



# Legal Policy on Criminal Sanctions for Environmental Offenses at The Environmental Agency of Prabumulih City

Rishi Suprianto

Faculty of Computer Science, Universitas Prabumulih, Prabumulih, South Sumatra

**Abstract:** This study examines legal policies regarding criminal sanctions for environmental crimes, focusing on their implementation at the Prabumulih City Environmental Agency. The problem arises because Law Number 32 of 2009 places criminal sanctions as the ultimum remedium, while local law enforcement practices still predominantly utilize administrative and civil sanctions. The study was conducted using a normative juridical approach, analyzed through literature and legal document studies, and supplemented by empirical observations of monitoring and enforcement practices in Prabumulih City. The results indicate that environmental criminal sanctions are not applied optimally, inter-agency coordination remains limited, and public participation in environmental monitoring is low, resulting in the ineffective prevention and prosecution of environmental violations under criminal law. The critical analysis emphasizes the need to reposition criminal sanctions as the primary instrument, increase the capacity of the Environmental Agency, and strengthen synergy between the state and the community. These findings are expected to inform policymakers and law enforcement officials to strengthen environmental protection at the regional and national levels.

**Keywords:** Criminal Law Policy; Criminal Sanctions; Environmental Crimes; Environmental Law Enforcement.

## 1. Introduction

The environment is a spatial unit, includes physical, biological and social elements, that interact with each other and determine the continuity of human life and other living creatures. (Aminudin, 2025). This understanding places the environment not merely as an object of exploitation, but as an entity that has a vital function for the welfare of present and future generations (Chandra, 2024). Law plays a strategic role in ensuring that environmental utilization is balanced with efforts to protect and preserve it (Rijal, 2025). Environmental protection cannot be separated from the responsibility of the state as the bearer of constitutional obligations to guarantee the right to a good and healthy environment (Zulfaidah, 2026). Environmental legal frameworks exist to limit human behavior so that it does not exceed the environment's carrying capacity.

Empirical evidence shows that environmental damage continues to increase along with economic development and industrialization (Kenoba, 2023). Water, air, and land pollution still frequently occur as a result of human behavior that ignores environmental protection principles. Law enforcement that has not yet provided a deterrent effect also exacerbates this situation, as perpetrators often do not experience commensurate consequences (Betu, 2025). This situation creates the impression that environmental violations are a tolerable risk in development practices. The imbalance between economic interests and environmental protection further emphasizes the need for more robust and effective legal instruments.

Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management explicitly stipulates criminal provisions in Chapter XV. The existence of these criminal provisions signifies the legislators' recognition of the importance of criminal sanctions as a means of controlling behavior. The formulation of these criminal articles encompasses a

### Correspondence:

Rishi Suprianto

rishisuprianto@gmail.com.

Received: Jan 02, 2026;

Revised: Jan 24, 2026;

Accepted: Jan 29, 2026;

Published : Feb 28, 2026;



**Copyright:** © 2026 by the authors.

Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons

Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0) license (

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>).

wide range of actions that have the potential to damage or pollute the environment. These provisions normatively demonstrate the state's commitment to taking serious action against environmental violations. Problems arise at the implementation stage, which does not yet reflect the firmness stipulated in legal norms.

Environmental law enforcement practices demonstrate a tendency to use administrative and civil sanctions as the primary instruments (Arrahman, 2025). Criminal sanctions are often positioned as a last resort and are rarely used. This pattern creates a gap between legal norms and their implementation. Perpetrators of environmental violations do not always experience significant impacts from the administrative sanctions imposed. This situation has implications for the low deterrent power of environmental criminal law (Ridlo, 2024).

The dominance of administrative sanctions in resolving environmental violations also raises the issue of effectiveness (Stella, 2024). Administrative sanctions are more oriented towards the recovery or termination of activities, but do not address the moral and social responsibility aspects of the perpetrator (Ningrum, 2025). Criminal law has a repressive character that aims to enforce norms and protect public interests (Wahidah, 2025). The imbalance in the use of sanctions instruments has the potential to undermine the authority of environmental law as a whole. This situation requires an evaluation of criminal law policies to ensure they align with environmental protection goals.

