



JLPH:
**Journal of Law, Politic
and Humanities**

E-ISSN: 2962-2816
P-ISSN: 2747-1985

<https://dinastires.org/JLPH> dinasti.info@gmail.com +62 811 7404 455

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.38035/jlph.v6i3>
<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

The Effectiveness of Environmental Law Enforcement Against Tin Mining Activities In Lubuk Besar Sub-District, Central Bangka Regency From A Constitutional Law Perspective

Risma^{1*}, Wijayono Hadi Sukrisno²

¹ University of Pertiba, Pangkalpinang, Indonesia, rismadyg4@gmail.com

² University of Pertiba, Pangkalpinang, Indonesia, hadisukrisno.lawyer@gmail.com

*Corresponding Author: rismadyg4@gmail.com

Abstract: Tin mining activities constitute one of the primary economic sectors in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. However, in practice, tin mining operations often generate various environmental problems, such as land degradation, water pollution, and the loss of ecological environmental functions. This condition has also occurred in Lubuk Besar Sub-District, Central Bangka Regency, where tin mining activities in recent years have shown significant environmental damage and potentially conflict with applicable environmental law provisions. This study aims to analyze the regulatory framework and the effectiveness of environmental law enforcement regarding tin mining activities in Lubuk Besar Sub-District, Central Bangka Regency, from a constitutional law perspective. The research employs a normative legal research method using statutory and conceptual approaches, supported by empirical data derived from factual field conditions. The results of the study indicate that although various regulations governing environmental protection and management already exist—such as Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management and Law Number 3 of 2020 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining—the implementation of law enforcement in practice still faces several obstacles. These include weak supervision, low public legal awareness, and the prevalence of illegal mining activities. From a constitutional law perspective, the state has a constitutional obligation to guarantee the public's right to a good and healthy environment as stipulated in Article 28H of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Therefore, strengthening environmental law enforcement and enhancing the government's supervisory role over mining activities are necessary in order to achieve sustainable natural resource management.

Keyword: Environmental Law Enforcement, Tin Mining, Environmental Degradation

INTRODUCTION

Tin mining activities constitute one of the strategic sectors that have long served as a primary pillar of the economy in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. Since the colonial period until the present day, the exploitation of tin resources has significantly contributed to regional revenue as well as to the economic welfare of local communities. However, on the

other hand, tin mining activities have also generated various serious environmental problems, particularly those related to ecosystem degradation, land deterioration, and environmental pollution. In recent years, tin mining activities in various regions of Bangka Belitung, including Lubuk Besar Sub-District in Central Bangka Regency, have increasingly demonstrated negative impacts on environmental conditions. This phenomenon raises significant legal issues, particularly concerning the enforcement of environmental law against mining activities that result in environmental damage. (Fatia, 2019)

Factually, various tin mining activities in Lubuk Besar Sub-District continue to cause extensive environmental degradation. Such damage includes the formation of unreclaimed mining pits, changes in soil structure, water pollution, and the loss of productive land functions such as agricultural land and forest areas. Moreover, uncontrolled mining activities have also resulted in ecosystem degradation, which directly affects environmental sustainability and the welfare of local communities. This condition indicates the existence of a gap between mining activities occurring in practice and the principles of environmental protection and management as stipulated in the prevailing laws and regulations. (*Peraturan Perundang-Undangan Lingkungan Hidup*, n.d.)

