

ENFORCEMENT LAW BY POLICE FORESTRY AS INVESTIGATOR EMPLOYEE COUNTRY CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY IN COMBATING THE CRIMINAL ACTS OF ILLEGAL LOGGING IN CITY PALANGKA RAYA

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Abstract

Indonesia, US a country endowed with abundant forest resources, faces various forestry-related issues, one of which is illegal logging. Central Kalimantan, particularly the city of Palangka Raya, is among the regions affected by illegal logging activities, which not only cause environmental degradation but also result in economic and social losses. This study aims to analyze law enforcement efforts carried out by Police Forestry (Forest Rangers) US Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS) in combating illegal logging in Palangka Raya, as well as to identify the obstacles encountered in its implementation. This research employs a juridical-empirical method **with** a descriptive qualitative approach. Data were obtained through interviews with relevant authorities and literature studies, particularly referring to Law Number 41 of 1999 and Law Number 18 of 2013. The results indicate that law enforcement efforts are carried out through both preventive and repressive approaches. Preventive measures include public awareness programs, reforestation, establishment of guard posts, and improvement of human resource capacity. Meanwhile, repressive efforts involve patrol activities, law enforcement operations, and legal actions against perpetrators of illegal logging. The data show a decline in the number of cases from 2023 to 2025, indicating an improvement in the effectiveness of law enforcement.

Keywords: *Illegal Logging, Law Enforcement, Forest Rangers, PPNS*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country that is famous for its natural resources, both biological and non-biological natural resources. source Power natural non-biological. Forest, is Wrong One source Power natural the biggest Which owned. Forests are a crucial asset for national growth, providing tangible benefits to the lives of Indonesians, encompassing ecological, socio-cultural, and economic aspects. According to data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), Indonesia's tropical forests cover approximately 126 million hectares, or 10% of the world's total forests. ¹, Indonesia is known as the lungs of the world. Forests are a priceless treasure for humanity. They provide numerous benefits to communities if they are managed and utilized wisely. However, in reality, many communities do not utilize forest resources effectively. As explained in Article 1 letter b of the Forestry Law, Number 41 Year 1999 about Forestry, forest is something unity ecosystem in the form of expanse of land Which contain source Power natural biological, dominated by trees Which each other related with its natural environment And No can separated. Forest is source Power Which very important No only as wood resources, but more as one component of the environment. ² Thus, forests play a role as a support for human life, consisting of various natural resource components that can be utilized. Central Kalimantan has an estimated forest area of approximately 12.7 million hectares, consisting of protected, conservation, and production forests. With this total forest area, Central Kalimantan possesses a diverse and abundant natural resource base. This creates forestry problems. like logging wild (illegal logging). Mother city Kalimantan Middle that is city Palangka Raya has an area region forest around 233,983,39 hectares ³. Of course No too wide compared to with regency other for example, Katingan Regency with a forest area of around 1.3 million hectares, However, the city of Palangka Raya also faces threat Serious that is activity logging wild (illegal logging) Which No legitimate in a way law. Even though

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regulations and laws are in place, criminal activities that damage forests, such as illegal logging, are still rampant. According to Article 50 paragraph (2) of Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning forestry, illegal logging is defined as an action that causes changes in the physical condition, physical properties, or biological properties of the forest, resulting in disruption of the forest's function or making it unable to carry out its role as it should. The definition of illegal logging is also stated in Article 1 Article (4) of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 18 In 2013, the definition of illegal logging was formulated as follows: Illegal logging is all organized illegal utilization of forest timber products. Illegal logging in Indonesia is no longer new, this environmental problem is a global issue caused by the fact that the source or cause of environmental problems and their impacts cannot be limited by certain boundaries. ⁴ The large number of illegal logging cases makes Indonesia one of the countries with the most illegal logging cases in the world. The criminal act of illegal logging according to Republic of Indonesia Law Number 41 Year 1999 formulated in Article 50 Article (2) and Paragraph (3) and criminal provisions are regulated in Article 78. Which become the basis for the existence of illegal logging is Because existence damage forest. With promulgation Constitution Republic of Indonesia Number 18 Year 2013 About Prevention And Eradication Destruction Forest (P3H), stated that Chapter 50 Verse (3) letter a, f, g, h, j, And letter k as well as Chapter 78 Paragraph (1) about provision criminal to Chapter 50 Paragraph (1) as well as Paragraph (2) regarding the criminal provisions of Article 50 Article (3) letters a and b, Verse (6), Verse (7), Verse (9), and Article (10) is revoked and declared invalid, as regulated in Article 112 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 Year 2013. The criminal provisions for illegal logging in this law are contained in Articles 82 to 109 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2013.

