
Law Enforcement Against Illegal Logging Activities in Sumalata District

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of writing in this study is to find out the effectiveness of Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, Against Illegal Logging of Trees in Sumalata District. The writing of this article uses the Juridical Empirical research method, namely examining applicable legal provisions and observing what happens in social reality, by examining the population and samples and using primary and secondary data types, and using data collection techniques in the form of observation, interviews, and documentation. This article concludes that law enforcement against illegal logging of trees that occurred in Sumalata sub-district can be pursued by taking preventive measures, in the form of socialization or guidance to the community in the form of comprehensive patrol activities in friends prone to illegal logging, as well as with repressive actions to the perpetrators by imposing penalties by applicable laws. So that the realization of efforts to control and supervise illegal logging activities.

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1. Introduction

A. Background

The definition of forest according to Law no. 41 of 1999, namely forest is an ecosystem unit in the form of a stretch of land containing biological natural resources which are dominated by trees in their natural environment, which cannot be separated from one another. Therefore, humans should maintain and preserve the environment properly, and not do things that can cause damage to the environment, because the environment is the most important part of human life, related to the environment is regulated in Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry.

In addition, the legal basis for handling the eradication of forest destruction is as follows:

- Law No. 41 of 1999 on forestry in conjunction with Law no. 19 of 2000 concerning amendments to Law no. 41 of 1999 on forestry.
- UU no. 32 of 2009 on environmental protection and management
- Law No. 18 of 2013 concerning the prevention and eradication of forest destruction
- Government Regulation No. 45 of 2004 concerning Forest Protection
- Presidential Instruction of Indonesia concerning No. 4 of 2005 concerning the eradication of illegal logging in forest areas and its distribution throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia
- Law No. 18 of 2013 concerning the prevention and eradication of forest destruction

Eradication of forest destruction is still homework for the Indonesian people, considering that there are still many cases of inappropriate forest destruction, of which the most concerning is the involvement of good people, law enforcement officials, government agencies, BUMN, and others. Ironically, many illegal logging or illegal logging are not arrested or processed in court or arrested and have been processed in court but have been acquitted. The most concerning situation are that the forestry public sector has never been able to formulate a solution to this disaster, even illegal logging activities are getting stronger and it seems as if nothing can prevent and catch the perpetrators. In fact.

However, it is very unfortunate that crimes against the environment are now common, for example, what often happens in Sumalata district, where there is still illegal logging that is often carried out in forest areas in Sumalata. This should be an important concern for the Sumalata Sector Police and the Sumalata District government, because in the Sumalata sub-district itself no forestry police play a role in overcoming illegal logging that often occurs in Sumalata District, considering that the forest police have a role as law enforcers who have duties and authorities in protecting and implementing safeguards for forests, forest areas, wild plants, and animals, as by their duties and functions in the Regulation of the Minister of Forestry No. 75 of 2014 concerning the forest police.

In addition, the Police or the National Police are also included in agencies that have a role in maintaining security and public order, upholding the law and providing protection, protection, and services to the community in the context of maintaining the security and social order situation as well as security, safety, and order, which is for law enforcement. Regarding the eradication of forest destruction, the National Police must be related to Perum Perhutani. Perum Perhutani is a State-Owned Enterprise (BUMN) that is given the task and authority to carry out activities in forest area management. Because of the duties and roles of the National Police in forest security in general, they are as follows:

