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Policy Implementation of Pollution Control of The Citarum River Watershed (Study on Industrial Waste Pollution Control in Majalaya District, Bandung Regency)

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Abstract

The policy to control industrial waste pollution in the Citarum River has not been implemented optimally as indicated by the presence of industrial waste to date and the lack of community involvement and patterns of coordination that are less synergistic between the government and the community and between sectors in government. This study aims to determine the implementation of pollution control policies in the Citarum watershed. This study uses qualitative research methods, while the collection technique is carried out by exploring journals, books, observations and other information relevant to the study. The

results showed that the implementation of the Pollution Control policy for industrial waste in the Citarum River Basin in Bandung Regency had not been effective because, first, in terms of standards and objectives, there were still several mandates from policies that had not been implemented properly in the field. One of them is regarding the optimization of massive stakeholder engagement which is still not optimal. This has resulted in information regarding objectives, standard measures and the concept of program implementation not being fully available to program implementers.

Keywords

Policy Implementation, Citarum, Industrial Waste

Introduction

The role of the river for humans is very vital. Among them is in an effort to meet the need for clean water. As the population continues to increase, the need for clean water is also increasing. Therefore, the role of the river is very important in meeting the basic needs of water resources (Zaman et al., 2021). The Citarum River Basin (DAS) is a priority water resource whose territory is located in several districts/cities in West Java Province. The Citarum River is a primary river because it is a source of livelihood for the people in the vicinity. Dependence on the Citarum River is very high, both for irrigation, fisheries, animal husbandry and even to meet the electricity needs of the inhabitants of the islands of Java and Bali through hydropower (Juwono & Subagiyo, 2018)

The existence of the Citarum River has also made a significant contribution to the growth of the Gross Domestic Product or what we know as gross domestic product, especially in the manufacturing sector. Then in the West Citarum canal, 80 percent of the surface water is channeled to big cities, one of which is Bandung and Jakarta for drinking water needs. So that it can be said that tens of millions of people depend on the Citarum River. This is also mentioned in journals (Slamet et al., 2018) and (Desriko Malayu Putra, 2016).

Regarding the crucial importance of the Citarum River for the community, this river was named a "super priority river" in 1984 by the Government through a joint decision of the Minister of Home Affairs. However, the high intensity of utilization of the Citarum River is not accompanied by the preservation of water resources and their supporting factors. The Citarum watershed is an area with surface circulation with high levels of erosion, flooding and pollution, so that the watershed area becomes unhealthy, even though one of the main functions of the watershed is to provide water in good quantity and quality, especially for the people downstream of the watershed.

Piles of garbage lying in the Citarum River and waste disposal from factories have become a common sight nowadays. Citarum, which is actually the source of people's lives, has now become a source of disease for people on the banks of the river. To the extent that the dirtiness of the Citarum River was so bad that the

international community labeled the Citarum River as The World's Dirtiest River (Kirana et al., 2019).

The dirty condition of the Citarum River makes this river unfit for use. The high level of pollution in the Citarum River has an impact on reducing the quality of raw water for communities around the Citarum River. There are a lot of heavy metal materials contained in the water of the Citarum River which has a very serious impact on health which can cause disease in the community (Pratiwi & Noviana, 2016).. Based on the observational data obtained by the researchers, there are three forms of industrial violations in relation to waste, namely not meeting quality standards, disposing of it directly into the river without being processed and not having a permit/not extending the permit. So this requires legal action to control waste disposal in the Citarum River. The application of law enforcement is intended to provide a deterrent effect to industrial players who do not comply with regulations regarding the disposal of their waste.

So that in the context of efforts to resolve these problems President Joko Widodo in 2018 issued a Presidential Regulation Policy for tackling pollution and damage to the Citarum Watershed by taking strategic accelerated actions in a structured manner for controlling and law enforcement, which combines the authority between stakeholders both government agencies and related stakeholders for the restoration of the Citarum Watershed as stipulated in Presidential Decree number 15 of 2018 concerning the Acceleration of Pollution Control and Damage to the Citarum River Basin. Based on the background of these problems, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title "Implementation of Citarum Watershed Pollution Control Policy".

