

The Influence of Politics and Law on the Sustainability of Water Resources in the Cigugur Region, Kuningan Regency

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Abstract

Background. Water resources need a legal umbrella so that they can be utilized for the prosperity of many people. The participation of the Government and the community is necessary in maintaining the sustainability of water resources.

Aim. This research aims to (1) explore the influence of legal politics on the sustainability of water resources in Cigugur, (2) identify the main challenges faced by indigenous peoples in protecting their water sources, and (3) design effective legal solutions to strengthen the protection of water resources.

Methods. The research method used is normative juridical, which includes literature studies, in-depth interviews with local stakeholders, and analysis of existing policies. With this approach, the research seeks to provide a comprehensive overview of the political dynamics of law and the challenges faced by indigenous peoples. The research output is expected to meet the Technology Readiness Level (TKT) 1 in the field of social humanities.

Result. The results of this research are expected to be not only academically useful but also have practical implications in helping the Cigugur indigenous people maintain the sustainability of their water resources amid the challenges of modernization and climate change.

Conclusion. This study shows that legal politics in water resource management in Cigugur, Kuningan Regency, has not fully supported the preservation of water resources due to the lack of integration between modern policies and the local wisdom of indigenous peoples. Local wisdom, such as *leuweung larangan* and *ci-lemah cai*, which have proven effective in maintaining aquatic ecosystems, have not been well accommodated in existing policies. Therefore, more inclusive and sustainable legal policies are needed to integrate the traditional values of indigenous peoples, update outdated regulations, increase community participation, and ensure ecological and social sustainability for the protection of water resources.

Implication. Sustainable water resources need good public policy under environmental law.

Keywords: policy; Climate, *ecocentrism*, Development, Conservation

INTRODUCTION

The residential sector consumes a significant proportion of water in urban areas. Consequently, attaining a comprehensive understanding of the timing, quantity, and methods of water usage in households is crucial for water authorities and policymakers to formulate efficient demand-side management policies and guide future urban planning. Understanding the dynamics of water demand behavior is essential for promoting water conservation and executing effective and enforceable water demand control methods. Furthermore, enhanced understanding and refined forecasts of water demands enable water authorities to more accurately dimension new water storage, distribution, and treatment infrastructure and strategize future enhancements of existing systems (Cominola, 2023).

The Sunda region, which covers most of the western part of Java Island, is known for its rich culture and deep local wisdom. Sundanese people have a rich and diverse tradition, which has been passed down from generation to generation. This local wisdom is reflected in various aspects of their lives, ranging from agricultural systems and environmental management to social structures and beliefs.

One of the local wisdom is in Cigugur Kuningan. The Cigugur community has local cultural roots that are closely related to the lifestyle and are in harmony with the paradigm of *ecocentrism*. The local culture is in the form of wisdom in choosing the form of house architecture, the concept of leuweung prohibition, how to maintain upstream and downstream water, belief in natural signs, the concept of "ci" or "weak cai", planting patterns, consumption patterns, economic life patterns, and social interaction relationships (Saptono, 2010). However, pressures from development, climate change, and government policies often threaten the sustainability of these water resources.

Cigugur is one of the cultural and scientific heritage areas as regulated in Article 31 of the Protected Area Spatial Pattern Plan according to Kuningan Regency Regional Regulation Number 26 of 2011 concerning the Kuningan Regency Regional Spatial Plan 2011-2031. In the regulation, the cultural and scientific heritage area includes several important sites, including the Syahril Building in the Cilimus District, the Linggajati Museum in the Cilimus District, Paseban Tri Panca Tunggal Building in the Cigugur District, and the Cipari Archaeological Park in the Cigugur District. The designation of Cigugur as a cultural heritage area emphasizes the importance of research on how legal policies affect the preservation of

water resources in this area because preserving culture and the environment is an integral part of the management of protected areas.

This study focuses on three main problem formulations: (1) how the current legal politics affect the sustainability of water resources in Cigugur; (2) what are the main challenges faced by indigenous peoples in maintaining their water sources; and (3) how legal solutions can be designed to strengthen the protection of water resources in Cigugur. This research will help understand the interaction between legal frameworks and local practices in water resource conservation and identify existing barriers. In addition, this study aims to formulate policy recommendations that can strengthen legal protection for water resources in line with the needs and local wisdom of local indigenous peoples.