This phenomenon has many negative impacts not only on humans but also on animals and plants. Damage forest consequence logging wild cause Lots creature life lost habitat the original one can end on extinction a number of species. besides That logging wild can cause risk natural disasters such as floods and landslides. ⁵ The use of wood in illegal too included in the crime of Illegal Logging . In system law Indonesia arranged in Constitution Number 18 Year 2013 about Prevention and Eradication Destruction Forest (P3H). Constitution This made Because many action logging illegal activities that cause losses to the environment, society and the country's economy. In the laws and regulations, illegal logging is a crime that is included in the category of special crimes, with the criminal act specifically for forestry crimes related to with management results forest. by Because That, in effort prevent And overcome the occurrence of an act criminal forestry illegal logging , Regulation Government Number 45 Year 2004 About Protection Forestry, has given authority to the Special Forestry Police or Forestry Police (polhut) to enforce legal regulations against perpetrators of crimes in the forestry sector. In practice, these crimes are no longer merely administrative violations, but have evolved into criminal offenses often involving organized networks. These activities not only result in forest destruction and environmental degradation, but also reduce potential state revenues and worsen the situation. conflict social in public around forest. ⁶ illegal logging or logging wild in Kalimantan The middle is generally carried out in an organized manner, using fake documents, involving certain officials, and is often carried out in the area remote Which hard to reach. Practice This show that forestry crimes It is no longer a minor offense, but has become an extraordinary crime with multidimensional impacts. The practice of illegal logging show pattern Which systematic And structured. Logging often done in area forest production and protected forests by exploiting weak supervision and the vast forest areas that are difficult to reach . ⁷ Modus operandi found in the field include the use of fake timber transport documents, manipulation volume results forest, until utilization gap administrative in licensing. Fact empirical show that activity This seldom nature spontaneous, but involving planning ripe And distribution role between field actors, financiers, and parties who regulate the distribution of wood products.

¹ Ministry Forestry republic Indonesia, 2025, "Forest And Deforestation Indonesia Year 2024",

<https://www.kehutan.gov.id/pers/article-10>, accessed on March 13, 2026, at 22.13 WIB.

² Siswanto, S. (2014), Law Criminal Environment Life and Strategy Settlement Dispute , Rineka Cipta, Jakarta,p. 6.

³ Bodies Center Statistics Province Kalimantan Middle, " Wide Area Forest And Conservation Waters ¹ According to

Regency/City in Province Kalimantan Middle (Ha), 2023 ", <https://kalteng.bps.go.id/>, accessible on 12 January 2026.

⁴ Murhaini, S., (2012), Enforcement Law Crime in Field Forestry , cet. II, Laksbang Graphics, Yogyakarta.

⁶ Nurdjana, IGM (2005), Corruption & Illegal Logging In System Decentralization, Yogyakarta, p. 13.

⁷ Arazid, I. T.(2024), Enforcement Law To Action Criminal Illegal Logging For Sustainability Environment Living in Indonesia", Jakarta, p. 2

⁸ Ali, Z.(2011), Method Study Law, Ray Graphics, Jakarta, Page 98

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Therefore, addressing this requires a systematic, firm approach, and involves various element enforcement law. In context This, police forestry (forest police) hold role strategic as the vanguard in forest protection. Based on laws and regulations, such as Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry and Law Number 18 of 2013 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction (P3H), the Forestry Police have the authority as Civil Servant Investigators. (PPNS) Which on duty do patrol, supervision, investigation, until enforcement to violations of forestry law. However, in practice, forestry police face various challenges, ranging from limited personnel and operational facilities to extensive and difficult work areas. reachable, until threat physique from perpetrator crime forestry. Although supervision Keep going tightened, Illegal logging practices are still a serious threat. This condition shows the importance of carrying out study to efforts Which has And currently done by police forestry as PPNS in tackling forestry crimes, particularly illegal logging in Central Kalimantan. Based on this, this study formulates two main problems: how are the law enforcement efforts by the Forestry Police as PPNS in tackling illegal logging crimes in Palangka Raya City and what are the obstacles Which faced Police Forestry in implementation Enforcement Law from Action Criminal illegal logging in Palangka Raya City.

METHOD STUDY

Method study This is study juridical empirical Which emphasize on facts law Which in the field. This research was conducted by collecting data based on the facts found in the field. Next, the researcher processed the data using a descriptive qualitative analysis approach, namely by describing the research findings in the form of sentences containing information or statements from respondents, in accordance with the reality found in the field⁸. This study aims to directly determine and analyze law enforcement by the forestry police as PPNS in overcoming illegal logging forestry crimes in Palangka Raya City. The research was conducted at several agencies, including the Central Kalimantan Provincial Forestry Service and the Law Enforcement Agency (Gakkum) of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) for Kalimantan, Section I, in Palangka Raya. Data collection techniques used in the study included interviews and literature review. Interviews were conducted by communicating directly with respondents to gather information. The interviews involved two forestry police officers. The literature review involved collecting and analyzing information from various sources. Which has published previously. Data law Which used in study This consists of from data primary and data secondary. Data primary obtained through interview direct with source person. Data secondary obtained from literature studies, including laws and regulations such as Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, Law Number 18 of 2013 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction (P3H), as well as official documents such as statistical data on illegal logging cases, legal journals.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Illegal Logging Crimes in Palangka Raya City

In chapter 1 paragraph (2) Regulation Government Republic Indonesia Number 45 Year 2004 about Forestry juncto Chapter 1 paragraph (2) Regulation Minister Forestry Republic Indonesia Number P.75/Menhut-II/2014 about Forestry Police, definition of Forestry Police (polhut) Are certain officials within the Central and Regional Forestry agencies who, in accordance with the nature of their work, organize and/or implement forest protection which is given the authority of the Special Police in the Forestry Sector and conservation of natural resources by law. Power natural biological And its ecosystem. Furthermore that in Constitution Republic Indonesia Number 18 of 2013 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction, Forestry Police are certain officials within the scope of central and/or regional forestry agencies who, in accordance with their work, organize and/or implement forest protection efforts which are given special police authority by law in the field of forestry and conservation of natural resources and their ecosystems which are under a single command. Law enforcement efforts by forestry police as PPNS in overcoming illegal logging crimes in Palangka Raya City are an integral part of the duties and authorities of Forestry Police in maintaining forest sustainability and law enforcement in the Palangka Raya City area. BPPHLHK Kalimantan Region providing public services in the form of acceptance complaint of alleged vandalism environment life and/or forest destruction as regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number P.22/Menlhk/Setjen/Set.1/3/2017 concerning Procedures for Managing Complaints of Alleged Environmental Destruction Life and/or Destruction Forest. Complaint Which accepted by Sexy Region I Region Palangka Raya includes complaints from the public, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Companies and Other Government Agencies. Furthermore complaint the part big responded to And prosecuted continue by Police Forestry Sexy Region I, Palangka Raya Region. Combating illegal logging is carried out through a comprehensive approach, not only repressive after the incident

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occurs, but also preventive measures to prevent future cases of illegal logging .