Normatively, Indonesia already possesses various legal instruments regulating environmental protection and the management of natural resources. One of the principal regulations is Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, which affirms that every business activity that has the potential to cause environmental impacts must observe the principles of sustainability and environmental conservation. The law also regulates various environmental legal instruments, such as the obligation to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL), environmental permits, and mechanisms for administrative, civil, and criminal law enforcement against violations that cause environmental damage. In addition, mineral and coal mining activities are regulated under Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining, which was later amended through Law Number 3 of 2020, emphasizing that mining activities must be carried out by observing principles of sustainable environmental management as well as fulfilling reclamation and post-mining obligations. (Rizki & Firmansyah, 2021)

Although this legal framework is relatively comprehensive, in practice the enforcement of law against tin mining activities that cause environmental damage still faces various obstacles. In many areas of Bangka Belitung, including Central Bangka Regency, illegal tin mining activities or mining operations that do not comply with environmental regulations are still frequently found. Furthermore, many former mining sites have not been reclaimed in accordance with applicable regulations, thereby causing prolonged environmental damage. This condition demonstrates that the implementation of environmental law enforcement regarding mining activities has not yet operated effectively. (Judijanto et al., 2023)

These issues are also closely related to weak supervision and control over mining activities carried out by various parties, both by regional governments and other relevant institutions. In many cases, tin mining activities conducted by members of the community or certain parties occur without official permits or outside the designated mining concession areas. Moreover, there are also mining operations that formally possess permits but in practice do not fully comply with environmental management obligations as stipulated in the prevailing laws and regulations. Ultimately, this situation leads to environmental damage that adversely affects the surrounding communities.

From the perspective of constitutional law, the issue of environmental damage resulting from mining activities is also related to the responsibility of the state to protect the constitutional rights of citizens to a good and healthy environment. This principle is explicitly stipulated in Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that every person has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to reside,

and to obtain a good and healthy environment. This provision emphasizes that the state has a constitutional obligation to ensure that the management of natural resources, including mining activities, is carried out by observing the principles of sustainability and environmental protection. (Raudhatul Jannah et al., 2025)

Furthermore, the principle of state control over natural resources as stipulated in Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution affirms that the land, waters, and natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and utilized for the greatest prosperity of the people. (Soeprijanto, 2023) This provision not only grants authority to the state to manage natural resources but also imposes an obligation upon the state to ensure that the utilization of natural resources is conducted in a fair and sustainable manner and does not cause environmental damage that harms society. Therefore, when mining activities result in serious environmental damage, such circumstances may be viewed as a failure of the state in performing its function of managing and supervising the utilization of natural resources.

In the context of Lubuk Besar Sub-District in Central Bangka Regency, the issue of environmental damage resulting from tin mining activities indicates the need for a more in-depth examination of how environmental law enforcement is implemented and to what extent it is effective in controlling mining activities that cause environmental degradation. Such a study is important to determine whether the legal mechanisms stipulated in existing legislation have been implemented effectively or whether they still encounter various obstacles in their implementation.

Furthermore, this research is also important in examining the role and responsibility of the state in ensuring the implementation of environmental protection as part of fulfilling the constitutional rights of the community. By examining issues of environmental law enforcement from the perspective of constitutional law, this study is expected to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the relationship between natural resource management policies, environmental law enforcement, and the protection of citizens' constitutional rights to a good and healthy environment. (Munte & Tua Sagala, 2021)

Based on the foregoing explanation, it can be concluded that environmental damage resulting from tin mining activities in Lubuk Besar Sub-District, Central Bangka Regency constitutes a real and relevant legal issue worthy of academic study. Although various regulations concerning environmental protection and mining management have been established, in practice numerous violations are still found, indicating weak law enforcement in the environmental sector. Therefore, this research becomes important to analyze the regulatory framework and the effectiveness of environmental law enforcement regarding tin mining activities in Lubuk Besar Sub-District, Central Bangka Regency from the perspective of constitutional law. (Nurwanto et al., 2022)

METHOD

This study constitutes normative legal research supported by an empirical approach to analyze the effectiveness of environmental law enforcement concerning tin mining activities in Lubuk Besar Sub-District, Central Bangka Regency. The research approaches employed in this study include the statutory approach, conceptual approach, and case approach, which are related to the practices of environmental law enforcement in mining activities.

The sources of data in this research consist of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and empirical data. The primary legal materials include statutory regulations related to environmental protection and management as well as mineral and coal mining, such as the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, and Law Number 3 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Law Number 4 of 2009 on Mineral and Coal Mining.