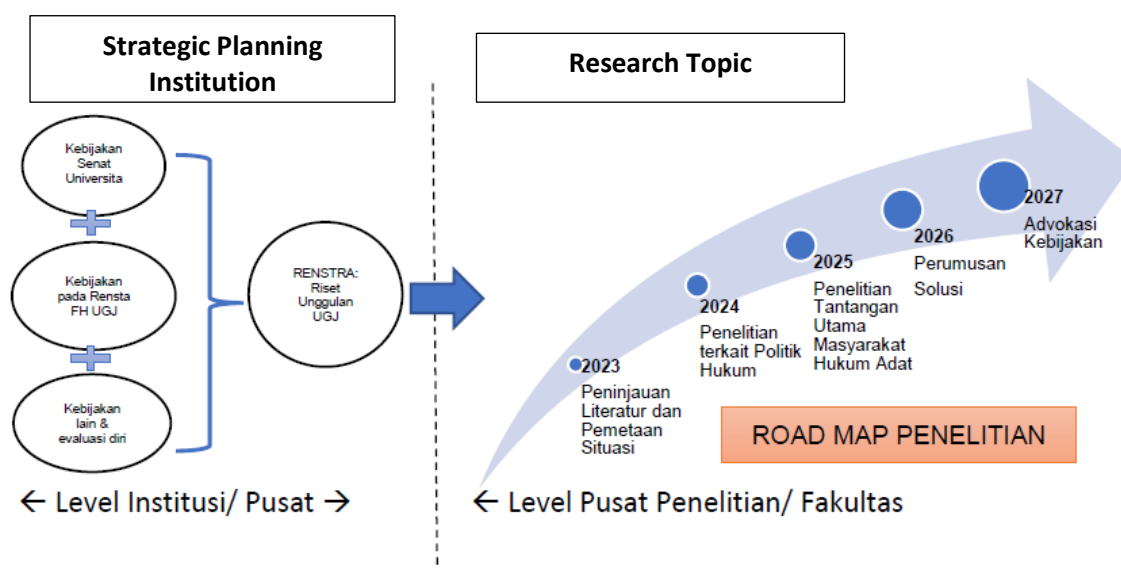
This study's problem-solving approach will help understand the interaction between legal frameworks and local practices in water resource conservation and identify existing barriers. In addition, this study aims to formulate policy recommendations that can strengthen legal protection for water resources in line with the needs and local wisdom of local indigenous peoples. This research is important because although several previous studies have examined some of the same issues, there is still a gap in understanding the complex interaction between legal policies and local wisdom practices in the context of water resource conservation in Cigugur.

State of The Art and Novelty in this Research Previous relevant research includes studies such as the research of Nopiyanti Wulandar et al. (2019) on the role of the AKUR Community in the preservation of Sundanese Wiwitan culture through the Seren Taun ceremony, which provides benefits for the general public and local governments in introducing and preserving local culture in Kuningan (Siombo & Sihotang, 2019). The research of Ibnu Asqori Pohan and Reynaldi Istanto (2018) discusses land disputes between the indigenous peoples of AKUR and Djaka Rumantaka, highlighting the conflict between customary law and state law (Zhafira, 2024). Research by Ade Bagus Saswoyo and Margo Hadi Pura (2023) emphasizes the importance of the ratification of the Draft Law on Customary Law Communities to overcome customary rights issues and provide legal certainty (Budiarjo, 2003). Asep Saefullah (2023) examines the preservation of cultural heritage and environmental conservation at the Cipari Ancient Park Site, showing how traditional values and local wisdom contribute to the advancement of culture and environmental sustainability (Islamiyah & Hendrawati (2019). Ahmad Syahroni Fadhil (2023) highlights non-compliance with the constitutional mandate Setia Budiyaniti

regarding water management by the state for the prosperity of the people, revealing constitutional disobedience and rivalization of judicial institutions that worsen people's access to the right to water (Mulyanti, 2022).

Although these studies do not directly address the preservation of water resources in Cigugur, they provide an important overview of the dynamics of customary law, cultural preservation efforts, and water management issues. Research on the Study of Legal Politics in the Conservation of Water Resources of the Cigugur Indigenous Peoples will complement the understanding of the relationship between law, culture, and the environment and show how these interactions affect the sustainability of water resources and the welfare of indigenous peoples.

