



## Law Enforcement of Violation of The Use of The Kranji River In Banyumas Regency

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### Abstract

The rapid increase in population has led to an increase in demand for housing. The demand for housing is not proportional to the available land. Control of borderline violations is an effort in law enforcement, according to existing statutory regulations. This study will discuss law enforcement efforts for violations of the use of river boundaries and obstacles in controlling the use of violations of the Kranji river borderline, East Purwokerto District, Banyumas Regency, which is regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 / PRT / M / 2015 concerning the Establishment of River and Lake Borders. The research method used in this research is a normative juridical approach, which is carried out through a literature study that examines secondary data in the form of laws and regulations and other legal documents and research results, assessment results, and other references. Interviews can complement the normative juridical method. Supervision and imposing sanctions that have not been maximized are causes of violations of river boundaries. (beside) as well as a lack of public awareness and low public awareness of the laws and regulations regarding the determination of river boundaries, thus affecting violations of river boundaries.

**Keywords:** Law Enforcement, Border Line, River.

### Abstrak

Pesatnya peningkatan jumlah penduduk telah menyebabkan meningkatnya permintaan jumlah tempat tinggal. Kebutuhan akan permintaan tempat tinggal tidak sebanding dengan lahan yang tersedia. Penertiban terhadap pelanggaran garis sempadan merupakan upaya dalam rangka penegakan hukum sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang ada. Penelitian ini akan membahas terkait upaya penegakan hukum atas pelanggaran pemanfaatan garis sempadan sungai dan hambatan-hambatan dalam penertiban atas pemanfaatan pelanggaran garis sempadan sungai Kranji Kecamatan Purwokerto Timur Kabupaten Banyumas yang diatur dalam Peraturan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat (PUPR) Republik Indonesia Nomor 28/PRT/M/2015 tentang Penetapan Garis Sempadan Sungai dan Sempadan Danau. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah pendekatan yuridis normatif yaitu dilakukan melalui studi pustaka yang menelaah data sekunder yang berupa Peraturan Perundang-undangan dan dokumen hukum lainnya, serta hasil penelitian, hasil pengkajian, serta referensi lainnya. Metode yuridis normatif dapat dilengkapi dengan wawancara. Pengawasan dan pemberian sanksi yang belum maksimal menjadi salah satu penyebab masih terjadinya pelanggaran terhadap garis sempadan sungai. (Selain itu) Serta kurangnya kesadaran masyarakat dan rendahnya kepedulian masyarakat terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan terkait penetapan garis sempadan sungai sehingga mempengaruhi pelanggaran terhadap garis sempadan sungai.

**Kata kunci:** Penegakan Hukum, Garis Sempadan, Sungai.

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## I. Introduction

The increase in population has led to increased housing demand – the high demand for housing, less proportional to land available. Housing and settlement development is an effort to fulfill one of the basic human needs, improve the surrounding community's quality, expand employment opportunities, and mobilize community economic activities to increase equitable welfare to the community. Many communities have made land use, especially in riverbank areas which, according to the prevailing laws and regulations, are prohibited from constructing

buildings.<sup>1</sup> Settlement developments are legal housing settlements and illegal use of vacant lands by the community, such as land along riverbanks or riverbanks. According to Government Regulation Number 38 of 2011 concerning rivers, the riparian zone is a buffer zone between aquatic ecosystems (rivers) and land. Vegetation and/or wetlands generally dominate this zone. The plants are grass, shrubs, or trees along the river's left and/or right bank. Shrubs and grass that grow along the river serve as a very effective filter against pollutants such as fertilizers, anti-pest drugs, pathogens, and heavy metals so that the quality of river water is protected from contamination.

General provisions number 10 Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing (*Peraturan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat, PUPR*) Number 28 / PRT / M / 2015 concerning Establishment of River Boundaries and Lake Boundaries explains "River boundaries are virtual lines on the left and right of the riverbed which is designated as protection boundaries. river". The purpose of utilizing and utilizing a river boundary line area is under its proper function, and the river boundary line is designated as a protected area by the Government. The policy of stimulating it as a protected area aims to maintain the river's function and prevent environmental pollution and damage to the river and its surroundings. Seeing the current situation and conditions, not a few people around the river use the river border as a place to live. People who choose to remain in the river boundary area, a protected area, are also used to carry out activities and/or fulfill their daily needs. A large number of activities carried out by the community causes a reduction in the function of the river, including the river border area, which is used to dispose of domestic household waste without being processed first in the form of plastic waste and water used for washing clothes, washing dishes, and water from bathing. In the river border area, household waste and garbage can still be found river, which causes the river to become dirty and river water to become cloudy.