1. Data Case Action Criminal Illegal Logging In City Palangka Raya (2023- 2025)

According to data from the Kalimantan Law Enforcement Agency, Section I, Palangka Raya, illegal logging is a serious concern due to its significant impact on forest sustainability. This data presentation aims to provide an overview of the development and trends of cases from year to year as an indicator of the effectiveness of efforts. enforcement law in field forestry. Data the Also become base analysis in see as far as What is the role of the authorities, including the Forestry Police, in tackling the crime of illegal logging in accordance with the provisions stipulated in Law Number 18 of 2013.

Following data case during 3 year Which handled by Hall Law Enforcement Kalimantan Sexy Region I Palangka Raya:

No.	Agency	Case Typology	crime scene	P21	KEY.
1	Kalimantan Law Enforcement Agency Regional Section I Palangka Raya	Illegal logging	Central Kalimantan	B-912/O.2.4/Eku.1/04/2023 Date 28 April 2023	Stage II Year 2023
2	Kalimantan Law Enforcement Agency Regional Section I Palangka Raya	Illegal logging	Central Kalimantan	B-1613/O.2.4/Eku.1/08/2023 Date 15 August 2023	Stage II Year 2023
3	Kalimantan Law Enforcement Agency Regional Section I Palangka Raya	Illegal logging	Central Kalimantan	B-1942/O.2.4/Eku.1/09/2023 Date 27 September 2023	Stage II Year 2023
4	Kalimantan Law Enforcement Agency Regional Section I Palangka Raya	Illegal logging	Central Kalimantan	B-2069/O.2.4/Eku.1/10/2023 Date 18 October 2023	Stage II Year 2023
5	Kalimantan Law Enforcement Agency Regional Section I Palangka Raya	Illegal logging	Central Kalimantan	B-2492/O.2.4/Eku.1/12/2023 Date 07 December 2023	Stage II Year 2023
6	Kalimantan Law Enforcement Agency Regional Section I Palangka Raya	Illegal logging	Central Kalimantan	B-2491/O.2.4/Eku.1/12/2023 Date 07 December 2023	Stage II Year 2023

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7	Kalimantan Law Enforcement Agency Regional Section I Palangka Raya	Illegal logging	Central Kalimantan	B-2505/O.2.4/Eku.1/12/2023 Date 08 December 2023	Stage II Year 2023
8	Kalimantan Law Enforcement Agency Regional Section I Palangka Raya	Illegal logging	Central Kalimantan	B-2494/O.2.4/Eku.1/12/2023 Date 08 December 2023	Stage II Year 2023
TOTAL			8 CASES		

Table 1 . Recap Handling Case Illegal Logging Which handled by Hall Law Enforcement Kalimantan Regional Section I Palangka Raya 2023

Following data case year 2024 on table 2.

No.	Agency	Case Typology	crime scene	P21	KEY.
1	Kalimantan Law Enforcement Agency Regional Section I Palangka Raya	Illegal logging	Central Kalimantan	B-1091/O.2.4/Eku.1/05/2024 Date 06 May 2024	Stage II Year 2024
2	Kalimantan Law Enforcement Agency Regional Section I Palangka Raya	Illegal logging	Central Kalimantan	B-1089/O.2.4/Eku.1/05/2024 Date 06 May 2024	Stage II Year 2024
3	Kalimantan Law Enforcement Agency Regional Section I Palangka Raya	Illegal logging	Central Kalimantan	B-1598/O.2.4/Eku.1/06/2024 Date 24 June 2024	Stage II Year 2024
4	Kalimantan Law Enforcement Agency Regional Section I Palangka Raya	Illegal logging	Central Kalimantan	B-2644/O.2.4/Eku.1/10/2024 Date 08 October 2024	Stage II Year 2024
5	Kalimantan Law Enforcement Agency Regional Section I Palangka Raya	Illegal logging	Central Kalimantan	B-3077/O.2.4/Eku.1/11/2024 Date 20 November 2024	Stage II Year 2024
TOTAL			5 CASES		

Table 2. Recap Handling Case Illegal Logging Which handled by Hall Law Enforcement Kalimantan Regional Section I Palangka Raya 2024

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Following data case on year 2025 on table 3.

No.	Agency	Case Typology	crime scene	P21	KEY.
1	Hall Law Enforcement Agency of Kalimantan Sexy Region I Palangka Raya	Illegal logging	Central Kalimantan	B-2846/O.2.4/Eku.1/09/2025 Date 01 September 2025	Stage II Year 2025
2	Hall Law Enforcement Agency of Kalimantan Sexy Region I Palangka Raya	Illegal logging	Central Kalimantan	B-2824/O.2.4/Eku.1/09/2025 Date 28 August 2025	Stage II Year 2025
TOTAL			2 CASES		

Table 3 . Recap Handling Case Illegal Logging Which handled by Hall Law Enforcement Kalimantan Regional Section I Palangka Raya 2025