Secondary legal materials consist of books, scientific journals, and research findings that are relevant to the research topic. In addition, this study also utilizes empirical data obtained from the factual conditions of tin mining activities in Lubuk Besar Sub-District, Central Bangka Regency.

The data collection methods were conducted through library research in order to obtain relevant legal materials and literature, as well as field research through observations of environmental conditions and mining activities at the research location. Subsequently, the data obtained were analyzed using qualitative analysis methods, namely by examining and interpreting various applicable legal provisions and relating them to empirical facts in the field in order to draw conclusions regarding the effectiveness of environmental law enforcement against tin mining activities

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Regulation and Mechanisms of Environmental Law Enforcement Against Tin Mining Activities in Indonesia, Particularly in Lubuk Besar Sub-District, Central Bangka Regency

The regulation of tin mining activities in Indonesia cannot be separated from the legal framework governing natural resource management and environmental protection. Within the Indonesian legal system, the management of natural resources must be carried out in accordance with constitutional principles as stipulated in Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that the land, waters, and natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and utilized for the greatest prosperity of the people. This provision provides the legal foundation for the state to regulate, manage, and supervise the utilization of natural resources, including tin mining activities. In this context, the state not only possesses the authority to grant permits for the utilization of natural resources but also bears the responsibility to ensure that such utilization does not cause environmental damage that may harm society. (Wijaya & Fasa, n.d.)

Furthermore, the guarantee of environmental protection also constitutes part of the constitutional rights of citizens as stipulated in Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, which affirms that every person has the right to obtain a good and healthy environment. (Husni, 2020) This provision indicates that the management of natural resources, including mining activities, must be carried out by observing the principles of environmental protection and ecosystem sustainability. (Mubarokah & Hendrakusumah, 2022) Therefore, the state, through various legal instruments, is obligated to ensure that every mining activity is conducted in accordance with applicable legal provisions and does not produce negative impacts on the environment. (Marlina et al., 2023)

At the regulatory level, the legal framework concerning environmental protection in Indonesia is comprehensively regulated under Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. This law serves as the primary legal umbrella governing various aspects of environmental protection, including the principles of sustainable development, prevention of environmental pollution and degradation, as well as mechanisms for law enforcement against violations in the environmental sector. The law also emphasizes that every business activity or undertaking that potentially causes significant environmental impacts is required to possess an Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL) document or other environmental management documents as a preventive measure against environmental damage.

In the context of mining activities, specific regulations concerning the management of mineral and coal resources are governed by Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining, which was later amended by Law Number 3 of 2020. (Nugrianti, 2025) This legislation regulates various aspects related to mining activities, ranging from licensing

procedures, management of mining areas, obligations of mining business actors, to reclamation and post-mining obligations. The provisions emphasize that mining activities must be conducted based on a valid mining business license and must observe the principles of sustainable environmental management. In addition, holders of mining business licenses are required to carry out reclamation and post-mining activities to restore environmental conditions affected by mining operations.(Juhriati & Erham, 2024)

Furthermore, regulations concerning mining activities are also related to the obligations of business actors to conduct environmental management and monitoring in a sustainable manner. This is implemented through various environmental legal instruments such as AMDAL, UKL-UPL (Environmental Management and Monitoring Efforts), and environmental permits that must be fulfilled before mining activities can be carried out.(Risyan Putri Maharani et al., 2024) These instruments function as preventive mechanisms to ensure that business activities with potential environmental impacts can be controlled from the planning stage. Therefore, the existence of these legal instruments constitutes an essential component in preventing environmental damage resulting from mining activities.(Dina, 2025)

In addition to regulating the obligations of mining business actors, the Indonesian legal system also provides mechanisms for law enforcement against violations arising from mining activities that affect the environment. Under the Environmental Protection and Management Law, environmental law enforcement may be conducted through three primary instruments: administrative law enforcement, civil law enforcement, and criminal law enforcement. These three mechanisms are essentially designed to provide comprehensive protection for the environment while also creating a deterrent effect for parties that violate environmental law provisions.(Putra et al., n.d.)