Road map of research in 5 years. This research offers novelty in the context of integrating local wisdom with national legal policies. While much research has been conducted on environmental law and water management, specific studies focusing on the Cigugur indigenous people in the context of political and legal issues are still minimal. This research is expected to make a significant contribution to the development of inclusive and sustainable policies.



This research is expected to provide in-depth insights and practical solutions for the protection and preservation of water resources in Cigugur, as well as strengthen the interaction between the legal framework and local wisdom, for the sake of environmental sustainability and the welfare of indigenous peoples. In addition, this research is also expected to meet the

criteria of TKT 1 (basic principles of research have been observed and reported) in the field of Social Humanities.]

The results of this study are expected to produce concrete and practical policy recommendations, which will be documented in a scientific report. The targeted achievement indicators include the preparation of a report on the condition of water sources in Cigugur, as well as structured interview data and detailed observation reports. In addition, this research will produce in-depth policy analysis, policy recommendation documents, as well as publication of research results in scientific journals and presentations in scientific forums. All of this aims to ensure that this research not only provides academic insight but also has a real impact on efforts to conserve water resources in Cigugur

LITERATURE REVIEW

Recent work indicates many climate and socio-demographic variables, attitudes, beliefs, and other factors that may differ among families and affect water use. These elements, referred to as determinants, might variably affect household water consumption. Moreover, the data-gathering methods for each determinant are as diverse as the determinants themselves. Specific metrics, such as average temperature, are easily obtainable at a regional level and can be examined (Beal et al., 2011; Bernardo et al., 2015; Haque et al., 2015). Perceptions of behavioral control among individuals are challenging to quantify. They denote subjective and declared information instead of quantifiable observations. They frequently necessitate comprehensive surveys with numerous inquiries, succeeded by extensive and laborious analysis, to ascertain if any conclusions can be drawn from the survey data (Gregory & Leo, 2003; Fielding et al., 2012).

Legal Politics

The law is interpreted as a tool of education and a court of order placed in the hands of the citizens of the community concerned. The court of order is highly valued in the state and society (Saptono, 2010).

Law is needed to realize order and order in society. Soediman Kartodiprodo explained that order and tranquility are only intermediate goals, while the ultimate goal is to realize true peace. This peace will be realized if:

1. Its survival does not depend on strength.

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2. Be able to practice what he believes to be right as long as he does not infringe on rights or harm others.
3. Able to develop themselves fully.
4. Receive fair, humane, fair, and civilized treatment, even when not doing wrong.

Soediman gave the term law as protection, which is a law that protects human beings both passively (preventing arbitrary actions) and actively, namely creating justice in the social process so that each individual can develop themselves fairly (Siombo & Siholang, 2019). This view shows that the law not only functions as a tool of control, but also as a means to achieve justice in accordance with the basic values of the nation. In this context, legal politics plays an important role as a state policy to realize this goal through laws and regulations based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

Legal politics comes from the Dutch term "*rechtspolitiek*" and refers to state policies in achieving goals through laws and regulations. In Indonesia, legal politics based on Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, and the nation's cultural values, reflects the needs of the community which later became a habit, with the state as the guarantor of its implementation (Zhafira, 2024).

According to Hoogerwerf, political and legal policies include the development of a society that is directed through power (*Doelbewuste vormgeving aan de samenleving door middel van machtsuitoefening*) (Budiardjo, 2003). In practice, legal politics is the direction of legal development by creating regulations that reflect the ideals of the state as stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution Paragraph IV (Islamiyah & Hendrawati, 2019). Therefore, the application of political laws in water resources management must be directed to create policies that not only reflect the country's ideals but are also able to answer the challenges of water management holistically, including household, agricultural, and industrial needs.

The management of water resources, especially groundwater, has not been regulated optimally, both for household, agricultural and industrial needs. Therefore, a more inclusive legal policy is needed, involving the central, regional, and village governments, as well as considering the local wisdom of the community in the conservation of water resources (Mulyanti, 2022).

In the context of Cigugur, the existing legal politics have not fully accommodated the values of local wisdom, such as the traditional system of *leuweung larangan* and *ci-lemah cai*, which are used by indigenous peoples to preserve water resources. This demonstrates the need Setia Budiyaniti

for integration between legal policies and local practices to ensure the preservation of natural resources and the well-being of indigenous peoples.