Research Methods

This study uses a qualitative approach which aims to describe or present a phenomenon or event as it is and conduct an in-depth analysis regarding the implementation of industrial waste pollution control policies in Majalaya District, Bandung Regency. The use of qualitative methods in this study is also intended to produce descriptive data about spoken and written words as well as observed behavior from the subject of industrial waste pollution control policies in depth. The above was also conveyed by Taylor and Bogdan in (Bungin, 2012) that if someone conducts research with limited research objectives but with limited research objectives, then as much data about the research as possible can be explored in depth. This study aims to describe and analyze the implementation of Presidential Decree no. 15 of 2018 concerning the Acceleration of Control of Pollution and Damage to the Citarum Watershed which was then applied through West Java Governor Regulation Number 37 of 2021 concerning Amendments to West Java Governor

Regulation Number 28 of 2019 concerning Action Plans for Pollution Control of the Citarum River Basin for 2019-2025 in case studies This research was conducted by examining an intense, detailed and in-depth case, presenting a

detailed description to answer the proposed research problem by emphasizing interpretation not generalization. This is emphasized more in expressing meaning and understanding the phenomenon of the lack of successful implementation of industrial waste Pollution Control policies in Bandung Regency. While the collection technique is done by exploring journals, books, observations and other information relevant to the study.

Results And Discussion

Industrial Waste Pollution Control Policy in the Citarum River Basin, Bandung Regency the Citarum River is one of the most polluted rivers in the world. This is of course not without basis. From the results of observational studies conducted by researchers through strengthening existing primary and secondary data, the mention of the Citarum River as one of the polluted rivers in the world must indeed be acknowledged for its truth (Abbas, 2018). In fact, the Citarum River plays a vital role in efforts to develop the economy, not only for the people who live around it, but also for those who live thousands of kilometers away. One of the sources of drinking water for the densely populated province of West Java and the capital city of Jakarta is the Citarum River. The location of West Java which is close to the capital city is also considered a strategic location in developing industrial businesses.

These industries are also spread across the Citarum watershed, the distribution of industries in the Citarum watershed area is more dominated by manufacturing industries such as textiles, paper, pharmaceuticals, food and beverages, chemicals, leather, metals/electroplating, and others.

Even though the existence of these industries contributes to the economy in the region, the negative impact of disposing of their waste is a threat to society. The West Java Regional Environmental Management Agency (BPLHD Jabar) ensures that industrial waste is a very dangerous chemical substance (D. M. Putra, 2016).

In an effort to Control Industrial Waste Pollution in the Citarum River Basin, the government has basically made regulations related to the Obligation to monitor and report on the quality of wastewater by industry players which are regulated in the Minister of Environment Regulation Number 5 of 2014. in one of the articles, namely Article 16, it reads:

Every business and/or activity as referred to in Article 3 paragraph (1) must:

1. Monitor the quality of wastewater at least 1 (one) time per month in accordance with the parameters specified in the wastewater disposal permit
2. Report the results of the monitoring referred to in letter a at least once every 3 (three) months to the issuer of permits for disposal of wastewater, with a copy to the Minister and governor according to their authority.

3. The report on monitoring results as referred to in letter b at least contains:
4. Records of daily wastewater discharge.
5. Raw materials and/or actual daily production.
6. Levels of liquid waste quality standard parameters; and
7. Calculation of wastewater load.

