



Criminal Threats Against Mining Activities Unlicensed Sand

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Abstract: This study aims to find out how law enforcement enforces criminal sanctions against sand mining activities without a permit in an area and the factors that influence the occurrence of these crimes. The method used in this research is an empirical method of collecting data through library research, interviews, and observation. The research results show that law enforcement against sand mining activities without a permit is still not effective in the area. This is caused by factors, including: 1) the lack of public knowledge about the laws and regulations governing sand mining activities without a permit; 2) the weak coordination system between law enforcement agencies in dealing with this crime; 3) the low level of criminal sanctions given against the perpetrators; and 4) the lack of efforts to prevent this crime. It is suggested that the rules governing sand mining without a permit can be strictly applied and supported by law enforcement officials, namely by imposing sanctions and/or fines according to what has been regulated in the law, as well as providing counseling and coaching.

Keywords: Criminal Threat; Illegal Sand Mining; Mining Activities.

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How to cite (Chicago Style):

Sunarti Kunu and Zamroni Abdussamad. "Criminal Threats Against Mining Activities Unlicensed Sand." *Estudiante Law Journal*, 6 (2), (Juni 2024): 431-441. <https://doi.org/10.33756/eslaj.v6i2.20573>

1. Introduction

The Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2009 concerning the protection and management of the environment is the unity with all objects, resources, conditions, and living things, including humans and their behavior, which affect nature itself, the continuity of life, and the welfare of humans and other living things. The importance of maintaining and caring for environmental ecosystems is very necessary to maintain the stability and sustainability of biological resources and non-living resources that affect the sustainability of living things today and in the future. Therefore, every human being who utilizes or uses the environment in his business activities as well as possibly needs to pay attention to the protection and management of his environment. As explained, environmental protection and management are systematic and integrated efforts made to preserve environmental functions and prevent pollution and/or environmental damage, which include planning, monitoring, and law enforcement.¹

Environmental damage, such as damage to forests, rivers, and others, is caused by mineral and coal mining activities that carry out mining activities without regard to the surrounding environment, so there is a potential for environmental damage. As described in Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning environmental protection and management, environmental damage is an act of a person causing direct or indirect changes to the physical, chemical, and/or biological characteristics of the environment so that it exceeds the standard criteria for environmental damage.²

Indonesia is blessed with abundant natural resources, including mining minerals, and Indonesia has a high dependence on the utilization of these mining minerals as mining capital. Article 33 Paragraph 3 of the 1945 Law states that "Earth, water, and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used as much as possible for the prosperity of the people". However, in its implementation, the state is faced with a dilemma between optimal utilization and environmental and social losses, including balancing growth with equity.³

The natural wealth belonging to the Indonesian people that is delegated to the state is mandated to be properly managed to achieve the goals of the Indonesian state. The government, as the representative of the state, is given the right to manage (management rights) the wealth of natural resources so that it can be enjoyed by the people fairly and equitably. Furthermore, people's prosperity is the ultimate spirit and ideal of a welfare state that must be realized by the Indonesian state and government. Management of natural resources is one of the instruments to achieve this.⁴

¹Firmansyah Firmansyah and Sugiarto Sugiarto, "Tinjauan Yuridis Pengelolaan Usaha Tambang Pasir Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 3 Tahun 2020 Tentang ...," *Madani Legal Review* 4, no. 2 (2020): 124-40.

²Ibid.

³mendagri, *Penjelasan Atas Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 22 Tahun 2001 Tentang Minyak Dan Gas Bumi*, Kemenkeu, vol. 49, 2008.

⁴Adrian Sutedi, *Hukum Pertambangan*, Sinar Grafika, vol. 5, 2012.

Mining activity is a human effort to use the natural resources contained in the earth and the earth's crust to meet their needs. The classification of minerals is divided into five groups of mining commodities, namely radioactive minerals which include uranium, monazite, and other radioactive minerals; metal minerals which include potassium cobaltite, silver, gold, copper, nickel, tin, and other metals minerals; non-metallic minerals which include par quartz, asbestos, mica, quartzite, and other non-metallic minerals; rocks which include piled up the soil, river stone, piled sand, tidal sand, sea sand, and other coal minerals. Mining of rock excavation materials is currently taking place in various regions/regions in Indonesia because it has become one of the needs of the community for these mining materials both in industrial businesses and meeting basic needs in the construction of various buildings, houses, buildings, and so on. Mining activity always brings two sides. The first side is the country's economy. The other side is the emergence of environmental impacts that require significant effort, thought, and costs for the recovery process.⁵

