
The Role Of The Police In Overcoming Illegal Mining Of Natural Stones That Impact On Natural Damage And Community Settlement

Roy Marthen Moonti¹⁾, Yusrianto Kadir²⁾, Marten Bunga³⁾, Yoslan K. Koni⁴⁾, Ramdhan Kasim⁵⁾
^{1,2,3,4,5)} Faculty of Law, Gorontalo University

Corresponding Author

Email : roymoontil6@gmail.com

Abstract

The purpose of this study is how the role of the police in overcoming the illegal mining of natural stone which has an impact on natural damage and community settlements and what factors hinder the police in overcoming the illegal mining of natural stone which has an impact on the natural damage of community settlements. The research method used is the type of research used is empirical normative legal research. Normative law research uses normative legal case studies in the form of legal products, while empirical legal research uses empirical legal case studies in the form of community behavior. The role of the police in overcoming the illegal mining of natural stone that has an impact on natural damage and community settlements in Gorontalo Regency is by conducting outreach to the daenaa village community, then carrying out prevention stages, and finally taking action step by step is not heeded and what factors The factors that hinder the police in overcoming the illegal mining of natural stone that has an impact on natural damage to the settlements of the people of Gorontalo Regency are economic factors, the perpetrators want to avoid the obligations that have been determined, the difficulty factor in obtaining an IUP (Mining Business Permit), the factor of the lack of socialization regarding laws and regulations. invitation and the factor of weak law enforcement.

Keywords: *Illegal Mining; Natural damage; Community Settlement.*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a legal state which has been stated expressly in the explanation of Article 1 Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia that "The Republic of Indonesia is based on law". One of the main characteristics of a state of law lies in its tendency to judge the actions taken by the community based on statutory regulations. Talks about law are always related to law enforcement issues in the broad sense of justice enforcement if narrowed it will be directed to law enforcement officers, namely those who are involved in law enforcement.

The police are one of the organizers of government duties and functions, in carrying out their duties and functions they must be based on legal ratification according to applicable law. The main function of the police is to enforce the law and serve and protect the community, the task of the police is to prevent crime and provide protection to the community. The services provided to the community are contained in law enforcement tasks carried out by the Police in this case carried out by the Criminal Investigation Department. In the formulation of Article 14 Paragraph (1) letter g of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia, it is stated that in carrying out the main tasks as referred to in Article 13, the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia is tasked with conducting investigations and investigations of all criminal acts in accordance with criminal procedure law and other statutory regulations.

The Police of the Republic of Indonesia have an important role in society because of their main tasks that can create national stability, namely as a guide, protector, and public servant. This is stated in Article 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia which is contained in the State Gazette Number 2 of 2002. The main tasks of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia are:

- a. Maintain public safety and order.
- b. Enforce the law and
- c. Provide protection, protection, and service to the community.

The role of the Police based on Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Police as law enforcers is based on the principle of equality before the law. good. The law clearly stipulates how the duties of the police are in enforcing the law against the community, including their position as public servants without discriminating against ethnicity, race, religion, economy, and culture.

The mining sector in Indonesia is a sector that functions to earn the country's largest foreign exchange, but the existence of mining activities and/or businesses in Indonesia is now being questioned by various groups, but in its implementation, the state is often faced with a dilemma between optimal utilization and environmental and social losses.

Administratively, there are three forms of state involvement in the management of mineral resources, namely regulation (regulation), exploitation (management), and supervision. The regulatory aspect is an absolute right of the state that should not be left to the private sector and is the most important aspect played by the state among other aspects.

The 1945 Constitution Article 33 Paragraph (3) states that the Earth and water and the natural resources contained therein shall be controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people. Controlled by the state means the Right to Control Natural Assets. The state has absolute sovereignty over the wealth of natural resources. The prosperity of the people in the spirit and the ultimate goal of a welfare state that the Indonesian government must realize.

