues 2–4 July 2018, Bandung, Indonesia, Peer review statement, dan Artikel (lampiran 3).

Demikian surat klarifikasi ini yang dapat disampaikan. Atas perhatian dan kerja samanya, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Yang menyatakan,



Dr. Suwari Akhmaddhian, S.H., M.H.

KEPUTUSAN MENTERI PENDIDIKAN DAN KEBUDAYAAN
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Pangkat/Golongan : -
Jabatan Lama/AK : Asisten Ahli / Angka Kredit: 150,000
Pendidikan/PS : S2/Ilim Hukum
Unit Kerja : Universitas Kuningan

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Pada tanggal : 21 Agustus 2015

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Abdul Hakim Halim

Prof. Dr. Ir. Abdul Hakim Halim, M.Sc
NIP. 195609141986011001

Tembusan :
1. Sekjen Kemendikbud di Jakarta;
2. Dirjen Dikti Kemendikbud di Jakarta;
3. Ketua Yayasan Pendidikan Sang Adipati Kuningan di Kuningan .;
4. Rektor Universitas Kuningan di Kuningan .
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1.	Nama Suwari Akhmaddhian, S.H., M.H. Status Kepegawaian Dosen Tetap Yayasan NIP/NIK/NIDN 410110810142 / 0408108104 4.					
2.	Nomor KARPEG Tempat dan Tanggal Lahir Sumedang, 8 Oktober 1981 Jenis Kelamin Laki-Laki 7.					
3.	Pendidikan/Program Studi S2 - Ilmu Hukum , 14 Juli 2011 S1 - Ilmu Hukum, 4 Juni 2008					
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.	Pangkat/Golongan Ruang/TMT Asisten Ahli, 1 Juli 2013					
9.	Jabatan Fungsional/TMT Ilmu Hukum					
10.	Program Studi Masa Kerja Jabatan : a. Lama b. Baru					
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12.	Unit Kerja Kopertis Wilayah IV pada Universitas Kuningan					
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	Jumlah	135.00	174.00	309.00	270.00	8.50
2.	UNSUR PENUNJANG					
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	Jumlah Unsur Utama dan Unsur Penunjang	150.00	189.00	339.00	300.00	8.50
III	Dapat diangkat dalam jabatan dosen : Lektor, TMT. 1 Agustus 2015 Dalam mata kuliah : 1. Hukum Administrasi Negara 2. Hukum Lingkungan					

Kepada Yth :
Suwari Akhmaddhian, S.H., M.H.
Universitas Kuningan
di Kuningan

Ditetapkan di Bandung
Pada tanggal : 31 Juli 2015
a.n. Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi
Koordinator Kopertis Wilayah IV,



Prof. Dr. Ir. Abdul Hakim Halim, M.Sc.
NIP.195609141986011001

Tembusan :
1. Rektor Universitas Kuningan;
2. Kepala Badan Kepegawaian Negara;
3. Sekretaris Tim Penilai yang bersangkutan.

Lampiran 2.

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Bersama Data Wujudkan Pendidikan Tinggi Bermutu

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Program Studi	:	Hukum
Jenis Kelamin	:	Perempuan
Jabatan Fungsional	:	Lektor Kepala
Pendidikan Tertinggi	:	S3
Status Ikat Kerja	:	Dosen Tetap
Status Aktivitas	:	Aktif

Riwayat Pendidikan Riwayat Mengajar

Riwayat Pendidikan

23:28
24/03/2021

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Program Studi	:	Hukum Keluarga (Akhwat Syaksiyah)
Jenis Kelamin	:	Laki-Laki
Jabatan Fungsional	:	Lektor Kepala
Pendidikan Tertinggi	:	S3
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Status Aktivitas	:	Aktif

Riwayat Pendidikan Riwayat Mengajar

Riwayat Pendidikan

22:27
24/03/2021

Lampiran 3.