Based on data on is cases illegal logging Which handled by Police Forestry PPNS From the Kalimantan Law Enforcement Agency, Section I, Palangka Raya, in collaboration with the police and the prosecutor's office, the case has reached P-21 status and has been transferred to the Palangka Raya High Prosecutor's Office. The perpetrators are typically charged under Law No. 18 In 2013 concerning the prevention and eradication of forest destruction, the closely related article is Article 82 paragraph (2) in conjunction with Article 12 letter "c" which states that " individuals who reside in and/or around forest areas, intentionally cut down trees in forest areas in an unlawful manner. No legally punished with maximum prison sentence short 3 (three) months and a maximum of 2 (two) years and a fine of at least Rp. 500,000.- (five hundred thousand rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 500,000,000 (five hundred million rupiah) . Based on the data above, it shows that illegal logging cases from 2023 to 2025 have decreased. The decrease in the number of illegal logging cases from 2023 to 2025 cannot necessarily be interpreted as the full success of law enforcement carried out by the Forestry Police. Quantitatively, the data does show a downward trend, but qualitatively it needs to be further analyzed whether the decrease is caused by increased effectiveness of law enforcement or precisely because of the existence of pattern changes, mode the perpetrator's increasingly sophisticated operations difficult to detect, and existence underreporting, that is condition in where No all over case illegal logging Which happen in field can be detected, reported, or legally processed. Thus, the available data only represents a portion of the actual reality.

In this context, findings regarding the use of "flying documents" and document manipulation practices indicate that illegal loggers have adapted to existing oversight systems. This indicates that while law enforcement has improved in formal aspects, it still faces substantial challenges in keeping pace with the increasingly complex dynamics of crime. The causes of the illegal logging phenomenon in Palangka Raya City can be analyzed using criminology theory. Based on Opportunity Theory , crime happen Because existence opportunity Which allows The perpetrators acted without high risk. In this context, the vast forest area and weak oversight created significant opportunities for illegal logging. Interviews with Forestry Police officers revealed that limited personnel prevented optimal oversight. That, perpetrator illegal logging often utilise gap time when No There is patrol in location certain. In fact, the perpetrators are known to have understood the police's patrol patterns, allowing them to carry out logging activities after the patrols have concluded. Other findings indicate the practice of illegally transporting timber using remote routes, both by land and river, which are difficult for authorities to reach. This situation strengthens the existence of "opportunities" that perpetrators exploit to commit crimes without detection. Furthermore , Strain Theory explains that economic pressure is one of the driving factors of society. For do logging wild as alternative source income. Matter This in line with findings in the field show that some of the perpetrators come from communities around the forest who have economic limitations. Based on results interview, known that part perpetrator illegal logging originate from public around Forests face economic constraints. They engage in illegal logging as an alternative to meet their daily needs. Furthermore, offers of financial rewards from certain parties (financiers or timber barons) also serve as a motivating factor for community involvement in these illegal

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activities. Furthermore, it was found that some community members were even willing to act as intermediaries or withhold information (not testify) for financial rewards. This suggests that economic pressures extend beyond push perpetrator main, but also influence local communities For involved in No direct. In addition, the existence of an organized network in illegal logging practices shows the relevance of Criminal Network Theory , where crimes are not committed individually, but involve various parties with different roles, ranging from field actors to financiers .⁹ Based on the results of the interview, it was found that illegal logging practices in Palangka Raya City are generally not carried out individually, but involve networks. organized. In in practice, there is distribution role between perpetrator field (lumber), carrier, owner document, until party Which arrange distribution wood to market. Even, in a number of case, network This uses companies that have official permits to disguise illegal logging wood to make it appear legal. Besides That, use technology And understanding to system administration forestry show that the perpetrators have a fairly high level of organization. This reinforces the fact that illegal logging is not just a simple crime, but a structured crime.

Based on results interview writer together father Yahya Suryanata, SH as coordination A complaint filed with the Palangka Raya Regional Law Enforcement Agency (Balai Gakkum KLHK) stated that illegal logging in Palangka Raya City involves various modes of operation and is organized. The most common cases involve documents that do not match their actual contents, commonly referred to as "flying documents."¹⁰ . from document fly referring to on mode forgery or use document fictitious/official Which It is not legal to legalize illegal activities. This practice involves the use of letters of conveyance, permits, or RKAB documents. (Plan Work And Budget Cost). Mode This is form washing wood (timber laundering) so that illegal wood can enter the legal market segment and have a high selling price by working methods including misuse of permits by using documents from official companies that have legal logging permits to transport wood from illegal locations¹¹. Then there is a mismatch in location by listing the location of wood extraction in the document . different from location the original logging and usually the documents used in a way physique original or registered in system like SIPUHH However data origin proposal wood Which entered Is fictitious. Besides mode Document Fly, case illegal logging Which often happen is truck Over Dimension and Overloading (TOOTHPASTE), TOOTHPASTE Timber overloading is the practice of transporting forest products in the form of wood using vehicles that are oversized or overloaded . In this context, timber trucks are often modified by enlarging the bed or stacking them beyond their permitted capacity to transport larger quantities of wood. Timber overloading has various impacts, such as accelerating damage road, increasing risk accident, as well as potential loss country from side infrastructure And forest resources. Therefore, handling wood ODOL requires synergy between agencies, including the Police Forestry in monitoring forest products so that this practice can be minimized and not repeated.

Based on the author's analysis, the role of the forestry police in the crime of illegal logging in terms of enforcement or repression, namely if a violation occurs, the forestry police play an active role in enforcement, such as arresting perpetrators of illegal logging , confiscating evidence in the form of illegally logged wood, tools and vehicles, making news. Investigation Report (BAP), Coordinating with other law enforcement agencies such as the Police, Prosecutors, and Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS). Furthermore, in the case of investigations, the Forestry Police, who have the authority as Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS), can conduct investigations into forestry crimes. in accordance Constitution Number 18 Year 2013 about Prevention And Eradication Destruction Forest.