Mining carried out by humans is an effort for the purpose of fulfilling their needs. It's just that the mining process that has been carried out so far tends to be an attempt to exploit natural resources excessively, which in the end has a negative impact on human survival itself. One that is rife at this time is mining without a permit. Mining activities result in various environmental changes, including changes in the landscape, changes in the habitat of flora and fauna, changes in soil structure, changes in surface and groundwater flow patterns, and so on.⁶

The existence of a rock quarry (river sand) during the community is one of the community's efforts to maintain their life through efforts to increase income. Mining and the people who live around it are two components that influence each other. Damage to natural resources continues to increase, both in terms of the amount and distribution of areas. Physically, some of the damage was caused by unlicensed mining of rocks (river sand) carried out by the individuals themselves, not only in production areas that are limited by the carrying capacity of natural resources. But it also occurs in designated protected and conservation areas. The environment is a requirement for the fulfillment of human rights that are owned by everyone.⁷ Therefore, a damaged environment has an impact on disrupting the fulfillment of human rights. An environment that has disturbed its balance needs to restore its function as life and provide benefits for people's welfare and continuity between generations by increasing guidance and law enforcement.⁸

⁵Dyah Marganingrum and Rhazista Noviardi, "Pencemaran Air Dan Tanah Di Kawasan Pertambangan Batubara Di Pt. Berau Coal, Kalimantan Timur," *Jurnal Riset Geologi Dan Pertambangan* 19, no. 2 (2009): 11, <https://doi.org/10.14203/risetgeotam2010.v20.30>.

⁶Marini, Sumbangan Baja, and Iqbal Sultan, "Penerimaan Informasi Dampak Penambangan Pasir Bagi Kerusakan Lingkungan Hidup Di Kalangan Penambang Pasir Ilegal Di Das Jeneberang Kabupaten Gowa," *Jurnal Komunikasi KAREBA* 3, no. 2 (2014): 112-18.

⁷Fenty U. Puluhulawa and Amanda Adelina Harun, "Biodiversity Protection from the Impact of Illegal Gold Mining for Sustainability," *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* 519, no. 1 (2020), <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/519/1/012031>.

⁸Fence M Wantu, "Pengesahan Perda Tata Ruang Dalam Menjaga Kelestarian Lingkungan Hidup Di Provinsi Gorontalo," *Jurnal Legalitas* 5, no. 1 (2012).

Bone Bolango Regency is one of the areas whose people carry out sand mining to be traded to meet community development needs. From the data that the authors found, based on the results of observations and interviews throughout 2018 to 2022, three cases of illegal sand mining have been found, 1 case in Tapa District, 1 case in Kabila sub-district, and one case in the West Dutohe area, Kabila sub-district. For example, some people in Tapa Talumopatu village, Tapa sub-district, Bone Bolango district, carry out sand mining at several points on the banks of the river. Local people only think about themselves without regard to the sub-district or the environment or the surrounding community.⁹ The main problem that occurs at the location is dredging sand throughout the river body. There is no supervision from the local government or local village government to regulate and supervise sand mining activities carried out by the community, moreover, sand mining activities are not carried out following applicable regulations. Sand mining activities carried out do not pay attention to environmental sustainability aspects. Where sand mining activities are carried out, they certainly have an impact on the community, both positive and negative. The positive impacts of mining on society include absorbing labor from the surrounding community, thereby reducing unemployment, and boosting the economy and regional development. While the negative impacts of mining on the community include erosion by mining land clearing, land damage by sand excavation, water pollution by sand washing liquid waste, air pollution by dust because sand trucks pass through the road, noise pollution by sand transport vehicles, and damage to road facilities.¹⁰

2. Method

The research method used in this paper is the empirical method. By using primary and secondary data, data collection techniques through interviews, observation, and literature studies, the type of approach used, the statutory approach, and the conceptual approach, data analysis will be arranged systematically and will be analyzed descriptively.¹¹

3. Mining Law Regulations in Indonesia

This section is the most important section of your article. The analysis or results of the research should be clear and concise. After the critical crisis of 2008, Indonesia became a productive country by producing protectionist policies that limited export and import activities. Based on the GTA (Global Trade Alert) report, Indonesia entered the country with "offender" status due to the escalation of protective regulatory products from 2009 to 2015. One stretch of Indonesian policy that was sticking out at that time can be seen in the regulation of the mineral and coal mining industries through the stipulation of Law No. 4 of 2009 concerning Minerals and Coal. The stipulation of the

⁹Marini, Baja, and Sultan, "Penerimaan Informasi Dampak Penambangan Pasir Bagi Kerusakan Lingkungan Hidup Di Kalangan Penambang Pasir Ilegal Di Das Jeneberang Kabupaten Gowa."

