



Digital Receipt

This receipt acknowledges that **Turnitin** received your paper. Below you will find the receipt information regarding your submission.

The first page of your submissions is displayed below.

Submission author: Fence M. Wantu
Assignment title: Plagiarism Checker3
Submission title: The Law on Plant Protection, an Effort to Save Indonesia's Ea...
File name: 683-Article_Text-1188-1-10-20210321.pdf
File size: 422.48K
Page count: 13
Word count: 6,304
Character count: 37,342
Submission date: 18-Jul-2021 11:15PM (UTC-0500)
Submission ID: 1621401524

International Journal of Modern Agriculture
ISSN: 2305-7246
Volume 10 Issue 1, Month 2021

The Law on Plant Protection, an Effort to Save Indonesia's Earth: A Review of International Publications

Fence M. Wantu
Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, Indonesia
Email: fencewantu@ung.ac.id

Imam Mahdi
Fakultas Syariah, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Bengkulu,
Indonesia

Corresponding author email:
imam.mahdi@iainbengkulu.ac.id

Anwar Soleh Purba
Universitas Islam Sumatera Utara, Indonesia
Email: anwarsolehpurba12@gmail.com

**Ikhfan
Harris**
Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, Indonesia
Email: ikhfanharris@ung.ac.id

Bakhrul Khair Anas
Universitas Negeri Medan, Indonesia
Email: Bakhrul.Anas@gmail.com

Abstract

Enforcing Indonesia's earth protection laws, saving forests from global emissions is the goal of our systematic review. Forest saving that will be achieved properly is closely related to forest and environmental conservation laws. We made an effort to understand it through a review of publications that sought field evidence from multiple sources. Since this study was a review, we chose descriptive analysis and reporting methods. We selected 50 publications to review between 2005 and 2020. However, what we make as representations are ten publications via Google Scholar search, Google Doc, and text editing assistance with the premium Grammarly app. Search modes include "law enforcement", "forest conservation", "international journal", and others. The data analysis process involves understanding the topic of the study problem and then analyzing the coding system before taking an answer adhering to the validity and reliability of the findings—an overview of the practice of qualitative data analysis in health education and social research. "The result is that the application of Indonesia's protection law has become the collective concern of developed countries. This can be seen from the commitment of the world community to the government's difficulty in implementing laws to save forests from supplying global emissions.

Keywords: Low Enforcement, forest Probation, Save Forest, Emission

Introduction

The presence of law in a country or a group of people provides direction or life goals for both individuals and groups so that life runs well. (Kelemen, 2011; Bradford, 2020). Another goal, for

Website: <http://www.modern-journals.com/>

The Law on Plant Protection, an Effort to Save Indonesia's Earth: A Review of International Publications

by Fence M. Wantu

Submission date: 18-Jul-2021 11:15PM (UTC-0500)

Submission ID: 1621401524

File name: 683-Article_Text-1188-1-10-20210321.pdf (422.48K)

Word count: 6304

Character count: 37342

The Law on Plant Protection, an Effort to Save Indonesia's Earth: A Review of International Publications

4 Fence M. Wantu
Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, Indonesia
Email: fencewantu@ung.ac.id

4 Imam Mahdi
Fakultas Syariah, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Bengkulu,
Indonesia
Corresponding author email:
imam.mahdi@iainbengkulu.ac.id

4 Anwar Soleh Purba
Universitas Islam Sumatera Utara, Indonesia
Email: anwarsolehpurba12@gmail.com

**4 Ikhfan
Haris**
Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, Indonesia
Email: Ifanharis@ung.ac.id

4 Bakhrul Khair Amal
Universitas Negeri Medan, Indonesia
Email = B4khrul.4m4l@gmail.com

Abstract

Enforcing Indonesia's earth protection laws, saving forests from global emissions is the goal of our systematic review. Forest saving that will be achieved properly is closely related to forest and environmental conservation laws. We made an effort to understand it through a review of publications that sought field evidence from multiple sources. Since this study was a review, we chose descriptive analysis and reporting methods. We selected 50 publications to review between 2005 and 2020. However, what we make as representations are ten publications via Google Scholar search, Google Doc, and text editing assistance with the premium Grammarly app. Search modes include "law enforcement", "forest conservation", "international journal", and others. The data analysis process involves understanding the topic of the study problem and then analyzing the coding system before taking an answer adhering to the validity and reliability of the findings—an overview of the practice of qualitative data analysis in health education and social research. "The result is that the application of Indonesia's protection law has become the collective concern of developed countries. This can be seen from the commitment of the world community to the government's difficulty in implementing laws to save forests from supplying global emissions.

