

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE SUPERVISION SYSTEM FOR MINE C MINING IN THE BOTTOLAI ENVIRONMENT, COPPO VILLAGE, BARRU REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

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This study aims to find out: Implementation of the Supervision of the Environmental Service related to the C Mining C mining in the Bottolai environment and what factors are the obstacles of the Environmental Service to conduct supervision. Data sources are obtained by surveying, interviewing, observation, and documentation. Data analysis uses data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions using qualitative methods. The results of this study indicate that the Supervision System of the Environmental Service related to the C mining mine in the Bottolai environment has not been running optimally due to there are still violations that occur in the field. The supervision carried out by the Environment Agency includes pre -operational supervision, operational supervision and post -operational supervision. While the obstacle factors from the Department of Environment in conducting supervision include the distance between the location of the mine and the mining office, there is another busyness from the mining office and the appeal of the acceleration of the development of the railroad tracks.

Keywords: Implementation, Supervision, mining, Environmental Service.

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the largest archipelago countries in the world that has a great natural resource (SDA) and is spread in almost all corners of the country. This is the commitment of the Indonesian state government to the prosperity of its people through the control of natural resources contained in the stomach of the earth of Indonesia. The right to control the state of natural resources gives the authority to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to regulate and organize the allotment, use, inventory and maintenance of the earth and the people's complications.

Most of these natural resources are mining. One of them is excavation material C. Mining is an exploration, processing or processing activity of natural resources with the aim of controlling or utilizing environmental resources. Mining aims to obtain excavated material to be used as a resource in life. According to the Minerba Law No. 4 of 2009 article 1 number 1 that mining is part or all of the stages of activities in the framework of research, management and exploitation of minerals or coal which includes general investigations, exploration, feasibility studies, construction, mining, management and refining, transportation and sales, and post -mining activities . Mining businesses or activities aim to produce minerals. Based on the Minerba Law No. 4 of 2009, mining products can be divided into 2, namely:

1. Minerals are inorganic compounds that are formed in nature, which have certain physical and chemical properties and regular crystal arrangements or a combination that forms rocks, both in loose or coherent form.
2. Coal is a sediment of carbonan organic compounds that form naturally from the rest of the plants.

The mining results are believed to be a resource that is able to produce big opinions both for the income of a country and to guarantee the economy of the community working in the mining sector.

Barru Regency is one of the districts located on the west coast of South Sulawesi Province, located between the coordinates of 40o5'49 " - 40o47'35" South Latitude and 119O35'00 " - 119O49'16" East Longitude with an area of 1,174.72 km² Less 100 km north of Makassar City and 50



km south of Parepare City with a coastline along 78 km. Geographical conditions and the area owned by Barru Regency, making Barru Regency have abundant natural potential and wealth, including the industrial sector, agriculture, plantations, animal husbandry, forestry, crafts, and tourism. In addition to these commodities, there are also several mining. (<https://barrukab.go.id>). Barru Regency provides a large potential for mining commodities including mining commodities in the form of:

- a. Metal minerals consisting of chromit, manganese, iron sand, base metal, precious metals, and galena,
- b. Non-metal minerals consisting of limestone (limestone), dolomitan limestone (dolomitic limestone), gemstones (gemstone), kaolin, clay, quartz sand, serpentinite, tras,
- c. Coal and rocks consisting of Andesite, Basal, Dasit, Diorit, Tracit, River Sand, River Stone, Porselanit, Sabak Stone (Slate).

The excavation that has the potential that is no less large than the non-metal mineral, namely the urug soil excavation material and, the mining material or better known as the class C. This is due to the spread of this excavation material more evenly in all regions. Material is an excavation material that is easily found and its existence is needed by the community in terms of building facilities and infrastructure needed, among others: Development of railroad tracks, housing construction, and office buildings.

Considering that there is a mining activity of class C material, it is necessary to monitor or supervise the government through related agencies to ensure mining legality. Likewise, the supervision aims to prevent environmental damage or damage to existing landscapes due to excessive mining activities.

Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (UUPPLH), Article 72 states that "Ministers, Governors, or Regents/Mayors in accordance with their authority are obliged to supervise the obedience of the person in charge of the business and/or activities of the Environmental License".

Environmental supervision is not only carried out by related agencies, but the community can also play a role in supervision of mining activities because the community is an important component in conducting supervision, because the surrounding community who see and feel the impact of mining directly, therefore the community is very necessary in Supervision of environmental activities as written in Law No. 32 of 2009 Article 70 paragraph (1) "The community has the same and widest and wide rights to play an active role in environmental protection and management".

Supervision is an important thing in every service that is held by the government. Supervision is the observation process of all organizational activities to ensure that all work carried out in accordance with the specified plans (Anggara and Sumantri, 2016). Although mining activities have been clearly regulated in the law, environmental problems still occur.

Based on the background of thought above, the researcher is interested in examining the "Implementation of the Environmental Service Supervision System for C mining Mine in the Bottolai Kelurahan environment. Coppo Regency. Barru ".

2. METHODS

The problems to be examined in this study use qualitative research methods with a descriptive approach, which aims to find, analyze and manage from direct events in the field by understanding social interaction with interviews and observations.

According to Sugiyono (2018) Qualitative Research Methods are research methods based on philosophy, which are used to examine in scientific conditions (experiments) in which researchers as instruments, data collection techniques and analyzed qualitative analyzes are more pressing on meaning. Qualitative research methodology aims to analyze and describe the phenomenon or object of research through social activities, attitudes and perceptions of individuals individually or in groups.

Meanwhile, according to Moleong in Fuad and Nugroho (2014) qualitative research methodology is used as a research procedure that produces descriptive data, namely the data collected in the form of words, images and not numbers. Thus, this research report contains data quotations in presenting reports, where the data comes from the results of interviews, fields, photos and other documents



3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



Figure 1. Research location map

Supervision is an act of monitoring or inspection of company activities to ensure the achievement of goals in accordance with previously set plans and carry out corrective actions needed to correct previous mistakes. In accordance with Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning PPLH the definition of environmental supervision is an activity carried out directly and indirectly by the Environmental Supervisory Officer to determine the level of obedience of the person in charge of the business or activity of the provisions of the regulations.

The results of interviews conducted by the resource persons with the Department of Environment are as follows:

"Yes, we at the Environment Agency indeed supervise the mining of C excavation material and for supervision in the field/mining location carried out by the Environmental Law Enforcement Section and Supervision"

Based on the results of the interview above with the resource person, Hj. Marhawa, S. Sos as the Head of the General Section and Personnel shows that the Office of the Environment indeed conducts supervision related to the excavation mines C.

"There are 4 mining companies operating in the Bottolai environment, namely CV. Sudirman Jaya, PT. Pelita Eighteen, PT. Anta Jaya Utama, and CV. Mandiri Mandiri Sejahtera and all of them have pocketed mining business licenses "(Mrs. Selvianti, SH. MH)

"The four companies have all have a mining business license that is valid for 5 years if we want to extend the Mining Business License (IUP) we need to see how the field conditions are. If it is still possible to do mining, it must make a new environmental approval and if there are still new companies that want to do mining in Bottolai it may still be considered even though the Bottolai environment has actually become a mining area but considering the Bottolai environment there is also a TPA (Final Disposal Site) and There are also residential areas so that they still need to be considered "(Mr. Akhmad Ali, sp)

Based on the results of the interview above with the resource person, Selvianti, SH. MH as the Head of the Environmental Law Enforcement Section and Supervision shows that mining companies operating in the Bottolai environment have pocketed a mining permit. There are four companies operating, namely CV. Sudirman Jaya, PT. Pelita Eighteen, PT. Anta Jaya Utama, and CV. Mitra Mandiri Sejahtera. Then Mr. Akhmad Ali, SP as the Head of the Environmental Impact Study Section also confirmed that the four companies already had a permit that was valid for 5 years.

