

Syaprianto 5: Supervision of the Pelalawan Regency Environmental Service on Palm Oil Industry Waste in Langgam District

by Turnitin Hasil Turnitin

Submission date: 19-Jul-2024 09:04AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2418950218

File name: ental_Service_on_Palm_Oil_Industry_Waste_In_Langgam_District.pdf (211.56K)

Word count: 3424

Character count: 19994



Supervision of the Pelalawan Regency Environmental Service on Palm Oil Industry Waste in Langgam District

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Abstrak

8
Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pelaksanaan pengawasan yang dilakukan oleh Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten Pelalawan terhadap pengelolaan limbah industri di Kecamatan Langgam dan mengetahui faktor penghambat Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dalam melakukan pengawasan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif yang mana pengumpulan data yang dilakukan adalah melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Informan dalam penelitian ini adalah orang-orang yang dianggap bisa menjawab permasalahan penelitian dan objek penelitiannya adalah pengelolaan limbah yang dilakukan oleh Perusahaan kelapa sawit. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa, dalam melaksanakan Pengawasan dinilai sudah terlaksana namun belum maksimal, hal ini dibuktikan dengan masih terjadinya pencemaran sungai yang dilakukan oleh perusahaan kelapa sawit di Desa Pangkalan Gondai, Kecamatan Pelalawan. Pencemaran tersebut membuat terganggunya aktifitas masyarakat dan air sungai tidak bisa dikonsumsi oleh masyarakat. Adapun hambatan dialami oleh Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten Pelalawan dalam pengawasan pengelolaan limbah B3 adalah keterbatasan jumlah pegawai yang memiliki kompetensi dalam pengawasan limbah industri baik secara kualitas dan kuantitas. Selanjutnya keterbatasan anggaran yang dimiliki oleh Dinas mengingat jumlah perusahaan yang banyak dan dinilai kesadaran pelaku usaha atau perusahaan yang masih kurang dalam mengikuti regulasi pengelolaan limbah B3.

5
Kata kunci: Pengawasan, Limbah Industri Kelapa Sawit

Abstract

The Environmental Agency has the task of supervising hazardous and toxic waste (B3). This office ensures that B3 waste management meets applicable environmental standards and does not harm the environment and public health. This study aims to determine the implementation of supervision carried out by the Pelalawan Regency Environmental Service on industrial waste management in Langgam District and to find out the inhibiting factors of the Environmental Service in conducting supervision. This research uses qualitative methods in which data is collected through observation, interviews, and documentation. Informants in this study are considered able to answer research problems, and the object of research is whether oil palm companies carry out waste management. The results showed that in carrying out the Supervision of the Pelalawan Regency Environmental Service was considered to have been carried out but not maximized; this was evidenced by the still occurring river pollution carried out by oil palm companies in Pangkalan Gondai Village, Pelalawan District. The pollution disrupts community activities, and the community cannot consume river water. The obstacles experienced by the Pelalawan Regency Environmental Service in supervising hazardous waste management are the limited number of employees who are competent in monitoring industrial waste in quality and quantity. Furthermore, the limited budget owned by the Office considering a large number of companies and the need for more awareness of business actors or companies in following B3 waste management regulations.

Key words: Supervision, Palm Oil Industry Waste



INTRODUCTION

The environment is a complex system outside the individual that affects the growth and development of the organism. So, humans need to protect the environment where they live because it is from nature that human needs can be met (Lestari et al. 2021). Maintaining the environment so that it remains sustainable is very important for human survival and so that the environment remains sustainable as stated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 32 of 2009 concerning environmental protection and management. The main problem in environmental management is the destruction of environmental pollution. Therefore, environmental management and protection are needed. The government is responsible for protecting the environment so that there is no damage to the environment, such as river ecosystems due to palm oil mill waste.

In Pelalawan Regency, the agency responsible for protecting the environment is the Environmental Agency (Syaputri 2017). Regent Regulation Number 65 of 2016 states this by what is stated in the position, organizational structure, duties, functions, and work procedures of the Environmental Service of Pelalawan Regency.

In the Pelalawan Regency Environmental Service, the Environmental Pollution and Damage Control Division oversees sawti coconut mill waste.

In this Division, there are several sections, among others:

1. Environmental Monitoring Section.
2. Waste Management Section.
3. Environmental Damage and Restoration Section.
4. Section of Waste Management, Hazardous and Hazardous Waste.

The Waste, Hazardous, and Toxic Substances and Waste Management Section oversees palm oil mill waste. As a task owned by the waste management section, B3 and B3 waste is Organizing the formulation and implementation of waste reduction and handling policies, managing hazardous and toxic materials and waste to improve public health and environmental quality, and other tasks given by the Head of Service.

Researchers focus on monitoring and supervising the processing, utilization, transportation, and landfilling of hazardous and toxic waste, as well as several tasks and functions of the Waste, Hazardous and Toxic Substances, and Hazardous Waste Management Section. From the above functions, it can be seen that the Pelalawan Regency Environmental Service, in this case, the waste management section, B3 and B3 waste, supervises the processing of B3 waste.