The Environmental Agency holds a strategic position as a regional agency responsible for environmental monitoring and control (Nanda, 2024). This institution plays a crucial role in detecting, preventing, and prosecuting environmental violations at the regional level. Its administrative authority is often the first step in enforcing environmental law (Oktora, 2023). The working relationship between the Environmental Agency and other law enforcement agencies determines the effectiveness of criminal sanctions. Strengthening institutional roles is a crucial aspect in ensuring the optimal implementation of environmental law (Cholidin, 2025).

According to legal doctrine, the environment is understood as a system consisting of abiotic, biotic and socio-cultural components (Nugroho, 2022). Legislation provides a definition that emphasizes the interconnectedness between humans and their environment as an inseparable whole. This definition reveals that environmental protection includes protection for humans themselves (Priyanta, 2025). Environmental law not only regulates the relationship between humans and nature, but also governs human behavior towards one another. This approach positions the environment as a collective legal interest (Suryatama, 2025).

The principles of environmental law serve as the normative basis for formulating and implementing policies. The principle of prevention emphasizes the importance of taking initial steps to prevent environmental pollution or damage (Hayati, 2024). The precautionary principle directs decision-making to consider potential risks even when there is no scientific certainty (Rambe, 2024). The principle of sustainability demands a balance between development needs and environmental preservation. The principle of responsibility requires every business actor to be accountable for the impact of their activities (Rizki, 2023).

Criminal law policy is part of national legal policy aimed at controlling crime through penal means. This policy encompasses the process of formulating, implementing, and enforcing criminal sanctions. Criminal law does not stand alone but interacts with other legal policies. (Ismanto, 2024). The formulation of environmental criminal law policy must take into account the broad-based characteristics of environmental crimes. This policy approach demands alignment between the objectives of criminal punishment and environmental protection.

The objective of criminal punishment in environmental law is not solely focused on punishing the perpetrator. General and specific deterrence are key considerations in the application of criminal sanctions. Criminal punishment also serves to affirm legal values that protect the public interest. Environmental damage has long-term, irreversible im-

pacts, so criminal punishment must reflect the seriousness of the act (Kusuma, 2022). This orientation positions criminal law as an instrument of ecological protection.

The relationship between penal and non-penal policies demonstrates the multidimensional nature of environmental law enforcement. Administrative and civil instruments play a crucial role in environmental management and restoration. Criminal law complements these instruments as a repressive means of last resort. Achieving a proper balance among these instruments is essential for the effectiveness of environmental law policy, as the inappropriate use of criminal law may weaken efforts to protect the environment.

Administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions have different characteristics and objectives in environmental law enforcement. Administrative sanctions are swift and compliance-oriented. Civil sanctions focus on compensation and environmental restoration. Criminal sanctions carry serious consequences in the form of restrictions on freedom and social stigma (Widjaja, 2025). These different characteristics demand proportional and integrated policies.

The concept of *ultimum remedium* places criminal sanctions as a last resort in environmental law enforcement. This concept aims to avoid the excessive use of criminal law. Overly strict application of this concept has the potential to weaken the preventive function of criminal law. Criticism has arisen regarding the tendency to subordinate criminal sanctions (Wulandari, 2024). Policy restructuring is necessary to ensure that criminal law plays an effective role without neglecting the precautionary principle.

This empirical research focuses on environmental law enforcement practices implemented by the Prabumulih City Environmental Agency, a regional agency with oversight and administrative enforcement authority in the environmental sector. Prabumulih City was selected based on its regional character as an area with growing industrial, mining, and urban development activities, potentially putting pressure on environmental quality. The Prabumulih City Environmental Agency's position is relevant for the study because this institution is at the forefront of implementing policies to control pollution and environmental damage, while also serving as the initial gateway for the application of legal sanctions for environmental violations (Wahyudi, 2024). The predominantly administrative and civil nature of law enforcement at the regional level provides scope for analysis of the effectiveness of criminal sanctions as an environmental protection instrument. Focusing the research on a single region also allows for a more in-depth, factual, and contextual examination of the dynamics of environmental criminal law enforcement.

