

**CAUSALITY JOURNAL**

Vol 02, No. 03, 2025, pp. 58-68

<https://journal.inacexter.com/index.php/causality>

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**Juridical Analysis of Spatial Planning Failure and Law Enforcement in Addressing the Flood Crisis in South Bandung Regency****Sabili Casba Ar-Rusd<sup>1</sup>, Muhammad Zahran Al-Gibran<sup>2</sup>, Rayhan Ade Dwiyanas<sup>3</sup> Ravie Surya Justico<sup>4</sup>, Teguh Abdurrohman Shodiq<sup>5</sup>**<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati

\*Correspondence: sabilicasba23@gmail.com

**Abstract:** *Recurring floods in South Bandung Regency indicate failures in spatial planning and weak environmental law enforcement. Flooding should not be viewed solely as a natural disaster, but as a consequence of inconsistent spatial policies and disregard for environmental carrying capacity. This study aims to analyze juridically the relationship between spatial planning failure, law enforcement, and flood crises in South Bandung Regency. The research employs a normative legal method using statutory and conceptual approaches through library research. The findings show that violations of spatial plans, weak supervision, and ineffective legal sanctions significantly contribute to increased flood risks. This study emphasizes that consistent spatial planning policies and strengthened law enforcement are essential to preventing flood crises and ensuring the public's constitutional right to a healthy environment.*

**Keywords:** *Flood; Environmental Law; Spatial Planning.*

**Introduction**

The Republic of Indonesia adheres to the principle of the rule of law, which places law as the primary instrument in regulating the use of natural resources and spatial planning. In the context of environmental management, spatial planning law and environmental law play a strategic role in ensuring a balance between development interests and environmental sustainability. Such regulations are important given Indonesia's geographical and ecological conditions, which are prone to disasters, including flooding, so that spatial planning policies and law enforcement must be able to accommodate the interests of environmental protection and public safety.

Spatial planning in Indonesia has been regulated normatively through Law No. 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning, which emphasizes that spatial utilization must be carried out in a safe, comfortable, productive, and sustainable manner. In addition, environmental protection is also regulated in Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management. Conceptually, these two legal regimes are interrelated and aim to prevent environmental damage that could trigger ecological disasters. However, in practice, the implementation of these norms is not always consistent, especially at the regional level.

On the other hand, the implementation of spatial planning policies is often confronted with economic development interests that demand accelerated investment and infrastructure development. This situation has led to land use change, development in water catchment areas, and spatial utilization that is not in accordance with regional spatial plans. As a result, the ecological function of the environment has declined significantly and increased the risk of flooding, especially in areas with vulnerable geographical characteristics such as South Bandung Regency (KBS).

This spatial planning failure is exacerbated by weak law enforcement against violations. Various forms of spatial and environmental violations are often not dealt with decisively, whether through administrative, civil, or criminal sanctions. This ineffective law enforcement creates the impression that the law is only normative without any real

coercive power. In this context, weak law enforcement is an important factor that exacerbates the flood crisis because there is no deterrent effect for perpetrators of spatial use violations.

The recurring flood crisis in South Bandung Regency shows that the problem is not solely caused by natural factors, but is the result of spatial management failures and weak law enforcement. This condition raises important questions about the extent to which spatial and environmental laws are effective in preventing disasters, as well as the role of the state and local governments in carrying out their legal obligations to protect the community from ecological risks.

In this context, a study of the legal analysis of spatial planning failures and law enforcement in relation to the flood crisis in South Bandung Regency is important, not only to understand the applicable positive legal constructs, but also to assess the legal system's ability to respond to complex and ongoing environmental issues. This research is expected to provide a comprehensive picture of the relationship between spatial planning policies, law enforcement, and the occurrence of flood crises.

Therefore, this study is expected to provide a more in-depth legal perspective on spatial planning failures and law enforcement in relation to the flood crisis in South Bandung Regency, as well as to serve as a reference for policymakers, legal practitioners, and academics in their efforts to strengthen spatial governance and environmental protection in order to prevent the recurrence of flood crises in the future.

### **Methods**

The research method used in this study is library research, which requires theoretical review and references from various scientific literature and relevant laws and regulations. The approach used is a normative juridical approach with a research system that includes the process of identifying, reviewing, and analyzing legal documents related to spatial planning, law enforcement, and environmental protection.