⁹ Haryanto, B., (2018), Crime And Enforcement Law Environment in Indonesia , Refika Aditama, Bandung, p. 12

¹⁰ Results interview with Father Yahya Suryanata, SH As Police Forestry PPNS part Complaints Coordinator, On Wednesday 08 April 2026, 08.00 WIB, Venue: Gakkum Office, Section I, Palangka Raya

¹¹ Results interview with Father Yahya Suryanata, SH As Police Forestry PPNS part Complaints Coordinator, On Wednesday 08 April 2026, 08.00 WIB, Venue: Gakkum Office, Section I, Palangka Raya

The crime of illegal logging is often categorized as a crime that crosses jurisdictional boundaries (transnational crime) and in some contexts is considered an extraordinary crime. (extraordinary crime) because of its impact on the environment and its harm to the state ¹². Thus, efforts to combat crime can shared become two that is through track “penal” (law criminal) And track "non penalty” (outside criminal law). Effort enforcement law on basically can done through three stages that is preemptive, preventive, and repressive. Although this division was not explicitly stated by Soerjono Soekanto, it can be linked with the theory about enforcement law Which emphasize importance create And maintaining order in society. In Soerjono Soekanto's perspective, these three efforts are interrelated and support the creation of effective law enforcement, because they focus not only on enforcement, but also on formation awareness law And prevention violation in public. For overcome Regarding illegal logging practices that occur in Palangka Raya City, there are several approaches that have been taken, namely:

1.1 Preemptive Measures

Effort preemptive is stage beginning in enforcement law Which aim For prevent Preventing criminal acts by instilling legal values and norms in society. This effort is carried out before the intention or opportunity to commit a crime arises, thus placing greater emphasis on fostering and increasing legal awareness.

As for the preemptive efforts made in an effort eradicate illegal logging cases in The areas of Palangka Raya city are as follows:

a. Carry out Activity Socialization And Counseling Law To Public

This outreach activity is one of the programs implemented by the Forestry Police. Through outreach activities, the community is provided with an understanding of the importance of preserving forests, the negative impacts of illegal logging, and the legal consequences stipulated in Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry. Forestry and Law Number 18 Year 2013 about Prevention and Destruction Forest. With this understanding, it is hoped that the public will not only avoid illegal acts but also participate in protecting and preserving forest areas. Education about forest conservation is not only provided to the community, but also to elementary, middle, and high school students, as well as to university students. In addition to outreach activities, by leveraging technological advances, prevention efforts can be implemented by providing warnings through electronic media such as Instagram, Facebook, YouTube, and TikTok. Furthermore, media print like make banners or pamphlets Which containing about invitation For participate in forest protection efforts.

b. Carry out Activity Reforestation

Reforestation activities or planting bare forests are one of the efforts carried out by the Forestry Service. Province Kalimantan Middle on instructions Governor Kalimantan Middle For still guard forest sustainability. Activity reforestation is Wrong One form effort preemptive in countermeasures action Illegal logging is a criminal offense aimed at restoring forests damaged by illegal logging. Reforestation involves replanting trees in deforested or degraded areas, enabling the forest's ecological function as a life support system to return to its optimal function. In the context of forestry law enforcement, reforestation serves not only as an environmental restoration effort, but also as a means of but Also own mark strategic in prevent occurrence action criminal in time Which will Protected and maintained forest areas tend to be easier to monitor and reduce opportunities for illegal logging. In other words, reforestation contributes to narrowing opportunities . occurrence crime forestry. Besides That, activity reforestation Also can increase awareness and community participation in maintaining forest sustainability. Through community involvement in replanting programs, it is hoped that a sense of ownership of forest areas will grow, so that people no longer see forests merely as resources. as source economy Which can exploited, but as asset environment Which must maintained sustainably

¹² Yusuf, AM, & Makarawo, MT, (2011), Law Forestry in Indonesia, Rineka Create, Jakarta

c. Establish Post Guarding

One of the preventive measures to combat illegal logging and to facilitate the Forestry Police in their duties of guarding, securing, and protecting forest areas is the establishment of guard posts in each region. Guard posts have been established in several locations, such as around Sebangau National Park, and at several points, such as the Central Kalimantan-South Kalimantan border area. Guard posts are not only established in land. However, also in area outskirts River so that prevent perpetrator illegal logging bring results illegal wood through the waters.

d. Increase Quality And Quantity Police Forestry

Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Jefri Wilson Gultom, SP, M.Ap., a member of the Forestry Police from the Central Kalimantan Provincial Forestry Service, he said that the number of forestry police in Central Kalimantan is very small, only around 52 people spread across several areas. Judging from the vastness of the forests in Central Kalimantan, the number of forestry police is very insufficient because one forestry police officer covers an area of around 5,000 hectares.¹³ It is due to this lack of human resources that causes suboptimal forest management. prevention of forest destruction. because of That, Ministry of Forestry take steps with do coaching ability For increase quality And quantity HR forest police by holding education and training programs (training).