Then in article 16 A of the amendment to the regulation of the Minister of Environment Number 5 of 2014 it adds that there is an obligation for textile industry players to fulfill wastewater quality standards. In that article it is stated that:

- a. At the time this Ministerial Regulation comes into effect, textile industry businesses and/or activities that have been operating:
- b. with wastewater discharge greater than 100m³ (one hundred cubic meters) per day must meet the Wastewater Quality Standards for COD and BOD parameters no later than 1 (one) year after this Ministerial Regulation comes into force; and
- c. with wastewater discharge greater than 100m³ (one hundred cubic meters) per day must comply with the Wastewater Quality Standard for the TSS parameter, no later than 6 (six) months after this Ministerial Regulation comes into force
- d. Businesses and/or activities as referred to in paragraph (1) must meet the Wastewater Quality Standards for color parameters, no later than 3 (three) months after this Ministerial Regulation comes into effect.
- e. During the period referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2), the business and/or activity of the textile industry must meet the Wastewater Quality Standards as listed in Appendix I which is an integral part of this Ministerial Regulation.

The textile industry is an upstream industry with the highest employment rate in Indonesia.

Based on the Master Plan for the Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesia's Development (MP3EI)

2011-2025, the textile industry employs more than 1.3 million people (Kasryno & Soeparo,

2012). In addition, textile production contributes significantly to GRDP, reaching 90 trillion in 2007. The textile industry is the only non-oil industry with positive net exports. Most of the textile production in Indonesia is concentrated on the island of Java (94%), especially in areas along the Citarum River and Bandung Regency as one of the main centers of production (Yusuf, 2018).

Efforts to handle waste in the Citarum River have been carried out by the government for a long time. Starting in 2001 the government created a program called Citarum Vibrates (clean, beautiful and sustainable). Then in 2008, the Integrated Citarum Water Resources Management Investment Program (ICWRMIP) was made by the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas). In 2013, the Citarum Clean, Healthy, Beautiful and Lentari Movement (Bestari) was formed and finally in 2018 through Presidential Decree No. 15 of 2018 concerning the Acceleration of Control of Pollution and Damage to the Citarum Watershed which is

more frequent with the Citarum Harum Program.

Scope of the Policy for the Acceleration of Pollution Control and Damage to the Citarum River Basin

Presidential Regulation Number 15 of 2018 concerning the Acceleration of Control of Pollution and Damage to the Citarum Watershed directed the Governor of West Java as the Task Force Commander to develop an action plan. based on the presidential regulation, the Governor of West Java issued a Decree of the Governor of West Java Number 614/Kep1304-DLH/2018 regarding the Pollution and Damage Control Working Group for the Citarum River Basin and also issued a policy of Governor Regulation Number 28 of 2019 concerning Action Plans to Control Pollution and Damage Citarum River Basin (DAS) Year 2019-2025 which was later revised by issuing West Java Governor Regulation Number 37 Year 2021 concerning Amendments to West Java Governor Regulation Number 28 Year 2019 concerning Action Plans to Control Pollution and Damage to the Citarum River Basin in 2019-2025.

In its implementation, there are references to regulations used by the Citarum Wangir Task Force. The laws and regulations related to pollution control and damage to the Citarum River Basin include the following.

1. Presidential Regulation Number 15 of 2018 concerning the Acceleration of Control of Pollution and Damage to the Citarum Watershed
2. Regulation of the coordinating minister for Maritime Affairs Number 8 of 2018 concerning the Working Procedures of the Steering Committee and the Task Force for the Pollution and Damage Control Team for the Citarum River Basin
3. Regulation of the Governor of West Java Number 5 of 2019 concerning Governance for the Implementation of Pollution Control and Damage to the Citarum River Basin
4. West Java Governor Regulation Number 28 of 2019 concerning the Action Plan for Pollution and Damage Control (PPK) for the Citarum River Basin (DAS) 2019-2025
5. West Java Governor Regulation Number 57 of 2020 concerning Amendments to West Java Governor Regulation Number 5 of 2019 concerning Governance for the Implementation of Pollution Control and Damage to the Citarum River Basin
6. Decree of the Governor of West Java Number 614/Kep.1303-DLH/2018 concerning the Secretariat of the Task Force for Pollution Control and Damage to the Citarum River Basin in 2018-2023
7. Decree of the Governor of West Java Number 614.05/Kep.144-DLH/2019 concerning the Expert Team for Pollution and Damage Control of the Citarum River Basin
8. Decree of the Governor of West Java Number 614/Kep.156-DLH/2019 concerning the Appointment of the Daily Chairperson for the Control of Pollution

and Damage to the Citarum River Basin

9. Governor Decree No. 614/Kep 565-DLH/2020 Concerning Amendments to the Decree of the Governor of West Java Number 614/Kep1304-DLH/2018 concerning the Working Group on the Control of Pollution and Damage to the Citarum Watershed

