

## Legal Optimization Through Juridical Study of Illegal Logging Crimes: Efforts to Prevent Adverse Environmental Damage

St. Asiyah<sup>1</sup> Muh. Fadli Faisal Rasyid<sup>2</sup> Muh. Akbar Fhad Syahril<sup>3</sup>

<sup>123</sup>Fakultas Hukum Institut Ilmu Sosial dan Bisnis Andi Sapada

<sup>1</sup>Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja Kabupaten Enrekang

Email: [fadlifaisal643@gmail.com](mailto:fadlifaisal643@gmail.com)<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

This research aims to determine the consequences of illegal logging laws that result in environmental damage in the Enrekang Regency and identify the obstacles officers face in handling illegal logging cases that result in ecological damage in the Enrekang Regency. The type of research used is normative and empirical research. This research is supported by a Legislative Approach (statue approach) and a Social Approach (Social Approach). Illegal logging in Enrekang Regency is regulated in Law Number 18 of 2013, namely a maximum prison sentence of 5 years and a maximum fine of IDR 2.5 billion. Handling cases of illegal logging in Enrekang Regency faces several obstacles, namely, limited human resources for forestry police, difficulty in patrolling the forest, the size of the forest area, lack of budget, and lack of patrol vehicles.

**Keywords** : Illegal Logging; Damage; Environment

**Publish Date** : 31 Oktober 2024

### Introduction

Forests are large areas covered with trees that people do not usually care for. Forests have an important role in human life. In the 21st century, where humans have experienced very significant evolution and progress in various aspects, several things that previously could not be resolved can now be handled by various modern tools.<sup>1</sup> However, in line with developments in this era, there are several impacts, one of which is excessive use of natural resources, especially forests.

The Enrekang Regency area is one of the areas rich in extensive natural forests and is inhabited by various species of protected flora and fauna. However, in recent years, Enrekang Regency has experienced serious problems related to illegal *logging*.<sup>2</sup> Incidents of felling trees in forest areas were carried out without permission and did not follow applicable legal norms and rules.

The biggest problem for the future functioning of marine slow forests is disappearing year by year.

Illegal logging is a complex legal sociological phenomenon and is difficult to overcome. This is caused by various factors, including:

- a. Economic factors, namely the high demand for wood and wood products on the global market. This factor encourages illegal loggers to cut down trees illegally to gain greater profits.
- b. Social factors, namely low public awareness of the importance of forests. This factor causes the community to not have a good understanding of the negative impacts of illegal logging.
- c. Legal factors, namely weak law enforcement against illegal logging. This factor causes illegal logging

<sup>1</sup> Rasyid, M. F. F., Saharuddin, S., & Umar, I. (2022). Implementasi Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Pembalakan Liar. *Jurnal Litigasi Amsir*, 10(1), 37–43.

<sup>2</sup> Dekiawati, E. S. (2022). Law Enforcement of Illegal Logging in Indonesia: Problems and Challenges in

Present and the Future. *Indonesian Journal of Environmental Law and Sustainable Development*, 1(1), 47-68.

perpetrators to feel unafraid to carry out their illegal activities.

The impact of illegal logging is very detrimental, to the environment, economy, and society. The environmental impacts of illegal logging include:

- a. Deforestation, namely the loss of forest cover. This causes various environmental problems, such as floods, landslides, and climate change.
- b. Ecosystem damage, such as disruption of food chains and loss of biodiversity. This can threaten the life of flora and fauna in the forest.

The economic impacts of illegal logging include:

- a. Damage to natural resources, due to loss of wood and other forest products. This can cause economic losses for the country and society.
- b. State losses, due to loss of potential taxes and levies from forest products.

The social impacts of illegal logging include:

- a. Social conflict, due to competition for land use between the community and illegal logging perpetrators.
- b. Crime, because illegal logging is often associated with other illegal activities, such as illegal timber trade and money laundering.

Illegal logging in Enrekang Regency has become a serious problem that threatens the sustainability of forests in the area. Based on data from the Enrekang Regency Forestry Service, the forest area in Enrekang Regency has decreased by 20% in the last 10 years. This shows that illegal logging has occurred massively and is uncontrolled.