As known above that the state has the right to control the earth, water, and natural resources contained therein, including mining. Based on this, every person who will carry out mining must first ask permission from the State/Government. If a mining activity occurs, the perpetrator does not have a permit, then the act is a criminal act as regulated in Article 158 of Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining which reads "Anyone who conducts a mining business without an IUP, IPR or IUPK as referred to in Article 37, Article 40 paragraph (3), Article 48, Article 67 paragraph (1), Article 74 paragraph (1) or (5) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 years and a maximum fine of Rp. 10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion rupiah)". If there are people who violate the provisions of the rules/commit a criminal act, they can be subject to sanctions according to the applicable rules and that requires the role of the police. According to Moeljanto, a criminal act is an act that is prohibited by a rule of law, which prohibition is accompanied by threats (sanctions) in the form of certain crimes, for anyone who violates these rules.

The police as an institution that has the right to handle various kinds of criminal acts, especially illegal mining that occurred in the village of Daenaa, Limboto Barat sub-district, should be able to act on various things that are quite disturbing to the community, but this is indicated as being left unchecked because a lot of illegal mining actions are just left alone. even though what they are doing will have an impact on the destruction of nature and the settlements of the people in daenaa village.

From the background above, the author is interested in raising the title of the role of the police in overcoming the illegal mining of natural stone which has an impact on natural

damage and community settlements. The problem in this research is how the role of the police in overcoming the illegal mining of natural stone which has an impact on natural damage and community settlements and what factors hinder the police in overcoming the illegal mining of natural stone which has an impact on the natural damage of community settlements.

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used is empirical normative legal research. Normative law research uses normative legal case studies in the form of legal products, for example reviewing draft laws. The subject of the study is a law that is conceptualized as a norm or rule that applies in society and becomes a reference for everyone. Empirical legal research is research that uses empirical legal case studies in the form of community behavior. The subject of the study is the law which is conceptualized as actual behavior as an unwritten social phenomenon, which is experienced by everyone in social life.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Role of the Police in Overcoming Illegal Mining of Natural Stones That Have an Impact on Natural Damage and Community Settlements

Mining activities are currently very developed, and the results provided are also very beneficial for the miners. However, this promising activity also has a detrimental impact on humans and the environment when these activities are carried out not based on established regulations, namely mining activities carried out illegally or without the permission given by the authorized official/institution.

The position of the Police is not regulated clearly and unequivocally in the 1945 Constitution, but the provisions in Article 30 paragraph (5) of the 1945 Constitution require a follow-up to the formation of a law that regulates the composition and position, the relationship of the Police's authority in carrying out their duties. The logical consequence of the provisions of Article 30 paragraph (5) of the 1945 Constitution was Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, which in the law referred to the police institution being positioned under the President and responsible to the President.

Definition of mining According to Article 1 point 1 of Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining is "mining is part or all of the stages of activities in the context of research, management, and exploitation of minerals or coal which includes general investigation, exploration, feasibility studies, construction mining, processing and refining, transportation and sales, and post-mining activities".

The above definition implies that all activities from the research process to post-mining activities are a series of activities that must be legally accountable.

Part or all of the stages of each natural resource mining effort above must be obtained from a designated state institution and has the authority in it. So that each of these efforts can be legally accounted for, accompanied by legal documents issued by the parties concerned to avoid things that are not expected in the future.

The disturbance of security and social order due to illegal mining is a form of responsibility of the National Police as stated in Article 4 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia as follows:

"The State Police of the Republic of Indonesia aims to realize internal security which includes the maintenance of public security and order, order and law enforcement, the implementation of protection, protection and service to the community, as well as the establishment of public peace by upholding human rights".

And it is also in line with the main tasks of the National Police in Article 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police which contains the following:

"The main tasks of the Indonesian National Police are:

- a. Maintain public security and order;
- b. Enforce the law, and
- c. Provide protection, protection, and service to the community.

Mining without a permit or what is commonly called illegal mining is not only detrimental to the state financially, but is often the cause of various problems such as environmental damage, social conflict, crime, inequality in economic value or even encouraging new poverty. The phenomenon of illegal mining in some areas even disturbs and threatens public security and order.

Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution stipulates that natural resources are controlled by the state or it can be said that the natural wealth contained in the earth and water of the Indonesian territory is the right of the Indonesian nation and national wealth. The Indonesian nation in accordance with Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution gives the state the power to regulate, maintain and use the national wealth as well as possible in order to achieve a prosperous Indonesian society.