¹⁰Firmansyah and Sugiarto, "Tinjauan Yuridis Pengelolaan Usaha Tambang Pasir Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 3 Tahun 2020 Tentang"

¹¹ Zainuddin Ali, *Metode Penelitian Hukum* (Sinar Grafika, 2021).

law is intended as a substitute for the contents of Law No. 11 of 1967 concerning basic mining provisions, which are seen as market-oriented and not in accordance with Indonesia's current domestic political-economic situation.¹²

In addition, the development of the mining industry must be able to adapt to changes in the strategic environment, both on a national and international scale. This context is the background for regulatory and operational adjustments in the mining industry. The most striking fundamental change from Law No. 4 of 2009 related to the classification of minerals, the management system, and the transformation of the regime system from contracts to permits (mining business permits). This has had a significant impact on the governance of the mining industry, from the status of a work contract to a business license. So the Indonesian government had to renegotiate with the related companies because the regulation package had only been enforced since January 12, 2014.¹³

The Minerba Law provides a legal basis for the renewal and realignment of mineral and coal mining management and exploitation activities. At least this law has six advantages compared to Law No. 11 of 1967.

The presence of Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning job creation, or what is commonly called the omnibus law," Historically, the practice of applying the omnibus law has been widely applied in various common law system countries with the aim of improving or simplifying regulations in their respective countries in order to improve the investment climate and competitiveness. It is hoped that the presence of Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning work copyright will be a way out, especially regarding complicated and overlapping licensing and bureaucratic issues.¹⁴

3.1 Regional Legal Regulation Arrangements

Since the beginning, the ups and downs of mining management have been heavily influenced by the paradigm of the relationship between the central government and regional governments. Since the presence of Law Number 11 of 1967 concerning basic provisions on mining, mining permit administration policy regulations have been carried out sectorally in mining laws and their implementing regulations, most recently with the promulgation of Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning mineral and coal mining (UU Minerba). However, after Law 23 of 2014 concerning the Regional Government (UU Pemda), a sectoral approach to licensing administration in the mining law has shifted to a regime of government affairs. This is because businesses in the mining sector have nodes that intersect directly with government affairs,

¹²Angga Danu Fadil Irawan, "Dialektika Regulasi Pertambangan Pemerintah Indonesia Dan PT Freeport Indonesia Melalui Pendekatan Obsolescing Bargaining Model," *Padjadjaran Journal of International Relations* 3, no. 1 (2021): 49, <https://doi.org/10.24198/padjir.v3i1.28621>.

¹³Ibid.

¹⁴Desman Diri Satriawan, "Pengelolaan Usaha Pertambangan Mineral Dan Batubara Pasca Berlakunya Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 Tentang Cipta Kerja," *Esensi Hukum* 3, no. 2 (2021): 123–33, <https://doi.org/10.35586/esensihukum.v3i2.108>.

particularly the issue of autonomy and the division of government affairs concerning the relationship between the central government and regional governments.¹⁵

3.2. The Role of the Police in Mining Law Enforcement

Law enforcement carried out by law enforcement agencies, especially the police, is both a preventive and repressive action in order to maintain public security and peace and preserve the environment. The efforts made can be explained in two details, which are as follows:

a. preventively (prevention)

In relation to the problem of illegal mining, preventive actions, namely, actions taken by the authorities before social deviations occur, can be suppressed or prevented. Preventive controls are generally carried out by means of guidance, direction, and solicitation. Efforts are made to provide understanding, legal counseling, guidance, and solutions, and it is hoped that legal awareness and legal obedience will arise so that legal order will arise.

b. repressively (enforcement)

Repressive measures, namely, active action taken by the authorities when social deviations occur, can be stopped. In this case of mining, firm action is directed against illegal mining actors. This is done if preventive measures have been implemented but are not complied with. For law enforcement in the field of mining without a permit, it is carried out in an operative curative manner, that is, those who break the rules are subject to investigation and given strict sanctions.¹⁶

3.3 Indicator of Effectiveness of Illegal Mining Law Enforcement

One of the functions of law, both as a rule and as an attitude or behavior is to guide human behavior. The problem of legal influence is not only limited to the emergence of obedience or compliance with the law but is positive or negative. The effectiveness of law enforcement is closely related to the effectiveness of the law itself. For the law to be effective, law enforcers must enforce sanctions from the impact of law violations resulting from the ineffectiveness of the law. A sanction can be actualized only to the community in the form of obedience (compliance), with these conditions showing an indicator that the law is effective.¹⁷

Conceptually, the essence and meaning of law enforcement lies in the activity of harmonizing the relationship of values that are described in solid principles and

¹⁵Derita Prapti Rahayu and Faisal Faisal, "Politik Hukum Kewenangan Perizinan Pertambangan Pasca Perubahan Undang-Undang Minerba," *Pandecta* 16, no. 1 (2021): 164–72.