Illegal logging in Enrekang Regency continues to increase and has caused various negative impacts on society and the environment.<sup>3</sup> Sukardi's opinion states that the criminal act of illegal logging includes: an activity, logging, can damage the forest, there are legal regulations that prohibit it and it is contrary to applicable legal regulations.<sup>4</sup>

Research results found that illegal logging was carried out by the community. It is undeniable that the use of forests for human life is increasing. Based on data that has been found in 2021, Roundwood production reached 47.56 million m<sup>3</sup> an increase of 2.30 percent compared to 2020. Written regulations regarding forests are contained in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 41 of 1999 concerning forestry which was ratified on September 30, 1999, It is a legal product with a policy of placing forests as national development capital, managed to support the lives of the Indonesian people, both for ecological, social and cultural benefits.<sup>5</sup> economy in a balanced manner for the prosperity and welfare of the Indonesian people.<sup>6</sup>

Forestry policy in Indonesia aimed at people's welfare is the biggest challenge. The complexity of the illegal logging problem makes *illegal* loggers progressively less responsive to law enforcement actions currently being considered by central governments and international organizations such as the World Bank.<sup>7</sup> Eradicating *illegal logging practices* has become an agreement between cross-sectoral and territorial parties.<sup>8</sup>

Therefore, *illegal eradication logging* must be enforced by a legal system. As a form of effort to sustain forest functions for future

<sup>3</sup> Siburian, R. (2014). Kearifan Lokal Versus Kelestarian Mangrove: Upaya Menjaga Kawasan Pesisir Kabupaten Belitung dari Kerusakan. *Jurnal Masyarakat dan Budaya*, 16(1), 81-112.

<sup>4</sup> Pranata, I. G. F. A., Yuliantini, N. P. R., & Mangku, D. G. S. (2021). Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Pelaku Tindak Pidana Penebangan Liar di Kabupaten Buleleng. *Jurnal Komunitas Yustisia*, 4(1), 35-44.

<sup>5</sup> *Vide* Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 41 Tahun 1999 Tentang Kehutanan

<sup>6</sup> Manurung, R. B. R. R., Tambunan, B., Situmorang, D. K., Tambunan, R., & Sagala, M. J. P. (2022).

Tinjauan Yuridis Terhadap Tindak Pidana Penebangan Liar (Illegal Logging) Menurut Uu No 41 Tahun 1999. *Jurnal Impresi Indonesia*, 1(4), 362-375.

<sup>7</sup> Çalışkan, H., Oğuz, F. E., & Özden, S. (2022). Comparison of illegal logging crimes and penalties in forest laws in some selected countries. *Turkish Journal of Forestry*, 23(1), 90-95.

<sup>8</sup> Suarga, R. (2005). Pemberantasan illegal logging: optimisme di tengah praktek premanisme global. *Wana Aksara*.

generations, development carried out in Indonesia must be in harmony with achieving environmental sustainability. This means that efforts are made for national economic progress not to hurt the environment because environmental damage will threaten human security and safety, especially if a disaster occurs as a result of negligence or intentional elements to obtain maximum profits without considering the carrying capacity of the environment. Looking at it on the other hand, if we pay attention, environmental problems are also very important to study at this time, because this problem has the potential to turn into a disaster that can affect the quality of human life if it is not paid attention to.<sup>9</sup>

Faced with the complexity of the problem of illegal logging in Enrekang Regency, this research is urgent. Analysis of causal factors, identification of obstacles to law enforcement, and recommendations for more effective strategies are urgently needed. It is hoped that the results of this research will be a significant contribution to efforts to save the Enrekang forest and Indonesian forests as a whole.

### Research Methods

The approaches used in this writing are the Legislative Approach and the Social Approach.<sup>10</sup> The research location is at the Mata Allo Forest Management Unit (KPH) UPTD, Enrekang Regency. The object of the research is the obstacles experienced by officers in handling cases of illegal logging in Enrekang Regency.<sup>11</sup> The first data source used is primary data from Law Number 18 of 2013 concerning the Prevention and

Eradication of Forest Destruction and Enrekang District Court Decision Number 6/Pid.Sus/LH/2020/Pn Enr, the second secondary data supports primary legal materials as a solution to illegal logging in the Enrekang district, namely books, scientific works, journals, and papers. Data collection techniques were carried out using interviews and documentation.<sup>12</sup> The data analysis used is to accurately describe an illegal logging case in Enrekang Regency and the obstacles faced by officers in dealing with illegal logging.