The data obtained from the literature study was then analyzed qualitatively using a descriptive-analytical method. The analysis was carried out by examining the applicable legal provisions and comparing them with the concepts and theories developed in legal doctrine, thereby obtaining a systematic understanding of the issues under study and relevant legal solutions (Sugiyono, 2020, p. 55).

### **Results and Discussion**

#### **The Root of Environmental Integration Problems**

The weak integration of environmental aspects in spatial planning stems from several interrelated key factors. First, there is the Growth-Oriented Paradigm. Spatial planning policies tend to be dominated by short-term economic interests, where success is measured by investment realization and GDP growth, while environmental aspects are treated as complementary or even compromised. This creates a real conflict of interest between economic sectors, such as mining, property, and infrastructure, and environmental conservation efforts.

The second factor is regulatory disharmony and inconsistent implementation. Although national planning documents contain sustainability commitments, implementation at the regional level is often not synchronized. Overlapping or inconsistencies between spatial planning regulations and environmental and agrarian laws exacerbate the situation. Regulatory changes such as the Job Creation Law are also considered to create new weaknesses in terms of legal certainty in spatial planning, which could potentially facilitate land conversion without adequate ecological consideration (Satina, 2024).

There is a problem of weak public participation. Local communities, especially those

most affected by environmental damage such as flood victims, are often not meaningfully involved in the process of determining spatial planning and land use. Local ecological aspirations are overshadowed by large-scale economic interests, even though local knowledge is very important for disaster mitigation and understanding environmental carrying capacity.

This lack of integration manifests itself in various forms of environmental damage and recurring disasters. One of the main manifestations is the conversion of protected areas, which leads to a decline in forest cover, a reduction in the soil's ability to absorb water, and an increased risk of hydrometeorological disasters such as floods and landslides. In addition, development in disaster-prone areas has resulted in damage to public facilities, paralysis of economic activity, and increased social vulnerability for residents living in upstream areas or river basins. The failure of integration has also triggered conflicts over land use, including agrarian and forestry conflicts, as well as legal uncertainty that hinders conservation efforts and sustainable land use.

In urban areas, this causes Urban Ecosystem Degradation, characterized by a reduction in green open spaces, increased temperatures, and a decline in the overall quality of the living environment. Ecological disasters, such as the major floods that have hit several regions in Indonesia, are no longer merely natural disasters, but the result of accumulated development policies that ignore environmental carrying capacity.

To overcome this problem, a serious evaluation and fundamental changes in the approach to spatial planning are needed, including the following:

- a. Paradigm Shift, namely shifting the orientation of development from merely short-term economic growth to sustainable development that places environmental sustainability as a key prerequisite. Spatial planning must be based on the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment (Supriyanto et al., 2023).
- b. Strengthening Ecological Zoning by reinforcing ecological zoning and green infrastructure development, such as green open spaces and natural drainage systems, as an integral part of the Spatial Plan (RTRW) and Detailed Spatial Plan (RDTR). Third, Public Participation must be enhanced to ensure that communities are meaningfully involved in every stage of spatial planning, so that local aspirations and ecological knowledge can be accommodated to mitigate disaster risks.
- c. Harmonization of regulations between the spatial planning, environmental, and agrarian sectors is essential to create legal certainty and consistency in the implementation of sustainability principles.

By returning development to its fundamental objectives of ensuring human safety, welfare, and sustainability, the integration of environmental aspects into spatial planning is no longer an option, but a necessity.

### **Ineffective Law Enforcement**

Law enforcement in the field of spatial planning and the environment actually plays a strategic role in preventing ecological disasters, including flooding. Law No. 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning explicitly regulates the obligations of local governments to control the use of space through licensing mechanisms, supervision, and sanctions. However, in practice, these legal instruments often remain at the normative level and are not consistently enforced. This weak law enforcement allows spatial planning violations to continue without meaningful consequences, thereby exacerbating environmental damage and increasing the risk of flooding in vulnerable areas such as South Bandung Regency (Hadjon, 2011).

The ineffectiveness of law enforcement is also evident in the dominance of a

formalistic administrative approach. Administrative sanctions such as written warnings, temporary suspension of activities, or revocation of permits are rarely applied strictly to perpetrators of spatial planning violations. In fact, in many cases, violations are allowed to drag on without clear legal follow-up (Rahardjo, 2009). This condition reflects the weak supervisory function of local governments and the low commitment of law enforcement officials to take action against violations that have a direct impact on environmental carrying capacity (Umar, 2011).