The liberalization of the mining sector has weakened the realization of these ideals and regulations in the mining sector are indicated to be neglecting the mandate in question and cannot be implemented because the state/government has not sought added value because it does not master high technology so that it is in a weak position and tends to be submissive to investors.

The use of land or natural resources always ignores environmental aspects so that they do not care about what will happen in the future or the interests of the next generation. Preemptive & preventive aspects are always ignored so that it can be ascertained that the damage is getting more widespread & uncontrollable. The impacts of mining activities are not only related to economic losses, but they also often cause disturbing social upheavals such as the increasing escalation of friction with the community, changes in the agrarian pattern of the community to mining communities, and pollution and even damage to the environment around the mine.

Environmental problems such as pollution, damage, and disasters from year to year are still ongoing and increasingly widespread. This condition not only causes a decrease in the quality of the environment but also has a very serious impact on human health and soul. The poor quality of the environment is caused, among other things, by the rapidly increasing population and increasing demand for natural resources.

Mining is a series of activities within the framework of the search, mining (excavation), processing, utilization, and sale of minerals. Mining has become an industry to process natural resources and process minerals contained in the bowels of the earth to produce various end products needed by humans. Today, mining activities are very developed. The results obtained are also very beneficial for improving the welfare of people's lives, especially for the miners. However, there is a problem that the government must pay attention to, namely the problem of illegal mining.

Illegal mining is carried out without permits, operational procedures, and government regulations. This causes losses to the state for illegally exploiting natural resources, and

distributing and selling their mining products illegally, thus avoiding state taxes. This is what often causes cases that fall into the category of illegal mining crimes. Mining in Indonesia, if managed properly in accordance with procedures, can contribute significantly to state revenues. Besides being able to improve, among other things, the economy of the community around the mine.

In-Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning mining, has regulated mining issues as stated in Article 1 paragraph (1), paragraph (6), and paragraph (19); In Paragraph (1), for example, it is stated that "Mining is part or all of the stages of activities in the context of research, management, and exploitation of minerals or coal which include general investigation, exploration, feasibility studies, construction, mining, processing and refining, transportation and sales, and post-mining activities". Paragraph (6) states that "Mining Business is an activity in the context of mineral or coal exploitation which includes the stages of a general investigation, exploration, feasibility study, construction, mining, processing and refining, transportation and sales and post-mining activities". In paragraph (19) it is stated that "Mining is part of mining business activities to produce minerals and/or coal and associated minerals".

In relation to the mining management authority in the three articles, the law mandates that mining management is fully under the authority of the state. This is emphasized in the 1945 Constitution Article 33 paragraph (3) that the state has the right to control the earth, water, and everything contained therein, one of which is in the mining sector. "The right of state control contains the authority to regulate and supervise the management of minerals and the obligation to use them for the greatest prosperity of the people.

So that every person or legal entity that will carry out mining activities must first obtain a permit from the state (government). If mining activities occur in an area carried out by both individuals and/or legal entities without obtaining a state (government) permit, then the act is a criminal act as regulated in Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining Article 158.

Excessive exploitation of natural resources will have an impact on decreasing the sustainability of natural resources and environmental functions. Damage to natural resources continues to increase, both in number and in the distribution of the area. Physically the damage is caused by the high exploitation carried out, not only in production areas that are limited by the carrying capacity of natural resources but also in protected and conservation areas that have been previously determined. The damage was caused both by commercial enterprises that were legally licensed and by individuals who were not licensed.

One example, in Gorontalo Province, precisely in Daenaa Village, Limboto Barat District, based on reports from residents, illegal natural stone mining has resulted in irregular river flow conditions and road damage. Mining in Daenaa Village, West Limboto District, is certainly very disturbing to the local community because there are many negative things that are then felt by the community. Illegal mining activities have actually been reported to the government several times but have not received a good response, so some residents have reported this to the authorities.

Based on Article 158 of Law no. 4 of 2009 concerning mineral and coal mining, it is stated that everyone who conducts mining business without a Mining Business Permit (IUP), People's Mining Permit (IPR), Special Mining Business Permit (IUPK) as referred to in Article 37, Article 40 paragraph (3), Article 67 paragraph (1), Article 74 paragraph (1) or paragraph (5) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion rupiah).