Keywords: Low Enforcement, forest Probation, Save Forest, Emission

Introduction

The presence of law in a country or a group of people provides direction or life goals for both individuals and groups so that life runs well. (Kelemen, 2011; Bradford, 2020). Another goal, for

Website: <http://www.modern-journals.com/>

example, law, will raise awareness that social order, tranquility, and order in living together can only be realized by obedience to the law and all regulations that favor all nations, states, and even the justice of the universe. Humans tend to think that justice only needs to be upheld for humans and forget about justice in the universe as a quote from the older generation to be entrusted and passed on to future generations. (Novak & Adams, 2015; Bandura, 1986; Cropanzano & Mitchell, 2005).

Law is a human-made instrument for all, including the law for justice in nature, and this is very important so that life in the natural world of Indonesia continues in its preservation. As living beings, they must be able to protect and protect the surrounding environment. By taking care and protecting the environment, no doubt humans will get good results. Because humans, plants, and animals are a unit that needs each other. All continue their lives by helping each other. Helping to protect the environment is one thing that humans can do. One of them is nature conservation. Nature conservation is an activity to protect and preserve nature as a place for humans to live. (Rahman, 2015).

Rules and laws are designed to protect nature, which is essential to living long. Damaged nature can undoubtedly harm humans. The law was created so that the preservation of nature must be obeyed and given a reward for every individual who has contributed to and cares for preserving nature. In simple terms, nature preservation can be understood, among other things, to protect and protect cultural areas from being damaged and extinct. To protect flora, fauna, and rare objects from being extinct or misused and to maintain objects from nature reserves by caring for and improving their physical form Wahyudin et al., (2020). According to them, environmental legal policies for climate crisis mitigation in Indonesia must support all parties, including researchers who actively contribute their scientific potential.

The law has an efficient purpose for human survival, but several benefits are directly related to the law of preserving nature. Law of protection and preservation of water resources is essential. If the law is against conservation in rainwater catchment areas, such as mountains, hills, reservoirs, and rivers, the law of protecting nature will protect water sources. Rain catchment areas and water reservoirs must always be kept green so that water sources remain available. One type of conservation that can be done is reforestation. With the regulation of reforestation, it will later be part of the effort to protect water resources for the sake of preserving nature, including humans themselves. (Atmiş, 2018; Menteş, 2019).

The effectiveness of the law also has an impact on the preservation of flora and fauna. Then the objective of the law will benefit the natural environment today in Indonesia. Nature conservation will provide benefits for the preservation of plants. Not only that, with conservation, the state can also preserve endangered fauna or animals. Today, there are a lot of endangered species that irresponsible

parties use. So that the population is decreasing, for this reason, laws, and regulations on endangered species conservation must be created and revised to suit the needs of field application. Observing the condition of nature preservation, predominantly flora, and fauna is indeed very concerning. Many rules and regulations have failed to be implemented so that the impact is severe for preserving the nature of Indonesia's fauna and floor. (Meijaard et al., 2005; Corlett, 2007).

According to Isbell et al., (2011) a country like Indonesia with a high plant diversity is needed to maintain ecosystem services. (Campbell et al., 2020). Then legal efforts to conserve forest and environmental functions from a healthy environmental perspective will increase nature conservation diversity. By producing legal products to protect various kinds of environmental preservation, Indonesia can increase the diversity of conservation itself. However, other conservation must be maintained. Indonesia does not need to destroy one type of conservation to conserve another. In essence, it takes a natural balance between the use of nature and sustainability for the next generation. In terms of environmental utilization, it will increase the production of income sources in energy and agricultural sources. Do not because it is for the benefit and then forget it is useful for preserving flora and fauna through the law of nature conservation balanced between the interests and preservation of nature with the preservation of human benefits that can balance food availability with the rate of human growth. (Norton, 2014; Lehmann, 1988).

All forms of benefits from the nature conservation program for humans' benefit and the sustainability of its style above cannot be obtained if the laws and regulations are not functioning. Legal and customary rules to do one small thing are more critical when it is done when needed. (Hidayat et al., 2018; Murhaini, 2012). The application of this law will also help increase public awareness of the importance of preserving nature, both for themselves and for the environment. So, it would be excellent if, from now on, the state and the parties with the most interest in paying more attention and protecting the environment because everything around the Indonesian earth can undoubtedly support the continuity of life, including human life and welfare. Humans are not only connoisseurs of what nature has provided, but as guardians do not become forest plunderers and environmental damage entrusted and must be passed on to the next country. According to Kusumawati & Huang, (2015) the state must prosper other living creatures by producing laws, both laws from the state and laws from indigenous peoples, critical factors for successful management of marine and land protected areas. All sources of law must, of course, be able to protect and protect nature. So that awareness must be built starting from the smallest things with the products of laws and policies and the local community's wisdom. If the state wants to feel the benefits, then the state and society must also make sacrifices to protect and preserve nature as a gift from God, the creator of the universe.