1.2 Preventive Efforts

Preventive efforts or what are usually called preventive efforts are non-penal efforts or efforts that are carried out outside from law criminal. Effort This is Step beginning in overcome action criminal illegal logging. Preventive efforts are focused on preventing illegal logging crimes before they occur. Preventive efforts tend to be the responsibility of the Ministry of Forestry and the Kalimantan Provincial Forestry Service Middle. However No closed possibility party police can follow involved in effort preventive

in overcome action criminal illegal logging in Kalimantan Middle specifically in city Palangka Raya. The preventive efforts undertaken include:

A. Doing Patrol

One form of prevention of illegal logging crimes This is done by conducting patrols. Patrols are usually carried out by checking the completeness of letters or documents related to transportation. results forest And direct down to Location Which often happen activity illegal logging. Activity Patrols are carried out in three forms of operations, namely:

a. Operation Intelligence

The scope of the intelligence operations activities referred to is the information gathering activities carried out by Forest Police personnel in an intelligence operation.

b. Operation Security And Enforcement Law (Operation (Gakkum))

Gakkum operations are operations to protect and secure conservation areas, the circulation of forest products, plants and wild animals protected by law. carried out/implemented by Forest Police personnel with PPNS against a target of forestry crime that has been determined to be subject to legal action in accordance with applicable provisions.

c. Joint Operation

Joint operational activities are operational activities carried out/implemented together with personnel from other agencies/institutions related to the target in the context of protecting and securing conservation/circulation areas. results forest/circulation plant And animals wild Which protected Constitution results accurate intelligence information or field information that is deemed necessary for joint handling by relevant agencies.

¹³ Results interview with Mr. Jefri Wilson Gultom, SP, M. Ap., As a Police Officer PPNS Forestry On Monday, March 30, 2026, at 11.00 WIB, Venue: Central Kalimantan Provincial Forestry Service

¹⁴ Results of the interview with Mr. Jefri Wilson Gultom, SP, M. Ap., As PPNS Forestry Police On Monday, March 30, 2026, at 11.00 WIB, Venue: Central Kalimantan Provincial Forestry Service

B. Installation Board Prohibition

The installation of prohibition signs in forest areas is a preventive measure in law enforcement against illegal logging in Palangka Raya City. This effort aims to provide warnings and information to the public regarding the prohibition on illegal logging and the potential legal consequences. With these signs, it is hoped that the public will be more aware of the applicable regulations and refrain from violating them. Furthermore, the prohibition signs serve as a constant visual reminder in vulnerable locations, thereby reducing the opportunity for crime to occur. Therefore, the installation of prohibition signs is a strategic step in preventing illegal logging before repressive action is taken.

1.3 Repressive Efforts

According to Soerjono Soekanto, law enforcement is essentially an activity that harmonizes the relationship between values outlined in legal rules and attitudes as a series of final-stage value interpretations to create, maintain, and preserve peace in social interactions. Within this framework, repressive efforts can be understood as law enforcement actions carried out after a violation has occurred, namely through the application of legal sanctions to the perpetrator. Thus, although Soerjono Soekanto does not directly mention the term repressive, the concept is in line with the function of law enforcement. Law in take action against violations use restore order And give effect deterrent to the perpetrator. As for efforts repressive Which done Police Forestry PPNS in overcome action criminal

illegal logging in city Palangka Raya between other :

A. Operation Catch Hand

A sting operation (OTT) is a form of repressive law enforcement effort, carried out after a suspected or actual crime has occurred. A sting operation is carried out by directly arresting the perpetrator while committing the unlawful act or immediately afterward, allowing law enforcement officers to immediately secure the perpetrator and evidence. In the context of combating illegal logging in Palangka Raya City, an OTT can be carried out by officers such as the Forestry Police (Polhut) as PPNS in collaboration with other law enforcement officers to arrest perpetrators of illegal logging at the scene. Through this action, the investigation process can be carried out immediately and the perpetrators can be processed according to the law. provision the law that applies. By Because That, OTT is part from efforts repressive Which aims to prosecute perpetrators and provide a deterrent effect to prevent the recurrence of criminal acts in the future.

B. Accept report And Carry out Processing Law

One of the repressive measures to combat illegal logging is to follow up on reports or complaints from the public. Based on an interview with Mr. Yahya Suryanata, SH, after receiving a report, the initial step taken by the PPNS forestry police was to: This involves conducting investigations into individuals known to be or have committed illegal logging. Before taking action, the Forestry Police (PPNS) will prepare a statement (pulpaket) and collect data and information (puldasi). with objective For Gather fact And proof (data) related suspicion action criminal, as well as mapping the perpetrator's strength. If it is proven that the perpetrator has committed the crime of illegal logging, the perpetrator will be arrested for further processing. carry on. furthermore Police forestry PPNS coordinate with police And prosecutor's office. ¹⁵ Forms Coordination between PPNS forestry police and the police through the Central Kalimantan Regional Police Supervisory Corps Is by submitting the submission of files Stage I And submission of evidence. next party Regional Police Supervisory Coordinator Central Kalimantan will set status the perpetrator becomes suspect And will handed over to party prosecutor's office, furthermore prosecutor's office will emit P-16. P- 16 is letter order appointment prosecutor prosecutor General Which published by head prosecutor's office after receive a letter announcement the beginning investigation from investigators police. If file not yet assessed complete Good formally and material, the prosecutor's office will restore files case from prosecutor prosecutor general to police investigators Which called p-19. However If file Already complete so will enter stage P-21 And can delegated to the court.