"Before carrying out mining, the company coordinated with the Environment Agency to conduct related socialization to hold mining in the area. The activity is carried out directly to the community and then explained about the stages/plans of the activity, benefits, positive impacts and negative impacts that are likely to arise from the mining business activities. From this activity we will form a feasibility test team where the team involved 1 person as a representative of the community "

Based on the results of the interview above with the resource person, Mr. Ahmad Ali, SP as the Head of the Environmental Impact Study Section that the company had coordinated with the Environment Agency to carry out the socialization related to the holding of the minimum mining in the area.

"We have the name environmental documents here. The contents of the document include AMDAL files (Analysis of Environmental Impacts) or UKL/UPL (Environmental Management Efforts and Environmental Monitoring Efforts) and SPPL (Statement of Environmental Management and Monitoring Ability) "

Based on the results of the interview above with the resource persons, Akhmad Ali, SP as the Head of the Environmental Impact Study Section shows that the documents that must be prepared by mining companies are Amdal, UKL/UPL, SPPL.

"Before the enactment of PP No. 22 of 2021 The authority to issue an environmental permit is indeed the Office of the Environment. But now the Department of Environment has no authority regarding the issuance of environmental permits because the authority has been taken over by the Ministry. We are only assigned to make a letter of UKL-UPL or AMDAL recommendation that is evaluated through environmental documents that have been made by mining companies. If the document is complete we will continue to survey the location of the business/activity or can be said we are only here as an assessment team "

Based on the results of the interview above with the resource person, Akhmad Ali, SP as the Head of the Environmental Impact Study Section that the Environmental Service does not have the authority regarding the issuance of permits because the authority has been taken over by the Ministry.

"I as the person in charge of the supervision department only conducts surveillance in the field and never mel I indirect supervision. The supervision that I do is only related to operational "

Based on the results of the interview above with the resource persons, Selvianti, SH., MH as the Head of the Environmental Law Enforcement Section and Supervision said that supervision carried out by the Environmental Agency was only supervision directly to the field.

"Before I went to the mining location I had received the file by the environmental administration department then I examined what the contents of the document continued to go to the location to bring the document, pay attention to the suitability of the contents of the document with what happened in the field"

Based on the results of the interview above with the resource person, Selvianti, SH. MH as the Head of the Environmental Law Enforcement Section and Supervision that before the field of the supervision section received the file from the environmental order whether the contents of the document were in accordance with what was in the field.

"We from the Environment Agency do not have the authority to stop the mining process and when I go to the field there is a mismatch between environmental documents and what happens in the field I impose a written article sanction and is given time to improve and if it is still violating we coordinate with law enforcement agencies and the environment to jointly go to the field and the decision to make the decision are they and the sanctions given are the government article "

Based on the results of the interview above with the resource person, Selvianti, SH. MH as the Head of the Environmental Law Enforcement Section and Supervision stated that the Department of Environment did not have the authority to stop the mining process, if it was not in accordance with the document and the field was only given written sanctions.

"I conduct surveillance 2 times a month but uncertain the company, so it can be said 1 company every six months"

Based on the results of the interview above with the resource person, Selvianti, SH. MH as the Head of the Environmental Law Enforcement Section and the Supervision of the Environmental Service has conducted supervision twice a month in accordance with the specified procedures.

"Mining companies are required to collect reports in written forms related to UKL/UPL to the Environment Office of the Month of the Month, but as long as the mining mining company C in Bottolai operates, never collects UKL/UPL reports and has been given a written article reprimand but the reason they did not make a report because it was currently being Pursue the target of accelerating the construction of the railroad tracks in Barru Regency "

Based on the results of the interview above with Selvianti, SH. MH as the Head of the Environmental Law Enforcement Section and Supervision in every company must collect UKL/UPL files once in six months.

"We have not had the name of the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) because the field of Supervision of the Lingkungan Department was recently formed in December 2021, and there was a change in regulations that previously used PP No.27 of 2012 concerning Environmental Permit to PP No.22 Year 2021 concerning Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management

Based on the results of the interview above with the resource person, Ms. Selvianti, SH.MH as the Head of the Environmental Law Enforcement Section and Supervision that the supervision sector does not yet have the name SOP because the field was only formed at the end of 2021.