The weak enforcement of criminal sanctions against environmental violations not only raises issues concerning legal effectiveness, but also entails serious constitutional implications. Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia explicitly guarantees the right of every person to live in physical and spiritual prosperity and to obtain a good and healthy environment. This constitutional guarantee positions the state as the primary duty bearer responsible for protecting, fulfilling, and enforcing the right to a healthy environment. Weak criminal law enforcement, particularly against perpetrators of environmental pollution and destruction, has the potential to erode the substance of this constitutional protection. The lack of firmness in the application of criminal sanctions may create conditions in which environmental damage continues to recur without adequate mechanisms of accountability, thereby substantially undermining the enforceability of the right to a good and healthy environment.

The academic urgency of this research lies in its effort to fill a gap in existing studies, which have largely focused on environmental criminal sanctions in a normative and abstract manner, without directly linking them to law enforcement practices at the regional level. This study offers a novel contribution by situating environmental criminal sanction policies within a more concrete relationship between legal norms, implementing institutions, and social realities, particularly through a case study of the Environmental Agency of Prabumulih City. From a practical perspective, this research contributes by identifying normative, institutional, and sociological obstacles that affect the effectiveness of envi-

ronmental criminal sanctions at the local level. The principal distinction between this study and previous research lies in its focus on criminal law policy as an instrument for the protection of the constitutional right to a healthy environment, rather than merely as a repressive mechanism, thereby producing recommendations that are more contextual and applicable.

## 2. Materials and Methods

This research uses a normative juridical approach combined with empirical analysis at the regional level, specifically in Prabumulih City. This normative juridical approach was chosen to systematically examine the laws and regulations related to criminal sanctions in Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. The primary focus of the normative analysis is Chapter XV of the Environmental Protection and Management Law (UUPPLH), which contains criminal provisions from Articles 97 to 120, including the formulation of legal subjects, forms of accountability, and patterns of criminal penalties. This analysis aims to assess the conformity of these provisions to law enforcement practices at the regional level. Research data were collected through a literature review of legal documents, including laws, government regulations, regional regulations, legal journals, and related scholarly literature. Besides, this research also emphasizes empirical analysis of law enforcement practices in Prabumulih City, particularly the role and implementation of criminal sanctions by the Environmental Agency. Empirical information was obtained through observation, documentation of environmental violation reports, and secondary data available from relevant agencies.

The analytical approach uses a descriptive-critical method to examine the relationship between criminal law norms and their implementation in the field. The research identifies normative, institutional, and sociological barriers that influence the effectiveness of environmental criminal law enforcement. Furthermore, a critical evaluation is conducted of the effectiveness of criminal sanction policies in Prabumulih City, including the contribution of the Environmental Agency as a supervisory and enforcement agency. This method enables the research to develop a comprehensive understanding of environmental criminal law policies and their implementation at the regional level. The analysis highlights not only the formal provisions of the law but also practices, inter-agency coordination, and the role of the community in supporting law enforcement. The research results are expected to provide relevant and contextual policy recommendations for decision-makers at the national and regional levels.

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1 Construction of Criminal Sanction Policy in Environmental Law

The criminal sanctions provisions in Law Number 32 of 2009 are systematically outlined in Chapter XV, encompassing Articles 97 through 120. This chapter demonstrates the legislators' intention to position criminal law as an integral part of environmental protection. The formulation of criminal provisions encompasses various acts that have the potential to cause environmental pollution and damage, whether committed intentionally or through negligence. The scope of these criminal norms reflects the broad spectrum of environmental crimes anticipated by the law. Normatively, these provisions provide a sufficient legal basis for enforcing environmental criminal law.

Chapter XV of the Environmental Management Law (UUPPLH) also demonstrates a variety of criminal penalties, tailored to the seriousness of the act and its consequences. The threat of imprisonment and fines is formulated cumulatively or alternatively, depending on the nature of the crime committed. This pattern demonstrates an effort to create a deterrent effect while providing judges with latitude in issuing decisions. The formulation of criminal sanctions is not only aimed at direct perpetrators but also encompasses acts committed through business activities. This approach reflects the awareness that environmental crimes often stem from corporate activities.