- a. Pre-emptive forest protection is an effort carried out to maintain the existence of forest resources through intensive communication and togetherness to provide the community with a correct understanding and understanding of the functions and benefits of forest resources.
- b. Preventive Forest Protection is an effort carried out to maintain the existence of forest resources through early prevention of forest crimes and cutting the chain of intentions and opportunities to commit forest crimes.
- c. Repressive forest security is an effort made to maintain the existence of forest resources through actions either alone or in collaboration with the police, relevant agencies, and the community by optimizing the enforcement of the rule of law in resolving cases through investigations.
- d. The reason is that in Sumalata Sub-district itself is one of the areas that are prone to floods and landslides, therefore this must be a special concern for the Government and law enforcement officers in Sumalata District.
- e. In 2019 in East Bulontio Village there was a case of illegal logging which at that time was handled by the Gorontalo Police in collaboration with the Gorontalo Provincial Forestry Service, where it all started with a report from the local community. The police arrested the perpetrators along with evidence of wood obtained from illegal logging. Where according to the Governor of Gorontalo Province Regulation Number 85 of 2016 article 18, namely the protected area as referred to in article 17 letter (a) of approximately 801,586 hectares spread over the Atinggola, Gentuma Raya, Tomilito, Kwandang, Ponelo Islands, Monano Orchid, Sumalata, Biau, and Tolinggula.

Illegal logging cases that occurred in Sumalata sub-district:

No	Year	Number of Cases	Article violated	Evidence
1.	2018	2 cases	Article 83 paragraph (1) letter b jo. Article 12 letter e of Law No. 18 of 2013	1. Meranti wood: 35.0142 m2 2. Nantu wood: 10,0400 m2

2.	2019	1 case	Article 83 paragraph (1) letter c jo. Article 12 letter h	1. Meranti wood: 17,120 m2
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Data source: Polsek Sumalata

The practice of illegal logging is not only bad for economic problems but also related to ecology, sociology, and culture, it seems illegal logging is not an ordinary crime but can be classified as an extraordinary crime. Law enforcement against illegal logging perpetrators is not only directed at the enforcement of legal justice but is also directed at simultaneous socio-economic projections. This means that in addition to being subject to the most severe sanctions, sanctions are also imposed on the return of state losses resulting from illegal logging.

Referring to the description above, the authors are interested in researching the existence of the problem in question, with the research title "**Law Enforcement Against Illegal Logging of Trees in Sumala District**".

Formulation Of the Problem

This study will answer 2 (two) questions as the formulation of the problem, namely first, how is the effectiveness of Law No. 41 of 1999 on forestry against illegal logging activities in Sumalata sub-district, and second, what are the obstacles in law enforcement against tree felling activities. illegally in Sumalata District.

Research Methods

This type of research writing this research uses the type of empirical juridical research, in other words, is the type of sociological legal research or often called the type of field research, namely examining applicable legal provisions and observing what happens in social reality. In other words, it is research conducted on the actual situation or real conditions that occur among the community with the intent and purpose of knowing and finding the facts and data needed by the researcher, then the data that has been collected which then leads to the identification of a problem. which then ultimately refers to problem-solving. Some of the points used in the research method in question are:

1. **Approach**, quantitative/qualitative by using population and samples with the types of data in the form of primary data and secondary data.
2. **Method of collecting data**, carried out using observation, interviews, and documentation.
3. **Data Analysis Techniques**, in analyzing the data, the author uses a qualitative descriptive analysis, which is an analysis that describes or explains the efforts made

by the Sumalata police sector (Polsek) in carrying out countermeasures for illegal logging, which is then associated with conditions that occur in the community and will eventually become a conclusion.

2. DISCUSSION

Law Enforcement Against Illegal Logging of Trees in Sumalata District

Law enforcement is the most important basis for creating strong enforcement of justice in implementing sanctions that will be imposed and penalties that can provide a deterrent effect on criminal behavior. (Ahmad) Illegal logging is carried out by humans themselves, the impact on the community's environmental life is very large. One of them is for the economic life of the community which has begun to increase from before. Deforestation also causes various anomalies in the forestry sector.

Another impact of logging is the emergence of an irresponsible attitude due to changes in values where people, in general, find it difficult to distinguish between right and wrong and between good and bad. This is triggered by not being sufficiently enforced by the law and often hitting the wrong target.

One of the criminal cases that occurred in the Sumalata sub-district, North Gorontalo Regency, was illegal logging.

