

Law Enforcement That Ensures The Achievement Sustainable Environment

Rubiyo

Akademi Kepolisian

*Corresponding author: rubiyo@akpol.ac.id

Abstract

human beings . Along with increase human , then will need land For settler , place business For fulfil need primary life and secondary . issues damage environment consequence from logging forest . Research objectives This about issue enforcement law environment sustainable living . Research methods with approach legal normative data source from studies literature journals and books as well as document from and damage forest obtained from the internet. Conclusion of enforcement the law that guarantees achievement environment sustainable living , to be effective need collaboration from all party between apparatus enforcer law , government center and regions that have them territory forest . Police as mentor PPNS investigators need existence clarity authority in enforcement law damage environment . Awareness public need built to obey to rules and participate as well as guard environment .

INTRODUCTION

along with increase human , then will need land For settler , place business For fulfil need primary life and secondary . issues damage environment consequence from logging forest , which is utilized For forest industry planting head palm oil , plywood and so on . Industrial waste , household waste stairs and fire forest is also a cause damage environment . With damage environment various problems faced masuni like lack of clean water consequence Lots cleared land , pollution air and water pollution (Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2022) .

Environment life is unity space and all objects , which exist inside it including man as well as his behavior that can influence natural continuity life behavior life and well-being humans are also creatures life around him (Ellitan, 2009) . Environment sustainable living is dream every country, which wants welfare for generation coming . However , for reach objective this , is needed enforcement strong and effective law enforcement . effective law need involving public For orderly and obedient to provision legislation (Nur Rahmawati & Rahma Azzahra, 2022) .

Mature This development knowledge knowledge , has influence pattern think so that impact on needs life human , with various method Good in a way traditional and also with modern equipment such as use machine For fulfil need life . Impact improvement need man various Variety Can positive and negative. Impact positive fulfillment need so will bring continuity life and well-being human , impact the negative with increasing damage industry environment that is not under control (Effendi et al., 2018) .

Enforcement law play role key in guard balance between development economy and conservation environment . Logging illegal *logging* brings forests impact direct to damage environment as well as source Power life and environment life (Hasan & Astarida, 2023) . Logging forest happen Because a number of matter First existence request rising wood ,

Second governance policy forestry No well , third enforcement laws relating to illegal logging (Pranata et al., 2021) . Economic development is one of objective main for every country, especially developing countries , to increase welfare community . Development of management environment life give impact in a way directly to the economy socio - cultural so that need managed caution in a way democratic , decentralization and environment (Purnama Wati, 2018) .

Enforcement law committed by destruction environment , pollution lingan live on aspect administration , licensing , awareness public to environment and law enforcement apparatus law

environment life , which includes enforcement law . However , in the midst of effort increase growth economy , often occurs conflict with preservation environment . One of the challenge main is How reach sustainable development , namely balance between growth economy welfare social , and sustainability environment . Pollution environment alive , fire forest become serious problem matter This Because Not yet implementation enforcement strict law (Hasan & Astarida, 2023) . Growth economy often identified with exploitation source Power great nature . Infrastructure development , industry , and urbanization need energy and materials standard from nature . As a result , the source Power nature that is not renewable like oil Earth , coal and minerals are depleted with fast (Paruki & Ahmad, 2022) .

In addition , activities industry produce emission carbon and damaging pollution quality air , land , and water. On a global scale , the impacts from activity man This contribute to change climate impact wide on the environment . Global warming also provides contribution against damage environment , things This Because improvement temperature on the surface earth so that impact on drought , fires forest that causes haze and if inhaled by creatures life is also dangerous for man .

Waste Pollution environment , must managed by each person so that it does not cause damage and harm life human . Law Number 39 of 2009 concerning protection and management environment life (Ellitan, 2009) . With the right approach , both Can walk along . concept development sustainable development offers solution with emphasize importance guard balance between need economic , social and environmental . One of the way that can taken is with promote economy green economy, which is a low - energy economic model carbon , efficient in use source power , and inclusive in a way social . Investment in technology friendly environment become key For reduce impact negative to environment .

