

Environmental Issues in Exploiting Gumuk in Jember

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ABSTRACT: The name " Kota Seribu Gumuk " for Jember Regency represents that Jember has several gumuk beneficial from the abiotic and social point of view. However, the number of gumuk is decreasing because their contents have commercial value (such as stone and sand), thus encouraging people to clear or exploit them. The reduction of humps in Jember has a significant impact on the stability of nature and society. The gumuk has a biological function as a windbreak, preventing the area from the threat of a hurricane. Gumuk becomes a water absorption area that can support the surrounding community. In addition, gumuk can also affect the climate, whose presence greatly determines the quality of the vegetation and local agricultural products of Jember. These functions will disappear as the exploitation of gumuk is increasingly rampant in Jember. In this case, the government has a responsibility to conserve nature. This means that the government must respond to the void of the mechanism for protecting the gumuk in Jember, which will be detrimental to both nature and the surrounding community, so it is necessary to formulate a mechanism for protecting the gumuk from exploitation. This paper will analyze the legal ontology and epistemology to protect against gumuk by using a statutory and conceptual approach. The idea of establishing the gumuk as a nature reserve, as stated in the Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2015 About the Jember Regency Spatial Planning, is part of the mechanism for protecting the gumuk. However, the idea is "expensive" because the state, in this case, the Government of Jember, must acquire and pay compensation for all gumuk owned by individuals, and it will take a long time. Gumuk should be given a clear legal standing so that the number of gumuk in Jember does not run out. The legal standing contains at least a ban on gumuk exploitation and its legal consequences. The availability of legal standing for this gumuk is a safeguard that the Government must immediately prepare against gumuk to maintain the current number of gumuk in Jember.

KEYWORDS: Environment law, Gumuk, Jember

I. INTRODUCTION

Jember Jember is the easternmost regency on the island of Java before Banyuwangi. Astronomically, Jember Regency is located at 70° 59' 6" - 80° 33' 56" South Latitude and 113° 16' 28" - 114° 03' 43" (Jember, yy). While referring to geographical conditions, Jember Regency is surrounded by the Hyang Mountains, Mount Argopuro, and Mount Raung (Danuji & Sari, 2019, p. 30). Jember is known by various names such as the city of santri (TIMES Indonesia Biro Jember, 2017), tobacco city (*Tembakau Untuk Kehidupan*, tt), city of a thousand mounds (*Gumuk Mulai Habis Ditambang*, yy). Gumuk itself is a Javanese term that means a wide mound of earth or sand. This is in line with what was stated by Van Bemmelen, that gumuk is a special term given to a hill with a height of 1 m to 57.5 m (Hariani, 2015). Based on the content, gumuk can be divided into rock gumuk, sand gumuk, and stone gumuk.

Gumuk is a local natural wealth because not all areas have gumuk. The Jember Regency Government has succeeded in making an inventory of at least 1670 gumuk, and 285 others have not yet been inventoried (*Bupati*, 2021). Optimal efforts are implemented to ensure the existence of gumuk, which is intended to perpetuate the positive impact given by gumuk to the surrounding environment. Ecologically, gumuk is a flora and fauna ecosystem and a water catchment area, and a spring. From a macro-climate point of view, gumuk brings cool air and acts as a windbreak, thereby preventing the surrounding area from natural disasters caused by the wind (Iriyanto & Wildana, 2017). In the context of Jember, it is evident that many Islamic boarding schools place their water needs on the absorption of the gumuk. On the other hand, the domino effect caused by the cool air on the wind fragments by gumuk creates a new climate suitable for growing tobacco (*Gumuk Mulai Habis Ditambang*, t.t.).

Gumuk today is under serious threat. Various exploits that attempt to erode the commercial potential of the gumuk are becoming a trend today. Unfortunately, some gumuk is owned by a personal (Apriyanto, 2017), so the government has difficulty controlling to maintain the number of gumuk. The content of the gumuk, such as sand, foundation stone, and the stone plate, has a high selling value which encourages the owner of the

gumuk to exploit the gumuk. In addition, gumuk are sold using two methods: First, freelancing, when the community sells the mound of land and land. Second, selling the gumuk, when the community only sells the gumuk, so that the community can reuse the land for housing (Apriyanto, 2017).