In addition, criminal law enforcement in cases of spatial planning and environmental violations is also relatively rare. This is despite the fact that Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management provides criminal instruments as a last resort against violations that cause serious impacts. In the context of flooding, land use change, development in water catchment areas, and river boundary violations should be classified as acts that damage the environment. However, the lack of criminal prosecution indicates a reluctance on the part of law enforcement officials to use legal instruments to their fullest extent (Hardjasoemantri, 2011).

Another factor that weakens law enforcement is the overlap of authority between government agencies. In the practice of spatial planning, there are many actors involved, ranging from local governments and technical agencies to central government agencies (Sutedi, 2012). This lack of clarity in coordination and division of authority is often exploited to shift responsibility when violations occur. As a result, the law enforcement process becomes slow and ineffective, while environmental damage continues unchecked (Umar, 2011).

Weak law enforcement is also inseparable from economic and political interests that influence regional policies. In some cases, spatial planning violations are legitimized through policy changes or revisions to spatial plans. Such practices show that the law no longer functions as a control mechanism, but rather as an instrument that is tailored to specific interests (Asshiddiqie, 2016). When the law loses its independence, environmental protection is neglected and the community must bear the ecological impact in the form of recurring floods (Junef, 2017).

The impact of ineffective law enforcement is very real for the people of South Bandung Regency. Recurring floods indicate the state's failure to fulfill its constitutional obligation to protect its citizens and the environment. From an environmental law perspective, weak law enforcement is not only a technical issue, but also reflects the state's failure to guarantee the community's right to a good and healthy environment. Therefore, strengthening law enforcement is a key prerequisite in efforts to tackle the flooding crisis in a sustainable manner (Keraf, 2014).

### **Conflict of Interest in Local Government**

Conflicts of interest among local governments are a key factor contributing to spatial planning failures and weak environmental law enforcement, which have led to a flood crisis in the southern Bandung region. Within the framework of decentralization, local governments have considerable authority over spatial and environmental management, but this authority is often used to accommodate local economic and political interests, particularly industrial investment and regional development, rather than environmental sustainability. The dominance of this economic growth orientation has led to the neglect of environmental carrying capacity and resilience, including land use changes in water catchment areas and riverbanks, which directly increase flood vulnerability (Alwi Al Hadad, 2025).

The failure of spatial planning in South Bandung cannot be separated from the inconsistency between planning and policy implementation at the regional level. Although spatial regulations have been established, their implementation is often

compromised by lax licensing practices and weak supervision. Local governments are often in a position of conflict of interest because they depend on regional income from the industrial and property sectors, so they tend to tolerate spatial and environmental violations. This situation shows that spatial planning no longer functions as an instrument to control development, but rather as an easily negotiable administrative formality (Sitorus & Karniawati, 2024).

Environmental violations by industrial actors in the Citarum watershed area, including the South Bandung region, are more often resolved through light administrative sanctions without a strict legal process. This approach reflects a political compromise between local governments and businesses, which has resulted in a lack of deterrent effect. Weak law enforcement has allowed pollution, river siltation, and watershed damage to continue without effective control (Nurysyifa & Kaswanto, 2021).

Environmental management programs such as Citarum Harum have also been unable to structurally resolve the root causes of flooding because they are still dominated by a technocratic approach. Local governments place more emphasis on physical infrastructure development, such as retention ponds and river normalization, without accompanying spatial planning reforms and consistent law enforcement. When economic interests continue to be protected, these technical policies are only reactive and short-term, thus failing to address the main source of the flood crisis, which stems from governance failures and conflicts of interest in decision-making (Sujuangon et al., 2024).

The lack of community participation in spatial and environmental oversight further strengthens local government conflicts of interest. Public participation remains symbolic and is not integrated into the policy planning and evaluation processes. This situation makes it difficult to socially control spatial planning irregularities and environmental violations. When the community does not have adequate access to information and legal protection, local governments and business actors have ample room to defend their interests without strong accountability (Maharani et al., 2023).

The flood crisis in South Bandung is a manifestation of conflicts of interest among local governments that have failed to balance economic development interests with environmental protection. Decentralization without strengthening institutional integrity, strict law enforcement, and consistent spatial planning increases the space for political compromises that harm the environment and society. Therefore, resolving the flood crisis requires more than a technical approach; it requires governance reforms that prioritize public interests and environmental sustainability over short-term economic interests.