Illegal Logging Crimes in Palangka Raya City

illegal logging crimes is essentially not only influenced by the existence of laws and regulations alone, but also by various other interrelated factors that determine whether or not the law is effectively implemented in society. According to Soerjono Soekanto, the success of law enforcement is influenced by five main factors,

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namely legal factors (legal substance), law enforcement factors, facilities and infrastructure factors, community factors, and cultural factors. ¹⁶ In the context of overcoming illegal logging crimes in Palangka Raya City, these five factors have a very important role, because illegal logging practices are not only related to violations of legal regulations, but are also influenced by the social, economic, and cultural conditions of the communities surrounding forest areas. Legal factors relate to the quality of laws and regulations governing forestry and eradication. illegal logging. Factor Structure Law, Factor This concerning apparatus Which operate law enforcement. ¹⁷ Culture is the ideas, attitudes, beliefs, hopes, and opinions about the law. Looking at the existing facts, where many cases of illegal logging still occur, this indicates that not enough firm as well as low law Which There is in handle case illegal logging Which happen. Therefore, law enforcement against illegal logging faces various obstacles. Some of the factors that hinder and confront forestry police in combating illegal logging include:

A. Factor Structure Law

illegal logging crimes lie in the institutional limitations and capacity of the law enforcement officers themselves. ¹⁸ Investigations by the PPNS Forestry Police are guided by Law Number 41 1999 regarding Forestry is base for PPNS forestry For do investigation, However in practice What currently exists is that the authority exercised is less integrated because after conducting an investigation based on forestry law, the PPNS Forestry Police are obliged to implement other provisions that are outside the forestry law, such as transferring the investigation files to the Public Prosecutor through the Police. ¹⁹. In addition, the PPNS forestry police have only been given technical tasks, such as arresting individuals suspected of committing forestry crimes, and the investigation process is still carried out by police investigators. In practice, the process of transferring files often encounters problems, resulting in public prosecutors returning files to investigators, often without notification. by party police when delegation file to prosecutor general. Matter This show that in a way structural, position PPNS Still Not yet fully strong in system justice criminal. Wrong One factor What causes the crime of illegal logging is weak supervision from law enforcement officers. very necessary with objective prevent illegal criminal acts logging in the area forest. with lack of supervision from apparatus enforcer law cause for perpetrator illegal logging with freely exploit forest products arbitrarily. Obstacles that are always encountered in efforts to overcome illegal logging include:

a. Weakness Coordination Between Enforcer Law

Uncoordinated law enforcement is one of the obstacles in efforts to combat illegal logging. The judicial process, from investigation to trial, requires cost Which very big, process law Which Long And means And infrastructure Which Adequate. A single agency certainly does not have all the components, data/information, or facilities and infrastructure needed for law enforcement. Therefore, synergistic coordination and cooperation between relevant agencies are necessary to combat illegal logging.

b. Lack of Coordination Between Apparatus Enforcer Law With Public Around

In response, cooperation and coordination between law enforcement officials and the surrounding community is required. This coordination can be carried out with community leaders in the surrounding forest area. matter This due to perpetrator action criminal illegal logging generally Is public around forest.

¹⁵ Results interview with Father Yahya Suryanata, SH As Police Forestry PPNS part Complaints Coordinator, On Wednesday 08 April 2026, 08.00 WIB, Venue: Gakkum Office, Section I, Palangka Raya

¹⁶ Soekanto, S., (2004), Factors Which influence enforcement law, Eagle Press, Jakarta Page 30

¹⁷ Wahyuni, F.(2017), The Basics Law Criminal in Indonesia , PT. Nusantara Persada Main, Tangerang South,

¹⁸ Irawan, A., Habib, M., & Wahyu, (2021), Accountability Answer Law To Perpetrator Action Criminal Code Illegal

Illegal Logging (Illegal Timber Transport) in Kalimantan Based on Law Number 18 of 2013 Concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction, Lex Suprema Journal

¹⁹ Lutfi, A. A. A., & AR, A. ,2023, Law Enforcement of Forest Protection by Forestry Police . Amsir Litigation Journal, Volume 1, 143

public must often warned And in appeal For No cutting down forest in a way wild and appealed to the public not to be bribed by illegal logging perpetrators.

B. Factor Substance Law

Viewed from the legal substance factor, the obstacles faced by the Forestry Police as PPNS in handling action criminal illegal logging related with content rule law That Alone, like clarity, firmness, and suitability between regulation. Wrong One problem Which often happen is existence asynchrony between Forestry regulations conflict with other regulations, leading to differing interpretations of the law's application in practice. Furthermore, some legal regulations regarding illegal logging are considered to have insufficient deterrent effect on perpetrators. This is due to relatively light criminal sanctions or inconsistent application, leaving perpetrators fearful of repeating their actions. In practice, these differing interpretations between law enforcement officers law in determine the article that used Also often happens, which ultimately weakening the law enforcement process. Another obstacle lies in the process of proving illegal logging cases . Enough complicated. Rule law often require existence proof administrative like document permission And origin wood. However, document the in in practice easy falsified or manipulated, so that make things difficult for the police Forestry in gather proof Which strong, especially If perpetrator is part of from network organized . Besides That, change rule law Which Enough fast Also become challenge for apparatus in field. Not all officials are always up-to-date with the latest information or fully understand these changes, potentially leading to errors in law enforcement. Therefore, it can be concluded that obstacles stemming from legal substance significantly impact the success of combating illegal logging . Therefore, clear, firm, consistent, and easily understood legal regulations are needed for more effective law enforcement.