"If we talk about the impact, do not just think of the negative impact because the mining activities also help the economy of the citizens when talking about the negative impact of the C mining mining as we see the existence of a road body that is damaged due to the transportation car of excavation materials, dusty roads at the time The dry season, and slippery roads, floods, landslides "

Based on the interview above with the resource person, Akhmad Ali, SP as the Head of the Environmental Impact Study Section which shows that there are 2 impacts that are assumed from mining, namely positive and negative impacts.

"We have coordinated with mining companies related to the negative impacts that will be caused and explained previously at the time of socialization of activities by the company. We also form a feasibility test team which involves representatives of the community. So the community already knows that there will be an impact caused by mining. So to reduce the negative impact felt by the community when the process of transporting excavation materials is like a car is covered with tarpaulin, thereby reducing dust and falling soil material on the streets and the excavation process is carried out vertically and gradually that is 1 hectare per year and at the end of the period the reclamation must be done and land revature so as to prevent landslides. The company also demobilized mining equipment using a special transport car so as to prevent damage to the road "

Based on the results of the interview above with the resource person, Akhmad Ali, SP as Kepala LA The environmental impact study section shows that before carrying out mining the company has conducted socialization with the community related to the mining plan that will be carried out in the future and the impact that will be caused by mining.

"Before carrying out mining activities they have attached the B3 waste management approval to obtain an environmental permit. So the B3 waste in the form of used oil is accommodated in a container and is usually collected until the volume of oil has been 200 liters and is not stored in the mine site but in the process of the B3 waste or usually also given to the workshop that is close to the mine area in the mine area . One of the mining companies operating in Bottolai is CV. Sudirman Jaya, he did not make improvements in the mining area but in the workshop so as to prevent environmental pollution "

Based on the results of the interview above with the resource person, Ms. Selvianti, SH.MH as the Head of the Environmental Law Enforcement Section and Supervision shows that each mining activity already has B3 waste management, whether it is submitted to the B3 waste management that already has a management permit or submitted to The nearest workshop.

"My obstacle in conducting supervision is only related to the difficulty of meeting office people from the company because the location of the mine and the company is not in the same location so I usually correspond to the office people before I go to the location but when the office people also have other needs I only Meet with C mining mining workers at the location "

Based on the results of the interview above with the resource person, Ms. Selvianti, SH.MH as the Head of the Environmental Law Enforcement Section and Supervision shows that the constraints of the Environmental Service are only difficult

"During Pandemi Covid-19 we continued to go to the field to supervise because Barru Regency was not included in the level 4 PPKM which was recommended to work from home"

Based on the results of the interview above with the resource person, Ms. Selvianti, SH.MH as the Head of the Environmental Law Enforcement Section and Supervision shows that during the 19th Pandemic Covid, the Department of Environment continues to supervise the excavation mines C. This

shows that in the period of Pandemi Covid 19 is not a barrier Environmental Service in conducting supervision.

B. Discussion

Implementation of the Supervision of the Environment Agency for the C mining in the Bottolai environment

The environment is one of the supporting factors of human life and other creatures. A good and healthy environment is the right of everyone, therefore it is very important to maintain or maintain the environment including preventing and overcoming environmental destruction. To ensure the creation of these conditions, a set of rules is needed that is possible to be a legal basis for environmental protection as a result of activities/activities that have the potential to disrupt and damage the sustainability of the environment itself, one of which is in the form of mining.

Efforts to the Environmental Service in Protection and Environmental Management One of them is in the form of supervision of excavation mining C. The supervision carried out by the Department of Environment in the form of pre -operational supervision, operational supervision and post -operational supervision.