Environmental protection laws are fundamental to prevent deterioration of environmental conditions in Indonesia, which is insight. Evidence of concrete evidence through the latest studies. Darmawan, (2020) in his political and legal studies since the Omnibus Law was passed. (Gultom & Reresi, 2020; Amin, 2020; GS & Sundoyo, 2021; Kharisma, 2020). Environmental damage is evident when viewed from the perspective of economic improvement in Indonesia and, like other natural disasters near environmental conditions, is increasing. Due to forest fires that often cause smoke pollution every year, floods are increasingly accepted by the community, such as normal environmental conditions, drought, and landslides. All damage requires law enforcement in the field for every violation. (Rimbawan & Izziyana, 2020).

According to data from the National Disaster Management Agency regarding the number of disasters that have occurred recently, 50 percent of the disasters that occur are closely related to the decline in the quality and quantity of forests and environmental damage that has recently occurred. (Kharisma, 2020). Not only natural disasters but unresolved conditions and increased land conflicts also accompany deteriorating environmental conditions themselves. Facts on the ground reveal how environmental laws are increasingly happening in areas with no basic legal solution. Already falling down the stairs, too, seems like an apt proverb to say this. This condition certainly requires comprehensive improvement efforts, where improvement in environmental management is currently needed, starting from upstream to downstream areas with a just legal approach. Then Indonesia will lack laws and statutory regulations plus customary law to overcome environmental destruction. (Waagstein, 2011).

When examining fact, the new Job Creation Law shows the reluctance of the state to manage. It creates a better environment. (Prakasa, 2021). We, researchers and observers of this country's socio-political conditions, are increasingly uncertain that the purpose of this new law will be productive for the continuation of a healthy and fair environment. The author will describe the rules that will change from the environmental conservation law to enact the omnibus law through many opportunities. Planning in the Nature Conservation Law is a series of the earliest instruments in the PPLH Law. This indicates that the planning process is critical. There is an inventory within the planning scope, determination of ecoregion areas, and preparation of an Environmental Protection and Management Plan (RPPLH). Inventory in the PPLH Law mandate is data on the potential of natural resources and other matters such as forms of control and social conflicts between communities and companies. Inventories are significant in the scope of further planning, such as zoning for ecoregions and drafting laws. Ecoregion zoning, environmental laws, and spatial planning are inappropriate if previous environmental inventories have not been adequately conducted. Referring to the latest law on environmental protection, the law that is drafted nationally must be the essential document to be

completed immediately because it will become a reference for the law at the provincial and district levels. (Hamid & Susilowati, 2020).

Protecting Indonesia's forests to reduce emissions

Deforestation and land-use change are the main drivers of the release of ozone-depleting substances in Indonesia, making forest security, especially timber, critical in reducing national outflows. (Gasser et al., 2020). However, investigations by scholastics found that enormous forest areas were conceivable in any case because they were in logging and livestock concessions, with little need for concessionaires to monitor them. The study found that the country doubts its ability to miss the emission reduction target mandated to protect forest land and allowed the entrepreneurs to open new lands that seemed out of control. Because the laws and regulations have given freedom, which is expected to be passed soon, experts say public authorities must oblige concessionaires to evaluate the protection and estimation of carbon stocks in their territories and conserve them accordingly.

Public authorities intend to reduce outflows by 29% from the same old situation by 2030. (Sumoked, 2020). Most of the emissions come from deforestation and land-use change, so to meet this goal, public authorities must reduce outflows related to shallow emitted wood by 70%, based on checking the correct information from the Bogor Agricultural Institute. However, the fundamental obstacle to doing so is that a large part of the standing forest has been distributed to plantations and logging organizations and can be cleared. According to Partomihardjo et al., (2020) pulpwood logging concessions contain 2.92 million hectares (7.22 million hectares) of backwood characteristics, and oil palm plantations have 1.44 million hectares (3.56 million hectares).

One land bounded by the concession is considered to have high protection value and high carbon stock (HCS), and in this way, is prohibited from being cleared by law. However, regardless of whether they are moderated, there are 6.14 million hectares (15.2 million hectares) of Indonesian forests within the government's areas for its social guard service programs. This land will be bounded by law and passed on to the next generation. The combined deforestation capacity of these activities, many below the HCV and HCS boundaries, will increase to 4.65 million hectares (11.5 million hectares), as shown by investigations of scientists and academics. (Subiyanto, 2020; Cahyono et al., 2020).

Ensuring the world's umbrella woodlands Indonesia's timberlands are accepted to be home to the third-biggest tropical rainforest universally, after Brazil and the Democratic Republic of Congo. At the point when these rainforests are obliterated or corrupted, a lot of carbon dioxide (CO₂) discharges are delivered into the environment. During 2000-2009, deforestation that happened in Java arrived at 60.64% and was the most noteworthy contrasted with different islands in Indonesia. (NUR AFIFAH & SUPRIJONO, 2020). Notwithstanding upsetting the carbon cycle, deforestation and

timberland corruption in Java and Madura have caused watersheds (DAS) to get basic. Woodland the executives in Indonesia (Nusantara), particularly in Java and Madura, has started to get consideration since the Daendels organization, particularly in backwoods restoration. That makes safeguarding the country's rainforests imperative in the battle against calamitous environmental change. Saving these timberlands is additionally fundamental for the endurance of the biodiversity of the individuals who live in ensured backwoods territories. (Rands et al., 2010; Soler Luque & Kostecka, 2018).