PEDISGI 2018
Padjadjaran Earth Dialogues:
International Symposium on Geophysical Issues
Bandung, 2 – 4 July 2018

Dialogue on Environmental Issue
“River: Welfare or Disaster”
Invited Speakers:, Prof. Oekan S. Abdullah (Socio- Cultural Researcher), Dr. Dyah Marganingrum (Research Center of Water Resources and Environment), Dr. Firdaus Ali, M.Sc (UI), Dr. Irwan Iskandar, MT. (ITB).

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For further information, please visit our website:
<http://geophys.unpad.ac.id/pedisgi2018>

Secretariat:
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Mobile : +62 8562358076 / +62 81320486849, Phone/Fax : +62 227792435
Email : pedisgi@geophys.unpad.ac.id

EVENTS

2-3 July, 2018
Symposium and Dialogue
4 July, 2018
Field Trip

Keynote Speaker
Prof. Barbara Maher(*), Lancaster University, UK

Invited Speakers

Prof. Ir. Rachmat Witoelar, Expert Staff of Ministry of Environment
Prof. Otong S. Djunaedi, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia
Prof. Herbert M. Urbassek, TU Kaiserslautern, Germany
Prof. Hafizan Juahir, Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin, Malaysia
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Dr. Marcos Chapparo(*), CIFCEN, Argentina
Prof. Rima Chatterjee(*), Indian Institute of Technology, India
Dr. Andri Dian Nugraha, Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia
(*)TBD

Important Dates

Abstract Submission	May 20, 2018
Abstract Acceptance	May 30, 2018
Manuscript Submission	July 2, 2018
Early Bird Registration	June 1-15, 2018
Regular Registration	June 16-31, 2018

Venue
The Trans Luxury Hotel Bandung,
Jalan Gatot Subroto No. 289 Bandung,
Jawa Barat

Please submit your abstract to:
pedisgi@geophys.unpad.ac.id





Padjadjaran Earth Dialogues:
International Symposium on Geophysical Issues
Bandung, July 2-4, 2018

Bandung, May 30, 2018

Ref. No : ELC07/AL/PEDISGI/V/2018
Subject : Acceptance Letter

To:

Mr. S Akhmaddhian
Faculty of Law, Universitas Kuningan, Kuningan, Indonesia

Dear Mr. S Akhmaddhian,

On behalf of the organizing committee of The 2nd Padjadjaran Earth Dialogue: International Symposium on Geophysical Issues (PEDISGI 2018), we are pleased to inform you that abstract:

Title : **The Government Policy in Conservation of Natural Resources and ecosystem in Kuningan, Indonesia**
Author(s) : **S Akhmaddhian, H Hartiwiningih, I GAKR Handayani, E Yuhandra , H Budiman, D Rahmat, and Syafrudin**
Paper Code : **ELC07**

has been accepted for **oral presentation** in PEDISGI 2018. The symposium will be held in The Trans Luxury Hotel Bandung, Indonesia, on the July 2 – 4, 2018.

All the contributors are encouraged to submit their full paper at the latest on the 2nd July, 2018. The papers will be reviewed and the accepted papers will be published in reputable journal or in IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science (EES).

Thank you in advance for your kind attention and we look forward to seeing you in PEDISGI 2018.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Eleonora Augustine

The Chairman of PEDISGI 2018

Correspondence: Kartika Hajar Kirana
Department of Geophysics, FMIPA, Universitas Padjadjaran
Jalan Raya Bandung-Sumedang Km. 21 Jatinangor, 45363
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Email: pedisgi@geophys.unpad.ac.id
Website: <http://geophys.unpad.ac.id/pedisgi2018/>

Preface

Padjadjaran Earth Dialogues: International Symposium on Geophysical Issues, for short, PEDISGI, is an international event to accommodate communication and information exchange between researchers with subjects related to earth science and environmental studies. The event is organized by the Department of Geophysics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia. This conference is aimed to gather national and international researchers to identify issues and problems on the subject in order to propose ideas and find solutions. The contributed talks consist of topics ranging from geophysics, geochemistry, geology, to environmental and earth-related sciences. In this occasion, we encouraged as well researchers from environmental health and social sciences to contribute. PEDISGI 2018 conference was organized as a part of the Conference Series of Universitas Padjadjaran on environment-related topics.