Currently, there are many events that lead to environmental damage due to illegal mining carried out by the community in the village of daenaa. This mining is the livelihood of

local residents. The population continues to increase in a sluggish economic condition resulting in the spread of hungry farmers who turn agricultural land into mining without paying attention to land conservation.

Mining activities are activities that include: exploration, exploitation, processing/refining, and transporting minerals/mining materials. This condition occurs in Gorontalo Regency, precisely in the location of illegal natural stone mining whose natural resources are very attractive to many people. Based on data from the police, there are 5 mining locations, all of which do not have permits. The mining activity has been going on since 2014 until now. The number of illegal natural stone miners from year to year does not stay, some are increasing, and some are decreasing for certain reasons.

The law enforcement process cannot be carried out comprehensively (total enforcement), in the sense that not all forms of criminal acts against perpetrators who have fulfilled their formulation can be prosecuted by justice. A person can be prosecuted or processed after a complaint has been made. Law enforcement is the efforts taken by the government or an authority to ensure the achievement of a sense of justice and order in society by using several devices or tools of power, both in the form of laws, to law enforcers including the police, judges, prosecutors, and others. lawyer. Law enforcement is always related to the community, problems that arise in the community must be resolved with justice, and that is what should force law enforcement to find a solution.

According to Satjipto Rahardjo, law enforcement is a process to make legal wishes come true, what is referred to as legal desires here is nothing but the mind of the legislature that is formulated in the legal regulations. The need for this discussion of the law enforcement process to extend to law-making is now clear. The formulation of the thoughts of lawmakers as outlined in legal regulations will also determine how law enforcement is carried out. Specifically, with regard to law enforcement by the Police, the juridical duties of the Polri ranks are essentially 2 (two) Polri duties in the field of law enforcement, namely law enforcement in the field of criminal justice (with penal facilities) limited in the field of investigation and investigation and law enforcement with Non-penal facilities are the duties of the Police which are more oriented towards social aspects and social aspects (which are service and dedication) which are actually more than their juridical duties as law enforcers in the field of criminal justice (with penal facilities) are actually only one or a small part only from Tigas Polri. Most of the tasks of the National Police lie in the field of law enforcement (non-penal). Thus, in carrying out its duties, the Police actually have a dual role, both as to law enforcement officials and as social workers.

The details of the juridical duties of the National Police can be seen in the aspects of protecting public security and crime. Facing the increasing dimensions, quantity, and quality of crime. It is possible to face the possibility or tendency of law enforcement officers to take "hot-blooded, panic and brutal" countermeasures outside the legal boundaries, which are actions that are increasingly moving away from realizing the basic values of the law, namely justice, usefulness, and legal certainty. Crime is not separated from the environment and instruments that include community engineering in anticipating crime. A review of these factors is important to determine their influence on the development of crime, and whether or not there has been an increase in both quantity and quality seen from the perpetrators, victims, places, and modus operandi. The National Police can carry out countermeasures by holding routine or special activities/operations. The roles that can be taken in handling and enforcing the law are:

The repressive role includes a series of action activities aimed at disclosing all criminal cases that have occurred, which are referred to as factual threats. The forms of activities include investigations, investigations, and other coercive measures that are legalized by law.

The preventive role includes a series of activities that are shown to directly prevent the occurrence of crime cases. Covers activities of regulating, guarding, patrolling, and escorting locations that are thought to contain a “police hazard”, as well as community development activities, which can actively participate in efforts to prevent, ward off and combat crime. This kind of role is carried out so that the investigation and investigation process can be carried out optimally considering that illegal activities are increasingly rampant.

Pre-emptive efforts, in the form of a series of activities shown to counteract or eliminate criminogenic factors at the earliest possible stage. including efforts to eliminate criminogenic factors that exist in a society whose forms of activity vary greatly, starting from an analysis of regional conditions and potential vulnerabilities contained in the context of anticipating the possibility of crime. This special police/kamtibmas operation is also applied when facing a vulnerable period based on experience and data recording of past years that can be predicted and scheduled in the Kamtibmas vulnerability calendar, for example before the new year, before holidays, or during lean times and so on other.