### Analysis and Discussion

#### Consequences of Illegal Logging Laws Which Result in Environmental Damage in Enrekang Regency

Based on Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry Article 1 Paragraph 3, Forests are a unit of ecosystem on earth with land areas containing biological natural resources dominated by a group of natural environments in their environment, which cannot be separated from one another.<sup>13</sup> The cause of forest destruction by carrying out illegal logging has very fatal consequences, namely forest damage that continues to occur day by day which can cause floods, erosion, landslides, and the biggest difficulty for the community, namely the difficulty of getting clean water during the dry season, and during the rainy season the land also occurs. Landslide.<sup>14</sup>

Efforts to protect forests from damage include not carrying out illegal logging for any reason, carrying out reforestation and rejuvenation of old plants, carrying out selective logging, and limiting permits for selective felling of trees for

<sup>9</sup> Saputra, R. M. D., & Zakaria, C. A. F. (2019). Tinjauan Yuridis Pertanggung Jawaban Pidana terhadap Perusahaan yang Melakukan Penebangan Liar di Hubungkan dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2013 tentang Pencegahan dan Pemberantasan Perusakan Hutan. *Prosiding Ilmu Hukum*, 764-771.

<sup>10</sup> Juliardi, B., Runtunuwu, Y. B., Musthofa, M. H., TL, A. D., Asriyani, A., Hazmi, R. M., ... & Samara, M. R. (2023). *Metode penelitian hukum*. CV. Gita Lentera.

<sup>11</sup> Syarif, M., Ramadhani, R., Graha, M. A. W., Yanuarita, T., Muhtar, M. H., Asmah, N., ... & Jannah, M. (2024). *Metode Penelitian Hukum*.

<sup>12</sup> Irwansyah, I. (2020). *Penelitian Hukum: Pilihan Metode & Praktik Penulisan Artikel*. Yogyakarta: Mirra Buana Media, 8.

<sup>13</sup> *Vide* Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry Article 1 Paragraph 3 Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry Article 1 Paragraph 3

<sup>14</sup> Akbar, M. I. (2023). *Ekospiritualisme Al-Qur'an (Studi Atas Tanggungjawab Manusia Sebagai Khalifah Fî Al-Ardh Dalam Penyelamatan Alam)* (Doctoral dissertation, Institut PTIQ Jakarta).

entrepreneurs where if entrepreneurs violate permits then they will be given sanctions following applicable law.

*Illegal logging* or illegal logging is a permanent act of logging against laws and regulations in terms of where, how, and how many trees are cut, testing and classification of wood, transportation, and utilization, as well as payment of fees (levies, taxes, additional fees, etc.) as well as steps to ensure sustainable forest management.<sup>15</sup> Apart from that illegal logging, is something that occurs outside the control of the community and one of them is forestry officers or Forestry Police, illegal logging is usually carried out individually or by entrepreneurs who, if seen, are exploiting it inappropriately.<sup>16</sup> Not wise, and has violated existing regulations, especially in Enrekang Regency.

The legal consequences of illegal logging in Enrekang Regency are also contained in Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012 concerning Timber Management in Rights or Forests regarding the scope of Forests Article 2 Paragraph (2) as intended in Paragraph (1), including:<sup>17</sup>

- a. Licensing
- b. Obligation
- c. Administration of Forest Products
- d. Use of a Chain Saw (*Chain Saw*)
- e. Supervision and Control
- f. Imposing Administrative Sanctions
- g. Miscellaneous provisions

Article 3 also explains that permits if you want to carry out logging must meet the following conditions:

1. Any timber management in a forest or community forest right can only be implemented if permission has been obtained from an authorized official.
2. The permit as intended in Paragraph (1) can only be given to individuals either for sale or for personal use.