According to the results of the researcher's interview with Iptu Irwan as the Head of the Sumalata Police, said that there are several forms of crimes against forestry as stated in the provisions of the Criminal Code, including¹:

1. Destruction

The destruction as regulated in articles 406 to 412 of the Criminal Code is limited to only regulating the destruction of goods in the sense of ordinary goods owned by people (article 406). The goods can be in the form of goods that are lifted and not lifted, but goods that have a social function meaning that they are used for the public interest are regulated in article 408, but are limited to certain goods as mentioned in the article and are not relevant to be applied to the crime of vandalism. Forest.

2. Theft

Theft according to the explanation of Article 362 of the Criminal Code which has the following elements:

- a. The act of taking, namely taking to be mastered;
- b. An item, in this case, an item in the form of wood which was taken at the time it was taken, was not in the control of the perpetrator;
- c. Partly or wholly belongs to another person, in this case, the forest can be a customary forest and private forest which is included in state forest or state

¹ The results of the interview with Mr. Iptu Irwan as the Head of the Sumalata Police on June 3, 2021 at 11.15

forest which is not encumbered; and
d. to want to own it against the law.

3. Smuggling

So far, smuggling activities are often equated with theft offenses because they have the same element, namely without the right to take other people's property. Based on this understanding, timber smuggling (illegal circulation of timber) is part of the crime of illegal logging and is an act that can be criminalized.

4. Counterfeit

Forgery of letters in articles 263-276. Counterfeiting of materials and marks is regulated in articles 253-262, forgery of letters or making of fake letters according to the explanation of article 263 of the Criminal Code is making a letter whose contents are not proper or original. Letters in this case are those that can issue a thing, an agreement, debt relief, and a letter that can be used as a statement of actions or events. The criminal threat for letter falsification according to article 263 of the Criminal Code is imprisonment for a maximum of 6 years, and article 264 for a maximum of 8 years.

5. Embezzlement

Embezzlement in the Criminal Code is regulated in Articles 372 to Article 377 in the explanation of Article 372 of the Criminal Code, embezzlement is a crime that is almost the same as theft in Article 362. The difference is that in the case of theft of the property, it is still not in the hands of the thief and must still be taken, while in the case of embezzlement or possession of the goods is already in the hands of the maker, not using crime.

6. Fencing

In the Criminal Code, detention which is said to be today is another name for the act of conspiracy or conspiracy or evil assistance. Penahan in the foreign language "heeling". The act is divided into the act of buying or renting goods that are known or reasonably suspected to be the proceeds of a crime, and the act of selling, exchanging or mortgaging goods that are known or reasonably suspected to be proceeds of crime. The criminal threat in Article 480 is a maximum of 4 years or a fine of up to Rp. 900,000 (nine hundred thousand rupiahs).

Table 1

Number of illegal logging cases that occurred in Sumalata sub-district in the last 3 years

No	Year	Number of Cases
1.	2017	2 cases
2.	2018	1 case
3.	2019	2 cases

Data: Polsek Sumatra

Based on the table data above, it can be concluded that there were at least 5 cases of

illegal logging that occurred in the last 3 years which were handled by the Sumalata Police. Then according to the results of the researcher's interview with Mr. Aipda Musa Dzuma as the Head of Criminal Investigation Unit of the Sumalata Police, he said that there are three stages in the implementation of law enforcement against illegal logging of trees in Sumalata District, namely:

1. Carry out Pre-Emptive Actions in the form of socialization or coaching to the community
2. Carry out preventive actions including activities by conducting patrols every 2 months thoroughly in areas suspected to be prone to illegal logging
3. Performing Repressive Actions, by imposing penalties by the applicable law to perpetrators of illegal logging crimes, including:
 - a) Conducting investigations by investigators in known places or places that have received reports related to the existence of illegal logging crimes are required to carry out investigations on orders from investigators. In the case of being caught red-handed, the investigator must immediately take action in the context of the investigation without having to wait for the investigator's order in advance.
 - b) Conducting investigations into criminal acts of illegal logging, investigators not only come from the police but also the forestry service PPNS as described in Article 29 of Law Number 18 of 2013 concerning the prevention and eradication of forest destruction.
 - c) Arrest, to arrest a person suspected of committing a criminal act of illegal logging can be carried out based on sufficient preliminary evidence, namely evidence obtained by investigators from the community or other agencies related to the alleged occurrence of illegal logging. In the case of being caught red-handed, an arrest can be made without showing a warrant. However, with the stipulation that the suspect and evidence must be immediately submitted to the closest assistant investigator at the location where the illegal logging occurred and provide a copy of the arrest warrant to the suspect's family for the arrests that have been made.
 - d) Detention of a suspect or defendant who has committed a crime is carried out to avoid fears that the suspect or defendant escapes, destroys evidence related to the crime, and fears that he will repeat the crime.
 - e) In carrying out their duties, the public prosecutor must make an indictment based on the results of an investigation into a criminal case. When a suspect has been determined as a defendant, the decision letter must be notified to the suspect and convey derivatives of the decree to the family, legal advisors, officials of the state detention center, investigators, and judges.

The defendant's summons was delivered to his place of residence. However, if the defendant is in custody, the summons will be submitted through the office of the state detention center. If the defendant has been legally summoned but is not present in court without a valid reason, then the case can be examined and decided without the presence of the defendant. Decisions rendered without the presence of the accused shall be announced by the public prosecutor on the notice board of the court at the local

government office or notified to the accused or his proxies.²

Based on the results of the researcher's interview with the local community, all actions, both preventive and repressive actions taken by the Sumalata Police, are not by the facts on the ground. Especially on preventive measures in the form of routine patrols which are carried out every 2 months, this is not in accordance with the existing facts, where the results of interviews with local communities even within 1 year they did not carry out patrols as described.

Table 2.

Data on Illegal Logging Cases handled by the Sumalata Police

No	Name (Initials)	Case	Evidence
1.	MSK	Encroachment/land clearing in limited production forest areas	1 (unit) tree sensor machine tool
2.	THERE IS	Encroachment/land clearing in limited production forest areas	1 (unit) chainsaw machine tool 1 piece of wind weapon
3.	MPI	Transportation of timber forest products that are accompanied by documents but not in accordance with applicable	1 Unit of Plat DN . Car

² Interview with Mr. Aipda Musa Dzuma as the Head of Criminal Investigation Unit of the Sumalata Police on June 3, 2021 at 09.30

		regulations	
4.	APR	Transportation of timber forest products without documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 unit of green hino dutro truck - Plate DN 8754 F - 35 pieces of wood 5x10x400cm - 6x16x400cm as much as 20 panggal - 4x5x400cm as much as 15 panggal
5.	TSG	Transportation of wood forest products of the Nantu species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 (unit) red truck with license plate number DB 8677 De - Nantu wood 35,014 m²

Source: *PolsekSumatra*

According to Law No. 18 of 2013 concerning the prevention and eradication of forest destruction, Article 105 states that every official who:

1. Issue a permit for the use of wood forest products and/or the use of forest areas within forest areas that are not by their authority.
2. Issue a permit for the use of wood forest products and/or a permit for the use of forest areas within a forest area that is not by the provisions of the legislation.
3. Protect perpetrators of illegal logging and/or illegal use of forest areas.
4. Participate in or assist illegal logging activities and/or illegal use of forest areas.
5. Constitutes an agreement for the occurrence of illegal logging and/or illegal use of forest areas;
6. Issue a certificate of the legality of forest products without rights; and/or
7. Intentionally neglecting to carry out their duties resulting in the occurrence of criminal

acts of illegal logging and/or illegal use of forest areas. Sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 1 year and a maximum of 10 years, as well as a minimum fine of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiahs) and a maximum of Rp. 10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion rupiah).