Violations of building buildings on riverbanks are also increasingly prevalent, this is due to several factors, namely the limited land in the city and the high value of land in the city, making people build buildings on land that is prohibited by the Government, namely on the riverbank, then a lack of understanding of the prohibition regulations to build. Buildings on the riverbank. Economic factors that encourage people to build buildings for the need to sell goods and services, free land belongs to the Government to not ask permission to build buildings on the riverbank. Therefore, the riverbanks are often used by people who live around the riverbanks as a house widening or used for specific business buildings, carried out from generation to generation from their parents. That greatly disrupts the function and use of the border as a means of green open space and the function of irrigation for the routine dredging of riverbeds. This violation is increasingly widespread because there has not been any action to control the maximum river border violation.<sup>2</sup>

The violation of the river border is getting more prevalent day by day, seen from the number of buildings standing in the river area. One of the phenomena that occur is the Kranji River, East Purwokerto Subdistrict, Banyumas Regency. The increase is not decreasing, and this will be a complex problem in the future. At least buildings are standing along the river. If left unchecked, the buildings will continue to grow. That is one of the Banyumas Regency problems, where there are densely populated settlements on the river banks that function as a river border. There is a settlement on the Kranji River border, East Purwokerto Subdistrict, currently known as Kampung Pelangi. That is a form of violation of the river boundaries with the construction of buildings that have occurred before the existence or enactment of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 / PRT / M / 2015 concerning the Establishment of River and Lake Borders.

Kranji River is located in Kranji Village, East Purwokerto Subdistrict, Banyumas Regency. Kelurahan Kranji has three hamlets, 8 RW, 58 RT with a total population of 9,760 and an area of

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<sup>1</sup> Anton Setyadi, "Analisis Keselarasan Letak Bangunan dan Pemanfaatan Lahan Terhadap Peraturan Sempadan Sungai Menggunakan Citra Satelit Quickbird," *Phd Diss-* UM Surakarta, Surakarta, (2013).

<sup>2</sup> Dwi Prastiandiani, "Penegakan Hukum Atas Pelanggaran Pemanfaatan Sempadan Sungai Di Kabupaten Sidoarjo," *JKMP* 4, No. 2 (2016):117-234.

1.82 (ha) and a population density of 5,362.64 (people / km<sup>2</sup>).<sup>3</sup> The Kranji River which crosses Jalan Jenderal Soedirman Purwokerto or to be precise to the west of Public Middle School 1 Purwokerto (*Sekolah Menengah Pertama Negeri 1 Purwokerto*, SMPN 1 Purwokerto) and enters the East Purwokerto Subdistrict is a small area that violates the river border. In order to realize the benefits of rivers and control river damage, it is necessary to have firmness in the management and determination of river boundaries (river protection boundaries) under the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 / PRT / M / 2015 concerning the Establishment of River and Lake Borders. Based on this, the problem in this study is how law enforcement for violations of the utilization of the Kranji river borderline, East Purwokerto Subdistrict in Banyumas Regency and what are the obstacles experienced in law enforcement for violations of the utilization of the Kranji River borderline, East Purwokerto Subdistrict in Banyumas Regency.