Liu & Raven, (2010) said that administrations' test is that HCV and HCS naming are deliberate and lopsided. Thus, the public authority needs to oblige all concessionaires to evaluate their carbon stock and land protection esteem. This will decide if the normal woods has HCS or HCV and should be moderated to save the backwoods. Concessions that have been conceded however have high carbon stocks should be secured. Right now is an ideal opportunity to plan all- regular backwoods to see which regions have high carbon stocks, and the rest can be created. So this is a commonly valuable answer for woods and people and the world. This world has been anticipating oxygen from Indonesia. There is no accurate proportion of if a characteristic woods can be grown, all dependent on sentiments. Therefore, another investigation is required, for example, what the creator did, in particular understanding the job of law on woodland and ecological assurance in Indonesia dependent on the discoveries of worldwide distributions. (Do et al., 2020).

Method

This study aims to investigate how evidence is evident from the study of Indonesia's forest protection law, an effort to save the earth from emissions to the world. To determine how activities and legal studies of forest saving in Indonesia, we have conducted a series of data searches, searching for data on international journal publications via Google Scholar. The publications we reviewed were those published between 2010 and 2020. After the data was collected, the in-depth analysis process involved coding, critical evaluation, and concluding by adjusting the language topic's findings. We believe that these findings are as valid and reliable as possible because the study results have answered this study's problems. This study's design chose a descriptive analysis method; We explain all data and information in narrative form following the qualitative method study experts (Linos & Carlson, 2017) and Yanow, (2006).

Result

Main results of the review

Maxton-Lee, (2020) proved that the excessive abuse of wild forest life is severe in Indonesia, particularly in Sulawesi. Government human resources and funding are insufficient to stop the destruction of wild forest life and enforce existing security laws. Over an extended period, 6963 wild vertebrates in transit to the market were found, and 96,586 wild warm-blooded animals were recorded

during the market review. The high volume of exchange of unprotected creatures raises concerns about current crop management. The impact of the chase on rodent and bat populations and the effect on inland elements must be measured, say the creators. They determined that the safe status was extended to a strictly handled taxon but unprotected, such as the flying fox.

Taconi et al., (2019) said that the Indonesian government is centered around decreasing discharges from deforestation and timberland obliteration. Indonesia is encountering critical illicit logging and unlawful land clearing conditions on the planet. Brazil is in an overall situation with Indonesia with regards to understanding a strong methodology for timberlands' lawful prerequisites. Indonesia ought to think about fundamental purposes of the Brazilian strategy to improve its consistence with woodland laws. While the endeavors of Indonesia, and those of different nations, will be upgraded by examination into the reasons basic the unbeneficial way to deal with approval and timberland law in the a long time since the spotlight was put on illicit signing in Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Conferences exchange was held in Bali in 2001. Be that as it may, it has not diminished backwoods annihilation in Indonesia itself.

Linkie et al., (2010) demonstrate law enforcement procedures' adequacy to avoid tropical deforestation in Kerinci Seblat National Park, Sumatra. As the tropical deforestation emergency continues, innovative plans are being formed to reduce these disadvantages, such as auctioning forest carbon credits. This study focuses on the disadvantages of forests in and around one of Indonesia's largest safe zones. They assessed the adequacy of several forest security situations. A system that collects surveillance efforts on four main routes was found to steer clear of most deforestation. These results recommend that demonstrating the effect of multiple security systems can provide a significant experience. Their findings can be used more comprehensively in moderating deforestation and planning for nature conservation to destroy forests more successfully.

Mulia et al., (2014) proved a low fossil fuel byproduct development procedure for Jambi, Indonesia: reproductive and compromise investigation using the FALLOW model. Economic development in the province needs to be in line with securing land use that improves ecological administration. We plan to measure the compromise in the Tanjung Jabung Barat area, Jambi region, Indonesia. Conventional agroforestry frameworks on peat and mineral soils and logged-overforest lands offer pulpwood and monoculture oil palm plantations. Legal-based guarantees for existing timber, interest in transitional power agro ranger service options, and restatement of Jelutung sap as a non-timber peat sub-village item are expected to provide sensible options from both a biological and monetary point of view, scientists say.

Howson et al., (2019) examined how Cryptocarbon guarantees and security trap for forests on

the blockchain. They investigate how blockchain is used to address a significant problem with market-based forest guarantees around the world. In doing so, They think about how 'crypto carbon' activity creates new difficulties that go so far from being necessary investigations to becoming the basis of disseminated and permanent electronic information - records of every exchange that an organization has ever had. Innovation is generally progressively advertised as a material for all enterprise spheres, social assistance arrangements, and ecological administrative matters. This includes support for standard resource market components, such as **Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation** (REDD +). The first point of REDD + is to increase conservation, making tropical hamlet forests significantly more remaining than being logged.