According to Mr. Aipda Musa Djuma, the Head of Criminal Investigation Unit of the Sumalata Police, the factors that led to illegal logging, according to Mr. Aipda Musa Djuma as the Head of Criminal Investigation Unit of the Sumalata Police:

1. Economic Factor

One of the causes of illegal logging in the Sumalata sub-district is the economic factor which is a social phenomenon where to meet the needs of life, people who are less well off can commit crimes. According to the Head of Criminal Investigation Unit of the Sumalata Police, the average perpetrators of illegal logging crimes are those with low economic status and even those who do not have jobs in the formal sector.³

2. The demand for wood is very large

The high demand for wood for development both inside and outside the Sumalata sub-district. In addition, the selling price of wood also affects where the current price of wood is very relatively high.

The consequences of illegal logging that often occur in Sumalata District according to Mr. Aipda Fauzi Z. Is Alam as the Provos Head are:

1. The impact that is starting to be felt now is during the rainy season in the North Gorontalo Regency, especially in Sumalata District, which is the area of origin of the forest which is often hit by floods and landslides.
2. Illegal logging also results in the reduction of springs in forestry. The trees in the forest which used to absorb water to provide springs for the benefit of the local community have now been devoured by illegal loggers.
3. the less fertile soil layer, fertile soil layer is often washed away by river currents.
4. The most complex impact of illegal logging is global warming which is now threatening the world.
5. Habitat destruction, can cause the extinction of a species including rare fauna. The lack of trees to produce oxygen for breathing causes asthma and the air is quickly polluted. Damage to resources comes from the forest, due to the negligence of the community in taking responsibility for what they have done.⁴

Logging has a very detrimental impact on the surrounding community, even the world community. Losses caused by forest destruction are not only economic damage, but also result in invaluable losses.

Another impact of illegal logging on the environment is the loss of certain trees so that

³ Interview with Mr. Aipda Musa Dzuma as the Head of Criminal Investigation Unit of the Sumalata Police on June 3, 2021 at 09.30

⁴ Results of an interview with Mr. Aipda Fauzi Z. Is Alam as Kanit Provos on June 4 at 09.30

the existence of the forest is not guaranteed which results in environmental damage and climate change.⁵

According to Mr. Aipda, Ony Sunge as Kanit Binmas Sumalata Sector said that: "To raise public legal awareness in eradicating illegal logging cannot be separated from community empowerment, especially people living in forest environments. As an effort to encourage community participation in forest conservation, the community must be stimulated to realize that forest sustainability is the continuation of a better life. Efforts to improve welfare must also become real, not just a slogan, sustainable forests, but people who are not prosperous. In the company, the concept of people and planet profit should also be formed, which is one concept that seeks to synergize environmental aspects".⁶

In several cases found in protected forest areas and limited production forest areas in Sumalata District, the perpetrators usually do not have a permit to enter the forest area and also do not have a Transport Processed Wood (SAKO). The evidence found in the form of stolen wood and several large tools in the form of sensors used by the perpetrators were then confiscated by the authorities. The loot was in the form of logs which were then chopped by the police team into the wood with a length of about 40-50cm, then the wood was left alone until it became humus. Destruction of forest areas has caused quite a wide impact in all aspects, including environmental aspects, economic aspects, institutional aspects, and also socio-political aspects. Weak control and supervision of the operationalization of the licensing system in forest area management and the conversion of area functions to plantations are one of the causes of illegal logging which has an impact on damage (Iskandar, 2015). Therefore, the government regulates criminal sanctions to ensnare perpetrators of crimes against the forest. Criminal sanctions are a punishment for someone who has failed to comply with laws and regulations, criminal sanctions have a coercive nature where if someone is legally proven guilty, he must be subject to sanctions. Legislation that regulates criminal sanctions against illegal logging crimes, namely Article 78 paragraph (1) of Law No. 41 of 1999 concerning forestry.

In article 1, it is regulated in number 2 of PP No. 45 of 2004 concerning Forest Protection, that by the power of the law the special police are given the authority in the field of forestry according to their nature and work. Article 1 point 15 of Law No. 18 of 2013 is to carry out efforts to protect forests that are given special authority by the statutory authority in the field of forestry.