Local Wisdom in Water Management:

According to Wales, local wisdom is also called *local genius*. *Local genius* means a number of cultural characteristics that the community has as a result of its experience in the past. Meanwhile, according to Yunus Abidin, local wisdom is understood as a culture owned by a certain community. The culture is located in a specific location. Not only that, culture is also considered to be able to survive in the face of globalization. Local wisdom is a noble value that applies to the order of community life, so it is very necessary to have appropriate respect and sufficient protection to be able to manage the environment sustainably (Winarno, 2021). This culture not only survives in the face of globalization but also becomes an important foundation in building harmonious interaction between humans and their environment.

Local wisdom is the value or attitude of the local community in interacting with the environment in which they live wisely (Iren & Roslinda, 2020). Local wisdom is a science and life strategy as well as various views of life in the form of activities carried out by local communities in answering various problems in meeting their needs (Mendrofa et al., 2022).

Local wisdom is the knowledge developed by the ancestors in getting around the environment around them, making that knowledge part of the culture and introducing and passing it on from generation to generation (Tumiran, 2024). This knowledge is not only a heritage but also a foundation in creating sustainable resource management practices, in line with the needs of today's society.

Combining traditional knowledge passed down from generation to generation with modern management, and local wisdom can keep the ecosystem balanced while meeting the needs of the community. This provides practical solutions to environmental challenges while respecting the cultural values of the local community. This approach is effective in conserving water resources while involving local communities as the main environmental guardians. In addition, this management also respects local cultural and social values, which are important for environmental sustainability. Thus, water management based on local wisdom can be an important example to be applied in various regions to realize fair and environmentally friendly resource management (Hidayah, 2024).

The local wisdom of the Cigugur community, which emphasizes the harmonious relationship between humans and nature, creates a pattern of sustainable water resource management. Practices like this are not only effective in preserving water resources but also inspire more inclusive and relevant policies at the local and national levels. Water management policies that do not take into account local wisdom are often not in accordance with the reality on the ground. Therefore, the integration of local wisdom into modern policies is an urgent need to ensure better environmental protection.

Legal Basis Related to Water Resources Management

Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 (1945 Constitution)

- **Article 18B**

(1) "The state recognizes and respects local government units that are special or special in nature regulated by law.)

(2) The State recognizes and respects the unity of customary law communities and their traditional rights as long as they are alive and in accordance with the development of society and the principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, which are regulated in the Law.)”

- **Article 33 paragraph (3):**

"The earth and water and the natural resources contained in it are controlled by the state and used for a great extent the prosperity of the people."

Legal basis for derivatives

1. Law Number 17 of 2019 concerning Water Resources was partially revoked with Law No. 32 of 2024 concerning Amendments to Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems. Article 33 and Article 69 letter c of Law Number 17 of 2019 were repealed and declared invalid.
2. Government Regulation Number 42 of 2008 concerning Water Resources Management Subject to the Environment
3. Government Regulation Number 30 of 2024 concerning Water Resources Management Subject Natural Resources - Water, Drinking Water Supply System - Job Creation
4. Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing Number 09/PRT/M/2015 of 2015 concerning the Use of Water Resources

5. Regulation of the Governor of West Java Province Number 74 of 2017 concerning Main Duties, Functions, Details of Unit Duties, and Work Procedures of Regional Technical Implementation Units within the Water Resources Office of the Regional Government of West Java Province
6. Regent Regulation (Perbup) of Kuningan Regency Number 16 of 2014 concerning Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) of the Water Resources and Mining Office of Kuningan Regency

METHOD

This study adopts a normative juridical method approach to explore the impact of legal policies on the sustainability of water resources in Cigugur. This method involves in-depth study of relevant literature, intensive interviews with local stakeholders, and comprehensive analysis of various applicable policies. The legal basis that is the main basis for this research includes various significant regulations, such as the State Constitution, the Environmental Protection Law, the Forestry Law, and local regulations governing the governance of water resources in Cigugur. In addition, this study also considers the customary norms and traditions of the local community that play a role in maintaining the sustainability of water sources.