Nachmany et al., (2014) analyzed GLOBE climate laws with the most detailed environmental laws review in 66 countries. They found nearly 500 environmental regulations had been enforced in the 66 countries affected by the study. Agricultural countries and the developing business sector are pushing environmental change laws and guidelines at the fastest pace. The following study releases will be shipped in mid-2015, covering enforcement in 100 countries. There is now a great deal of determination to strengthen shared responsibility for effective Paris results in 2015, said Dr. Andrew Hammond of GLOBE International. The fourth topic was released publicly at the Second GLOBE Climate Legislation Summit in the United States.

Austin et al., (2019) examine what causes deforestation in Indonesia. Deforestation in Indonesia is perhaps the most important rate of loss of an essential typical forest in forests. Large- scale oil palm and timber plantations together account for more than two-fifths of global deforestation. The transformation of forest to grasslands increased rapidly following the extensive fire movement, particularly in 2016. Although there are few strong supporters of deforestation, logging roads are responsible for reducing deforestation, and excavation exercises account for that expanding share over time examination. The direct drivers of deforestation in Indonesia are powerful spatially and temporarily, recommending a requirement for a backrest protection strategy reaction tailored to the subnational level, say the authors. They recommend new techniques for examining long-term reasons for deforestation.

Santika et al., (2017) examined local forest jurisdictions of executives in Indonesia. Reducing deforestation is linked to anthropogenic and environmental complexities—Indonesian government local area guard service plot. Village forest laws maintain a strategic distance from deforestation. They used annual information on rates of deforestation somewhere between 2012 and 2016 from Sumatra and Kalimantan. They found that it had managed to avoid deforestation in general, but the execution was increasingly a factor over time. The measure of rainfall during the dry season in any year is a significant climatic factor. Extreme dry conditions during the dry season years represent

extra difficulties, especially on peatlands, due to widespread weakness in the fire episodes, the creators said. These investigations increase understanding of where and when to best approach deforestation and differentiate freedom to increase strategies. This provides a significant first step towards assessing this approach's general adequacy in achieving social and natural goals.

Miteva et al., (2015) asked whether the guaranteed zone reduces the byproducts of blue fossil fuels. Semi-pilot studies of mangroves in Indonesia resulted in different environmental law administrations, for example, blue carbon sequestration, storm insurance, and excellent living space for species. Despite this legal administration, mangroves are rapidly disappearing all over the world. We present a primary large-scale assessment of safe areas' adequacy (PA) in saving Mangroves and the diminishing blue fossil fuel byproducts. We are based throughout Indonesia because it has the highest mangrove area (around 22.6% of the world's mangroves). We found no evidence that PA board species slowed mangroves deficiency. We found no evidence that PA plank species slowed mangrove deficiency. We conclude by providing an illustrative evaluation of blue carbon's benefits from building PA, which can be a financially smart approach to reducing environmental change and biodiversity misfortunes.

Estrada et al., (2018) revealed primates in danger and the importance of Brazil, Madagascar, Indonesia, and the Democratic Republic of Congo for primate security as a whole. Domain degeneration and disorder are standard dangers for primates in Brazil, Madagascar, and Indonesia. In DRC, pursuing the wild animal meat trade business is a grave danger. Weak organization in these four countries may be limiting the primate brain insurance brains plausibility. For now, convincing legal prerequisites to stop illegal pursuits and illegal forest destruction are key, designers say. Long-term achievement should be fostered by focusing on immediate and overall public care, they said. The four primate home ranges need to ensure that a consolidated and reasonable land-use setup for money-related progress integrates the maintenance of biodiversity and the immaculate and valuable trademark organic framework they create.

DISCUSSION

Efforts to save debt are shared duty and responsibility. After all, all humans benefit from lousy luck if the earth is destroyed because humans were created again. For this reason, we will discuss the results of a review of ten journals and published literature that discuss legal efforts and all activities to protect Indonesia's forests and the environment in contributing to emissions to the world. In essence, the findings of all the publications we have reviewed have been very proactively involved in efforts to save forests and the environment in Indonesia, both at home and abroad. Tacconi et al., (2019) for example, the Indonesian government focused on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest destruction. Because Indonesia experiences significant illegal logging and land clearing

conditions that violate forest protection laws, they cannot do much because the protection laws in each country are the same, but the applications are different. Kaskoyo et al., (2014) also examined difficulties in legal matters of forest protection where they said that the present state of community forestry program in a protected forest and its challenges. An example of Japan in Lampung province. Robinson et al., (2010) also conducted the same study, who said protecting developing countries' forests was a severe problem between enforcement in theory and practice. The publication's collective findings show that the enforcement of laws on forest and environmental protection in Indonesia faces many obstacles, including the massive destruction of forests for industrial, agricultural land. Massive illegal logging, the source of community sustenance, is still in the forest, overlapping laws and administrative rules of government law and forest management. Political and legal decisions often do not favor nature conservation efforts. These obstacles are the main obstacles that only make the laws and regulations to save forests and ecosystems lose and ignored. These obstacles are the same as the study filled by Firdaus & Natangsa Surbakti, (2020) in their working paper on law enforcement of illegal logging in efforts to protect forests in Ngawi Regency, East Java Province. Another study by Sahide & Giessen, (2015) in the study "The fragmented land-use administration in Indonesia – Analyzing bureaucratic responsibilities influencing tropical rainforest transformation systems."