In line with the program of the Indonesian Government on river restoration, especially around Bandung and the West Java region, we selected for the 2018 event a special theme "River: Welfare or Disaster" as the topic of discussion scheduled for the Symposium's Dialogues event.

The organizer hopes that the conference will give impact and scientific contributions to the community, and promote awareness on earth and environment problems.

Guest editors,

Yudi Rosandi
Herbert Urbasssek
Armann Höskuldsson
Hafizan Juahir
Marcos Chapparo

All papers published in this volume of *TOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* have been peer-reviewed through processes administered by the proceedings Editors. Reviews were conducted by expert referees to the professional and scientific standards expected of a proceedings journal published by IOP Publishing.

Peer review statement

The government policy on the conservation of natural resources and ecosystems in Kuningan, Indonesia

S Akhmadhian^{1,2}, H Hartiwiningsih², I GAKR Handayani², E Yuhandra¹,
Yuhandra¹ E, H Budiman¹, D Rahmat¹ and O Syafrudin³

¹Faculty of Law, Universitas Kuningan, Jalan Cut Nyak Dhien 36A Cijoho Kuningan 45313, Indonesia

²Faculty of Law, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Jalan Ir. Sutami 36A Kentingan Jebres Surakarta 57126, Indonesia

³Faculty of Forestry, Universitas Kuningan, Jalan Cut Nyak Dhien 36A Cijoho Kuningan 45313, Indonesia

Abstract. The utilization of natural resources should consider the availability and the carrying capacity of the nature for the society's prosperity purpose since the excessive use of natural resources can lead to any disasters. The purpose of this study is to find out and analyze the implementation of conservation policy of natural resources and ecosystems in Kuningan. The method used was mixed method and the data collection techniques were interview, observation, and literature study. The results revealed that the conservation policy of natural resources is regulated based on Law Number 5 of 1990 about The Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems, and other related Regulations such as Government Regulation, Ministerial Regulation, and Regional Regulation. Further, regarding the implementation of conservation policy of natural resources and ecosystems in Kuningan, the regional government stipulated the protected forest area of Mount Ciremai to become The Mount Ciremai National Park in 2004 and created regional regulations concerning the conservation of water resources, botanical gardens, and bird's protection. In conclusion, the implementation of conservation policy of natural resources and ecosystems in Kuningan is running well. Yet, the government's consistency in conducting programs related to the conservation of natural resources and ecosystems becomes the future challenge.

1. Introduction

Preserving the environmental functions is a joint task between the government and the society in order to create harmonization as well as to maintain environmental sustainability. Yet, the climate change has an impact on the low lands that threaten the coastal, water, agriculture, and health sectors [1]. Besides, land use conversion caused by society activities such as settlements and forest product extraction also has an impact on environmental sustainability [2]. Specifically, there are 5 main environmental problems in Indonesia, namely; *First*, land degradation caused by deforestation, illegal logging, and land conversion for industry and settlements; *Second*, river banks abrasion due to traffic of large and fast ships; *Third*, river siltation caused by high erosion, abrasion, and sedimentation; *Fourth*, disruption of the surface water flow pattern due to land conversion and the existence of ports, docks, and log-ponds; *Fifth*, degradation of water quality caused by industrial liquid waste, ship ballast water, and solid waste. In 2006, Kuningan Regency has declared himself as conservation regency and,

therefore, the conservation policy arranged by the regional government must be supported by all related parties either by regional government itself or the society. The society grows into a complex and modern nation, hence, the state has an interest to regulate water resources within its jurisdiction [3].

This study is designed to find out and analyze the effectiveness of Kuningan Regency government policy on the conservation of natural resources and ecosystems. This issue can be reviewed from medical, technological, environmental, economic, and legal aspects. As stated by Siti Sundari Rangkuti that the legal aspects of environmental management and conservation of natural resources in Indonesia need to be studied intensively because environmental management is impossible without legal arrangement. It does not mean that legal experts can deal with environmental issues, regardless of other disciplines related to the environmental field [4].