Legal subjects in environmental crimes include individuals and business entities. The recognition of corporations as subjects of criminal law marks a significant development in national criminal law. The Environmental Management Law (UUPPLH) provides a basis for criminal liability for managers, those giving orders, and the business entity itself. The concept of corporate criminal liability aims to close the gaps of impunity that often arise in environmental crimes. Systematic environmental crimes can no longer be simplified as individual errors.

The form of criminal liability stipulated in the UUPPLH demonstrates a fairly progressive approach. Criminal liability does not always require intent in the narrow sense. Acts committed through negligence can still be held criminally liable if they cause serious impacts on the environment. This approach aligns with the characteristics of environmental crimes, which often arise from a disregard for protection standards. Environmental criminal law aims to curb indifference to ecological risks.

The formulation of environmental criminal penalties in the UUPPLH demonstrates an emphasis on the consequences of actions. The greater the impact of pollution or damage, the more severe the criminal penalties imposed. This approach places environmental damage as the primary indicator in assessing culpability. Criminal norms focus not only on the act but also on the consequences felt by society and the ecosystem. This pattern legitimizes proportional criminal penalties.

The role of criminal sanctions in the environmental law enforcement system is normatively recognized as one of the primary instruments. National environmental law recognizes a combination of administrative, civil, and criminal instruments. These three instruments are designed to complement each other in achieving environmental protection goals. Criminal sanctions have a repressive character that distinguishes them from other instruments. The role makes criminal sanctions the final safeguard of environmental law values.

The principle of *ultimum remedium* is one of the bases for the application of criminal sanctions in environmental law. This principle emphasizes the use of criminal law after other instruments are deemed ineffective. The application of criminal sanctions as a last resort aims to maintain proportionality in law enforcement. The practical application of this principle often gives rise to debate regarding the effectiveness of environmental protection. Excessive reliance on non-criminal instruments has the potential to reduce the coercive power of criminal law.

The policy of using criminal sanctions as the *ultimum remedium* impacts the effectiveness of environmental protection. Environmental violations resolved administratively tend not to have a strong deterrent effect. Business actors may view administrative sanctions as mere operational costs. This perception weakens the preventative function of environmental law. The effectiveness of criminal law depends heavily on the courage of law enforcement officials to use it.

The Environmental Agency plays a crucial role in implementing environmental criminal sanctions policies at the regional level. Its oversight function serves as the first step in detecting environmental violations. Finding violations by the Environmental Agency can serve as the basis for further law enforcement. This technical role requires an adequate understanding of the law to ensure it does not stop at merely administrative action. The quality of oversight is crucial for determining the direction of environmental law enforcement.

Coordination between the Environmental Agency and other law enforcement officials is a determining factor in the successful application of criminal sanctions. Working relationships with police investigators and the prosecutor's office determine the continuation of environmental case handling. The Environmental Agency's administrative authority has clear boundaries and does not include the imposition of criminal penalties. This division of authority requires synergy between institutions to prevent overlapping or gaps in law enforcement. Implementation of environmental criminal sanctions policies requires a strong and sustained institutional commitment.

The implementation of environmental criminal sanctions policies in this study is analyzed through the monitoring and enforcement practices carried out by the Prabumulih City Environmental Agency. The role of the Prabumulih City Environmental Agency (DLH) is primarily focused on monitoring, coaching, and imposing administrative sanctions on businesses and activities that violate environmental regulations. Its limited criminal authority requires the DLH to coordinate with the police and prosecutors when environmental crimes are detected. This coordination often faces structural and procedural obstacles, particularly regarding proving criminal elements and fulfilling formal law enforcement requirements. This condition indicates that criminal sanctions have not yet become the primary instrument in regional environmental law enforcement practice.