In terms of legal efforts to save Indonesia's forests, our study has understood that these efforts are not only responsible for Indonesia, but it has been proven that many developed countries will help developing countries that experience extensive forest conservation problems so that acts of cutting down forests will increase so that the disaster is getting worse. (McCarthy, 2012). The reason is that forests are essential for absorbing greenhouse gases due to economic activities carried out by developed countries. The economic scheme to keep forests sustainable has REDD, short for **Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation / reducing emissions from logging and forest destruction**. For this reason, Indonesia, as the owner of the third-largest tropical forest in the world, can certainly benefit from those project funds provided by developed countries.

Conclusion

Thus, we can understand that based on the discussion of our study's findings, the project understands the application of the law to efforts to conserve protected forests in Indonesia based on evidence from environmental experts inside and outside the country. We can summarize the findings that all the studies we have reviewed indicate how many countries committed to legal efforts to conserve protection forests in Indonesia. It is also understood that Indonesia faces many obstacles in implementing the law to save and protect Indonesia's forests, which are currently increasing the number of violations. This happens due to several factors; among others, the Indonesian nation's

economic factors that are still tied to forests, forest encroachment is still happening to expand agricultural land and plantations. As new regulations on forest protection laws are influenced by elements of politics and power. The government is still reluctant to take action against companies that violate the law for destroying protected forests.

Acknowledgment

The authors thank for all the support so that he has successfully written this review. Mainly thanks to our university department friends' support and the services of the editors who helped this writing with the topic "Enforcement of Indonesian Forest Protection Laws, Efforts to Save the Earth for Emissions for the World: A Systematic Review."

References

1. Amin, R. I. (2020). Omnibus Law Between Deciderata And Realita. *Jurnal Hukum Samudra Keadilan*, 15(2), 190–209.
2. Atmiş, E. (2018). A critical review of the (potentially) negative impacts of current protected areapolicies on the nature conservation of forests in Turkey. *Land Use Policy*, 70, 675–684.
3. Austin, K. G., Schwantes, A., Gu, Y., & Kasibhatla, P. S. (2019). What causes deforestation inIndonesia? *Environmental Research Letters*, 14(2), 024007.
4. Bandura, A. (1986). *Social Foundations of Thought and Action: A Social Cognitive Theory*.
 a. Prentice-Hall.
5. Bradford, A. (2020). *The Brussels Effect: How the European Union Rules the World*. Oxford University Press.
6. Cahyono, E., Sulistyanto, S., & Azzahwa, S. (2020). Conflict Resolution of the National Movement of Saving Natural Resources: Trajectory of Ideas, Practices and Problems. *Integritas: JurnalAntikorupsi*, 5(2–2), 75–92.
7. Campbell, T. K. F., Lantz, T. C., Fraser, R. H., & Hogan, D. (2020). High Arctic Vegetation Change Mediated by Hydrological Conditions. *Ecosystems*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10021-020-00506-7>
8. Corlett, R. T. (2007). *Life after Logging: Reconciling Wildlife Conservation and Production Forestryin Indonesian Borneo*. JSTOR.
9. Cropanzano, R., & Mitchell, M. S. (2005). Social exchange theory: An interdisciplinary review.
 a. *Journal of Management*, 31(6), 874–900.
10. Darmawan, A. (2020). The Political Law of Omnibus Law in the Context of Indonesian Economic Development. *Indonesian Journal of Law and Policy Studies*, 1(1), 13–24.
11. Do, T. H., Krott, M., & Böcher, M. (2020). Multiple traps of scientific knowledge transfer: Comparative case studies based on the RIU model from Vietnam, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, and Sweden. *Forest Policy and Economics*, 114, 102134.
12. Estrada, A., Garber, P. A., Mittermeier, R. A., Wich, S., Gouveia, S., Dobrovolski, R., Nekaris, K. A.-I., Nijman, V., Rylands, A. B., & Maisels, F. (2018). Primates in peril: The significance of Brazil, Madagascar, Indonesia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo for global primateconservation. *PeerJ*, 6, e4869.
13. Firdaus, D. A., & Natangsa Surbakti, S. H. (2020). *Law Enforcement of Illegal Logging in Forest Protection Efforts in Ngawi District, Provinsi Jawa Timur* [PhD Thesis]. Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.
14. Gasser, T., Crepin, L., Quilcaille, Y., Houghton, R. A., Ciaais, P., & Obersteiner, M. (2020).