Development energy renewable , such as power solar , wind , and water, can reduce dependence on materials burn polluting fossils environment . Development energy renewable , is part from effort prevention damage environment so that need Keep going socialized to the community , so that they can participate participate active and support promotional programs economy green (Junef, 2017) . In addition , innovation in field agriculture sustainable and management waste can also help reduce damage ecosystem .

On the other hand , the policy the government also plays a role role important in direct development sustainable economy . Strict regulation to greenhouse gas emissions glass , incentive For use technology green , and enforcement strict law to destroyer environment can push perpetrator economy For more care to sustainability nature . Economic development No always must damage environment without enforcement strict law , efforts For protect environment will futility and sustainability will difficult achieved .

In addition , education and awareness public about importance guard environment is also necessary improved to create participation active in guard earth . With strong commitment from all parties , development economy and conservation environment No Again into two contradictory things . Both of them Can each other to complete , to create welfare term long for man without damage source Power nature that becomes support life people human . Here is damage environment consequence logging wild :



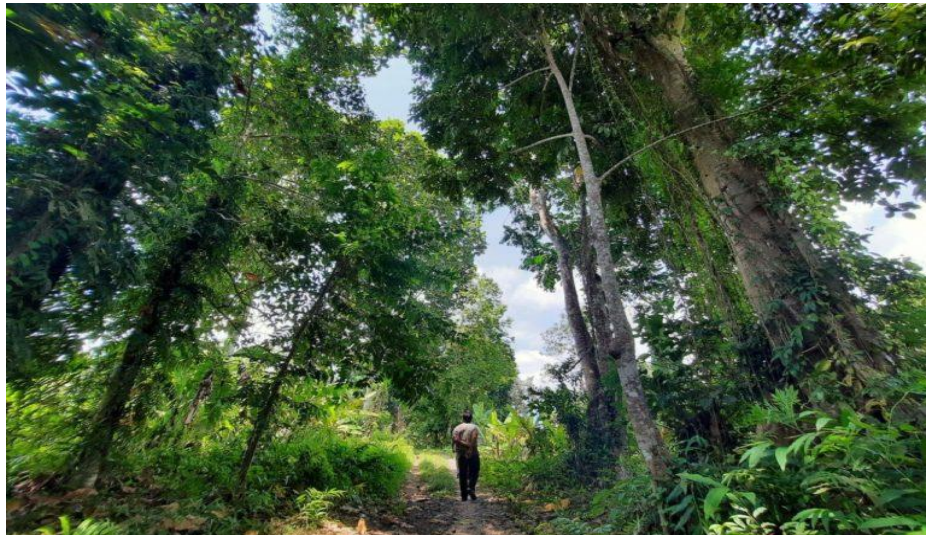
Forest destruction on the island of Java.

Source: <https://betahita.id/news/lipsus/5891/10-provinsi-kaya-hutan-di-indonesia-continues-to-experience-deforestation.html?v=1616421463>



Damage forests in West Sumatra.

<https://www.mongabay.co.id/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/orang-rimba3-> DEforestation - one- of - the - causes-



Damage forest on the island Bali .Tree tall cut For open land moment ngawen . Photo: Luh De Suriyani/Mongabay Indonesia



Crushed forest in West Kalimantan

[https://www.mongabay.co.id/2021/10/31/two-decades-last-of-west-kalimantan-lost-125-](https://www.mongabay.co.id/2021/10/31/two-decades-last-of-west-kalimantan-lost-125-million-hectares-of-forest) million-hectares-of-forest

The image is sample damage forest , on the island Java , West Sumatra, Island Bali , West Kalimantan not yet Other islands are also experiencing this damage the forest is very severe and needs There is effort enforcement strict law . Impact damage the forest that is not controlled , by the actions of man result in threat real for creature life , and loss source Power natural will extinct . So it is necessary enforcement law with involving public For to preserve environment life .

