

ABSTRACT

The waters around Lake Toba before being designated as the Unesco Global Geopark experienced various natural sustainability disturbances due to floating net cage (KJA) livestock feed, reduction of land to individual ownership, arbitrary logging and community waste and restaurant businesses, including ship oil, also polluted the lake water. Toba. Government Regulation Number 37 of 2014 concerning Soil and Water Conservation as a legal umbrella for the arrangement of the Lake Toba Geopark geotourism area as a legal umbrella must be holistic, fundamental and sustainable so that later it can prevent damage to the surrounding environment. This research is a juridical legal research. Data collection is secondary data. Data analysis using descriptively qualitatively. The result of the research shows that the government is trying to maintain the area of protected forest areas through the arrangement of the area by providing education about the ecosystem in realizing Lake Toba as a World Geopark. The government also carries out rehabilitation, reclamation and reforestation of forests to prevent landslides from occurring in crisis lands and has a Lake Toba Caldera web site as an implementation of information about the Toba Caldera area. The existence of Government Number 37 of 2014 can prevent and preserve the environment around Lake Toba.

Keywords: *Lake Toba Geopark; Environmental Law.*

ABSTRAK

Perairan di sekitar Danau Toba sebelum ditetapkan menjadi Unesco Global Geopark mengalami berbagai gangguan kelestarian alam akibat pakan ternak Keramba Jaring Apung (KJA), pengurangan lahan menjadi milik perorangan, penebangan hutan sembarang dan limbah usaha. Upaya pemerintah menetapkan peraturan sebagai pedoman tata kelola wilayah geowisata Geopark berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 37 Tahun 2014 tentang Konservasi Tanah dan Air sehingga nantinya dapat mencegah kerusakan lingkungan di sekitarnya. Penelitian adalah hukum yuridis. Pengumpulan data adalah sekunder berupa referensi dan laporan tentang kejadian kerusakan lingkungan. Analisa data menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian bahwa pemerintah berupaya mempertahankan luas areal hutan lindung melalui penataan kawasan dengan memberikan penyuluhan tentang ekosistem dalam mewujudkan Danau Toba sebagai Geopark Dunia. Pemerintah juga melaksanakan rehabilitasi, reklamasi serta reboisasi hutan untuk mencegah tidak terjadinya tanah longsor pada lahan-lahan krisis serta memiliki web site Kaldera Danau Toba sebagai implementasi informasi tentang kawasan Kaldera Toba. Adanya Pemerintah Nomor 37 Tahun 2014 tersebut dapat mencegah dan melestarikan lingkungan hidup di Geopark.