Palm Oil companies are not allowed to dispose of their waste into the river because it will damage the ecosystem and disrupt community activities, so to prevent pollution due to industrial activities, the industry should realize the importance of environmental management and strive to achieve good environmental performance by controlling the impact of an activity or service, such as industrial waste management. The river is one of the community's sources of life. The community needs its existence, so its purity must always be maintained.

However, what happened in the field based on information from online media mentioned that the palm oil head company discharged its waste into the river in Pangkalan Gondai Village so that the community could not do activities in the river as usual and was considered by the Government to be less assertive in taking action against companies that dispose of waste into the river.

This is certainly very detrimental to the community, so firm action is needed from the Government. So, seeing these problems, supervision from the agency, namely the Pelalawan Regency Environment Agency, is needed, starting with waste treatment, utilization, and recycling. They are needed for waste treatment, utilization, and transportation to B3 waste disposal.

From the description above, several research phenomena can be found, among others:

1. The optimal supervision of the Environmental Service on the processing of palm oil waste carried out by the company has yet to be achieved.
2. The Environmental Service needs to be more assertive in giving sanctions to companies that dispose of waste into the river.

The objectives of this study are:

1. To find out the Supervision of the Pelalawan Regency Environmental Service on palm oil industry waste in Langgam Kecamatan.
2. To find out the inhibiting factors of the Pelalawan Regency Environmental Service in supervising palm oil industry waste in Langgam District.

This research is relatively new. Several previous studies examine industrial waste, but research on the Pelalawan Regency Environmental Service Supervision on Palm Oil Industry Waste in Langgam District has never been done, so this research can still be original.

METHODS

This study uses Qualitative research methods. According to Basrowi and Suwandi, researchers can recognize the subject and feel what the subject experiences in everyday life (Fadli 2021). Then, with qualitative research methods, this method tries to describe the situation in the field, aiming to accumulate mere data so that conclusions can be obtained from the research. (Creswell, 2010) explains that qualitative methodology can be carried out with various approaches, including participatory research, discourse analysis, ethnography, grounded theory, case studies, phenomenology, and narrative.

In this case, the author will use objective conditions encountered in the field based on data related to the problem of Supervision of the Pelalawan Regency Environmental Service on palm oil industry waste in Langgam District.

The technique of taking informants in this study is to use purposive techniques that determine the selection of informants based on specific characteristics or characteristics based on research needs. Two types of data are used: primary data, which is data from observations, namely interviews with respondents, and secondary data, which is data obtained through data collection or processing, which is a documentation study. Data collection techniques and good information, information and data the author uses interviews, observation, and documentation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Environmental supervision is one of the instruments of law enforcement. It is a mandate of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. In that article, the Minister / Governor / Regent / Mayor appoints and determines environmental supervisory officials (PPLH) and regional environmental supervisory officials (PPLHD), which are functional positions.

The supervision activity examines and checks whether the tasks are properly carried out according to plan. In supervising and managing hazardous and toxic waste (B3) in Pelalawan Regency, the Pelalawan Regency Environmental Agency is responsible for carrying out supervision. The duties and functions of the Environmental Agency have been regulated and authorized by applicable laws and regulations. Apart from being authorized, the Environmental Service is also a component that has policies in environmental management within the scope of industry.

As decided in the Decree of the Minister of Environment Number 58 of 2002 concerning the Work Procedure of Environmental Supervisory Officers in Provinces, Agencies/Cities in article 1 states:

Environmental supervision in the province/district/city is an activity carried out directly or indirectly by provincial / district/city environmental supervisory officials to determine compliance—accountability of businesses and or activities to the provisions of environmental laws and regulations.

It is stated in Article 1 that the task of environmental supervisors, especially in business / industrial activities, is the duty of regional officials, including regional heads and government agency officials, which in this case is the authority of the Environmental Service—then continued in the first point of Article 5 which states that the Environmental Agency has the authority to "monitor businesses and or activities that have the potential to cause pollution and or environmental damage." Supervision is essential because humans will take negative actions if they are not supervised by the leadership while working ((Rivai Ahmad 2021).

As for the management of B3 waste, all forms of management are returned to the business entity itself, as regulated in Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021 article 274, paragraphs 1 and 2, which states that: "(1) every person who generates waste is obliged to carry out the management of the waste they produce. (2) as referred to in paragraph 1, the management includes hazardous and toxic waste management and non-hazardous waste management".

In this study, the implementation of the Pelalawan Regency Environmental Service (DLH) supervision will be seen in supervising the management of B3 waste. Supervision is defined as a supervisory activity in which one looks at something carefully so that there are no other activities outside of it (Sudrajat 2010). Supervision can also be interpreted as an activity aimed at ensuring that government / administrative officials act by applicable law (Desiana 2013). Hasibuan said that (2017), "supervision is the process of observing the implementation of all organizational activities to collect data to find out the achievement of goals and what difficulties are encountered in that implementation (Rizal and Radiman 2019).