Theoretical review

1. Law Enforcement in Context Environment

Enforcement law in the field of environment life is step important For ensure that the rules that have been set can run with good . In Indonesia, the law about environment alive , like Law no. 32 of 2009 concerning Protection and Management Environment , has become runway the law that governs How environment must managed and protected . However , enforcement law No only about existence rules , but also about How rule the applied in the field .

Cases destruction environment like logging forest in a way illegal , water pollution , illegal mining , which ignores sustainability environment with exploitation source Power natural without notice impact environment like flood bandang , tanan landslide , change weather , decreasing water availability due to from logging the forest that is not under control .

Enforcement law aspect environment , need involving a number of parties , and involves society . Seriousness protect forest must involving government area that has territory, apparatus enforcer law and parties guard forest, need effort together prevention and maintenance damage environment with operation prevent as well as secure forests and circulation results forest . Enforcement law environment life has divided session authority government center , area province area district . Police as upright law can enter For to uphold law in the realm damage environment life. law number 2 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesia State Police . In carrying out function his job security forest assisted by the police special forestry and regulated in regulation government number 45 of 2004 concerning protection forest (Ummah, 2019) . Police can do action with basis of Law Number 18 of 2013 concerning prevention and eradication damage Forest and Regulation government number 45 of 2004 concerning protection forest . And regulations president number 4 of 2005 concerning eradication logging wood illegally in the forest area of the Republic of Indonesia (Caniago et al., 2023).

2. Challenge in Environmental Law Enforcement life

One of challenge main in enforcement law environment life is weakness supervision and incompetence apparatus enforcer law For take action offender in a way effective (Junef, 2017) . inability in a way technical is lack of source Power man become obstacle Serious in the process of enforcement law . In addition , the pressure from parties who have interest economy often make enforcement law become weak .

Besides that , still Lots society that has not fully aware will importance guard environment life . Lack of education environment and lack of participation public in supervision the environment also worsens situation . Without support from society , enforcement law will difficult For reach the purpose.

Enforcement environmental law life always intersect with interest social society , the existence of involvement apparatus laws and authorities involved in exploitation source Power natural example the large number of illegal logging activities that are supported officials and apparatus (Irwan Triadi & Irwan Triadi, 2024) .

The need for strict supervision and punishment , *punishment* from each superior enforcer law to his subordinates who are proven do violation law . For the rulers of their participating territories as well as in do violation so need get strict sanctions from competent ministry or elements enforcer law others like police If There is element criminal , kpk , prosecutor's office

3. The need for Collaboration and Participation enforcement law environment life

In order for the environment life need guarded in a way together and sustainable , therefore That so enforcement law must collaborate between government , apparatus enforcer law , society and sectors private . Government must ensure that existing laws and regulations updated in accordance with development of the times and supported with source adequate power For its implementation . Which is not lost important is socialization and involvement public For follow participate guard environment in accordance Article 70 of the law number 32 of 2009.

The community also has role important in enforcement law environment (Edorita, 2014) . Participation active public in monitoring and reporting violation environment can help apparatus enforcer law in take action the offender with more fast and effective . In addition , education about importance guard environment life must improved , so that the community can more conscious and responsible answer in guard environment (Ellitan, 2009) .

METHOD

Study This use method approach legal normative . Namely the approach taken with collect research data law that originates from studies library , documents , books , journals , internet that departs from weakness enforcement law problem environment life from various case damage sustainable forests and environment . Piter Mahmud marzuki there are five affirmations in study law First Approach law , second approach case , three approach comparison , four approach historical and approach conceptual .

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Indonesian National Police as investigator yng set up in Article 6 of Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning ourlaws criminal procedure law (KUHP) and Law number 2 of 2002 concerning Republic of Indonesia National Police Indonesia . Has role active as investigator in the process of completion case act criminal environment life . Article 94 paragraph (1) of the Law supervision and protection environment forest (PPLH Law) can become authority Indonesian National Police in do investigation act criminal damage environment live . Enforcement law in context environment , related with environment social public as well as damage ecosystem need become priority main . Enforcement law damage environment , need serious handling from government . For sustainability existing environment and ecosystem . Ecosystem is a safe place various the species of the mutual profitable for environment life Because happen chain food for creature life , which can profitable people man .