Administrative law enforcement represents the earliest mechanism employed in addressing environmental violations. Through this mechanism, the government may impose various forms of administrative sanctions on business actors who violate environmental regulations, such as written warnings, government coercive measures, suspension of permits, and revocation of business licenses. In the context of mining activities, administrative sanctions may be imposed when business actors fail to fulfill environmental management obligations, fail to carry out reclamation, or conduct mining activities outside the designated concession areas. Essentially, administrative law enforcement aims to halt violations and restore environmental conditions that have been damaged.(Pasaribu et al., 2024)

In addition to administrative mechanisms, environmental law enforcement may also be carried out through civil mechanisms, particularly in cases where environmental damage results in losses to the community or the state. Through this mechanism, injured parties may file lawsuits against business actors responsible for environmental damage in order to obtain compensation or environmental restoration. Within the framework of Indonesian environmental law, civil lawsuits may be filed not only by directly affected communities but also by the government or environmental organizations that have an interest in environmental protection.(Ainur Ridlo & Arsali, 2024)

Moreover, Indonesian environmental law also recognizes criminal law enforcement as a last resort in addressing violations that result in serious environmental damage. The Environmental Protection and Management Law stipulates various criminal provisions that may be imposed upon business actors who intentionally or negligently cause environmental pollution or damage. These criminal sanctions may include imprisonment as well as substantial fines. The purpose of criminal law enforcement is to create a deterrent effect and prevent further violations within the environmental sector.(Silalahi et al., 2025)

In the context of tin mining activities in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, including Lubuk Besar Sub-District in Central Bangka Regency, the existence of these various legal instruments essentially provides a strong legal foundation for regulating mining activities

and preventing environmental damage. However, in practice, the implementation of environmental law enforcement against mining activities continues to face numerous challenges. This can be observed from the continued presence of mining activities that fail to comply with licensing requirements as well as environmental management obligations stipulated in prevailing laws and regulations.

For instance, in Lubuk Besar Sub-District, tin mining activities in recent years continue to demonstrate various problems related to environmental management. Numerous former mining sites remain unreclaimed, and the presence of mining activities conducted without permits has become one of the factors contributing to environmental damage in the area. This condition indicates that although the regulatory framework is relatively adequate, the implementation of supervision and law enforcement in practice has not yet operated optimally.

Thus, the legal regulation of tin mining activities in Indonesia has actually provided a clear normative foundation regarding environmental protection obligations as well as mechanisms for law enforcement against violations. Nevertheless, in practice, the effectiveness of these regulations largely depends on how law enforcement mechanisms are implemented by law enforcement authorities and government institutions responsible for supervising mining activities. Therefore, a more in-depth study is necessary to examine the effectiveness of environmental law enforcement against tin mining activities, particularly in Lubuk Besar Sub-District, Central Bangka Regency, in order to determine the extent to which existing regulations have been optimally implemented in protecting the environment and guaranteeing the public's right to a good and healthy environment.(Oetomo, 2025)

The Effectiveness of Environmental Law Enforcement on Tin Mining Activities in Lubuk Besar Sub-District, Central Bangka Regency from a Constitutional Law Perspective

Environmental law enforcement constitutes an important instrument in ensuring the implementation of sustainable environmental protection and management. In the context of tin mining activities, environmental law enforcement becomes highly significant considering that mining activities possess substantial potential to cause environmental damage if they are not managed properly and in accordance with the prevailing legal provisions. In the Province of the Bangka Belitung Islands, including Lubuk Besar Sub-District in Central Bangka Regency, tin mining activities have been carried out for a considerable period of time and have contributed to the economic development of local communities. However, on the other hand, these activities have also generated various environmental problems, indicating that the mechanisms of environmental law enforcement have not yet operated effectively.(Pratama et al., 2025)