¹⁶MD Mahfud, *Penegakan Hukum Dalam Dimensi Politik Hukum Indonesia*, Raja Press, 2014, <https://doi.org/10.29303/jpft.v5i2.1436>.

¹⁷Soejono Soekanto, *Pokok-Pokok Sosiologi Hukum*, PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, 2017.

attitudes as a final stage of the elaboration of values, to create, maintain and maintain social peace. Law as a rule in it is a set of norms that contain recommendations, prohibitions, and sanctions one of its main functions is as a means of social control, intending to maintain order, social balance, and the interests of society.¹⁸

One of the executors of statutory regulations is law enforcement itself, where law enforcement is now a very interesting menu when viewed by various media. The point is that in almost every media that is presented, it is news of law enforcement enforcing an applicable law and regulation. So it is certain that law enforcement in Indonesia, especially in Gorontalo itself, is very important to publish.¹⁹

Based on the results of the interviews that the researchers obtained regarding the law enforcement process for illegal mining actors in the Bonebolango area, it was said: "For illegal sand mining, the handling is like the findings of reports that can be found in the field. At first, we conducted an investigation of the sand miners. Now there are also reports from the public regarding the existence of illegal mining in the form of sand in the Bonebolango area, precisely in river basin area. From the reports we followed up, we went down and immediately checked in the field related to these reports, and it was true that in the field a mining process was found. Then with the existence of the mining process we made a report in this case which initially started from a community report (LI) we raised the status to the level of a police report (LP), because based on the fulfillment of at least two pieces of evidence that had been fulfilled. That's why we summoned witnesses, and the owners of the equipment, in this case straws. So in handling this, do not choose or the term does not select logging, all are the same, so whoever has the tools, we will carry out the prosecution process"²⁰

Talking about the aspect of the criminal act against the sand mining community without a permit, of course, is closely related to the criminal responsibility of the perpetrators of sand mining without a permit and cannot be separated from the aspect of wrongdoing which aims to justify the legal action taken. Criminal law requires that the punishments imposed on people who do sand mining without a permit are proportional to the level of guilt. How negative is the negative impact of sand mining without a permit on the environment, whether or not there are warnings or appeals from law enforcement officials and the government that are advocating the public not to carry out sand mining without a permit even though the reason for this activity is because it is a livelihood.²¹

¹⁸Nirwan Junus, "Efektivitas Penegakan Hukum Dalam Menanggulangi Illegal Di Provinsi Gorontalo," in *Laporan Akhir*, 2014.

¹⁹Maizardi Mai and Ebit Bimas Saputra, "Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Tindak Pidana Pertambangan Batuan Non Logam Pada Tanah Hak Milik Masyarakat (Studi Pada Satreskrim Polres Kerinci)," *UNES Law Review* 1, no. 1 (2018): 70-80, <https://doi.org/10.31933/law.v1i1.7>.

²⁰Interview with Mr. Moh. Rizal Abdillah As Bintara Satreskrim Bone Bolango, December 5, 2022, 13:40 WITA.

²¹Achmad Surya, "Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Pertambangan Galian C Tanpa Izin Di Kabupaten Bener Meriah," *RESAM Jurnal Hukum* 5, no. 2 (2019): 126-40.

Based on the results of interviews that researchers get, the:²²

“For now, there may be ples-mines for the prosecution process, for mines it is related to the work of the people who really depend on sand mining for their income. And most of the people around him work as sand miners, so when our law is upheld maybe later they will lose their jobs. So there must be a solution in this case the government is related to opening jobs or providing in the form of permits for the sand mining area”

3.4. Factors Inhibiting Mining Law Enforcement

In carrying out law enforcement efforts against illegal sand mining, several laws and regulations have been established that regulate this matter, but in implementation, there are still obstacles encountered, namely, among others:

1. Lack of Legal Awareness in Society

Legal awareness is a factor in legal discovery. Awareness of the law means awareness that the law is the protection of the interests of society. The emergence of the law is essentially due to clashes or conflicts between human interests. In protecting the interests of each, humans in society must remember, take into account, maintain, and respect the interests of other humans so that conflicts do not occur or harm other parties or other people. The lack of public legal awareness makes more and more actions that violate the legal provisions regulated in the law.