Law Enforcement in Context Environment , upholding law is behavior effort obedience , which should be carried out by law enforcers law , society and rulers , to a objective protect a object environment live . Enforcement law in context environment in constitution , UUD 1945 article 3 paragraph (3) states that earth , water, and the riches contained inside it controlled by the state and used as big as possible For prosperity and welfare of the Indonesian people . For carry out constitution so Constitution number 32 of 2009 concerning management and protection live . Made as umbrella law enforcer law , in protect environment life (Nurdin, 2017) . The role of the police in enforcement law environment , limited supervision investigation matter This Because cases damage forest implemented Investigator Civil Servants (PPNS) . However in implementation operational Still not optimal then ministry forestry can submit help appointment personnel police , for seconded in implementation task investigation and inquiry investigation underlie the law on protection and management environment life (PPLH) (Umar, 2013) . PPNS has authority *preemptive* , *preventive* and *repressive* . preemptive is PPNS activities secure forest from destroy forests , forest areas and products forest with give community outreach through campaign awareness guard environment forest . Preventive activities carried out by PPNS in prevent Actions of the person who will damage forests , forest areas and products forest with through forest patrol activities to area prone to vandalism forest . Repressive is PPNS authority in effort to overcome disturbance happen in the area forests and products forest with method do operation security area forest from circulation results forest . Authority police in countermeasures damage environment based on Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning state police and statute book law criminal law (KUHP) in article 106.

Indonesian National Police in Repressive Action underlie Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning conservation source Power natural life and ecosystem . In accordance Article 39 paragraph (1) apart from official investigator The Republic of Indonesia National Police , also PPNS in the environment department whose scope the lever and the responsibility the answer covering coaching conservation source Power natural life and its ecosystem , given authority special as investigator as meant in Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code, it can be do investigation act criminal field conservation source Power natural life and ecosystem . Furthermore, in Article 77 paragraph (1) of Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning forestry . Explained that besides official Police , certain PPNS in scope his job covering destruction forest , given authority special as investigator as set up in the law book criminal procedure law (Nurdin, 2017) .

Challenge in Environmental Law Enforcement life , challenges in enforcement environment life is low awareness public lack of understanding and cultural factors . So enforcement environment life is very complex , weak enforcement law consequence from corruption and limitations source Power competent human being specifically in cases violation law environment alive , and parties influencing the enforcement process law environment . Sometimes Still There is enforcer law itself , which involves self or in a way on purpose do or become part from the occurrence damage environment . The need for supervision attached , from party interested party against the enforcers vulnerable law do abuse

authority and provide punishment more *punishment* heavy . Tighten licensing opening forests are also needed be one of tool For reduce impact damage environment live , and carry out supervision and oversight to companies that have own permission as well as audit permission so as not to wrong use .

The need for Collaboration and Participation enforcement law environment life , Collaboration is very important , in enforcement environment life between government , law enforcement law , NGO society , because public can help strengthen Handling existence case violation . Participation from society is very necessary Because public be at the forefront in maintain and be able to report If found activity silver environment . Every party can each other help and complement as well as not quite enough answer , participation active can also foster a sense of responsibility answer to sustainability environment article 1 paragraph (31) Law number 32 of 2009. Government area in position in management environment live , need local role in designing policy , building interdependence between area and regional approach (Purnama Wati, 2018) .

CONCLUSION

Enforcement strong and effective law , is existence cooperation all party apparatus enforcer law . The government that maintains sustainability environment alive , need solid synergy is key For reach environment sustainable living . With enforcement strict law , destruction environment can minimized , so that balance between development economy and conservation environment can awake . However , to reach matter this , is needed Work The same from all party , both government , apparatus enforcer law , society , and sector private . Therefore That effort together , so that we can realize environment safe life from destruction environment . If the environment life can guarded from damage Because act human , then will created in a way natural environment healthy life and will impact on humans and living things life surrounding , because environment life can sufficient need life man from results management environment live . Therefore That with enforcement law environment sustainable living means has to preserve environment that can passed down to the next generation upcoming .