Illegal logging is by the Enrekang Regional Regulations, by what has been mentioned above, the legal consequences that apply to perpetrators who carry out illegal logging, or community forests will receive the following criminal provisions, which have been stipulated in Enrekang Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012, in Article 27 Paragraph (1) as follows:<sup>18</sup>

- a. Anyone who carries out timber management in forests or community forest rights without permission as intended in Article 3 Paragraph (1)
- b. Transporting private wood or community forest without permission, and accompanied by valid documents as regulated in Article 13 and Article 14
- c. Using a chain saw to cut or manage wood in an area that does not have a permit as intended in Article 16 Paragraph (1) is punishable by a maximum imprisonment of three (3) months in prison or a maximum fine of IDR 50,000,000 (Fifty Million Rupiah).

Forests need to be preserved so that forests do not experience damage. One of the actions that cause damage to forests is illegal logging. Prohibitions on illegal logging are contained in regulations, including:

1. Article 50 paragraph (3) letters c and e of Forestry Law Number 41 of 1999.
2. Article 69 paragraph (1) letter a of the Environmental Protection and Management Law
3. Article 12 letters a, b, and c,
4. Article 19 letters b and c of the Law on the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction number 18 of 2013 and Article 9 paragraph (2) of Government Regulation Number 28 of 1985 concerning Forest Protection.

<sup>15</sup> Syahril, M. A. F., Hasan, N., & Hasan, H. (2024). Legal and Fiscal Implications of Class C Mineral Tax on Geological Resource Management. *Jurnal Litigasi Amsir*, 11(3), 303-307.

<sup>16</sup> Angraeni, N., Bunga, D., Citranu, C., & Aris, A. (2024). *Hukum Pidana: Teori Komprehensif*. PT. Sonpedia Publishing Indonesia.

<sup>17</sup> *Vide* Pasal 2 ayat 2 Peraturan Daerah (PERDA) Kabupaten Enrekang Nomor 6 Tahun 2012 tentang Pengelolaan Kayu Pada Hutan Hak/Hutan Rakyat Dalam Kabupaten Enrekang.

<sup>18</sup> *Vide* Pasal 27 ayat 1 Peraturan Daerah (PERDA) Kabupaten Enrekang Nomor 6 Tahun 2012 tentang Pengelolaan Kayu Pada Hutan Hak/Hutan Rakyat Dalam Kabupaten Enrekang.

Illegal logging is a form of violation of the preservation of forest functions. Illegal logging is said to be a violation because it violates predetermined prohibitions and carries out an action according to one's own will without paying attention to the regulations that have been made. Forests need to be protected, if you maintain forests by existing regulations then damage to the forest can be reduced and its sustainability maintained, the impact of improvements to forestry can result in the surrounding environment being maintained.<sup>19</sup>

Illegal logging which results in forest destruction is further regulated in Law Number 18 of 2013 concerning Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction, along with the criminal threat imposed on perpetrators of illegal logging carried out by individuals contained in Article 82 Paragraph 1 Letter C which states that carrying out logging trees in a forest area illegally as intended in Article 12 letter c which regulates the illegal felling of trees in a forest area shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 5 (five) years as well as a fine of at least IDR 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of IDR 2,500,000,000.00 (two billion five hundred million rupiah).

Then, Article 82 Paragraph 2 explains that if the criminal act as intended in paragraph (1) is committed by an individual residing in and/or around a forest area, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 3 (three) months and a maximum of 2 (two) years and/or a fine of at least IDR 500,000.00 (five hundred thousand rupiah) and a maximum of IDR 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah).

If the person carrying out illegal logging is a corporation then the criminal threat is regulated in Article 82 Paragraph 3 that the corporation can be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years

and a fine of at least IDR 5,000,000,000 .00 (five billion rupiah) and a maximum of IDR 15,000,000,000.00 (fifteen billion rupiah).

Furthermore, Article 83 also explains that a person who loads, unloads, releases, transports, controls, and/or possesses logging products in a forest area without a permit will be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 5 (five) years. Years and a fine of at least IDR 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of IDR 2,500,000,000.00 (two billion five hundred million rupiah).

Based on the author's analysis, the forest damage in Enrekang Regency was carried out by the perpetrator Rubiah Omaralias Mama Ririn is an unlawful act because she has carried out illegal logging or the act of cutting down trees without permission and violates Article 83 paragraph (1) letter a Jo Article 12 paragraph (1) letter d Law Number 18 of 2013 concerning Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction, which elements -the elements are as follows:

1. Each person

What is meant by the element of every person in this case is the perpetrator named Rubiah OmaraliasMama Ririn was proven to have carried out illegal logging.