### **Violation of Constitutional Rights of the Community**

A legal analysis of the floods that hit South Bandung Regency cannot be reduced to merely a hydrometeorological disaster or a technical drainage problem. From the perspective of constitutional law and human rights, this crisis represents a fundamental violation of the social contract between the state and its citizens. When spatial planning is systematically violated and law enforcement is absent, the resulting ecological impact transforms into a violation of constitutional rights. This section will analyze how environmental degradation in South Bandung Regency, particularly in the North Bandung catchment area (KBU), constitutes a violation of the Green Constitution enshrined in the 1945 Constitution.

After the second amendment to the 1945 Constitution, Indonesia adopted the concept of ecocracy or environmental sovereignty, which places ecological protection on par with the protection of civil and political rights. Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution explicitly states: "Every person shall have the right to live in physical and



spiritual prosperity, to have a place to live, and to have a good and healthy environment, as well as the right to obtain health services” (Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia, 1945).

The legal construct of “a good and healthy environment” is not merely a state policy norm, but a subjective right that can be enforced (justiciable). In the context of flooding in KBB, the state has a constitutional obligation to ensure that spatial planning policies do not violate citizens' rights to be free from the threat of ecological disasters. The recurring floods caused by land use change in Lembang and its surroundings show that the state has failed to fulfill its obligation to “respect” and “protect” the environmental rights of its citizens (Asshiddiqie, 2009, p. 89).

The failure of the South Bandung Regency Government to control permits for housing and tourism development in conservation zones is not only maladministration, but a direct attack on the essence of Article 28H paragraph (1). The right to a good environment includes the right to be free from fear of man-made disasters. When floods submerge settlements, damage infrastructure, and cut off economic access, that is when the constitutional rights of citizens have been amputated by exploitative spatial planning policies (Yusuf, 2016, p. 45).

In addition to the right to the environment, flooding in South Bandung Regency is also closely related to Article 28G paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, which guarantees the right of every person to protection of themselves, their family, honor, dignity, and property, as well as the right to security (Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia, 1945).

In the discourse of spatial law, the government acts as the holder of the mandate to regulate land use for the greatest prosperity of the people (Article 33 paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution). However, this “prosperity” must be interpreted in a sustainable manner, not as short-term economic gain. In KBB, flash floods and landslides are often triggered by state omission or negligence regarding violations of the building coefficient (KDB) and green coefficient (KDH) in water catchment areas (Rahmadi, 2015, p. 112).

Legally, this neglect can be categorized as *Onrechtmatige Overheidsdaad* (Unlawful Acts by the Authorities). When local governments are aware of the risk of flooding due to spatial planning violations but do not take law enforcement actions (such as sealing or demolishing illegal commercial buildings in KBU), the state has passively participated in creating unsafe conditions for its citizens (Ridwan, 2018, p. 340).

Pelanggaran hak konstitusional di sini terjadi ketika warga negara dipaksa hidup dalam kerentanan (*vulnerability*). Rasa aman warga Kabupaten Bandung Selatan terenggut bukan karena *force majeure* alam semata, melainkan karena kegagalan negara melakukan mitigasi struktural melalui instrumen hukum tata ruang. Absennya tindakan tegas terhadap pengembang yang melanggar RTRW (Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah) adalah bukti nyata bahwa negara gagal memberikan perlindungan (proteksi) terhadap harta benda dan keselamatan jiwa warganya sebagaimana dimandatkan konstitusi (Santosa, 2018, p. 512).

The violation of constitutional rights here occurs when citizens are forced to live in vulnerability. The sense of security of the citizens of South Bandung Regency was taken away not only because of natural force majeure, but also because of the state's failure to carry out structural mitigation through spatial planning legal instruments.

The absence of decisive action against developers who violate the Spatial Plan (RTRW) is clear evidence that the state has failed to provide protection for the property and safety of its citizens as mandated by the constitution (Indrayana, 2018, p. 201). The most serious level of constitutional violation in the flood crisis is the threat to the right to life as guaranteed in Article 28A of the 1945 Constitution: “Every person shall have the right to live and to defend his life and livelihood.”

When local governments continue to issue location permits or building permits (IMB) or now Building Approval (PBG) in disaster-prone red zones or protected areas, the government is essentially legalizing threats to the lives of its own citizens. Jimly Asshiddiqie stated that in the concept of the Green Constitution, the state cannot hide behind the excuse of economic development to justify policies that destroy the ecological functions that support life.