- 5
 Historical CO₂ emissions from land use and land cover change and their uncertainty. *Biogeosciences*, 17(15), 4075–4101.
15. GS, F. A., & Sundoyo, S. (2021). Omnibus Law As Simplification Of Legislation In Indonesia. *The 1st Proceeding International Conference And Call Paper*, 1(1).
 16. Gultom, A. F., & Reresi, M. (2020). Citizens' Criticism on the Omnibus Law Ruu in the Paradigm of Critical Legal Studies. *Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan*, 10(1), 38–47.
 17. Hamid, I., & Susilowati, A. Y. (2020). The Struggle of the Mapnan People to Defend the Forest in Berau District: Criticism of Anthropocentrism in Natural Resources Management. *Empower: Jurnal Pengembangan Masyarakat Islam*, 5(1).
 18. Hidayat, H., Yogaswara, H., Herawati, T., Blazey, P., Wyatt, S., & Howitt, R. (2018). Forests, law and customary rights in Indonesia: Implications of a decision of the Indonesian Constitutional Court in 2012. *Asia Pacific Viewpoint*, 59(3), 293–308.
 19. Howson, P., Oakes, S., Baynham-Herd, Z., & Swords, J. (2019). Cryptocarbon: The promises and pitfalls of forest protection on a blockchain. *Geoforum*, 100, 1–9.
 20. Isbell, F., Calcagno, V., Hector, A., Connolly, J., Harpole, W. S., Reich, P. B., Scherer-Lorenzen, M., Schmid, B., Tilman, D., & Van Ruijven, J. (2011). High plant diversity is needed to maintain ecosystem services. *Nature*, 477(7363), 199–202.
 21. Kaskoyo, H., Mohammed, A. J., & Inoue, M. (2014). Present state of community forestry (Hutan Kemasyarakatan/HKm) program in a protection forest and its challenges: Case study in Lampung Province, Indonesia. *Journal of Forest and Environmental Science*, 30(1), 15–29.
 22. Kelemen, R. D. (2011). *Eurolegalism: The Transformation of Law and Regulation in the European Union*. Harvard University Press.
 23. Kharisma, D. B. (2020). Omnibus Law And Environmental Permits In Context Sustainable Development.
 - a. *Jurnal Rechts Vinding: Media Pembinaan Hukum Nasional*, 9(1), 109.
 24. Kusumawati, I., & Huang, H.-W. (2015). Key factors for successful management of marine protected areas: A comparison of stakeholders' perception of two MPAs in Weh island, Sabang, Aceh, Indonesia. *Marine Policy*, 51, 465–475.
 25. Lehmann, S. (1988). Bryan G. Norton: Why Preserve Natural Variety? *Environmental Ethics*, 10(3), 275–278.
 26. Linkie, M., Rood, E., & Smith, R. J. (2010). Modelling the effectiveness of enforcement strategies for avoiding tropical deforestation in Kerinci Seblat National Park, Sumatra. *Biodiversity and Conservation*, 19(4), 973–984.
 27. Linos, K., & Carlson, M. (2017). Qualitative methods for law review writing. *U. Chi. L. Rev.*, 84, 213.
 28. Liu, J., & Raven, P. H. (2010). China's environmental challenges and implications for the world.
 - a. *Critical Reviews in Environmental Science and Technology*, 40(9–10), 823–851.
 29. Maxton-Lee, B. (2020). *Forest Conservation and Sustainability in Indonesia: A Political Economy Study of International Governance Failure*. Routledge.
 30. McCarthy, J. F. (2012). Certifying in Contested Spaces: Private regulation in Indonesian forestry and palm oil. *Third World Quarterly*, 33(10), 1871–1888.
 31. Meijaard, E., Sheil, D., Nasi, R., Augeri, D., Rosenbaum, B., Iskandar, D., Setyawati, T., Lammertink, M., Rachmatika, I., & Wong, A. (2005). *Life after logging: Reconciling wildlife conservation and production forestry in Indonesian Borneo*. Cifor.
 32. Menteş, S. A. (2019). Online Environmental activism: The case of iğneada floodplain forest. *SAGE Open*, 9(3), 2158244019877877.
 33. Miteva, D. A., Murray, B. C., & Pattanayak, S. K. (2015). Do protected areas reduce blue carbon emissions? A quasi-experimental evaluation of mangroves in Indonesia. *Ecological*