2. It is prohibited to load, unload, release, transport, control, and/or possess logging products in forest areas without permission;

What is meant by being prohibited from loading, unloading, releasing, transporting, controlling, and/or possessing logging products in forest areas without permission is that the perpetrator Rubiah Omar alias Mama Ririn carries out illegal logging or owns logging products in the forest areas without permission.

Based on the author's analysis, the actions of perpetrators who continuously cut

---

<sup>19</sup> Wirmayanti, P. A. I., Widiati, I. A. P., & Arthanaya, I. W. (2021). Akibat Hukum Penebangan Hutan secara Liar. *Jurnal Preferensi Hukum*, 2(1), 197-201.

down trees have an impact on forest destruction, as it is known that forests function as a system buffer life Forarranging system water, preventing flood, controlling erosion, preventing intrusion watersea And Maintaining soil fertility and providing shelter or residence for flora and fauna, every community and those who have the right to forest protection must always be willing to take precautions as early as possible to be able to protect nature, especially forests.

Sentencing of perpetrators of illegal logging as in the Rubiah Omar case alias Mama Ririn has been proven guilty of committing a criminal act by the application of Article 83 because she has fulfilled the elements of Article 83. According to the author, the prevention of illegal logging needs to be dealt with firmly and in line with regulations. Likewise, the application of sanctions to perpetrators who continuously carry out illegal logging will require serious legal action so that the perpetrators do not repeat criminal acts that have the potential to destroy forests, especially in Enrekang Regency.

### **Obstacles Faced by Officers in Handling Cases of Illegal Logging Which Result in Environmental Damage in Enrekang Regency**

The utilization and use of forest areas should be carried out appropriately and sustainably by considering ecological, social, and economic functions and to maintain sustainability for present life and the lives of future generations. Forest destruction, especially in the form of mining without permits, illegal logging, and plantations without permits, has caused state losses, and damage to socio-cultural life and the environment.

Forest destruction is regulated in Law Number 18 of 2013 concerning Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction Article 1 Paragraph 1 that forest destruction is the process, method, or act of destroying

forests through illegal logging activities, use of forest areas without permits or use of permits that are contrary to the intended purpose. And the purpose of granting permits in forest areas that have been determined, have been designated, or are being processed for determination by the Government.<sup>20</sup>

The officers who are authorized to carry out efforts to protect forests are the forestry police. In Law Number 18 of 2013 concerning Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction Article 1 Paragraph 15 that the Forestry Police are certain officials within the scope of central and/or regional forestry agencies who, by the nature of their work, organize and/or carry out forest protection efforts as authorized by law. -The law gives special police authority in the field of forestry and conservation of biological natural resources and their ecosystems under one unit of command.

Based on the results of research conducted by the author regarding the obstacles faced by officers in handling cases of illegal *logging* which resulted in environmental damage in Enrekang Regency, the following are the results of interviews with the first resource person, namely Mr Supratman, as Forestry Police in Enrekang Regency on November 24 2023 that :

"Illegal logging has occurred in the Forest Area in Enrekang Regency. This case of illegal logging was discovered after there were reports from residents who saw it and is not the first time this has happened. There are two obstacles in handling illegal logging cases that we as forestry police usually face, namely technical and non-technical obstacles. The first technical obstacle is the lack of human resources or limited forestry police personnel with a very large area of forest that must be guarded. "Secondly, non-technical, with a very large area and difficult terrain and it is not possible to carry out continuous

---

<sup>20</sup> *Vide* Pasal 1 ayat 1 Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2013 Tentang Pencegahan dan Pemberantasan Perusakan Hutan

patrols, this is our biggest obstacle."

If there is a violation of the rules regarding prohibitions on illegal felling of trees in the forest, the act of illegal felling of trees in the forest can be categorized as a violation of the preservation of forest functions, which in the regulation of these prohibitions is made so that the forest does not damage and forest functions can be preserved. Illegal logging will result in the unsustainable function of the forest which indirectly results in a decline in forest function.