Kuningan Regency is an agricultural area located at the foot of Mount Ciremai, with abundant water sources, including 620 springs of freshwater and 43 small rivers producing a total water discharge of 8,352 liters/sec. Therefore, Kuningan becomes a potential area of agribusiness and investment in water-based companies [5]. To realize Kuningan as conservation regency, the society around the Mount Ciremai national park must be involved optimally in managing and maintaining the national park since it can only be realized if it is supported by all related parties either by regional government itself or the society [6].

Based on above description, the problem raised in this study is formulated into the following question; How is the implementation of government policy on the conservation of natural resources and ecosystems in Kuningan Regency?

2. Materials and Methods

This study employed a mixed method, namely qualitative and quantitative method. This study was conducted in Kuningan Regency, Indonesia. There were two types of data in this study; primary data which were collected through interview and observation, and secondary data which were collected through literature study in the form of primary and secondary legal materials. The primary data were collected by conducting interview sessions with the society around the foot of Mount Ciremai, with the related institutions, and with some stakeholders. In addition, observation was also done directly to the local society. Meanwhile, secondary data were obtained by conducting literature study towards the collection of the related primary and secondary legal materials. Here, the primary legal materials are the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning the Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems as well as other relevant regulations. Whereas, the secondary legal materials are in the form of books, magazines, scientific papers, and articles as well as experts' opinions related to the government policy on the conservation of natural resources and ecosystems. The data collected from field study and literature study were then analyzed by using descriptive analysis method. This method was used in order to provide comprehensive and deep understanding concerning the issue which can then be used as a basis for providing input or suggestions.

3. Results and Discussion

National park is a conservation area for tropical forest ecosystems [7]. The history of conservation begins from the region of East Asia. Whereas, the Conservation of Natural Resources begins from the reign of King Asoka (252 BC) in which, at the time, King Asoka declared that there is a need to protect wild animals, fish and forests. In the same vein, in England, King William I (1804) ordered his aides to prepare a book entitled *Doomsday Book* containing the inventory of the kingdom's natural resources. The policies of the two kings can then be summed up as a form of conservation of natural resources at that period in which King Asoka focused on conservation for preservation activities, while King William I did natural resources management based on the accurate data. Based on the history, the concept of conservation has existed and introduced since the ancient times although the concept was still conservative and exclusive (kingdom). This concept is the forerunner of the modern

concept of conservation which emphasizes on efforts to maintain and utilize natural resources wisely [8].

Conservation is also defined as the preservation of cultural heritage. Here, conservation not only concerns with maintaining, preserving, and protecting natural environment, but also preserving cultural heritage and human civilization. Further, conservation can also be viewed economically and ecologically. From economic perspective, conservation is defined as an attempt to utilize natural resources for the present time. In contrast, ecology defines conservation as the utilization of natural resources for the present and the future. In a broader context, conservation is not only defined as an effort to maintain and preserve natural environment (the notion of physical conservation), but also how the cultural values are nurtured, upheld, and developed for the prosperity of the society [9].

Conservation areas in Indonesia are designated and assigned by the government based on certain criteria. The regulations on conservation areas are based on Law Number 5 of 1990 regarding the Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems. Conservation Areas in the Law covers the nature reserve area (*Kawasan Suaka Alam/KSA*) and nature conservation area (*Kawasan Pelestarian Alam/KPA*). The difference between nature reserve area and nature conservation area lies in its function. Nature conservation area has one additional function, which is utilization, while nature reserve area only covers the function of protection of life support system and preservation of biodiversity. The nature reserve area includes nature reserves and wildlife sanctuaries. These two types of nature reserve area have four similar functions, namely research and development activities, science, education, and other activities that support cultivation. Yet, the wildlife sanctuary has one additional function, namely natural attractions. Conversely, conservation area consisting of national parks, botanical gardens, and nature parks has the function of protection and preservation as well as sustainable utilization [10]. Natural resources are everything that can be used to fulfil human needs. It includes biotic components, such as animals, plants, and microorganisms, and non-biotic components, such as petroleum, natural gas, various metals, water, and soil. In general, natural resources are divided into two types, namely renewable and non-renewable natural resources. Renewable natural resources are natural resources which continue to exist as long as they are not over-exploited. Meanwhile, non-renewable natural resources are subject to formation and will be exhausted when they are used continuously [11].