This buying and selling activity is unavoidable because, in this case, the government is at a stalemate. The gumuk is privately owned by the community, so this condition is complex for the government to regulate through policy. On the other hand, rapid population growth, technological advances, and high consumerism patterns of society are increasingly making it difficult to control the existence of gumuk. Based on Keraf's opinion, there are differences in handling environmental problems due to human needs. The inability of the community to manage gumuk so that the mention of gumuk does not directly provide benefits to humans causes economic interests to be put forward (Iriyanto & Wildana, 2017).

So far, the Jember Regency Government is planning the gumuk to become a geological nature reserve, as proclaimed through Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2015 Regarding the Jember Regency Spatial Plan. However, this is a long-term plan that is not oriented towards maintaining the number of gumuk in Jember. Even the research conducted by Isnaini and Fauziyah (Citra Saisabela, Isnania & Fauziyah, 2017) stated that to protect the gumuk, the Jember Regency Government has yet to take any action. So that a hypothesis can be drawn that the narrative of geological nature reserves for the gumuk is nonsense that has no implementation. Departing from the urgency of the gumuk, which has received less attention from the Jember Regency Government, this paper attempt to examine the gumuk from the environmental law sector, then gives a prescription to the Jember Regency Government to act immediately to maintain the number and protect the sustainability of the gumuk in Jember Regency.

II. GUMUK IN THE STUDY OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Outline, the Constitution gives special attention to the environment. This gives its significance to environmental management. First, it influences the

development of environmental policies on a national and regional scale. Second is the creation of jurisdiction over national laws that apply to every government territory, province, municipality, and regency. This means that the constitution requires capacity building and legal commitment in terms of environmental protection. Third, the constitution affects the relationship between substantive and procedural environmental law and efforts to integrate national environmental law with international environmental law. Environmental norms by the constitution are juxtaposed with economic norms contained in the constitution, at least in Article 28 H (1), Article 33 paragraph 2, Article 33 (3) Article 33 (4).

Concerning the right of welfare, the implementation standards of Human Rights as stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) related to the environment are discussed in article 25 (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 2015). This article states that everyone has the right to a good life in terms of health and welfare. This is in line with the nation's goals, namely protecting the entire nation (humans) and the entire bloodshed (including the environment). In addition, ICESCR Article 12 (1) requires state parties to recognize health standards through environmental and industrial improvements.

Discussing state control, the guidance provided by the Constitutional Court covers five functions, namely policy (beleid), regulation (regelendaad), management (bestuurdaad), management (beleidaad), and supervisory function (toezichthoudendaad) (Mawuntu, 2012). The state's position is as a regulator and guarantor of the production branch that can provide benefits for the welfare of the people. Even though it provides opportunities for corporations and the private sector to manage, it does not mean relinquishing the state's responsibility in the supervisory function. This is intended so that natural wealth must significantly increase the prosperity of the people's welfare, guarantee the people's rights to natural resources, and prevent the loss of community rights to the environment.

Regarding environmental-based insights, it is necessary to present sustainable development, which according to Surna T Djajadiningrat, depends on three things: natural resources, environmental quality, and

population factors (Faiz, 2016). Therefore, development must maintain function and environmental sustainability. This is in line with various international instruments related to the environment. The 1972 Stockholm Conference was the basis for laying down global arrangements for environmental protection (Kamil, 1999). Why is it said so? This is because the efforts made by each country to prevent pollution are still partial. This movement has only begun to unite since the 1933 London Convention and the 1940 Washington DC Convention (Kamil, 1999). The Stockholm Conference, as outlined in The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), gave birth to established principles regarding the environment (Kamil, 1999).

In this context, the state should ensure the use of natural resources for the general welfare. The form of control is through policies, regulations, administering, managing, and supervising the utilization of natural resources by environmental management principles. One of the examples of these principles is sustainability to emphasize that natural wealth must be utilized so that it remains until the next generation. Therefore, the principle of justice is essential, not only justice for all Indonesian people but also fair for future generations. With the principle of regional autonomy, the responsibility for ensuring environmental care rests with the government.