## II. Research Methods

The method in this research is to use the normative juridical method. The normative juridical method is carried out through literature studies that examine mainly secondary data in-laws and regulations, court decisions, agreements, contracts, other legal documents, research results, assessment results, and other references.<sup>4</sup> Interviews can complement the normative juridical method. This research is descriptive, which provides an overview of law enforcement for violations of river boundaries in Banyumas Regency. In this paper, the writer will use secondary data sources. Secondary data is data obtained from literature by conducting literature studies, namely, conducting document studies, archives, and literature by studying theoretical matters, concepts, views, and legal principles relating to the subject matter and legal knowledge consisting of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, tertiary legal materials. The data in this study were obtained through Library Research. This library research was conducted to obtain secondary data, which included primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials by reading, taking notes, and quoting books, and using data or information and information through requests for data requests from relevant agencies based on research objectives. Methods arranged systematically, logically, and rationally. In this case, the analysis used is qualitative data analysis, namely data that cannot be directly measured or assessed by numbers. Thus, after the primary data and secondary data in the form of documents are obtained, it is then analyzed with regulations related to the problem under study.<sup>5</sup>

## III. Result And Discussion

### 1. Law Enforcement on Violation of Utilization of Kranji River Border Line, East Purwokerto Subdistrict, Banyumas Regency

Law enforcement is called in English law enforcement, Dutch *rechtshandhaving*.<sup>6</sup> Law enforcement is not only the duty of conventionally known law enforcers. However, it is the duty of everyone. "*de rechtshandhavingstaak kan niets op de schouders van de politie worden gelegd. Handhaving is een taak van vele rechtssubjecten in samenleving*".<sup>7</sup> (The duty of law enforcement is not only placed on the shoulders of the police. Law enforcement is the duty of all legal subjects in society). According to Satjipto Raharjo, law enforcement is essentially the enforcement of abstract ideas or concepts. Law enforcement is an attempt to bring these ideas into reality.<sup>8</sup> Soerjono Soekanto, in his book, states that law enforcement is an activity to harmonize the

<sup>3</sup> Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Banyumas, "Distribusi Dan Kepadatan Penduduk Menurut Kecamatan Di Kabupaten Banyumas, 2016-2018 Population Distribution and Density by Subdistrict in Banyumas Regency, 2016-2018," last modified 2019, accessed May 7, 2020.

<sup>4</sup> Badriyah Khaleed, *Legislative Drafting Teori dan Praktik Penyusunan Peraturan Perundang-undangan* (Yogyakarta: Medpress Digital, 2014), 41.

<sup>5</sup> Miles Mathew and Michel Huberman, *Analisis Data Kualitatif : Buku Sumber tentang Metode-metode Baru*, (Jakarta: UI Pres, 2009), 102.

<sup>6</sup> Andi Hamzah, *Penegakan Hukum Lingkungan* (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2005), 48.

<sup>7</sup> HR Ridwan, *Hukum Administrasi Negara* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2016), 292.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*

relationship of values outlined in solid values or values and embody attitudes and attitudes as a series of defining the final stage of value to create (as "social engineering"), maintain, and maintain (as "social control") the social peace of life.<sup>9</sup> Meanwhile, according to Jimly Asshiddiqie, law enforcement is the process of making efforts to uphold or function fundamental legal norms as behavior guidelines in traffic or legal relations in social and state life. From the subject's point of view, law enforcement can be carried out by a broad subject and can also be interpreted as an effort to enforce the law by the subject in a limited or narrow sense.<sup>10</sup>

Law enforcement and consistency will provide a strong foundation for the implementation of development, be it in the economy, politics, socio-culture, defense, and security, to realize the rule of law. However, in reality, realizing the rule of law still requires time and process so that the rule of law can have broad implications for national development improvement. The development brings about several positive impacts (benefits) for the continuity of human life and the environment. However, at the same time, it can also pose several threats (negative impacts in the form of risks) to the continuity of human life and the environment. In line with population growth, human needs for natural resources will automatically increase, leading to a decrease or scarcity of resources caused by population growth.

Meanwhile, at the same time, natural resource land will decrease as a logical consequence of meeting human needs such as for housing, transportation, offices, education, and economic sectors. In order for all human needs to be fulfilled, people inevitably have to carry out development activities. Development cannot be separated from its dependence on the use of natural resources.