Pre -operational supervision is an activity carried out at the preparation or supervision stage that is carried out before carrying out mining activities. Activities intended here are in the form of socialization of activities carried out to explain the planned activities to the community. This activity is carried out by mining companies to explain the stages/plan of activities, benefits, positive impacts and negative impacts that are likely to cause from the mining business activities. From the results of the socialization, 1 person will be appointed as a representative of the community who will join in the formation of a feasibility test team. Supervision carried out here is in the form of making a UKL-UPL or AMDAL recommendation letter issued by the Head of the Environment Agency. Mining entrepreneurs are required to make environmental documents in the form of UKL-UPL or AMDAL and SPPL. If the file is complete, a survey of a business location/mining activity will be conducted and then a letter of recommendation will be made by the Office of the Environment.

Operational supervision is supervision carried out at the operation stage. The Environment Agency for Supervision usually conducts oversight a month but with uncertain companies or can be said to be 1 month -black company. Supervision carried out by the Department of Environment at this stage is in the form of supervision of environmental documents, impact supervision Environment and B3 Waste Supervision.

Supervision of environmental documents that are intended here in the form of AMDAL documents (analysis of environmental impacts) or UKL-UPL (Environmental Management Efforts and Environmental Monitoring Efforts) and SPPL (Statement of Management of Environmental Management and Monitoring). The field of supervision receives documents from the spatial sector then to the field to check the suitability of environmental documents with those in the field. If there is a violation of the Environmental Agency, it will impose a written article in the form of a written article and will be given time to improve. If it is still in violation, the Environment Agency will coordinate with the Law Enforcement and Environment Center to jointly go to the field and provide sanctions in the form of government articles.

Supervision of the negative impact of the environment intended here in the form of loading and transporting minerals. Loading is a job that is done to take and load material into a conveyance. Whereas transportation is a series of work carried out to transport material from one place to another place. The field of supervision of the Environmental Service has coordinated with the company to reduce the negative impacts felt by the community. Considering the residential areas in the Bottolai environment so that the mining equipment in the form of trucks when transporting a tub must be closed with tarpaulin and when it is finished transportation must water on the road to reduce dust. During the excavation process is also carried out vertically so as to prevent landslides. Excavation is also carried out in stages, 1 hectare per year.

Supervision of B3 waste that is meant is lubricant in the form of oil used by mining equipment. At the time of the management of mining business licenses, the mine will attach a B3 waste approval letter to obtain environmental approval and the Department of Environment also checks B3 waste



when conducting supervision so that B3 waste used by the mine will not pollute the environment. Usually the mine will accommodate B3 waste into a container which will then be processed by the certified B3 waste or the mine can also provide the B3 waste to the nearest workshop. One of the companies operating in the Bottolai environment is CV. Sudirman Jaya who when making repairs was not done at the mine location but in the workshop so that it could be confirmed that there was no pollution of B3 waste.

Post -operational supervision is an activity carried out to re -improve the former mining area. Supervision conducted by the Department of Environment is to ensure that the former mining has been carried out reclamation and land revobation and demobilization of mining equipment. The time given to repair the former mining area is 1 month.

In the reclamation activity of the former mining land C mining is carried out by returning the over burden and top soil into the former mining hole (back filling). Land Revegetation Activities are land replanting activities that have been reclaimed with cover plants.

The demonization of equipment from the mining project location outside the project site. Demobilization is carried out by road transported using a special transport car (trailer) that passes through the existing highway.

4. CONCLUSION

The Supervision System of the Environment Agency for the C mining in the Bottolai environment has not been running optimally because there are still violations committed by the excavation C mine in the Bottolai environment. Examples do not make UKL-UPL reports per six months. The supervision system carried out by the Department of Environment on the C mining in the Bottolai environment includes pre -operational supervision, operational supervision and post -operational supervision. Factors that are an obstacle from the Department of Environment to supervise the C mine in the Bottolai environment are (1) the distance between the mine and the mining office so that it must be corresponded before going down to the mine site, (2) the existence of other busyness from The office so that when he went down to the field that was met only mining workers and (3) there was an appeal for the acceleration of the development of the railroad tracks so that it was made a reason by the mining company not to compile a UKL-UPL report.

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