- Economics*, 119, 127–135.
34. Mulia, R., Widayati, A., Agung, P., & Zulkarnain, M. T. (2014). Low carbon emission development strategies for Jambi, Indonesia: Simulation and trade-off analysis using the FALLOW model. *Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change*, 19(6), 773–788.
 35. Murhaini, S. (2012). *Forestry law*. CV. The University of Yogyakarta.
 36. Nachmany, M., Fankhauser, S., Townshend, T., Collins, M., Landesman, T., Matthews, A., Pavese, C., Rietig, K., Schleifer, P., & Setzer, J. (2014). *The GLOBE climate legislation study: A review of climate change legislation in 66 countries*.
 37. Norton, B. G. (2014). *Why preserve natural variety?* Princeton University Press.
 38. Novak, M., & Adams, P. (2015). *Social Justice Isn't What You Think It Is*. Encounter Books.
 39. NUR AFIFAH, I., & SUPRIJONO, A. (2020). Forest Management in Java and Madura: A Study on Forest Exploitation Policies 1913-1932. *Avatara*, 9(1).
 40. Partomihardjo, T., Arifiani, D., Pratama, B. A., & Mahyuni, R. (2020). *Jenis-jenis pohon penting di hutan Nusakambangan*.
 41. Prakasa, S. U. W. (2021). Ecocide Crimes & Omnibus Law: Review Of International Law And Its Implications On Indonesia Law. *Jurnal a. Dinamika Ham (Journal of Human Rights)*, 12(2), 14–20.
 42. Rahman, A. M. A. (2015). *Towards Preserving Nature Bina for Future Generations (Penerbit USM)*. Penerbit USM.
 43. Rands, M. R., Adams, W. M., Bennun, L., Butchart, S. H., Clements, A., Coomes, D., Entwistle, A., Hodge, I., Kapos, V., & Scharlemann, J. P. (2010). Biodiversity conservation: Challenges beyond 2010. *Science*, 329(5997), 1298–1303.
 44. Rimbawan, A. Y., & Izziyana, W. V. (2020). Omnibus Law and Its Impact on Agriculture and the Environment. *RECHTMATIG: Jurnal Hukum Tata Negara*, 6(2), 19–28.
 45. Robinson, E. J., Kumar, A. M., & Albers, H. J. (2010). Protecting developing countries' forests: Enforcement in theory and practice. *Journal of Natural Resources Policy Research*, 2(1), 25–38.
 46. Sahide, M. A. K., & Giessen, L. (2015). The fragmented land use administration in Indonesia—Analysing bureaucratic responsibilities influencing tropical rainforest transformation systems. *Land Use Policy*, 43, 96–110.
 47. Santika, T., Meijaard, E., Budiharta, S., Law, E. A., Kusworo, A., Hutabarat, J. A., Indrawan, T. P., Struebig, M., Raharjo, S., & Huda, I. (2017). Community forest management in Indonesia: Avoided deforestation in the context of anthropogenic and climate complexities. *Global Environmental Change*, 46, 60–71.
 48. Soler Luque, Z., & Kostecka, J. (2018). *Biodiversity loss, the causes, the state and basic form of nature protection in Spain and Poland*.
 49. Subiyanto, A. (2020). Analysis Of Land And Forest Fire From The Factor Side Triggers And Political Ecology. *Jurnal Manajemen Bencana (JMB)*, 6(2).
 50. Sumoked, G. S. J. (2020). Government Responsibility Toward Forest And Land Fire (KARHUTLA). *a. LEX ADMINISTRATUM*, 8(3).
 51. Tacconi, L., Rodrigues, R. J., & Maryudi, A. (2019). Law enforcement and deforestation: Lessons for Indonesia from Brazil. *Forest Policy and Economics*, 108, 101943.
 52. Waagstein, P. R. (2011). The mandatory corporate social responsibility in Indonesia: Problems and implications. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 98(3), 455–466.
 53. Wahyudin, W., Sampara, S., & Baharuddin, H. (2020). Kebijakan Hukum Lingkungan Terhadap Penanggulangan Krisis Iklim Di Indonesia. *Kalabbirang Law Journal*, 2(2), 91–100.
 54. Yanow, D. (2006). 27 qualitative-interpretive methods in policy research. *Handbook of Public Policy Analysis*, 405.

The Law on Plant Protection, an Effort to Save Indonesia's Earth: A Review of International Publications

ORIGINALITY REPORT

8%

SIMILARITY INDEX

7%

INTERNET SOURCES

2%

PUBLICATIONS

0%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

news.mongabay.com

Internet Source

3%

2

www.modern-journals.com

Internet Source

2%

3

paperity.org

Internet Source

1%

4

www.ijicc.net

Internet Source

1%

5

Angelsen A., Martius C., de Sy V., Duchelle A.E., Larson A.M., Pham T.T., (eds.).

"Transforming REDD+: Lessons and new directions", Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), 2018

Publication

1%

6

Daniela A. Miteva, Brian C. Murray, Subhrendu K. Pattanayak. "Do protected areas reduce blue carbon emissions? A quasi-

1%

experimental evaluation of mangroves in Indonesia", Ecological Economics, 2015

Publication

7

peerj.com
Internet Source

1 %

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches < 1%

Exclude bibliography On