In this case, the researchers managed to interview 3 perpetrators of illegal logging in Sumalata District. Meanwhile, according to the results of the researcher's interview with one of the perpetrators of illegal logging in Sumalata District named AQB (name

⁵ The results of the interview with Iptu Irawan as the Head of the Sumalata Police on June 4 at 10.00

⁶ Results of an interview with Mr. Aipda Ony Sunge as Kanit Binmas Sumalata Sector on June 4 14.00

withheld) said that AQB had been a suspect in a criminal act of illegal logging but the case was not processed by the Sumalata Sector Police due to protection from one of the Police officers, while in Article 105 of Law No. 18 of 2013 paragraph (7) it has been explicitly explained that anyone who intentionally neglects to carry out their duties resulting in a criminal act of illegal logging and/or illegal use of forest areas will be punished with a criminal offense. imprisonment for a minimum of 1 year and a maximum of 10 years.

These weaknesses are found in the criminal practices of Illegal logging, including in cases like this, the involvement of civil servants and military, officials, and other government officials as shareholders in logging companies, as well as those who directly carry out timber business activities who become intellectual actors. , always escapes the bondage of the law, so that the results do not provide a sense of justice for the community.

The decline in the function of forest areas occurs everywhere due to human activities themselves under the pretext of fulfilling economic needs by taking illegal actions against forest areas such as destroying forests by illegal logging, illegal logging of trees, and gardening without permission which of course results in environmental damage. and the destruction of the socio-cultural life of the community itself has even increased global warming which has become a national issue.

Barriers to Enforcement of Illegal Tree Logging Laws in the District Sumatra

The application of sanctions applied to perpetrators of illegal logging crimes is expected to be able to make a deterrent so that the perpetrators do not repeat their actions. In the application of the criminal case of illegal logging, the Sumalata Police have an important role in eradicating the crime of illegal logging to achieve success in implementing the sanctions. Sumalata Police has a substitute role for forestry police in patrolling forest areas, especially at points prone to crime, Sumalata Police also has role in inspecting forest areas if there are reports from the public regarding illegal logging crimes in forest areas, after receiving reports, if true the existence of a criminal act of illegal logging, the Sumalata Police have the right to arrest the perpetrators. However, in carrying out the eradication, officers often encounter obstacles. The obstacles that often occur are witnesses and suspects who are often not present in the examination process, the absence of witnesses and suspects makes the examination process take quite a long time. Then the terrain is quite heavy when it comes to entering the forest area, the forest area is not proportional to the number of existing personnel so that personnel carries out inspections related to reports that there is a criminal act of illegal logging that occurred and when they arrived at the scene of the case, the perpetrators had fled. In addition, limited funds owned by officers also hampered the case handling process because there were no funds to bring heavy equipment to the scene to remove evidence and evidence from the forest area. The obstacles that occur are also the limited facilities and infrastructure owned by

the Sumalata Police. However, an easy obstacle is the existence of unscrupulous officials who are still involved in the crime of illegal logging. So that eradicating illegal logging is increasingly difficult to do. Unscrupulous officials who are directly involved in the crime of illegal logging will receive sanctions in the form of delaying promotions, delaying salary payments to dismissal depending on the case. Factors that influence law enforcement are the legal factor itself, namely the law, law enforcement factors, namely the parties that form or implement it, infrastructure and facilities factors, community factors, and cultural factors.

According to the Head of Criminal Investigation Unit of the Sumalata Police, there are several inhibiting factors in law enforcement against illegal logging, including:⁷

1. The Human Factor (Law Enforcement Apparatus)

The lack of technical capability in the field of law enforcement will hinder the implementation of law enforcement. In connection with the lack of ability of law enforcement officers in carrying out their duties will have a negative impact.

2. Infrastructure Factor

The facilities or facilities referred to include good organization, adequate equipment, and sufficient finances. If this is not fulfilled, law enforcement can't achieve its maximum goals.

3. Community Factor

The public's relatively low legal awareness will certainly have a negative influence on the implementation of law enforcement. For example, people are reluctant to inform about illegal logging that is happening.