The utilization of natural resources can create several conflicts of interest between one community member and another, between entrepreneurs and community members, between entrepreneurs and Government, and between community members and the Government. In this context, anyone has the potential to do environmental damage and/or pollution that causes harm to other parties. As with all national forces' efforts, law enforcement is a collective obligation of all nation components so that certain groups may only enforce the law. Law for us is supreme or the highest among other high state institutions. From this concept, human consciousness grows up to worship justice, a term of the rule of law in which law is placed at the highest among other dimensions of life, especially the political dimension. The rule of law is the idea of human beings who yearn for the people's peace and welfare under the law's authority.<sup>11</sup>

Furthermore, Satjipto Rahardjo stated that law starts from the text (law), but we should not stop there. Legal texts that are general require creative accuracy or sharpening when applied to actual events in society. Finally, whether the rule of law can provide benefits to humanity does not depend on the sound of articles of the law but on the behavior of law enforcers who can act beyond the call of duty. To borrow Ronald Dworkin's words, we need to take rights seriously and carry out a moral reading of the law. Law with the new text is the beginning of a long journey to realize the goal so that law can bring justice and benefit to humanity.<sup>12</sup>

Law enforcement is an exciting issue to research because it is related to implementing applicable laws and regulations. Environmental law enforcement is closely related to all aspects of human life because it supports living things on this earth. Constitutionally, that is contained in Article 28 letter h paragraph (1), which reads "everyone lives in physical and spiritual prosperity, has a place to live and has a good and healthy living environment and receives health services" and Article 33 paragraph (3) which reads water and natural resources contained

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<sup>9</sup> Soerjono Soekanto, *Penegakan Hukum* (Bandung: Binacipta Bandung 1983), 13.

<sup>10</sup> Laurensius Arliman S, "Mewujudkan Penegakan Hukum Yang Baik di Negara Hukum Indonesia", *Dialogia Iuridica: Jurnal Hukum Bisnis dan Investasi* 11, No. 1 (2019): 001-020.

<sup>11</sup> Soetandyo Wignjosobroto, *Hukum dalam Masyarakat* (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2013), 102.

<sup>12</sup> Rif'ah Roihanah, "Penegakan Hukum di Indonesia: Sebuah Harapan dan Kenyataan", *Jurnal Justitia Islamica* 12, No.1 (2015): 40-41.

therein shall be controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people. "Article 28 states that every citizen has the right to a good and healthy environment, environmental law enforcement is an instrument to create a good and healthy environment.<sup>13</sup>

Soerjono Soekanto explained the factors that influence law enforcement are the legal factors themselves. Namely laws, law enforcement factors, namely the parties who form or apply the law, factors of facilities or facilities that support law enforcement. Community factors, namely the environment in which the law is applied or is applied, cultural factors, namely as a result of work, creativity, and taste based on a human initiative in social life.<sup>14</sup> However, it seems that the term law enforcement is the most frequently used so that in the future, the term will be more established or a coined term. We also know various terms in foreign languages, such as *rechtstoepassing*, *rechtshandhaving* (Dutch), law enforcement, application (America).<sup>15</sup>

Environmental law enforcement is not only intended to punish environmental destroyers or polluters. However, it also aims to prevent actions or actions that may cause damage and or pollution to the environment. Therefore, environmental law enforcement is not only repressive but also preventive.<sup>16</sup> Law enforcement in the environmental sector can be used in various ways. However, not a few people's understanding of law enforcement in the environmental sector misunderstands, as stated by Koesnadi Hardjasoemantri, that law enforcement is carried out through various channels with administrative sanctions, sanctions. Civil and criminal sanctions.<sup>17</sup> The Law on Environmental Management allows the Governor / Regent and/or Mayor to force the Government to supervise and enforce the arrangement by the owner of the activity and/or business on environmental requirements, either stipulated by statutory regulations or stipulated by a permit. Government coercion can be in the form of a warning to the owner of the activity and/or effort to prevent and end violations. Apart from government coercion, there are also administrative sanctions in license revocation, especially for certain violations.<sup>18</sup> Law enforcement that plays a role in determining the Kranji River Basin Line in East Purwokerto that flows through the City of Purwokerto is regulated in Article 13 of the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Housing of the People of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 / PRT / M / 2015 concerning the Determination of River Boundaries and Lake Borders. Whereas the Minister carries out the determination of river boundaries for inter-provincial river areas, trans-national river areas, and nationally strategic river areas; Governor to determine the river boundary line in the trans regency / municipal river area; and regents/mayors, for rivers in a river area within a regency/city.