C. Factor Means and Infrastructure

Obstacles to law enforcement against illegal logging in Palangka Raya City are also influenced by the limited facilities and infrastructure owned by the Forestry Police. Facilities and infrastructure are important factors in supporting effectiveness of supervision and enforcement in forest areas, especially considering the vast forest areas that must be monitored and the geographical conditions that are difficult to reach. These limitations include others include lack of operational vehicles, A lack of patrol equipment and the suboptimal use of surveillance technology, such as digital monitoring systems, mean that patrols cannot be carried out optimally and comprehensively, thus opening up opportunities for illegal logging. without being detected. Besides That, limited means of communication as well become an obstacle in coordination between officers in the field, especially in areas with limited communication networks. This has an impact on slowness response to report or findings of violations in area forest. With Thus, limited facilities and infrastructure not only hamper operational activities in the field, but also affect effectiveness enforcement law in a way overall. By Because That, required improvement operational facility support and the use of more modern technology to strengthen the monitoring and handling system for illegal logging crimes .

D. Factor Culture

Communities who are the determining factor in preserving forest areas should not be involved in the circle of problem action criminal forestry Because public lah Which in a way direct have obligation to guard And preserve area forest specifically they Which stay near or in the area forest. Behavior public Which the more develop precisely bring impact bad with pretext that need will stomach or only just fulfil desire lust world they with on purpose let go forest Which should being an important part of life on earth must be protected. Theoretically, the actions of people who cut down or destroy forests for their own needs are considered illegal. However, people feel that what they do is solely to protect their lives and those of their descendants. This is where the concept of forest destruction actually arises. conflict mark. In one party apparatus enforcer law feel that actions public Which cutting down or destroying forests (illegal logging) is considered a violation of the law. On the other hand, the local community itself feels that these activities Which they do is in frame upholding values culture Which they adhere to during This is to earn a living. This reality is what will truly make us aware that good laws just as well as apparatus law Which Good also not Once will capable dampen crime Which arise in community. Field findings indicate that although legislation related to forest destruction/ illegal logging is considered adequate, law enforcement officers in the field are very inadequate. In fact, the area forest Which must handled so wide. Not yet Again things Which related with means And infrastructure so as with culture public Which tend cutting down or damage forest (illegal logging) with argument They simply clear the forest to meet their families' needs. Combating illegal logging remains a challenge as long as the community's culture and values regarding land and forests remain the same.

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Whereas For change A culture with fast is not matter Which easy. That need a long time. Because culture is very strongly embedded in society.

E. Factor Public

The weak role of the community as witnesses in providing further information regarding illegal logging crimes. Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Yahya Suryanata, SH, he said that illegal logging perpetrators often bribe local residents who need money and minimal knowledge For cover activity logging wild. Matter This happen Because matter the causing the process inspection And investigation to action criminal logging wild (illegal logging) become more long and protracted, therefore it is not uncommon for the Forestry PPNS to take quite a long time to investigate illegal logging crimes.

F. The lack of Amount Member Police Forestry

Father Jeffry Wilson Gultom, Sp, Folder., say In region Kalimantan Middle Amount Member Forestry Police PPNS around 52 person Which spread throughout region Kalimantan Middle. In Service Forestry Kalimantan Province Middle number Forestry PPNS as much as 4 people²⁰. Judging from the area of Kalimantan forest In the middle of 15.3 million hectares, around 3,000 Forestry Police personnel should be needed so that forest monitoring becomes more effective. effective. From amount Investigator PPNS Forestry the very Far from need ideal And Not yet adequate, considering the numerous forestry cases that still occur, including illegal logging . The limited number of Forestry PPNS investigators tends to slow down the investigation process into illegal logging crimes.

G. Factor Increasing Mode Operations Perpetrator Illegal Logging Due to Request Material High Wood Standard

To carry out their actions, the perpetrators use increasingly sophisticated modus operandi to avoid the Forestry Police, for example, the perpetrators carry out their actions when there are no Forestry Police Patrols or carry out their actions when the Patrol has passed. The perpetrators also use a modus in the form of "flying documents" or documents that do not match their legitimate contents. The perpetrators are also increasingly sophisticated in the way they have learn map area forest And access For smuggle wood results from illegal logging so that No detected by personnel Police Forestry And apparatus enforcer law in outside area forest in This is the Republic of Indonesia National Police. The high demand for wood is one of the main factors. Which push occurrence action criminal illegal logging . Need wood Which Keep going increase, Good for industry construction, furniture, and need domestic, No always balanced with availability supply legal and sustainable timber. This situation creates a loophole for perpetrators to carry out illegal logging for the sake of fulfil request market Which tall. As a result, activity illegal logging the more difficult controlled due to strong economic pressure from the demand side.

CONCLUSION

illegal logging crimes in Palangka Raya City by the Forestry Police as Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS) has been carried out. through effort preemptive, preventive, And repressive. Effort the show existence role active internal apparatus guard sustainability forest, Which in a way empirical shown with existence decline amount case from 2023 to 2025. However, this decline cannot be fully interpreted as an absolute success of law enforcement, because there is still underreporting and changes in the perpetrators' modus operandi, such as use "document fly" Which the more difficult detected. By Because That, effectiveness enforcement The law is not only measured by the quantity of cases, but also by the ability of the authorities to uncover criminal networks and close gaps in the monitoring system. Obstacles to law enforcement include limited Forestry Police personnel, weak inter-agency coordination, limited facilities and infrastructure, low public legal awareness, and economic factors and high demand for timber. These obstacles demonstrate that combating illegal logging relies not solely on legal aspects but is also influenced by structural, cultural, and economic factors. Therefore, combating illegal logging requires a comprehensive approach, through strengthening the capacity of law enforcement officers, improving inter-agency coordination, empowering communities, and improving sustainable monitoring systems.

²⁰ Results interview with Mr. Jefri Wilson Gultom, SP, M. Ap., As a Police Officer PPNS Forestry On Monday, March 30, 2026, at 11.00 WIB, Venue: Central Kalimantan Provincial Forestry Servi

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