In the process of handling illegal logging cases in Enrekang Regency, based on the results of interviews conducted on November 24, 2023, with Mr Supratman as the first resource person, namely:

"In our area, in Enrekang Regency, this has happened but not often, even if we find illegal logging happening we immediately come and process it and take action, but sometimes the perpetrators carry out illegal logging, for example, they are not entrepreneurs carrying out illegal logging for their interests."

Weak law enforcement due to illegal logging of forests has caused public concern, therefore the government must improve its performance and pay more attention to strict protection of existing forests. The government is also expected to have a consistent attitude towards perpetrators who commit criminal acts of illegal logging. If there is consistency in law enforcement then problems related to reports regarding *illegal logging* can have a good influence on society, people also sometimes don't care about illegal logging, and this public awareness is also very necessary to provide an increase in not doing so. Again illegal felling of trees in the forest without the presence of either local communities or irresponsible individuals.<sup>21</sup> Then, this was also confirmed by the second source, namely Mr. Sandri, as Forestry Police, that:

"In Enrekang Regency, where part of the area is a forest area, of course, it must be protected, but there are several parties who actually carry out illegal logging and this often happens and has an impact on forest destruction. "The obstacles experienced by officers in protecting forest areas are a lack of budget to carry out protection efforts, a lack of vehicles for patrolling, and course we prioritize safety so we are somewhat less than optimal because of the large area and limited forestry police in the Enrekang area."

Next, the third resource person, Mr. Iswahyudi, explained the obstacles and added the legal process that applies if illegal logging occurs in Enrekang Regency:

"As previously stated by several sources, the main obstacle is that the forest area is very large and the number of forest police patrolling is not comparable. "We, as forestry police, coordinate with the police. This means that complaints about illegal logging will go to the forestry police first, then an investigation will be carried out by the police, then we will hand it over to the prosecutor's office and it will be processed in court to see if the perpetrator gets appropriate punishment for the illegal logging they committed."

Based on the description above, the author obtained data related to the obstacles faced by officers, namely the Enrekang District Forestry Police, in dealing with illegal logging, *namely*:

1. Limited Human Resources for Forestry Police
2. Difficult terrain when patrolling the forest
3. The extent of the forest area
4. Lack of budget to implement forest protection
5. Lack of vehicles or transportation that can be used to carry out forest patrols.

<sup>21</sup> Rikaltra, F. (2022). Rekonstruksi Regulasi Deforestasi Dalam Pengelolaan Hutan Yang Berbasis Nilai Keadilan.

One of the obstacles encountered by the Forestry Police is a technical problem where the number of Forestry Police officers tasked with handling the problem of illegal logging is very limited, this cannot be avoided, if you look at the boundaries of society, the scope is very broad which makes the officers overwhelmed, however, The officers have tried to reduce illegal logging in Enrekang Regency, this has happened but not often, communication has been established with the community by providing outreach and warnings in the form of patrols in certain areas.

Forests are required to be maintained, but this does not rule out the possibility of experiencing several obstacles, for example, the occurrence of a natural disaster that leaves the forest in a bad condition so it becomes difficult for local legal authorities to carry out repairs.<sup>22</sup>

According to the author, the Forestry Police as officers who are authorized to carry out the function of protecting and monitoring forests in Enrekang Regency have made good efforts through forest patrols, although this is not optimal due to the limited number of Forestry Police members given the size of the forest area. Protecting forest areas can be done jointly, not only relying entirely on the officers who are responsible, but community awareness not to carry out illegal logging or illegal logging without permission is included in efforts to protect forests so that they remain sustainable.

### Conclusion

Illegal logging in Enrekang Regency has caused significant environmental damage and violated various laws and regulations. The case of Rubiah Omar alias Mama Ririn is a concrete example of how illegal logging violates Law Number 18 of 2013 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction, as well as Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012 concerning Timber Management in Rights or People's Forests.

To overcome this problem, stricter and consistent law enforcement is needed, as well as increased public awareness about the importance of preserving forests. In addition, there needs to be a comprehensive effort involving various parties, including local governments, law enforcement officials, and local communities, to prevent and tackle illegal logging in the Enrekang Regency. This is important to maintain the function of forests as a life support system and ensure the sustainability of the ecosystem in the region.