Law enforcement is an effort made by law enforcers as well as their duties in order to enforce a rule of law. The implementation of law enforcement by law enforcers is expected to be able to comply with all applicable regulations.

In terms of implementing law enforcement against illegal mining activities in Daenaa Village, West Limboto District. The West Limboto Sector Police have carried out three stages of the handling process, as stated by the members of the West Limboto Sector Police. The three stages of the process of handling the illegal mining crime are as follows:

1. Socialization

At this stage, the Daenaa Village Government cooperates with relevant agencies such as the Police and the TNI, providing counseling, both about laws and regulations related to mining and all matters related to it, as well as about the impact of illegal mining on the environment and public health around the mine. Socialization was given to the Daenaa Village community around the mining area.

In order to control illegal mining, the Daenaa Village Head gave an understanding to the community regarding the impact of illegal mining carried out by the community on the environment and the health of the community itself. The socialization basically does not prohibit people from working, but only asks for public awareness to raise awareness of the losses from illegal natural stone mining which have a major impact on the environment and public health.” From the socialization, it was noted that Law no. 4 of 2009 concerning mining, which contains rules regarding procedures that must be followed by individuals or legal entities who wish to carry out mining must be based on a permit from the government. If not, then such mining is classified as illegal.

The actual socialization is a persuasive effort in order to bring order to the community so that the mining carried out should be adjusted to the applicable legal procedures, both for individuals and companies. If the mining carried out by the community is based on the correct procedure, namely by having an official permit, then from a legal perspective, they are protected by the law. Besides that. With the right procedures, efforts to protect the environment and public health are guaranteed.

2. Prevention Stage

At this stage, the West Limboto Sector Police conduct patrols and supervision of every mining activity in that location. Patrols are carried out unscheduled, so they can jump into the mining site at any time. It is intended that community members who intend to carry out illegal mining activities will automatically be prevented when they find out that the Police are always on patrol.

With the patrols carried out by the Police regularly at the mining site, gradually, members of the community around the mining circle are increasingly aware and many of them will not carry out mining activities anymore.

3. Action Stage

After the Daenaa Village Government assisted by the Police carried out the previous two stages, namely the socialization stage and the prevention stage, in the third stage, legal action was carried out. At this third stage, the action is carried out in two forms, First: the Village Government together with the Police closes all mining carried out by the community at the mining site. Second: The Police carry out legal proceedings against perpetrators of illegal mining crimes who are still carrying out activities, whether in the form of mining, buying and selling transactions, processing, or shipping natural stone materials outside the province of Gorontalo.

Second: If in the previous two stages, there were still unscrupulous members of the community who carried out mining, processing, trading, and so on, then the person concerned was still given guidance. However, if a violation of the law related to illegal mining is carried out after this legal action stage, then anyone caught red-handed committing a mining crime and various matters related to it, the Police will take firm action against the person concerned.

What are the Factors that Inhibit the Police from Overcoming Illegal Mining of Natural Stones That Have an Impact on Natural Damage to Community Settlements

Illegal natural stone miners in Daenaa Village are threatened with closure and will be subject to criminal sanctions. Apart from being suspected of having violated 2 laws, namely Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning Mining and Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (PPLH), there is no permit for miners in the sub-district area of the city. The Kota sub-district is not a mining area unless the miners want to change the spatial layout, then he said, every mining has many permits from Environmental Permits and Mining Business Permits (IUP). If a miner is not equipped with an IUP, IPR, or IUPK, it is the same as violating Law No. 2009. As stated in Article 33 of mining permits, the threat of imprisonment is 10 years and a fine of up to Rp. 10 billion.

It is as if wild stone mining in Daenaa Village has become common or cultural, the handling of mining itself does not only rely on Regional Regulations, this is because of the views of the people who still think mining activities are very dangerous for the community, because the majority of the people are farmers and Moreover, the mining location is located close to residential areas, therefore the residents consider mining to be very disturbing to their activities. This culture makes Daenaa people worry, the issuance of Regional Regulations may not be the main solution even though it can reduce mining rates. It would be better if the effort to eradicate illegal mining is accompanied by problem-solving solutions such as opening training for the community or companies that are mining illegally in Daenaa Village so they know how dangerous it is from the impact of mining illegally without following the procedures set by the government area.