In principle, the effectiveness of law enforcement can be assessed based on the extent to which established legal provisions are consistently implemented in practice and are capable of achieving the intended objectives. In the context of environmental law, the primary objectives of law enforcement are to prevent environmental pollution and degradation, ensure compliance with statutory regulations, and provide protection for the public's right to a good and healthy environment. Therefore, the effectiveness of environmental law enforcement is not only measured by the existence of regulations governing environmental protection, but also by the implementation of supervision, the application of sanctions, and the ability of law enforcement authorities to take action against violations that occur.

In practice, environmental law enforcement against tin mining activities in Lubuk Besar Sub-District, Central Bangka Regency still faces various challenges that affect its level of effectiveness. One of the frequently encountered issues is the continued existence of tin mining activities conducted without permits, commonly referred to as illegal mining. Such unlicensed mining activities are generally carried out by certain groups of individuals or communities who exploit tin resources without complying with applicable legal provisions, including obligations

related to environmental management. These illegal mining activities often cause significant environmental damage because they are not accompanied by proper environmental management planning or obligations for land reclamation after mining operations have been completed. (Muhammad Yusuf Muda Azka & Irwan Triadi, 2024)

In addition to the issue of illegal mining, the effectiveness of environmental law enforcement is also influenced by weak supervision over mining activities that formally possess mining business licenses. In several cases, mining activities that have obtained official mining licenses continue to cause environmental damage because they fail to implement environmental management obligations optimally. For instance, the obligation to conduct reclamation of former mining land is often not fully implemented, leaving abandoned mining pits that may endanger both the environment and surrounding communities. This condition demonstrates that the existence of a mining business license does not always guarantee that mining activities are carried out in accordance with environmental protection principles.

From the perspective of law enforcement, the mechanisms stipulated in the Law on Environmental Protection and Management have actually provided a sufficiently strong legal basis to take action against violations. However, in practice, the application of sanctions against violators is often not carried out consistently. Administrative law enforcement, which should serve as the initial step in controlling environmental violations, frequently stops at the stage of issuing warnings or reprimands without being followed by more decisive measures. Consequently, violations of environmental regulations tend to recur and fail to create a deterrent effect for business actors as well as parties conducting unlawful mining activities. (Atqo Darmawan Aji, 2024)

In addition to law enforcement carried out by government authorities, the effectiveness of environmental protection is also influenced by the level of public legal awareness regarding the importance of preserving environmental sustainability. In several tin mining areas in the Bangka Belitung Islands, mining activities are often perceived as one of the main sources of livelihood for local communities. This condition leads some members of the community to continue conducting mining activities even though such activities lack official permits or potentially cause environmental damage. Therefore, the issue of environmental law enforcement in the mining sector is not merely related to legal aspects, but also involves social and economic factors that influence community behavior in utilizing natural resources.

From the perspective of constitutional law, the issue of the effectiveness of environmental law enforcement against tin mining activities is closely related to the role and responsibility of the state in protecting the constitutional rights of citizens to a good and healthy environment. As stipulated in Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the state has the obligation to ensure the fulfillment of the public's right to a healthy environment. This provision indicates that environmental protection is not merely a matter of government policy, but also constitutes part of the constitutional obligation of the state that must be implemented seriously and sustainably. (Ilham, 2024)

Furthermore, the principle of state control over natural resources as stipulated in Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution also emphasizes that the state has the responsibility to regulate and supervise the utilization of natural resources so that they may be used to the greatest extent possible for the prosperity of the people. In the context of tin mining activities, this principle implies that the state must ensure that the exploitation of natural resources does not merely generate economic benefits but also does not cause environmental damage that may harm society in the long term. Therefore, the failure to effectively supervise mining activities that result in environmental damage may be regarded as a manifestation of the state's inability to optimally perform its function in managing natural resources as mandated by the Constitution.