### ***3.2 Problems and Critical Analysis of Environmental Criminal Law Enforcement in Prabumulih City***

The construction of criminal norms in Law Number 32 of 2009 exhibits a subsidiary nature, positioning criminal sanctions as a last resort or *ultimum remedium*. This placement makes environmental criminal law dependent on the effectiveness of administrative and civil instruments. In Prabumulih City, this pattern is reflected in monitoring and enforcement practices that prioritize administrative sanctions. This approach can limit the effectiveness of criminal sanctions, even though legal norms are transparent enough to ensnare perpetrators of environmental pollution or destruction. This normative barrier poses a key challenge for regional authorities in optimizing ecological protection.

Reliance on administrative sanctions as a gateway to criminal prosecution often leads to delays in criminal law enforcement. Prabumulih City Environmental Agency officials, as the first institution to receive reports of violations, must ensure that all administrative procedures are met before criminal proceedings can be initiated. This situation potentially provides room for perpetrators to delay or avoid criminal consequences. These normative barriers demonstrate that while criminal law serves as a repressive tool, administrative mechanisms often act as a filter that diminishes its effectiveness.

Coordination between law enforcement agencies is a significant institutional barrier. The Prabumulih City Environmental Agency has limited authority, so successful criminal enforcement depends on cooperation with the police and prosecutors. Complex communication and procedures sometimes slow down the enforcement process. These barriers create a gap between legal norms and field practices, resulting in a deterrent effect on environmental polluters.

Limited human resources and technical capacity are critical factors affecting the effectiveness of law enforcement in Prabumulih City. Environmental Agency personnel must possess adequate legal knowledge, technical understanding of environmental issues, and coordination skills. This lack of competency has the potential to lead to suboptimal oversight. It requires continuous improvement of training and capacity building to ensure effective oversight and enforcement.

Low public participation also contributes to sociological barriers. Reporting environmental violations often depends on the awareness of affected individuals or community groups. In Prabumulih City, public awareness and concern regarding environmental violations still need to be improved. The lack of social control reduces pressure on perpetrators and weakens prevention mechanisms that should operate in parallel to criminal law.

Issues of authority also affect the effectiveness of environmental criminal law enforcement. The Environmental Agency has limited administrative authority to supervise and impose administrative sanctions. The authority to conduct criminal investigations rests with other institutions. These limits of authority require effective coordination to avoid a vacuum in law enforcement. Unclear authority often delays the handling of environmental violations.

Sociological barriers are evident in the low level of public participation and concern for environmental protection. Environmental violations are not always perceived as di-

rectly detrimental. Public legal awareness of the long-term impacts of environmental damage remains relatively low. Minimal reporting from the public means that many violations go undetected early. This weakens the social control function of perpetrators of environmental pollution and destruction.

Evaluations of the effectiveness of environmental criminal sanction policies reveal a gap between norms and practice. Criminal sanction provisions have been formulated quite comprehensively in legislation. Implementation in the field has not yet reflected the firmness expected of criminal law. The deterrent effect on perpetrators of environmental violations remains relatively low. Criminal sanction policies have not fully functioned as an effective environmental protection instrument.

The urgency of strengthening environmental criminal sanctions is increasingly apparent as the complexity of environmental crimes increases. Environmental damage not only impacts the current generation but also threatens the sustainability of future generations. Criminal law serves a symbolic function to emphasize that the environment is a legally protected interest. Strengthening the role of criminal sanctions is necessary to balance the dominance of administrative instruments. Criminal law policy must be directed towards equitable ecological protection.

The direction of environmental criminal law policy reform must emphasize restructuring the position of criminal sanctions. The formulation of criminal norms needs to provide firmer space for criminal law enforcement from the earliest stages of specific violations. Synergy between law enforcement agencies needs to be strengthened through clear coordination mechanisms. Increasing the capacity of civil servants and raising public awareness are also crucial components of policy reform. Enforcing environmental criminal law requires a shared commitment to maintaining environmental sustainability as a public interest.