Discussing the right of the state to control natural wealth, then arrangements are made about the taking of natural resources. Basic Agrarian Regulations regulate who can benefit from natural resources, including Indonesian citizens, foreigners domiciled in Indonesia, Indonesian legal entities, and foreign legal entities with representatives in Indonesia. Including land ownership can be obtained through control or clearing vacant land in good faith for 20 years. This is the beginning of the process of private ownership of the gumuk in Jember.

Land regulation is the responsibility of the state as outlined by the constitution. Controlling does not mean owning, but other parties can own and manage it. This includes gumuk that can be owned by parties other than the state. However, the critical note of the constitution is that the

supervisory function must still be owned and carried out by the state, in this case, the Jember's government, to ensure the utilization of natural resources for the welfare of the people.

In line with the constitution related to the spirit of regional autonomy brought changes in terms of environmental management. The involvement of stakeholders at the regional level also determines the form of policies and directions for environmental protection. Regulations about the environment have ups and downs in Indonesia. Starting from Law Number 4 of 1982 concerning the Environment, Law Number 23 of 1997 concerning Management of the Environment and finally Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning the Law on Environmental Protection and Management, which has been equipped with Regulations Implemented in 2016, and underwent changes in the omnibus law of Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation.

Concerning legislation, the author would like to state that the exploitation of anything cannot be adapted to environmental protection and management principles, especially for the gumuk, which are part of local wisdom (local genuine) in the Jember Regency. The distribution of gumuk that is not widely available in various areas is a separate asset for the Jember regency environment. Instead of maintaining the local genuine, indiscriminate clearing of the gumuk is carried out to reap commercial profits.

This exploitation is contrary to the principles of sustainability. Sustainability of the environment should be passed on to posterity, not only in one generation. Everyone bears obligations and responsibilities to future generations and each other in one generation by making efforts to preserve the ecosystem's carrying capacity and improve the quality of the environment. In simple terms, this principle mandates the responsibility to everyone to realize generational and cross-generational justice in terms of environmental sustainability. Radically, the exploitation of gumuk completely ignores the application of this principle. The natural formation of the gumuk that took a very long time was instantly annihilated for the

benefit of a group. Actions do not bring justice across generations because future generations will only enjoy the gumuk as a story.

Gumuk is a natural resource that cannot be renewed because the formation process takes a long time, so that its management must pay attention to the concept of prudence. This principle was not implemented, so resulting in a significant decrease in the number of gumuk. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the function of the state, in this case, the government, both central and local, through policies, regulations, management, management, and supervision of the use of natural resources by the principles of environmental management. Thus its use can be more controlled.

In terms of applying harmony principle, exploitation of gumuk solely prioritizes an economic aspect without considering social and natural balance aspects. At least, there will be a climate shock when the gumuk is fully exploited. In addition, the area around the gumuk is threatened by wind disasters because no one performs the function of breaking the wind. Another problem of drought in the dry season and flooding in the rainy season because the water catchment area decreases with the loss of gumuk due to exploitation. So if a question arises, does the exploitation of gumuk positively impact social life, culture, and the balance of nature? Practically not, because the exploitation of the gumuk denies the principle of benefits in environmental protection and management.

Gumuk and forests are the same things. Definitively, Kartasapoetra explained that forest is an overgrown natural land with various plants (AG, 1994). Meanwhile, according to Dengler quoted by Suginingsih, a forest is several trees that grow on extensive land, so that light, wind, humidity, temperature, and others are not decisive aspects in the environment, but are influenced by plants with conditions that grow on large and dense land (Suginingsih, 2008). Spur and Burton also explained that the forest is a unity of plants and animals in the abiotic association. As a result, an ecosystem is born where plants and animals influence each other in complex energy cycles (SH & Burton, 1973). If the context of the definition of forest is understood, then the content of forest aspects is contained on the gumuk. Gumuk in Jember is not only an arid mound of

land, but natural vegetation and wild animals grow together to form a unified ecosystem. Thus, the reduced number of gumuk has a domino effect on the loss of biodiversity and ecosystems around the gumuk.