2. Economi Factors

Economic factors are the most vulnerable to triggering crime. The existence of economic constraints that exist in society, urges people to commit a crime. The level of people's economic life is largely determined by their opportunity to obtain a source of income, employment opportunities, and business opportunities. Obstacles often faced by the community include difficulties in getting a job, another cause is a discrepancy between the results of work and the benefits obtained. So in such circumstances, the existence of sand miners provides benefits for a group of people who are involved both as workers and investors.

3. Lack of Public Knowledge of the Impact of Illegal Sand Miners

Some people do not understand the environment and also the importance of a sustainable environment, sand mining not only provides advantages and benefits but also causes problems. Community knowledge regarding permits for sand mining is also felt to be lacking, this has resulted in mining being increasingly widespread, this is also driven by economic factors faced by the community.

4. Law Enforment Factors

Law enforcement is one of the driving factors for the criminal act of illegal sand mining. Law enforcement according to Satjipto Raharjo is law enforcement which is essentially the enforcement of ideas or concepts about justice, truth, social expediency,

²²Interview Results Mr. Moh. Rizal Abdillah As Bintara Satreskrim Bone Bolango, December 5 2022, 14:00 WITA

and so on. So law enforcement is an attempt to make this idea a reality. Weak law enforcement is a contributing factor to the rampant crime of sand mining without a permit. Weak supervision and law enforcement give the impression of giving flexibility and not deterring unlicensed sand mining. This is due to the low number of settlements of sand mining cases without a permit.²³

3.4.1 Internal Factors

Internal factors that can influence law enforcement by the police include:

1. Competence and capacity of the police in handling legal cases Police officers who have trained personnel and good skills will be better able to handle cases effectively.
2. Partnerships with other institutions related to law enforcement Good partnerships with agencies such as prosecutors, courts, and other law enforcement-related institutions can help the police handle legal cases more effectively.
3. An effective policy management system An effective management system can assist the police in managing their resources effectively and efficiently, thereby strengthening their ability to handle legal cases..²⁴

3.4.2 External Factors

External factors that can affect law enforcement by the police include:

1. Political and social conditions in society Unstable political and social conditions can affect the ability of the police to carry out their duties, especially in handling legal cases.
2. The level of public trust in the police A high level of public trust in the police will assist the police in carrying out their duties, including handling legal cases. Conversely, a low level of trust will hinder the ability of the police to handle legal cases.
3. The level of community economic capacity A high level of community economic capacity can assist the police in managing its resources effectively and efficiently, thereby strengthening the police's ability to handle legal cases. The level of corruption in society High levels of corruption can affect the ability of the police to carry out their duties because corruption can reduce the level of public trust in the police and also hinder their ability to access the resources needed to handle legal cases.
4. Applicable government policies Applicable government policies can influence Government policies that apply can affect the ability of the police to carry out

²³Dwi Oktafia Ariyanti, Muhammad Ramadhan JS. Murdomo, and 1, "Penegakan Hukum Pidana Terhadap Pelaku Penambangan Pasir Secara Ilegal" 2, no. 01 (2020): 30-47.

²⁴Dody Rosjadi and Muhammad Taufiq, "Efektifitas Peranan Kepolisian Dalam Menertibkan Penambangan Emas Tanpa Izin (Peti) Yang Dilakukan Oleh Masyarakat Di Lahan Penambangan Pt Antam Tbk Dari Sisi Pembangunan Yang Berkelanjutan," *De Rechtsstaat* 5, no. 2 (2019): 119-28, <https://doi.org/10.30997/jhd.v5i2.2049>.

their duties, especially in terms of managing the resources needed to handle legal cases.²⁵

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and analysis that have been put forward, The obstacles faced by law enforcers in dealing with the crime of illegal sand mining are, firstly, the lack of legal awareness in the community. Legal awareness is the community's perspective on the law. Second, economic factors and needs are increasing along with the times, so anyone can do anything to meet their needs. The third is the lack of public knowledge of the impact of illegal sand mining. And the fourth factor is law enforcement.

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²⁵Ariyanti, Murdomo, and 1, "Penegakan Hukum Pidana Terhadap Pelaku Penambangan Pasir Secara Ilegal."

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