Meanwhile, the determination of the Kranji East Purwokerto River boundary line, Banyumas Regency is regulated in Article 4 of the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Housing of the People of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 / PRT / M / 2015 concerning the Determination of River Border and Lake Borders, namely river boundaries covering the space on the left. Moreover, the riverbed's right between the demarcation line and the riverbed bank for an embankment river, or between the boundary line and the embankment foot's outer edge for an embanked river. The boundary lines mentioned above are also determined on rivers that are not embanked in urban areas, rivers without embankments outside urban areas, rivers that are embanked outside urban areas, rivers affected by tides, and springs.

The Kranji River is a river included in the criteria for an urban river because it is located not far from the Banyumas Regent's Office and the Regional Government's administrative

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<sup>13</sup> Suwari Akhmaddhian, "Peran pemerintah daerah dalam mewujudkan hutan konservasi berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 41 Tahun 1999 tentang Kehutanan (Studi di Kabupaten Kuningan)." *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum* 13, No. 3 (2013): 446-456.

<sup>14</sup> Soekanto, Soerjono, *Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Penegakan Hukum* (Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2013).

<sup>15</sup> Laurensius Arliman S, *Penegakan Hukum dan Kesadaran Masyarakat* (Yogyakarta: Deepublish, 2015), 34.

<sup>16</sup> Rangkuti, Siti Sundari, *Hukum Lingkungan dan Kebijaksanaan Lingkungan Nasional*, Edisi Keempat (Surabaya: Airlangga University Press, 2015), 209- 210.

<sup>17</sup> Koesnadi Hardjasoemantri, *Hukum Tata Lingkungan*, Cetakan ke-17 Edisi 7 (Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press, 2002), 375.

<sup>18</sup> Sukanda Husin, *Penegakan Hukum Lingkungan Indonesia*, Cetakan Ke-3 (Pekanbaru: Sinar Grafika, 2014), 101.

center and is obstructed by the main road, namely Jalan Jendral Sudirman. Eddy Wahono, who serves as a member of the Central Java Province Water Resources and Spatial Planning Board, said that controlling was necessary. So that the river could be functioning if it is based on the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 / PRT / M / 2015 concerning the Determination of River Boundaries and Lake Boundaries, which states that buildings that violate river boundaries are assigned the status quo. It means that the building must not be changed, either decreasing or adding, because waiting to be disciplined gradually to restore the river border function. For buildings that have pocketed certificates, Eddy suggested that they be compensated. Meanwhile, for buildings that already have a Building Construction Permit (IMB), the Regency Government must also be firm in not extending the permit.<sup>19</sup>

Law enforcement for violations of the Kranji River Border Line, Purwokerto District, Banyumas Regency carried out by the Banyumas Regency General Work Service uses a social approach that emphasizes a persuasive and humanist approach.<sup>20</sup> The Kranji River Border Line, East Purwokerto Subdistrict, Banyumas Regency, has been established since the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 / PRT / M / 2015 concerning the Establishment of River Border and Lake Borders was promulgated, and the community also knows that they are breaking the River Border. The various efforts made by the Regional Government of Banyumas Regency towards law enforcement for violations of the Kranji River Border Line, Purwokerto District, Banyumas Regency have not produced optimal results in curbing river borders.<sup>21</sup> There are factors outside the norm or juridical that are considered in norms or juridical that control the offender's building. The stages carried out in the framework of law enforcement for violations of the Kranji River Border Line, Purwokerto District, Banyumas Regency are carried out in the following manner:

a. Coordination of related offices/agencies

Carrying out administrative, legal action The Department of Public Works Irrigation also involves relevant agencies in assisting administrative law enforcement in the border violation. Namely: Involving the local sub-district and village head to take an active role in assisting the implementation of river border control, such as coordinating meetings of related services/agencies (Pamong Praja, District / Village Regional Officials) to discuss the control measures carried out in the City of Purwokerto or Purbalingga, provided that the buyer installs the exhaust himself.

b. Socialization

This stage of socialization is critical to minimize social problems that arise as a result of enforcement. The Kranji River Border Control socialization was carried out in residential areas located along the river, attended by all building owners near the Kranji River. It was announced that the third warning or final warning from the Banyumas District PU Pengairan Office would be launched at this meeting. Because after that, the authority to control was delegated to the Satpol PP.

c. Data Collection

This activity is carried out by the Sidoarjo Regency Irrigation Public Works Office. Data collection was carried out on all illegal buildings on the riverbank. Offenders (illegal building owners) sign the Minutes made by the enumerator.