This research consists of several important stages, starting from the initial mapping of conditions in the field, data collection through surveys and observations, to in-depth analysis that combines qualitative and policy approaches. The following is a detailed table of the stages of the research:

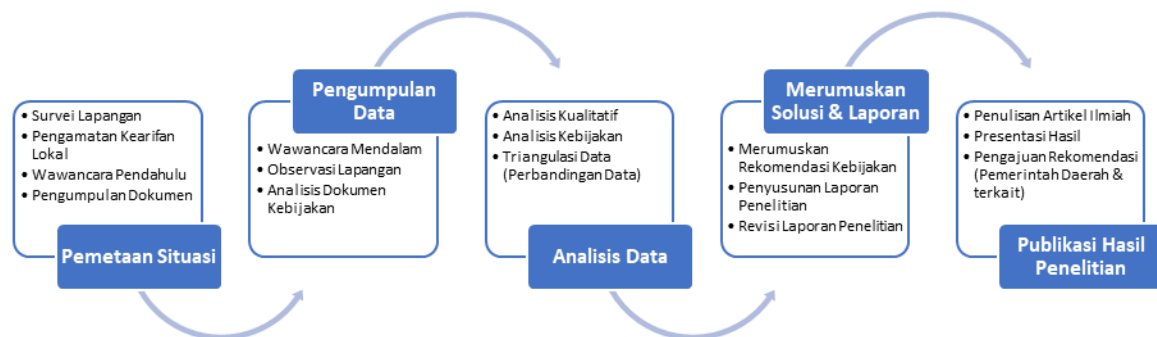
Table of Research Stages

Stages	Activities	Expected Results	Achievement Indicators	Responsible Team Member
Initial Mapping of the Situation in Cigugur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field surveys to identify the location of water sources and affected areas. - Observation of local wisdom. - Preliminary interview. - Collection of policy documents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview of Water Source Conditions - Identify Potential and challenges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey Reports and Documentation - Interview Transcript - Document Collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Team Leader, - Research Lecturer, - Student - Associate Students, - Head of Cigugur Village
Data Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In-depth interviews with indigenous leaders, community leaders, and local people Field 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comprehensive data for analysis - Insights into the interaction of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structured interview data - Observation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Team Leader, - Research Lecturer, - Student

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	observations Analysis of policy documents.	local policies and practices.	- Analysis of policy documents.	- Associate Students
Data Analysis	- Qualitative analysis of data from interviews and observations - Policy analysis - Data triangulation.	- Understanding the influence of legal policy - Identify key challenges.	- Qualitative analysis report - Policy analysis report - Triangulation report.	- Team Leader, - Research Lecturer, - Student
Formulate Solutions and Reports	- Formulate policy recommendations - Preparation of research reports - Report revision	- Concrete solutions to water management challenges - Comprehensive research report.	- Policy recommendation documents - The research report is ready to be published.	- Team Leader, - Research Lecturer, - Student
Publication of Research Results	- Writing scientific articles - Presentation of research results - Submission of policy recommendations.	- Dissemination of research results - Adoption of policy recommendations.	- Publication of scientific articles - Presentations in scientific forums - Implementation of recommendation s.	- Team Leader, - Research Lecturer, - Student

Research Flow Diagram



DISCUSSION

The preservation of water resources in Cigugur faces serious threats due to rapid development, climate change, and government policies that are often not in line with local wisdom. The indigenous people of Cigugur, who for centuries have preserved and used water resources wisely, are now faced with a major challenge in preserving their natural heritage.

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DOI 10.62885/legisci.v2i4.616

Legal politics have a crucial role in regulating and protecting these natural resources, but there are still many questions about how these policies are implemented and their impact on the sustainability of water resources.

The urgency of this research lies in the need for a deep understanding of the influence of politics and law on the sustainability of water resources in Cigugur. Although several previous studies have emphasized the importance of Indigenous peoples' awareness of how to maintain the water ecosystem, no specific research has studied the influence of politics and law on the preservation of water resources in Cigugur.

Results of Interview with Cigugur Sub-district

Based on interviews with Cigugur Sub-district Head, several important findings were obtained regarding water resource management and the role of Indigenous peoples, namely:

1. Current legal policy:

Existing legal policies have not fully supported the preservation of water resources, especially because development in this region is not balanced with the provision of adequate water resources. This imbalance poses a challenge in maintaining the sustainability of the aquatic ecosystem.