In the context of Lubuk Besar Sub-District, Central Bangka Regency, the effectiveness of environmental law enforcement against tin mining activities may be assessed based on the extent to which local government authorities and law enforcement agencies are capable of supervising and taking action against mining activities that violate legal provisions. If numerous mining activities are still found to operate without permits or fail to fulfill environmental management obligations, this indicates that the existing law enforcement mechanisms have not yet functioned effectively. Therefore, more serious efforts are required from the government and law enforcement authorities to strengthen supervision and enhance consistency in the application of sanctions against violations in the environmental sector. (Stella & Prianto, 2024)

In addition to strengthening law enforcement, efforts to improve the effectiveness of environmental protection must also be undertaken through a more comprehensive approach, including enhancing public legal awareness and developing more sustainable natural resource management policies. In this way, the management of mining activities will not solely be oriented toward economic benefits, but will also take into account environmental protection and the long-term welfare of society.

Based on the foregoing discussion, it can be concluded that the effectiveness of environmental law enforcement against tin mining activities in Lubuk Besar Sub-District, Central Bangka Regency still faces various challenges related to weak supervision, the persistence of illegal mining activities, and the low level of public legal awareness. From a constitutional law perspective, this condition indicates that the implementation of the state's obligation to protect the environment as part of the constitutional rights of citizens still requires further strengthening. Therefore, more systematic efforts are needed to reinforce environmental law enforcement mechanisms and enhance the role of the state in supervising and controlling mining activities in order to achieve sustainable natural resource management and more effective environmental protection. (Arrsa et al., 2024)

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis described above, two important conclusions can be drawn from this research.

First, the regulation and mechanisms of environmental law enforcement concerning tin mining activities in Indonesia fundamentally possess a sufficiently comprehensive legal foundation. These regulations derive from constitutional provisions stipulated in Article 28H paragraph (1) and Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and are further strengthened through various statutory regulations such as Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management and Law Number 3 of 2020 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining. Within this legal framework, mining activities are required to observe the principles of environmental sustainability through various legal instruments such as Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL), environmental permits, as well as reclamation and post-mining obligations. In addition, environmental law enforcement mechanisms are implemented through three primary instruments, namely administrative, civil, and criminal enforcement, which aim to prevent environmental damage and take action against violations committed by mining business actors. Therefore, from a normative perspective, the Indonesian legal system has provided adequate regulatory instruments to govern mining activities while simultaneously protecting the environment from the negative impacts of such activities.

Second, the effectiveness of environmental law enforcement against tin mining activities in Lubuk Besar Sub-District, Central Bangka Regency in practice still encounters various obstacles and therefore has not yet operated optimally. This is demonstrated by the continued presence of unlicensed mining activities, weak supervision of mining operations,

and the suboptimal implementation of environmental management obligations such as the reclamation of former mining land. These conditions indicate the existence of a gap between the prevailing legal provisions and their implementation in practice. From a constitutional law perspective, this situation reflects that the implementation of the state's responsibility to guarantee the constitutional right of citizens to a good and healthy environment as stipulated in Article 28H of the 1945 Constitution has not been fully realized effectively. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen environmental law enforcement through improved governmental supervision, the imposition of stricter sanctions against mining violations, and the reinforcement of the state's role in managing and controlling the utilization of natural resources in accordance with the principles of sustainable development and for the greatest prosperity of the people.