Research findings at the Prabumulih City Environmental Agency indicate that the environmental criminal sanction policy has not yet functioned as an effective environmental protection instrument. Law enforcement still relies on administrative sanctions, while criminal sanctions are positioned as a last resort and are rarely implemented. The situation underscores the need to reposition criminal sanctions policies to exert stronger pressure on perpetrators of environmental pollution and destruction. Strengthening the role of the Prabumulih City Environmental Agency by increasing its authority, institutional capacity, and coordination across law enforcement agencies is an urgent need. A more progressive and responsive approach to the local character of Prabumulih City is expected to improve the effectiveness of environmental protection.

#### **4 Conclusions**

The criminal sanction policy in Law Number 32 of 2009 demonstrates that criminal law has not been positioned as a primary instrument for environmental protection. Regulations that place criminal sanctions as a last resort have influenced law enforcement practices, which prioritize administrative and civil mechanisms. This situation has resulted in a low deterrent effect on perpetrators of environmental pollution and destruction. The enforcement of environmental criminal law also faces interrelated normative, institutional, and sociological obstacles. All of these issues demonstrate the need to reform criminal sanction policies so they can more effectively protect the environment in the public interest.

Recommendations for reforming environmental criminal law policies are aimed at refining criminal sanction regulations to make them more assertive and operational. Strengthening the formulation of criminal norms is necessary to provide legal certainty and encourage consistent law enforcement. The role of the Environmental Agency needs to be strengthened by increasing institutional capacity, human resources, and coordination mechanisms with other law enforcement agencies. Public participation is also crucial in establishing social oversight of environmental violations. It is hoped that synergy between the state and society will be able to build a just and sustainable environmental protection system.

This research opens the door to further, in-depth studies to strengthen criminal law enforcement reforms. Further research is needed to assess the effectiveness of environmental criminal sanctions through a broader empirical approach, including cross-regional comparisons and analysis of environmental court decisions. Interdisciplinary studies linking environmental criminal law to environmental governance and human rights policies are also crucial. Theoretically, this research contributes by reaffirming the position of environmental criminal law as an instrument for protecting constitutional rights to a good and healthy environment. Its primary contribution lies in strengthening the paradigm of environmental criminal law policy, which is no longer positioned merely as a passive *ultimum remedium*, but rather as a strategic instrument in a just and sustainable environmental protection system.

## References

- Aminudin, C. (2025). Perspektif Ilmu Lingkungan terhadap Pengertian Yuridis Lingkungan Hidup. *Bina Hukum Lingkungan*, 9(3), 253-280.
- Chandra, F. D. (2024). Konstitusi Hijau (Green Constitution) dalam Upaya Pelestarian Lingkungan Hidup yang Berkeadilan. *Jurnal Penelitian Inovatif*, 4(3), 889-896.
- Rijal, S. A. (2025). Peran Hukum Lingkungan dalam Mendukung Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam di Indonesia. *Jurnal Kolaboratif Sains*, 8(2), 1264-1272.
- Zulfaidah, R. &. (2026). Pengujian Konstitusionalitas Hak atas Lingkungan Hidup yang Baik dalam Kasus Pencemaran Lintas Batas: Telaah terhadap Prinsip Kedaulatan Negara. *ALADALAH: Jurnal Politik, Sosial, Hukum dan Humaniora*, 4(1), 213-226.
- Kenoba, M. O. (2023). Efek Rasionalitas Teknologis Terhadap Manusia Dan Lingkungan Hidup. *Jurnal Education and Development*, 11(1), 205-211.
- Betu, M. A. (2025). PERLINDUNGAN LINGKUNGAN DAN ETIKA TANGGUNG JAWAB: TINJAUAN KRITIS PEMIKIRAN HANS JONAS DALAM KONTEKS PENCEMARAN. *Jurnal Rekayasa Lingkungan*, 25(1), 53-62.
- Arrahman, D. N. (2025). Pertanggungjawaban Hukum Korporasi: Penegakan Hukum terhadap Pencemaran dan Kerusakan Lingkungan Hidup di Indonesia. *Journal of Legal, Political, and Humanistic Inquiry*, 1(2), 195-203.
- Ridlo, A. A. (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.
- Stella, S. &. (2024). Efektivitas Sanksi Administrasi Dalam Mencegah Pencemaran Sungai. *Jurnal USM Law Review*, 7(3), 1394-1407.
- Ningrum, D. K. (2025). SANKSI HUKUM SEBAGAI INSTRUMEN PENEGAKAN TANGGUNG JAWAB SOSIAL DAN LINGKUNGAN PERUSAHAAN DI INDONESIA. *COURT REVIEW: Jurnal Penelitian Hukum*, 5(06), 372-384.
- Wahidah, N. (2025). Fungsi Hukum Pidana. *JUSTITIA: Journal of Justice, Law Studies, and Politic*, 1(01), 8-16.
- Nanda, M. S. (2024). EFEKTIVITAS PELAKSANAAN FUNGSI PENGAWASAN DINAS LINGKUNGAN HIDUP PROVINSI SUMATERA UTARA DALAM PENANGGULANGAN PENCEMARAN LINGKUNGAN. *Jurnal Keperawatan dan Kesehatan Masyarakat Cendekia Utama*, 13(2), 183-194.
- Oktora, N. D. (2023). Peranan Pemerintah Terkait Kerusakan Lingkungan Hidup Di Tinjau Dari Aspek Administrasi. *Siyasah*, 3(2), 160-177.
- Cholidin, A. (2025). *Hukum Lingkungan: Prinsip, Regulasi, dan Penegakan untuk Keadilan Ekologis*. Jakarta: Prenada Media.