Natural resources have an important role in human life since they not only have economic value but also social, cultural and political meaning. Hence, natural resources play an important role in the formation of human civilization so that every culture and ethnic has its own conception and view of natural resources control and management. Cosmological conception and worldview of natural resources, especially in some ethnics in Indonesia, have an equation; that is land as an integral entity or as an ecosystem. In general, natural resource governance undertaken by an indigenous society recognizes the varying status of tenure and utilization.

Each form of natural resources control has its own characteristics. On shared natural resources, the ownership status is floated meaning that everyone is free and open to utilize the natural resources. Different from shared natural resources, the privately-owned natural resources are resources that are explicitly owned by individuals so that other people cannot control and manage them. Meanwhile, the natural resources belonging to the group/community are controlled by a group/community so that other people or groups cannot utilize the resources without the group's permission. On the other hand, the state-owned natural resources are firmly controlled and managed by the state [12].

The National Park is a natural conservation area of both land and water utilized for research, science, education, cultivation, culture, tourism, and recreation purposes. The National park as a conservation area managed by zoning system has a high biodiversity potential so that its management needs more attention in order to run its functions and to achieve its purposes [13].

In 1889, the idea of natural protection in the form of allowance for the area was done by the Director of Bogor Botanical Garden who authorized the first nature reserve area in Cibodas, West Java. This nature reserve area was built to protect the mountain forests. Several years later, the idea of preserving nature was strengthened by the establishment of *Nederlandsch Indische Vereeniging Tot*

Natuurbescherming or The Netherlands Indies Association of Natural Protection in 1912. Moreover, in 1974-1983, the conservation areas were rapidly growing. With the support of the Food and Organization (FAO), the government conducted a National Park Development Program to establish a system of land and water conservation area throughout Indonesia. The National Park was officially established on March 6, 1980 when the Minister of Agriculture announced the birth of five National Parks. In 1982, coinciding with the 3rd International Park Congress in Bali, the number of national parks increased to 10 regions. Moreover, up to 2007, Indonesia has 50 national parks [14].

The Mount Ciremai National Park, which was designated under the Decree of the Minister of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number 424/Menhut-II/2004 on October 19, 2004, has an area of 15,500 ha. The Mount Ciremai National Park is located in Kuningan and Majalengka Regencies, West Java. The Mount Ciremai National Park becomes one of the centres of biodiversity in Java Island with the dominant characteristic of mountain rainforest ecosystem. Before designated as a national park, the forest area of Mount Ciremai is a production and protected forest that has been deforested and degraded by encroachment, illegal logging, and fire. Deforestation and degradation result in declining ecosystem functions, such as animal habitat, hydrological system protection function, and socio-economic function for the society [15].

The Mount Ciremai National park is the 50th national park in Indonesia and is the youngest national park. The protected forest area in Mount Ciremai was designated as national park on October 19, 2004 based on the Decree of the Minister of Forestry Number 424/Menhut-II/2004 concerning the shifting function of protected forest area in Mount Ciremai which is located in Kuningan and Majalengka Regencies, West Java, becoming the Mount Ciremai National Park [16]. In terms of human relationships with forests, indigenous and traditional communities already have their own conservation systems. They have their own rules in utilizing natural resources as they have their own organizations governing communities in managing forests. Yet, as the communities were worried about the lack of land for farming, the social and economic conditions of the communities were disturbed [17].