Furthermore, supervision is a whole of activities that compare or measure what has been carried out with criteria, norms, standards, or plans previously set (Kristiawan and Zubaidah 2020). The theory used in supervision said by (Manullang, 2008) suggests supervision is a process for determining what work has been carried out, assessing it, and correcting it if necessary with the intention that the implementation of the work is by the original plan and to measure supervision, there are three indicators :

- a. Establish a Measuring Instrument (Standard)
- b. Conduct an Assessment (Evaluate)
- c. Conduct Corrective Action

1. Standard

A standard is a benchmark or guideline used as a minimum reference in achieving harmony. Standards are generally used as a benchmark for an object by determining specific characteristics and specifications imposed on the object. Standardization is referred to as a joint effort in the formation of a standard. With this standard, an object has more value and is recognized by the entire community.

Supervision carried out by the Environmental Agency on industrial waste management is by the SOP set by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The Environmental Service only guides the existing SOP, so the Pelalawan Regency Environmental Service needs to establish its SOP regarding the supervision mechanism.

The Pelalawan District Environmental Service supervises the management of the palm oil industry according to the standards set by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The Pelalawan District Environmental Service only needs to implement the standards that have been set. Supervision carried out by the Environmental Service is done according to existing standards. However, the supervision carried out by the Service is only carried out once a month. Supervision should be carried out once every six months.

2. Conducting Assessments

Assessing is meant to compare the results of subordinate work. (actual result) with a predetermined measuring device (standard). So, the leader compares the actual results of the work of subordinates with the standard so that by comparison, it can be ascertained that there is a violation of the standard. With the standard, it can be ascertained whether there is a deviation with that comparison.

Assessment is a systematic and systemic effort carried out by collecting valid and reliable data or information. Then, the data or information is processed to make policy considerations.

The Pelalawan Regency Environmental Service is conducting assessments by applicable regulations and, so far, by conducting direct assessments of waste management carried out by companies. The assessment of waste management that has been done so far is constrained by the number of supervisors and the considerable distance between them. In addition, to get good work results, the Pelalawan Regency Environmental Service provides guidance and supervision of waste management carried out by companies. Oil palm companies have management and handling of B3 waste contamination.

3. Taking Corrective Action

Corrective Action eliminates the cause of a nonconformity, dissatisfaction, or an unknown situation. Corrective actions are taken to restore something to a better or near-new condition by changing, repairing, or replacing specific parts.

Repair is an attempt to restore the condition and function of an object or tool damaged by the use of the tool to its original condition. The repair process does not require equalization according to the initial condition; the priority is for the tool to function normally again.

The Pelalawan Regency Environmental Agency has corrective measures such as limited human resources and competence in overseeing industrial waste management. So, the improvement efforts made by adding supervisors and providing training in the form of training so that the supervision carried out by The Environmental Agency, in taking corrective action, must involve the village government so that the corrective action also has a positive impact on all communities around the company area. If the same incident occurs again, the Government must respond quickly. The Pelalawan Regency Environmental Agency has made a report on implementing the agency's duties in supervising industrial waste management. The report will be given a rating and a blue mark if the company is categorized as compliant.



However, the work report has been made. However, it has never been published how industrial waste management is carried out by the company, including the Government's assessment mechanism for companies that fall into the obedient category. It needs to be tested by an independent institution to measure the objectivity of the assessment that the Pelalawan Regency Environmental Service has made improvements by making work steps and making performance reports in supervising industrial waste management carried out by companies in Pelalawan Regency.

Based on the research conducted by the author, there are several inhibiting factors in waste management carried out by the Pelalawan Regency Environmental Service, namely:

1. The availability of the number of officers or supervisors who carry out supervision when going down to the field.
2. Budget limitations in conducting supervision so that the supervision carried out is not maximally realized.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research conducted by the author, it can be concluded that the supervision of the environmental service on palm oil industry waste in Pelalawan Regency has been implemented but has yet to be maximized. This can be seen from the still polluted river by company waste; besides that, in the implementation of supervision carried out by the Pelalawan Regency Environmental Service, there are still several obstacles, such as the limited number of officers or supervisors who carry out supervision when going down to the field.

In addition, the limited budget for conducting supervision means that the supervision carried out is not maximally implemented, and several companies need to understand the regulations related to industrial waste management. In addition, the company's awareness of implementing the rules still needs to be considered high.

SUGGESTIONS

Based on the obstacles experienced by the Pelalawan Regency Environment Agency in supervising palm oil industry waste in Langgam District. So, the researcher's suggestions for overcoming some of these obstacles are as follows:

1. To the Pelalawan Regency Environmental Service, it is necessary to increase Human Resources in supervising waste management by providing training or training.
2. It is hoped that the Pelalawan Regency Office will increase the budget related to supervision carried out by the agency. This is due to the large number of companies in Pelalawan Regency.
3. To the Pelalawan Regency Environmental Service to impose strict sanctions on companies that are proven to violate regulations in industrial waste management

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