### References

- Akbar, M. I. (2023). *Ekospiritualisme Al-Qur'an (Studi Atas Tanggungjawab Manusia Sebagai Khalifah Fî Al-Ardh Dalam Penyelamatan Alam)* (Doctoral dissertation, Institut PTIQ Jakarta).
- Ali, H. Z. (2023). *Sosiologi hukum*. Sinar Grafika.
- Angraeni, N., Bunga, D., Citranu, C., & Aris, A. (2024). *Hukum Pidana: Teori Komprehensif*. PT. Sonpedia Publishing Indonesia.
- Çalışkan, H., Oğuz, F. E., & Özden, S. (2022). Comparison of illegal logging crimes and penalties in forest laws in some selected countries. *Turkish Journal of Forestry*, 23(1), 90-95.
- Dekiwati, E. S. (2022). Law Enforcement of Illegal Logging in Indonesia: Problems and Challenges in Present and the Future. *Indonesian Journal of Environmental Law and Sustainable Development*, 1(1), 47-68.
- Irwansyah, I. (2020). *Penelitian Hukum: Pilihan Metode & Praktik Penulisan Artikel*. Yogyakarta: Mirra Buana Media, 8.
- Juliardi, B., Runtunuwu, Y. B., Musthofa, M. H., TL, A. D., Asriyani, A., Hazmi, R. M., ... & Samara, M. R. (2023). *Metode penelitian hukum*. CV. Gita Lentera.
- Manurung, R. B. R. R., Tambunan, B., Situmorang, D. K., Tambunan, R., & Sagala, M. J. P. (2022). *Tinjauan Yuridis Terhadap Tindak Pidana Penebangan Liar (Illegal Logging)*

<sup>22</sup> Ali, H. Z. (2023). *Sosiologi hukum*. Sinar Grafika.



- Menurut Uu No 41 Tahun 1999. *Jurnal Impresi Indonesia*, 1(4), 362–375.
- Pranata, I. G. F. A., Yuliantini, N. P. R., & Mangku, D. G. S. (2021). Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Pelaku Tindak Pidana Penebangan Liar di Kabupaten Buleleng. *Jurnal Komunitas Yustisia*, 4(1), 35-44.
- Rasyid, M. F. F., Saharuddin, S., & Umar, I. (2022). Implementasi Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Pembalakan Liar. *Jurnal Litigasi Amsir*, 10(1), 37–43.
- Rikaltra, F. (2022). Rekonstruksi Regulasi Deforestasi Dalam Pengelolaan Hutan Yang Berbasis Nilai Keadilan.
- Saputra, R. M. D., & Zakaria, C. A. F. (2019). Tinjauan Yuridis Pertanggung Jawaban Pidana terhadap Perusahaan yang Melakukan Penebangan Liar di Hubungkan dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2013 tentang Pencegahan dan Pemberantasan Perusakan Hutan. *Prosiding Ilmu Hukum*, 764-771.
- Siburian, R. (2014). Kearifan Lokal Versus Kelestarian Mangrove: Upaya Menjaga Kawasan Pesisir Kabupaten Belitung dari Kerusakan. *Jurnal Masyarakat dan Budaya*, 16(1), 81-112.
- Suarga, R. (2005). Pemberantasan illegal logging: optimisme di tengah praktek premanisme global. Wana Aksara.
- Syahril, M. A. F., Hasan, N., & Hasan, H. (2024). Legal and Fiscal Implications of Class C Mineral Tax on Geological Resource Management. *Jurnal Litigasi Amsir*, 11(3), 303-307.
- Syarif, M., Ramadhani, R., Graha, M. A. W., Yanuaria, T., Muhtar, M. H., Asmah, N., ... & Jannah, M. (2024). Metode Penelitian Hukum.
- Wirmayanti, P. A. I., Widiati, I. A. P., & Arthanaya, I. W. (2021). Akibat Hukum Penebangan Hutan secara Liar. *Jurnal Preferensi Hukum*, 2(1), 197-201.
- Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2013 Tentang Pencegahan dan Pemberantasan Perusakan Hutan
- Peraturan Daerah (PERDA) Kabupaten Enrekang Nomor 6 Tahun 2012 tentang Pengelolaan Kayu Pada Hutan Hak/Hutan Rakyat Dalam Kabupaten Enrekang.

**Conflict of Interest Statement:**

The author declares that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Copyright © 2024 Litigasi. All rights reserved.