REFERENCES

- Caniago, R., Baba, NM, Ghufon, H., Saharudin, S., & Madina, F. (2023). The Role of the Police in Eradicating Forest Destruction. *Lexstricta: Journal of Legal Studies* , 2 (1), 11–22. <https://doi.org/10.46839/lexstricta.v2i1.22>
- Edorita, W. (2014). Community Participation in the Environment According to Law No. 32 of 2009 Concerning Environmental Protection and Management. *Journal of Legal Studies* , 5 (1), 53. <https://doi.org/10.30652/jih.v4i1.2088>
- Effendi, R., Salsabila, H., & Malik, A. (2018). Understanding Sustainable Environment. *Module* , 18 (2), 75. <https://doi.org/10.14710/mdl.18.2.2018.75-82>
- Ellitan. (2009). LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 32 OF 2009 CONCERNING ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT. *Economica Regona* , 19 (19), 19.
- Hasan, Z., & Astarida, MZ (2023). Environmental Law Enforcement as an Effort for Sustainable Development. *Scientific Journal of Advocacy* , 11 (1), 128–140. <https://doi.org/10.36987/jiad.v11i1.3693>
- Irwan Triadi, & Irwan Triadi. (2024). Law Enforcement Against Illegal Logging Crimes for Environmental Sustainability in Indonesia. *Amendment: Journal of Defense Science, Politics and Indonesian Law* , 1 (3), 264–282. <https://doi.org/10.62383/amandemen.v1i3.302>
- Junef, M. (2017). Law Enforcement in the Framework of Spatial Planning to Realize Sustainable Development. *De Jure Journal of Legal Research* , 17 (4), 373. <https://doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2017.v17.373-390>
- Ministry of Environment and Forestry. (2022). INDONESIA'S ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS 2022. In *Indonesia's Environmental Status Report 2022 by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia* .
- Nur Rahmawati, H., & Rahma Azzahra, N. (2022). Improving Law Enforcement in Indonesia through the Role of Pancasila and Citizenship Education. *Sebelas Maret University of Indonesia* , 1 (2), 1–5. <https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/indigenous/article/viewFile/73625/pdf>
- Nurdin, M. (2017). *The Role of Investigators in Law Enforcement Against Environmental Crimes* . 12 , 172–185.
- Paruki, NRA, & Ahmad, A. (2022). Effectiveness of Illegal Mining Law Enforcement. *Batulis Civil Law Review* , 3 (2), 177. <https://doi.org/10.47268/ballrev.v3i2.966>
- Pranata, IGFA, Yulianti, NPR, & Mangku, DGS (2021). Law Enforcement Against Perpetrators of Illegal Logging in Buleleng Regency. *Journal of Yustisia Community* , 4 (1), 35–44.

- Purnama Wati, E. (2018). Environmental Protection and Management in Sustainable Development. *Environmental Law Development* , 3 (1), 119–126. <https://doi.org/10.24970/jbhl.v3n1.9>
- Umar, Bambang W. (2013). THE ROLE OF THE POLICE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGAINST ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMINALS. *Legalitas* , IV , 35–50.
- Ummah, MS (2019). ENVIRONMENTAL AND FORESTRY LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY BOOK. In *Sustainability (Switzerland)* (Vol. 11, Issue 1). http://scioteca.caf.com/bitstream/handle/123456789/1091/RED2017-Eng-8ene.pdf?sequence=12&isAllowed=y%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.regsciurbeco.2008.06.005%0Ahttps://www.researchgate.net/publication/305320484_CENTRAL_ENVIRONMENT_STATEMENT_STRATEGY_TO_SUSTAIN_THE_STATEMENT_STATEMENT_STRATEGY_TO_SUSTAIN_THE_STRATEGY