Gumuk is also closely related to the local wisdom of the community. The teaching reinforces the high respect for nature that creatures record good and bad deeds as controllers for humans not to do evil. Likewise, the belief of the Malay community that considers other living things such as flora and fauna there are guards, whoever disturbs it will suffer the consequences (Iriyanto & Wildana, 2017). People's beliefs in the form of myths aim to protect the natural environment. Gumuk is no exception in Jember; there are various beliefs, such as "kesambet" a disease caused by nature not liking someone's behavior in a place (Iriyanto & Wildana, 2017). Therefore, someone has to maintain someone's attitude when around the gumuk. In addition, the existence of graves in the gumuk area, although the community does not widely believe the number to maintain the sacredness of an area. On the other side, the various myths and beliefs of the community have a good influence, namely preserving the environment, especially the gumuk. Unfortunately, local wisdom is in a weak position, eroded by the current of capitalization (Thamrin, 2013). The analysis used by the community is no longer good or bad, but more on economic values, profit and loss, and seeking convenience/practice.

PPLH regulations emphasize that environmental protection and management are the responsibility of the state. The objectives include protecting from pollution and environmental damage, ensuring the safety of human health and life, preserving ecosystems, preserving environmental functions, fulfilling future nation justice, and anticipating global environmental issues. This regulation stipulates several stages that must be carried out by the government, as follows:

<i>No</i>	<i>Stages</i>	<i>Activity</i>
1	Planning	Environmental Inventory, determination of ecoregion area, preparation of RPPLH

2	Utilization	Utilization is carried out based on RPPLH, sustainability of processes and functions, productivity, and quality of life for community welfare.
3	Control	The government carried them out through regional regulations, including prevention, control, and recovery.
4	Maintenance	It is carried out through conservation of natural resources, reserves of natural resources, preservation of atmospheric functions.
5	Supervision	Supervision is carried out by the minister, governor, or regent delegated to specialized agencies. If occur a violation, administrative sanctions may be imposed: written warning, government coercion, suspension of the environmental permit, or revocation of the environmental permit.
6	Law enforcement	Law enforcement on environmental disputes is carried out outside the court if it is unsuccessful, then through the courts. Settlement through the court provides sanctions in the form of compensation and environmental restoration.

The above steps will be used to see the concept of gumuk maintenance in Jember. Currently, Jember Regency already has a regional regulation on Spatial plans. In these regulations, Jember mentions several areas of nature reserves, nature conservation, and cultural heritage. There are policies such as ecosystem conservation, patrols to prevent natural damage, and efforts to cooperate between regions for area management to preserve the nature reserves. Management for nature reserves includes rehabilitation of critical areas and enhancement of protected functions of nature reserves. Unfortunately, the gumuk does not enter it. Gumuk has significant potential in the ecosystem. It is proven that the diversity of flora, fauna, and water absorption areas is essential to be preserved. On the other hand, gumuk is referred to as managers of disaster-prone areas, especially tornadoes, but their conservation is not given much attention, even though their existence is as essential as other natural resources.

III. RESPONSIBILITY OF JEMBER REGENCY GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE EXPLOITATION OF GUMUK

As stated earlier, the gumuk is the local natural resource of the region, which not all regions have. So that in the context of legislation, gumuk are included in a large circle of the environment whose existence has an impact on human life or environmental sustainability. Based on these provisions, the gumuk is very feasible to be associated with environmental law.

In its implementation principle, the state has full responsibility for ensuring the sustainability and sustainability of gumuk as a natural resource. It has been explicitly stated in Article 2 of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Protection and Management of the Environment, that to realize environmental protection and management, it is carried out based on the principle of state responsibility whose contents are:

1. The state guarantees that natural resources will provide the most significant benefit to the people's welfare and quality of life, both present and future generations.
2. The state guarantees the rights of citizens to a good and healthy environment.
3. The state prevents the use of natural resources from causing pollution and/or environmental damage.