REFERENCE

- Ainur Ridlo, A., & Arsali, I. (2024). DINAMIKA PENEGAKKAN HUKUM LINGKUNGAN DI INDONESIA DALAM MENGHADAPI PROBLEMATIKA LINGKUNGAN HIDUP: DYNAMICS OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT IN INDONESIA IN DEALING WITH ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS. *Journal Presumption of Law*, 6(2), 140–157. <https://doi.org/10.31949/jpl.v6i2.8788>
- Arrsa, R. C., Setiawan, E. B., Habib, A. T., Rahman, A., Pradana, I. S., Foseptin, R., & Rizaldi, M. N. (2024). Jaminan Hak Konstitusional Berdasarkan Konsep Green Constitution: Perbandingan Konstitusi Indonesia dan Ekuador. *Jurnal Kajian Konstitusi*, 4(1), 25–48. <https://doi.org/10.19184/j.kk.v4i1.39842>
- Atqo Darmawan Aji. (2024). Analisis Yuridis Hukum Pidana dan Hukum Administrasi Dalam Perkara Tindak Pidana Korupsi Perspektif Critical Legal Studies. *Lex Renaissance*, 9(2), 309–332. <https://doi.org/10.20885/JLR.vol9.iss2.art4>
- Dina, A. (2025). KERUSAKAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP AKIBAT AKTIVITAS PERTAMBANGAN DI INDONESIA DALAM PERSPEKTIF HUKUM LINGKUNGAN. 1(1).
- Fatia, D. (2019). Gerakan Tanpa sedotan: Hindari Kerusakan Lingkungan. *Sosioglobal : Jurnal Pemikiran dan Penelitian Sosiologi*, 3(2), 66. <https://doi.org/10.24198/jsg.v3i2.21641>
- Husni, F. (2020). KEBEBASAN BEREKSPRESI DAN HAK KONSTITUSIONAL WARGA NEGARA PERSPEKTIF SIYÁSÁH DUSTŪRIYYAH. 36(1).
- Ilham, M. (2024). PENGELOLAAN SUMBER DAYA ALAM DALAM PERSPEKTIF HUKUM TATA NEGARA INDONESIA. *Indonesia Journal of Business Law*, 3(1), 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.47709/ijbl.v3i1.4147>
- Judijanto, L., Khulaili Harsya, R. M., & Priyana, Y. (2023). Implementasi Hukum Lingkungan dalam Penegakan Hukum terhadap Pencemaran Sungai di Bandung. *Jurnal Hukum dan HAM Wara Sains*, 2(12), 1201–1209. <https://doi.org/10.58812/jhhws.v2i12.874>
- Juhriati & Erham. (2024). Kearifan Lokal “Ngaha Aina Ngoho” dalam Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Kawasan Rawan Bencana Banjir di Kabupaten Bima: Local Wisdom “Ngaha Aina Ngoho” in Protection and Environmental Management of Flood-Prone Areas in Bima District. *Fundamental: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum*, 13(2), 117–134. <https://doi.org/10.34304/jf.v13i2.280>
- Marlina, A., Sari, A. N., Syahira, N. A., Syafarina, P., & Bintang, R. S. (2023). *Edukasi Mengenai Pentingnya Pemilahan Serta Pengolahan Sampah Untuk Mengurangi Dampak Negatif Terhadap Lingkungan*. 4.
- Mubarokah, A., & Hendrakusumah, E. (2022). Pengaruh Alih Fungsi Lahan Perkebunan terhadap Ekosistem Lingkungan. *Jurnal Riset Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota*, 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.29313/jrpwk.v2i1.754>