2. Key challenges in water protection policy:

- a. Supervision of water use is still weak, so there is often overutilization.
- b. The protection of vulnerable natural resources is not optimal.
- c. Limited human resources and infrastructure hinder policy implementation.
- d. Community participation in decision-making is still lacking, so the policies made do not always reflect local needs.
- e. Weak law enforcement makes it difficult for violations to be dealt with firmly.

3. The role of indigenous peoples:

Indigenous peoples have a significant role in the preservation of water resources. Traditional knowledge that has been passed down from generation to generation is the basis for sustainable natural resource management practices. Although the village government supports this effort, existing policies still do not fully accommodate customary values that are important in preserving the environment.

4. Cigugur Sub-district Recommendations:

To strengthen the protection of water resources, more inclusive legal policies are needed by integrating local wisdom values. This policy must pay attention to ecological and social sustainability and actively involve indigenous peoples in the policy formulation and implementation process.

Research Findings

Based on research conducted in Cigugur, Kuningan Regency, several important findings can be concluded as follows:

1. Legal Politics That Are Not Optimal:

Although there are policies that support water resource management, the implementation of these policies has not been fully effective, especially in accommodating the local wisdom of indigenous peoples. Existing policies tend not to reflect the reality of sustainable water management involving the active participation of indigenous peoples.

2. The Role of Indigenous Peoples in Water Resources Management:

The indigenous people of Cigugur have traditional knowledge that plays a very important role in preserving water resources, such as the traditional system of leuweung larangan and ci-lemah cai. However, current water management policies have not fully supported or integrated these traditional practices in the official management of natural resources.

3. Water Management Challenges:

Some of the main challenges found related to water resource management in Cigugur include weak supervision of water use, imbalance between development and provision of water resources, and limited infrastructure and human resources. In addition, weak law enforcement makes it difficult to implement policies effectively in the field.

4. The Need for Integration of Local Wisdom in Policy:

This study emphasizes the importance of integrating local wisdom values in water resources management policies. Indigenous peoples have proven effective ways of preserving water, which must be appreciated and included in government policies. A more inclusive and community-based approach is expected to increase the effectiveness of water management policies.

5. Recommendations for Policy Improvement:

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Based on an interview with the Cigugur Sub-district Head, it is recommended that the water resources management policy be more inclusive by involving indigenous peoples in every stage of policy formulation and implementation. In addition, there is a need to update regulations that are more relevant and in accordance with current conditions, as well as strengthen supervision and law enforcement so that policies can be implemented more effectively.

The study's findings make it clear that the water resource management policy in Cigugur still needs improvement to accommodate the needs of local communities while preserving the environment.

CONCLUSION

This study shows that legal politics in water resource management in Cigugur, Kuningan Regency, has not fully supported the preservation of water resources due to the lack of integration between modern policies and local wisdom of indigenous peoples. Despite the existence of various relevant regulations, its implementation still faces challenges such as weak supervision, limited infrastructure, low public participation, and suboptimal law enforcement. Applicable regulations, such as the Regent Regulation of Kuningan Regency Number 16 of 2014 concerning Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) of the Water Resources and Mining Service, have been too old, so they require regulatory updates that are more in line with the development of current needs. Local wisdom, such as *leuweung larangan* and *ci-lemah cai*, which have proven to be effective in maintaining aquatic ecosystems, have not been well accommodated in existing policies. Therefore, more inclusive and sustainable legal policies are needed to integrate the traditional values of indigenous peoples, update outdated regulations, increase community participation, and ensure ecological and social sustainability for the protection of water resources as a whole.

Suggestion

During the implementation of the research, some of the obstacles faced include:

1. Difficulties in Data Collection:

Access to the data needed is difficult to obtain, both from local governments and local communities. To overcome this, researchers continue their research with a simpler approach, such as digging up information through direct interviews with indigenous peoples and using observation methods to obtain relevant data.

2. The Role of Suboptimal Society:

Indigenous peoples' participation in water resource management is still limited, although they have important traditional knowledge. To overcome these obstacles, researchers focus on a more inclusive approach by improving communication and actively involving the community in discussions and policy planning related to water management.

With this approach, researchers can continue their research and overcome existing obstacles, obtaining the research results while making a positive contribution to the conservation of water resources in Cigugur.

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