The crime of illegal logging is a crime that often occurs. This is because most of the northern Gorontalo area is a forest area overgrown with trees that produce wood that has many functions for the community. In this case the Sumalata Sector Police as law enforcement officers who have the authority to tackle illegal logging in the legal area. However, in the investigation process, investigators often encounter obstacles or obstacles.⁸

According to the Head of the Provos for the Sumalata Sector, Mr. Aibda Fauzi Iskandar said that in law enforcement against illegal logging, there were various obstacles, including:⁹

- 1) Juridical Barriers

In the case of illegal logging, it is very detrimental to the surrounding community,

⁷The results of an interview with Aipda Musa Djuma as the Head of Criminal Investigation at the Sumalata Police on June 5, 2021 at 10:00

⁸ The results of an interview with Iptu Irwan, as the Head of the Sumalata Sector Police, on June 5, 2021 at 11.30

⁹ The results of the interview with Mr. Aibda Fauzi Iskandar as the Provos Head of the Sumalata Police on June 5, 2021 at 14.00

so this cannot be left alone. Because illegal logging carried out by individuals or groups of people without any reforestation efforts will only cause permanent forest damage.

2) Geographical Factor

Most of the forest areas in Sumalata District are located in mountainous areas. This makes it difficult for law enforcement officers to carry out their duties to supervise the field, in this case, the eradication of illegal logging.

3) Limitations in the law enforcement process

So far, law enforcement against illegal logging has not determined a specific budget or separate funds and an adequate budget has been allocated for investigations and investigations, ranging from operational activities, coercive measures, transportation to security and the calculation of evidence which requires a high enough cost. the operation to eradicate illegal logging practices has not yielded any results.

4) Lack of Law Enforcement Facilities and Infrastructure

Based on the reality on the ground, the objective obstacle faced by the Sumalata Police is related to facilities and infrastructure, namely the lack of facilities and infrastructure that support operations, such as the unavailability of heavy equipment and transportation equipment to transport and store evidence from the location of discovery to the shelter.

5) Criminal Sanctions Are Still Narrow

The formulation of sanctions in Law No. 41. 1999 does not stipulate minimum sanctions so that often the penalties imposed do not provide a deterrent effect to the perpetrators. In addition, criminal sanctions against illegal logging activities are still not maximized so that they are not commensurate with the state losses caused by illegal logging activities.

6) Barriers to the foreclosure process

In the case of illegal logging, evidence of timber resulting from illegal logging requires different and separate handling for law enforcement officers, for example, the problem of procedure in the measurement system, so it needs to be regulated separately in the legislation. Likewise, the process of auctioning evidence and its distribution must be regulated separately and distinguished from the process of treating evidence in criminal acts in general.

7) Community Factor

Communities living in or around the forest carry out illegal logging activities which have an impact on increasing the rate of forest destruction. This is caused by people who do not understand how important it is to protect the forest. In addition, the low level of education and a lack of employment opportunities. Causing illegal logging activities to be very difficult to eradicate.

3. Conclusion

From the description above it can be concluded that:

1. There are three stages in law enforcement against illegal logging in the Sumalata sub-district, namely: Performing Pre-Emptive Actions in the form of socialization or guidance to the community, Carrying out preventive actions including activities by conducting thorough patrols in areas suspected to be prone to illegal logging. , Carry out repressive actions, by imposing penalties by the applicable law to the perpetrators of the crime of illegal logging.
2. Juridical Barriers, Geographical Factors, Limitations in the law enforcement process, Lack of Law Enforcement Facilities and Infrastructure, Narrow Criminal Sanctions, Barriers in the confiscation process, Community Factors.

4. Method

1. There must be efforts to control, tighter supervision of illegal logging activities, and provide severe sanctions to violators to create a deterrent effect for violators.
2. There should be further socialization regarding the rules regarding the prohibition of illegal logging so that the public is more aware that illegal logging activities are prohibited and have severe criminal sanctions.
3. It is hoped that the community, especially in Sumalata District, will take a role in assisting the Police in tackling illegal logging activities by reporting if there is illegal logging.

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