Based on the village potential data in 2003/2004, agricultural sector became the main society's livelihood around the Mount Ciremai, whether as farmers or agricultural labourers, with various types of commodity planted on fields, gardens, or moor. The interaction between the society and the Mount Ciremai National Park area has been going on before the designation of the area into a National Park. The community is still dependent on the area of Mount Ciremai National Park both economically and ecologically as it can be seen from the interdependence relationship between the society and the ecological benefits of Mount Ciremai National Park. Economic interaction can be seen from the society's dependence on the area of Mount Ciremai National Park in terms of utilizing natural resources. Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning the Conservation of Natural Resources and ecosystems has explicitly regulated the protection of biodiversity for species and their ecosystems. Yet, the destruction of ecosystems in the Mount Ciremai area is still occurring causing the raids of wild boars, monkeys, and foxes to the agricultural sector of the society.

Laws as rules or norms do not necessarily mean official; they emphasize the custom basis in law, that is actual patterns of behaviour. According to Lawrence Meir Friedman, the success of law enforcement always requires the functioning of all components of the legal system. In his view, the legal system consists of three components, namely the legal structure, the legal substance, and the legal culture [18]. First, legal structure refers to some institutional structures related to the conservation of natural resources and ecosystems, such as the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the Natural Resources Conservation Agency, The Mount Ciremai National Park Agency, and the Regional Environmental Management Agency of Kuningan Regency; Second, the legal substance consists of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning the Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems, Law Number 32 of 2009 about Environmental Management and Protection, Government Regulation Number 108 of 2015 on Management of Nature Reserve Area and Nature Conservation Area, Decree of Minister of Forestry Number 424/Menhut-II/2004, Decree of Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation Number 140/IV/Set-3/2004 on the appointment of Center of Natural Resources Conservation, West Java as the

Manager of Mount Ciremai National park, and Regional Regulation of Kuningan Regency Number 11 year 2013 concerning City Forest; *Third*, the legal culture is in the form of society's participation through the activities of Environmental Care Society, Environmental Care Apparatus, and Environmental Care Students by planting trees and spreading fish seeds in the lakes [19]. Yet, in the concept of legal culture, national park management has taken the rights of the traditional society and their living spaces as well as has changed the social value of the society in which there is a profession shift from a farmer into a tourism manager.

According to Setiono, the legal protection is an act to protect the society from the arbitrariness of the authorities that are not in accordance with the prevailing regulations to realize public peace and order [20]. In the same vein, Philip M. Hadjon states that legal protection is the government's preventive and repressive actions to protect the society [21]. Preventive means that the government should be fully considerate in decision making because it is still in the form of preventive action. Meanwhile, repressive means that the government should be more assertive in decision making towards any violations occurred.

4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the conservation policy of Natural Resources and Ecosystems is based on Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning the Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems. Here, the terms Nature Reserve Area and Nature Conservation Area are used to refer to conservation area. The implementation of conservation policy of natural resources and ecosystems in Kuningan Regency is based on legal system theory, namely legal structure, legal substance, and legal culture. The institutional structures involved in the conservation of natural resources and ecosystems are the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the Natural Resources Conservation Agency, the Mount Ciremai National Park Agency, and the Regional Environmental Management Agency of Kuningan Regency. Meanwhile, the legal substance consists of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning the Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems, Law Number 32 of 2009 about Environmental Management and Protection, Government Regulation Number 108 of 2015 on Management of Nature Reserve Area and Nature Conservation Area, Decree of Minister of Forestry Number 424/Menhut-II/2004, and Regional Regulation of Kuningan Regency Number 11 year 2013 concerning City Forest. Further, the legal culture is in the form of society's participation through the activities of Environmental Care Society, Environmental Care Apparatus, and Environmental Care Students by planting trees and spreading fish seeds in the lakes. Therefore, it can be concluded that the implementation of conservation policy of natural resources and ecosystems in Kuningan is running well.

5. Suggestion

The implementation of conservation policy of natural resources and ecosystems, which is based on the prevailing Law Number 5 of 1990 about Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems and Regional Regulation of Kuningan Regency Number 11 year 2013 about City Forest, needs to consider the society's knowledge in order to make them understand the existence of such regulations. Moreover, since the implementation of conservation policy of natural resources and ecosystems requires support of all parties, conservation policy should prioritize justice in the society.

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