In other words, environmental protection and management require developing an integrated system, as a national-scale policy oriented towards environmental protection and management. This policy integration can be implemented to understand the hierarchical and consequent adherence to the principle, coherently from the central to the regions. Based on these provisions, concerning the principle of state responsibility to protect and manage the environment, it must also be attached to the region, including the Jember Regency Government.

In addition to the principle of state responsibility, in the effort to protect and manage the environment, the principle of regional autonomy is also applied, namely that the Government and regional governments regulate and manage their government affairs in the field of environmental protection and management by taking into account the specificity and

diversity of regions of the Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia. This principle is a reinforcing principle that the Jember Regency Government has absolute rights to protect and manage the environment, especially the protection of gumuk from exploitation.

Two different perspectives characterize gumuk exploitation. According to the practical local community, gumuk is an economical source that can create jobs. This economic value ignores the sustainability of the gumuk as a regional natural asset because when viewed from the aspect of its formation, the gumuk is a non-renewable natural resource. Over-exploitation will erode the number of gumuk and cause significant impacts on the environment. In addition, this action also breaks the sustainability and intergenerational justice in the case of gumuk. So naturally, if this perspective gets a strong reaction from an environmental perspective, which holds tightly to protection efforts to realize sustainability, and generational justice for the existence of gumuk.

The Jember Regency Government is faced with a dichotomy of equally plausible perspectives. However, if referring to the spirit of the Law on Environmental Protection and Management, the Jember Regency Government must take a second step, which is oriented towards protecting Gumuk to maximize environmental sustainability and realize generational justice. So far, the Jember Regency Government has taken actions in the form of declaring a gumuk as a geological nature reserve area, the steps being the stipulation of a gumuk as a conservation area which results in a mining ban; public education through signboards about the importance of the role of the gumuk; and socialization through the media. Research conducted by Isnaini and Fauziyah (CItra Saisabela, Isnania & Fauziyah, 2017) revealed that to protect the gumuks, the Jember Regency Government has yet to take any action. As a result, today's gumuks are still open to exploitation.

In response to this fact, the Government of Jember Regency must be more responsive to maintain the current number of gumuk. The Jember Regency Government has full rights to control through a regional regulation oriented to preventing gumuk exploitation. Using the argument of the

principle of national responsibility and the principle of regional autonomy, the Jember Regency Government is very open to taking steps by regional regulations to provide legal standing for the gumuk. This step is much more concrete than proclaiming the gumuk as a geological nature reserve, which, when viewed again, is only oriented towards public awareness of the urgency of the gumuk to environmental balance. A particular legal standing regarding gumuk today is urgently needed in response to the significant reduction in the number of gumuk. Because it seems to be useless when busy educating and outreach to the public about the importance of the role of gumuk, the Government does not provide seat belts for the number of ulcers today. As a result, the gumuk will be more and more exploited.

The declaration of a geological nature reserve for the gumuk is also constrained by personal ownership of the gumuk. It will be hilarious when determining conservation areas, conducting education, and socializing on privately owned land. The legal mechanism that must be carried out is by providing compensation or compensation to the owner. This action will cause an increase in the budget for the special fund for the protection and management of the gumuk, and it will take a relatively long time. Thus, establishing a particular legal standing for the gumuk is a strategic step that the Jember Government can take to maintain and protect the gumuk from the current exploitation.

IV. CONCLUSION

Gumuk is a regional natural asset that is highly threatened. Therefore, the Jember Regency Government must do everything possible to maintain the number of gumuk and be oriented towards protection free from exploitation. The idea of establishing a gumuk as a geological nature reserve as stated in the Peraturan Daerah Nomor 1 Tahun 2015 Tentang Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah is part of the mechanism for protecting the gumuk. However, the idea is "expensive" because the state, in this case, the Government of Jember, must acquire and pay compensation for all gumuk owned by individuals, and definitely, it will take a long time. Gumuk should be given a clear legal standing so that the number of gumuk in

Jember does not run out. The legal standing contains at least a ban on gumuk exploitation and its legal consequences. The availability of legal standing for gumuk is a safeguard that the Government must immediately prepare against gumuk, at least to maintain the current number of gumuk in Jember.

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