- Nugroho, M. A. (2022). Konsep pendidikan lingkungan hidup: Upaya penanaman kesadaran lingkungan. *Ibtidaiyyah: Jurnal Pendidikan Guru Madrasah Ibtidaiyyah*, 1(2), 93-108.
- Priyanta, M. (2025). Pembaruan dan harmonisasi peraturan perundangundangan bidang lingkungan dan penataan ruang menuju pembangunan berkelanjutan. *Hasanuddin Law Review*, 1(3), 337-349.
- Suryatama, M. A. (2025). Relasi Manusia Dan Hukum Lingkungan Human Relations And Environmental Law. *Jurnal Riset Multidisiplin Edukasi*, 2(4), 89-96.
- Hayati, W. &. (2024). Implementasi Kebijakan Pencegahan Pencemaran Dan Kerusakan Lingkungan. *Jurnal Minfo Polgan*, 13(2), 2659-2667.
- Rambe, M. I. (2024). Penerapan Prinsip Kehati-Hatian Dalam Perizinan Lingkungan Di Era Industri 4.0. *Innovative: Journal Of Social Science Research*, 4(4), 16049-16057.
- Rizki, A. M. (2023). Analisis Prinsip-Prinsip Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup yang Berkelanjutan Sebagai Dasar Penilaian Dokumen Evaluasi Lingkungan Hidup (DELH). *Insologi: Jurnal Sains dan Teknologi*, 2(2), 279-287.
- Ismanto, D. A. (2024). Kebijakan Hukum Pidana/Penal Policy. *Innovative: Journal Of Social Science Research*, 4(4), 16351-16361.
- Wahyudi, H. N. (2024). Efektivitas Pengawasan Limbah Perusahaan Pada Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kota Prabumulih. *Birokrasi: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum dan Tata Negara*, 2(4), 100-116.
- Kusuma, D. P. (2022). Urgensi Integrasi Biaya Pemulihan Lingkungan Dalam Tindak Pidana Lingkungan Hidup Melalui Sanksi Pidana Denda. *Jurnal Hukum Lingkungan Indonesia*, 8(2), 287-309.
- Widjaja, G. (2025). ANALISIS PENEGAKAN HUKUM ADMINISTRATIF, PERDATA, DAN PIDANA DI INDONESIA: TINJAUAN LITERATUR. *Journal Of Community Dedication*, 4(4), 184-196.
- Wulandari, A. (2024). Penegakan Sanksi Pidana Sebagai Ultimum Remidium dalam Pelanggaran Lingkungan Hidup. *Journal Evidence Of Law*, 3(1), 71-81.