Therefore, every life lost due to flooding caused by spatial planning chaos in KBB is not merely a victim of disaster, but a victim of human rights violations. There is a legal causality between poor spatial planning policies (the cause) and the loss of life (the effect), which places the burden of constitutional responsibility on the shoulders of state administrators.

Article 33 paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution affirms that the national economy is organized based on the principles of “sustainability” and “environmental awareness”. This is the constitutional basis for the principle of intergenerational justice. The current poor spatial planning in South Bandung Regency is a form of theft of the rights of future generations (Asshiddiqie, 2009, p. 95).

Excessive exploitation of groundwater, conversion of forests into concrete, and silting of rivers due to erosion from upstream development leave a legacy of environmental damage for the children and grandchildren of South Bandung Regency residents. The constitution mandates that today's development must not sacrifice the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

These violations are systemic. When the Spatial Plan (RTRW) is revised solely to accommodate short-term investment interests (legalizing spatial planning violations), the constitutional rights of future generations to enjoy a healthy environment are mortgaged. Legally, this is a violation of the principle of Sustainable Development, which has become a binding legal norm in Indonesia's environmental legal system.

Constitutional rights are not only about results (a clean environment), but also about the process. Article 28C paragraph (2) guarantees the right of citizens to advance themselves in fighting for their rights collectively. In the context of the environment, this manifests as the right to participate in environmental decision-making (Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration).

In many cases in South Bandung Regency, land use changes and the preparation of environmental documents (AMDAL) are often carried out behind closed doors or only involve tokenism. Residents affected by flooding downstream are rarely involved in decisions on land use changes upstream. In fact, Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, as a derivative of the constitution, requires meaningful participation.

When access to information is closed and public participation is ignored, the constitutional rights of citizens to determine the fate of their environment have been violated. The residents' ignorance of the disaster risks posed by development projects in their vicinity is a violation of their right to information, which is guaranteed in Article 28F of the 1945 Constitution.

Based on the above analysis, it can be concluded that the flood crisis in South Bandung Regency is the accumulation of a series of unconstitutionality. The failure of spatial planning is not merely an administrative issue, but a multidimensional violation of the 1945 Constitution. Starting from the right to a good environment (Article 28H), the right to security (Article 28G), the right to life (Article 28A), to the principle of sustainable development (Article 33).

Weak law enforcement against spatial planning violators in South Bandung Regency is therefore not only a form of bureaucratic incompetence, but also a form of betrayal of the constitutional mandate. Without radical corrections that restore the supremacy of

environmental law over commercial interests, the South Bandung Regency Government will continue to violate the country's basic laws and allow humanitarian crises to continue to recur.

### Conclusion

The recurring flood crisis in South Bandung Regency shows how weak environmental aspects are integrated into spatial planning policies. Spatial planning is still dominated by a development paradigm that focuses on short-term economic growth, ignoring the carrying capacity and resilience of the environment. The conversion of protected areas and water catchment areas, the reduction of green open spaces, and development in disaster-prone areas reflect the failure of spatial planning that is not based on the principles of sustainability and ecological risk prevention.

In addition to planning failures, law enforcement in the field of spatial planning and the environment has also been ineffective. Existing legal instruments tend to remain at the normative level and are not consistently implemented through supervision and strict sanctions. The dominance of light administrative sanctions, the lack of criminal prosecution, and weak inter-agency coordination have allowed spatial planning violations to continue without deterrent effect, exacerbating environmental damage and increasing the risk of flooding.

Conflicting interests among local governments also contribute significantly to spatial planning failures and weak environmental law enforcement. Dependence on local revenue and investment encourages lax licensing practices and policy compromises on spatial planning violations. In practice, spatial planning no longer functions as an instrument of development control, but rather as an administrative formality that can be easily negotiated to accommodate certain economic and political interests.

These conditions ultimately have implications for the violation of the constitutional rights of the people. Recurring floods not only cause ecological and social losses, but also violate the right to a good and healthy environment, the right to security, and the right to life as guaranteed in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Therefore, strengthening environmental integration in spatial planning, enforcing strict and fair laws, and reforming local government administration free from conflicts of interest are key prerequisites for preventing the recurrence of flood crises and ensuring the sustainable protection of people's rights.

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