

RINGKASAN

Dzul Khaira Riddhan 220510078 **PENEGAKAN HUKUM TERHADAP PELAKU TAMBANG GALIAN-C ILEGAL YANG BERDAMPAK BURUK TERHADAP LINGKUNGAN HIDUP MASYARAKAT**
(Studi Penelitian Desa Tanjung lenggang, Kecamatan Bahorok)
(Harun, S.H., M.H., dan Dr. Zainal Abidin., S.H., M.Hum.)

Pertambangan galian C ilegal di Kecamatan Bahorok, Kabupaten Langkat, masih menjadi permasalahan hukum karena menimbulkan kerusakan lingkungan, gangguan infrastruktur, dan konflik sosial. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis Formulasi Penegakan Hukum Pidana terhadap Pelaku Tindak Pidana Pertambangan Galian C (Batuan) Tanpa Izin serta mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang menjadi kendala substantif maupun teknis operasional dalam penindakan hukum terhadap pelaku di Desa Tanjung Lenggang, Kecamatan Bahorok.

Praktik eksploitasi pertambangan secara *illegal* ini mengabaikan ketentuan perizinan sebagaimana diatur dalam Pasal 158 *juncto* Pasal 35 Undang-Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2020 tentang Perubahan atas Undang-Undang Nomor 4 Tahun 2009 tentang Pertambangan Mineral dan Batubara, serta berpotensi menimbulkan degradasi ekologis sebagaimana diancam pidana dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup.

Jenis Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian yang berdasarkan pada efektivitas hukum ditinjau melalui penelitian langsung (*field research*) atau dikategorikan dalam penelitian yuridis empiris. kemudian dianalisis secara kualitatif untuk memperoleh gambaran mengenai pelaksanaan penegakan hukum terhadap pertambangan galian C ilegal di Kecamatan Bahorok.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penegakan hukum terhadap pelaku tambang galian C ilegal telah dilaksanakan berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2020 tentang Pertambangan Mineral dan Batubara, namun belum berjalan secara optimal karena masih terdapat aktivitas pertambangan tanpa izin. Peran aparat penegak hukum, khususnya Kepolisian Sektor Bahorok, diwujudkan melalui pengawasan, koordinasi, penerimaan laporan masyarakat, pemberian teguran, dan tindakan hukum terhadap pelaku. Hambatan yang dihadapi meliputi rendahnya kesadaran hukum masyarakat, dominasi kepentingan ekonomi, keterbatasan pengawasan, serta kendala koordinasi dan perizinan. Untuk mengatasi hambatan tersebut, aparat mengedepankan pendekatan preventif melalui pembinaan, sosialisasi, koordinasi lintas instansi, pengawasan partisipatif, serta tindakan represif sebagai upaya terakhir (*ultimum remedium*).

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, disarankan agar pemerintah memperkuat pengawasan dan koordinasi antarinstansi dalam penanganan pertambangan ilegal. Aparat penegak hukum perlu meningkatkan sosialisasi hukum kepada masyarakat,

sedangkan masyarakat dan pelaku usaha diharapkan mematuhi ketentuan perizinan serta berperan aktif dalam menjaga kelestarian lingkungan guna mewujudkan pengelolaan sumber daya alam yang berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: *Penegakan Hukum, Pertambangan Galian C, Pertambangan Ilegal, Aparat Penegak Hukum, Kecamatan Bahorok.*

ABSTRACT

Dzul Khaira Riddhan 220510078 **LAW ENFORCEMENT AGAINST
PERPETRATORS OF ILLEGAL CLASS C
MINING WITH ADVERSE IMPACTS ON THE
COMMUNITY'S ENVIRONMENT**
**(An Empirical Study in Tanjung Lenggang Village,
Bahorok District, Langkat Regency)**
**(Harun, S.H., M.H., dan Dr. Zainal Abidin., S.H.,
M.Hum.)**

Illegal C-class (rock) mining in Bahorok District, Langkat Regency, remains a critical legal issue due to its impact on environmental degradation, infrastructure damage, and social conflicts. This study aims to analyze the formulation of criminal law enforcement against perpetrators of illegal C-class mining practices, as well as to identify the substantive and technical-operational constraints faced in law enforcement actions against perpetrators in Tanjung Lenggang Village, Bahorok District.

These illegal exploitation practices ignore licensing regulations as stipulated in Article 158 juncto Article 35 of Law Number 3 of 2020 on Amendments to Law Number 4 of 2009 on Mineral and Coal Mining, and carry the potential for ecological degradation as penalized under Law Number 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management.

This research employs a empirical legal research method (field research) focusing on legal effectiveness. The collected data were analyzed qualitatively to provide a comprehensive overview of law enforcement implementation regarding illegal C-class mining in Bahorok District.

The findings indicate that law enforcement against illegal Class C mining has been carried out based on Law Number 3 of 2020 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining. However, its implementation has not been fully effective due to the continued existence of unlicensed mining activities. The role of law enforcement officers, particularly the Bahorok Sector Police, is reflected in supervision, coordination, receiving public complaints, issuing warnings, and taking legal action against offenders. The main obstacles include the low level of public legal awareness, economic interests, limited supervision, and challenges in inter-agency coordination and the licensing system. To address these obstacles, the police prioritize preventive measures through legal awareness campaigns, public outreach, inter-agency coordination, participatory supervision, and repressive measures as a last resort (ultimum remedium).

Based on the findings, this study recommends that the government strengthen supervision and enhance coordination among relevant institutions in addressing illegal mining activities. Law enforcement agencies should intensify legal education and public awareness programs, while communities and business actors are expected to comply with mining licensing regulations and actively participate in environmental protection to achieve sustainable natural resource management.

Keywords: *Law Enforcement, Class C Mining, Illegal Mining, Law Enforcement Officers, Bahorok District.*