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<sup>19</sup> Radar Banyumas, "Pelanggar Garis Sempadan Sungai Di Banyumas Harus Segera Ditertibkan," last modified 2017, accessed May 7, 2020, <https://radarbanyumas.co.id/pelanggar-garis-sempadan-sungai-di-banyumas-harus-segera-ditertibkan/>.

<sup>20</sup> Results of Interview with Mr. Imam Pamungkas, Section Head of Water Resources Development, Irrigation and Drainage, Banyumas District Public Works Office. On May 6, 2020.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*

d. Reprimand

The next stage is reprimand I, reprimand II, and reprimand III from the Satpol PP with a period of 7 (seven) days each. This warning is at the same time notifying the demolition of illegal buildings. Before the control's enforcement, the stages were very long, approximately almost 6 (six) months starting from data collection, warning letters, socialization, and coordination with the regions.

It meant that there was a need for a social approach to the building owners on the Kranji riverbank. So they understand the rules that the Regional Government has made of Banyumas Regency regarding river boundaries. The Government hopes that they, with their conscience, dismantle the illegal buildings without forced demolition.<sup>22</sup>

## 2. Obstacles to Law Enforcement for Violation of Utilization of the Kranji River Border Line, Banyumas Regency

The Government, both the Regional Government and the Banyumas Regency Public Works Office, has made efforts to reorganize the riverbanks to settlements in the riverbank areas. Among them, the lack of supervision and the imposition of sanctions on buildings that are still standing and being determined to build buildings around river boundaries are considered trivial so that they do not have a deterrent effect on the community. There are still many people who are quietly repairing and adding to their buildings. Law enforcement efforts to curb buildings that stand on the boundary line have various obstacles, ranging from compensation for those who have building permits (IMB), dense settlements, locations to relocate residents, and the community's socio-cultural conditions, the river border area, and obstacles. Other.

Community residents on the riverbanks also have the legitimacy to live in the area for a long time. That controlled the river boundaries hampered, even though the community was socialized about determining the river boundaries. So it can be concluded that the factor of public awareness and public concern for the importance of river boundaries is still lacking, making it difficult for law enforcers to control and protect river boundaries. Soerjono Soekanto said that obstacles such as limited ability to place oneself in the role of other parties with whom he interacts, a relatively low level of aspiration, minimal excitement to think about the future, so it is challenging to project, there is no ability to delay satisfaction and specific needs, especially material needs, lack of innovative power which is a partner of conservatism require countermeasures<sup>23</sup>

## IV. Conclusions

Law enforcement that plays a role in determining the Kranji River Basin Line in East Purwokerto that flows through the City of Purwokerto is regulated in Article 4 and Article 13 of the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Housing (PUPR) of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 / PRT / M / 2015 concerning the Determination of River Boundaries and Lake Borders. Law enforcement for violations of the Kranji River borderline, East Purwokerto Subdistrict, Banyumas Regency is carried out by coordinating related agencies/agencies, socialization, data collection, and warning.

Obstacles in law enforcement for violations of the utilization of the Kranji River borderline in Banyumas Regency, namely the lack of supervision and sanctions for buildings that are still standing and reckless to build buildings around the river border, are problems that are considered trivial so that they do not provide a deterrent effect for the community.

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<sup>22</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>23</sup> Laurensius Arliman S, *Lembaga-Lembaga Negara Independen Di Dalam Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945* (Yogyakarta: Deepublish, 2016), 67.

## V. Suggestion

The supervision and control of the river boundary line areas by the Regional Government and the Public Works Office of Banyumas Regency have not produced optimal results in controlling the riverbanks. That is due to the lack of strict sanctions. It is better if the Regional Government and the Public Works Office of Banyumas Regency apply strict sanctions against violations of the use of river boundaries so that the community does not consider problems related to development in the river border area as a trivial problem so that it can provide a deterrent effect for the community.

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