- Muhammad Yusuf Muda Azka & Irwan Triadi. (2024). Peran Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan Dan Hukum Lingkungan Dalam Kerusakan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Di Indonesia. *Politika Progresif: Jurnal Hukum, Politik dan Humaniora*, 1(2), 231–241. <https://doi.org/10.62383/progres.v1i2.316>
- Munte, H., & Tua Sagala, C. S. (2021). Perlindungan Hak Konstitusional Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Penegakan Hukum*, 8(2), 183–192. <https://doi.org/10.31289/jiph.v8i2.4791>
- Nugrianti, K. (2025). Kewenangan Pemerintah Daerah dalam Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup melalui Pengembangan Kawasan Geopark. *Jurnal Supremasi*, 121–134. <https://doi.org/10.35457/supremasi.v15i1.4183>
- Nurwanto, A., Nasution, F. A., Nasution, M., & Agusmidah, A. (2022). Kewenangan Urusan Keistimewaan Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta Perspektif Hukum Tata Negara. *Locus Journal of Academic Literature Review*, 99–108. <https://doi.org/10.56128/ljoalr.v1i2.55>
- Oetomo, F. S. (2025). *SENTRALISASI KEWENANGAN DALAM PENGELOLAAN PERTAMBANGAN ATAS PENURUNAN PERAN PEMERINTAH DAERAH DALAM PEMBAHARUAN HUKUM PERTAMBANGAN*. 2.
- Pasaribu, A., Hasibuan, R. S., & Ramadhan, T. (2024). *Penegakan hukum administrasi negara dalam penanganan pencemaran lingkungan*. 2.
- Peraturan Perundang-Undangan Lingkungan Hidup*. (n.d.).
- Pratama, A., Murtasidin, B., & Hidayat, N. (2025). *Peran Pemerintah Kabupaten Bangka Tengah dalam Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Nelayan Pesisir (Studi di Desa Lubuk Besar, Kecamatan Lubuk Besar)*. 02(02).
- Putra, R. E. P., Wijaya, A. U., Gandryani, F., & Indriastuti, D. E. (n.d.). *PERTANGGUNGJAWABAN HUKUM BAGI PERUSAHAAN YANG MEMBUANG LIMBAH B3 DALAM TINJAUAN UNDANG-UNDANG NOMOR 32 TAHUN 2009 TENTANG PERLINDUNGAN DAN PENGELOLAAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP*.
- Raudhatul Jannah, Riska Halda Lubis, & Kamdani. (2025). Hak dan Kewajiban Warga Negara. *Journal of Literature Review*, 1(1), 180–186. <https://doi.org/10.63822/j5eb3e21>
- Risyan Putri Maharani, Dhamara Kusuma Swastika Ratri, & Destina Balqis Anggiyanti. (2024). Eksistensi Direktorat Jenderal Penegakan Hukum Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan dalam Penanganan Kasus Pencemaran Lingkungan oleh Pabrik Pengolahan Kelapa Sawit di Riau. *JURNAL HUKUM, POLITIK DAN ILMU SOSIAL*, 3(3), 162–173. <https://doi.org/10.55606/jhps.v3i3.3903>
- Rizki, A. N., & Firmansyah, A. (2021). Kewajiban Lingkungan Atas Reklamasi Dan Pasca Tambang Pada Perusahaan Sektor Pertambangan di Indonesia. *Ekombis Sains: Jurnal Ekonomi, Keuangan dan Bisnis*, 6(1), 37–54. <https://doi.org/10.24967/ekombis.v6i1.1117>
- Silalahi, J. A. S., Purba, Y. Y., & Nasution, M. F. (2025). Analisis Yuridis terhadap Mekanisme Perlindungan Data Pribadi dalam Sistem Informasi Elektronik Berdasarkan Perspektif Hukum Pidana di Indonesia. *Jurnal Minfo Polgan*, 14(1), 604–613. <https://doi.org/10.33395/jmp.v14i1.14810>
- Soeprijanto, T. (2023). LAND REFORM-REFORM AGRARIA-REDISTRIBUSI LAHAN PERSPEKTIF PASAL 33 AYAT 3 UUD 1945. *Civis : Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Sosial dan Pendidikan*, 12(1), 55–66. <https://doi.org/10.26877/civis.v12i1.14461>
- Stella, S., & Prianto, Y. (2024). Efektivitas Sanksi Administrasi Dalam Mencegah Pencemaran Sungai. *JURNAL USM LAW REVIEW*, 7(3), 1394–1407. <https://doi.org/10.26623/julr.v7i3.10460>
- Wijaya, L. M., & Fasa, M. I. (n.d.). *ETIKA PENGELOLAAN SUMBER DAYA ALAM BERKELANJUTAN DALAM PERSPEKTIF ISLAM*.