The role of the Village Government is very important because it can reduce the number of illegal mining in Daenaa Village and consequently and logically make efforts and steps in providing services to the community. According to the results of an interview with one of the criminal investigators, he stated that the crime of illegal mining is a very serious matter to be faced considering that this problem is increasingly rampant from year to year which can have a major impact on the environment and threaten the benefit of the surrounding community. Mining crimes without a permit must also receive serious attention from the police, considering that the duties of the Mining and Energy Service are only limited to supervising. Meanwhile, it is the police who take action.

The rise of illegal mining crimes in Daenaa Village is certainly driven or caused by several factors. The factors that hinder the police in overcoming mining that has been collected by the authors in the study are as follows:

1. Economic Factor

Economic factors are the most vulnerable to trigger crime. One of the factors causing the rise of illegal mining crimes in Daenaa Village is the economic factor. It is difficult to find employment and business opportunities that match the level of expertise or skills of the lower class of society. Economic factors are the main factor for someone to do mining without a permit in Daenaa Village.

2. The perpetrator wants to avoid the obligations that have been determined.

One of the factors behind the rampant illegal mining in Daenaa Village is that the perpetrators want to avoid the obligations that have been determined by the Mining and Energy Service and the local government, including production tax and transportation tax (retribution), LKMD, etc.

The tax avoidance factor is a factor causing the rampant illegal mining in Daenaa Village. We need to know that the obligation and awareness of every citizen or legal entity in paying taxes, especially from the results of mining operations is one source of Regional Original Income (PAD) which is then channeled and allocated through the APBN or APBD to finance the construction of facilities, such as roads/ bridges, health, education, spending or employee salaries, and so on. This supports the surrounding community in obtaining public services in order to achieve the prosperity and welfare of the people.

3. It is difficult to get an IUP (Mining Business Permit).

The complicated and time-consuming licensing process is suspected to be a factor causing the rampant illegal mining in Daenaa Village. An important factor causing rampant illegal mining crimes in Daenaa Village is the difficulty of obtaining a Mining Business Permit (IUP).

4. The lack of socialization regarding the laws and regulations.

One of the factors behind the rampant crime of illegal mining in Daenaa Village is the lack of socialization carried out by the Mining and Energy Office regarding the laws and regulations, which are regulated in Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining as stipulated in Article 35, which reads that mining business is carried out in the form of IUP, IPR, and IUPK. The following is the narrative of the perpetrators of mining without a permit that the author met in the field.

5. Weak law enforcement.

Weak law enforcement is a factor in the rise of illegal mining crimes in Daenaa Village. Weak supervision and law enforcement seem to provide flexibility and do not determine actors without permits. Based on the elements and division of criminal acts, local mining actions can be included in criminal acts, if local mining meets the elements stipulated in the law, which can then be identified in the classification of criminal acts. Mining law is a special provision that regulates mining rights (parts of land containing precious metals in soil or rocks) according to predetermined rules.

Based on the description above, it is known that the inhibiting factors for police efforts in tackling the crime of illegal stone mining in Daenaa Village are the first law enforcement factors such as still not optimal in carrying out their programs, for example, the West Limboto Police extension program which has not reached the entire community, resulting in an increase in illegal stone mining. . Second, the factors of facilities and infrastructure are still limited, such as police personnel (investigators) to conduct searches, raids, and patrols. The three community factors, namely between the community and the police, did not create a synergistic

collaboration due to the lack of an approach taken by the police, resulting in a lack of support and low legal awareness from the community, most of whom were interested in illegal stone mining.

CONCLUSION

The role of the police in overcoming the illegal mining of natural stone that has an impact on natural damage and community settlements in Gorontalo Regency is by conducting outreach to the daenaa village community, then carrying out prevention stages, and finally taking action step by step is not heeded and what factors The factors that hinder the police in overcoming the illegal mining of natural stone that has an impact on natural damage to the settlements of the people of Gorontalo Regency are economic factors, the perpetrators want to avoid the obligations that have been determined, the difficulty factor in obtaining an IUP (Mining Business Permit), the factor of the lack of socialization regarding laws and regulations. invitation and the factor of weak law enforcement. Strict action must be taken by the police because this illegal mining is increasingly rampant.

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