10. Instruction of the Governor of West Java No. 660.3/05/HUKHAM concerning District/City Regional Leaders in the Task Force for Pollution Control and Damage to the Citarum River Basin.

Efforts to improve the Citarum watershed have gone through a long process. Several strategic programs have been carried out although the results of these programs are still not optimal. However, these programs have produced many positive study results which are certainly very useful for making a sustainable policy plan that is synergized between one program and another.

Implementation of Industrial Waste Pollution Control Policies in Majalaya District, Bandung Regency

The implementation of industrial waste pollution control policies in the Citarum River, Majalaya sub-district, Bandung regency is a form of public policy that focuses on the environment. The Pollution Control Policy was outlined in the form of Presidential Regulation Number 15 of 2018 concerning the Acceleration of Pollution Control and Damage to the Citarum River Basin which was later translated into West Java Governor Regulation Number 28 of 2019 concerning action plans to control pollution and damage to the Citarum River Basin in 2019-2025 West Java Province Region. The Governor Regulation was revised with the issuance of West Java Governor Regulation Number 37 of 2021 concerning Amendments to West Java Governor Regulation Number 28 of 2019 which is currently the main reference for the Citarum Harum Task Force in carrying out its duties. In general, policy implementation can be intended as an activity related to the implementation of a job by using tools to achieve goals (Tachjan, 2006). Looking at the definition stated above, it is clear that the issue regarding the implementation of industrial waste pollution control policies in the Citarum River requires a measuring tool as a work guideline that can be used as a basis for carrying out the programs that have been made. All activities of the Citarum Harum Task Force are based on implementation guidelines, namely West Java Governor Regulation Number 37 of 2021 concerning Amendments to West Java Governor Regulation Number 28 of 2019. These regulations are used as guidelines in implementing industrial waste pollution control in the Citarum River, Bandung Regency, Majalaya District.

In the public policy implementation model approach, Van Meter and Van Horn (1975) stated that there are 6 (six) main variables that can form the relationship between policy and its implementation. The six variables referred to are: (1) policy standards and objectives; (2) policy resources (3) interorganizational communication and enforcement activities; (4) the

characteristics of the implementing agencies; (5) economic, social and political conditions; and (6) (the disposition of implementors.

Conclusion

The implementation of the Pollution Control policy for industrial waste in the Citarum River Basin in Bandung Regency has not been effective because, first, the standards and objectives are quite clear. However, there are still several mandates from the presidential regulation that have not been implemented properly in the field, including:

1. Massive optimization of stakeholder engagement is still not optimal. This has resulted in information regarding objectives, standard measures and the concept of program implementation not being fully available to program implementers.
2. Policy source factors. Limited apparatus resources and limited budget have resulted in the implementation of policies not being effective. And coupled with the quantity of facilities and infrastructure that has not been maximized.
3. Factor analysis of inter-organizational communication tends not to be optimal, this is due to limited resources, differences in viewpoints carried out partially, and the pull of sectoral egos in each agency.
4. The characteristics of the Implementing Agencies are not optimal, it is identified that the environmental service does not yet have optimal institutional capacity to handle all aspects of industrial waste pollution control in Bandung Regency, especially in Majalaya District.
Organizational characteristics with the dimensions of organizational structure, division of tasks, interactions between organizations, as well as supervision and sanctions have not been carried out optimally.
5. The disposition factor of the implementer is a manifestation of non-compliance by officials or apparatus members towards the rule of law or government policies. In this context there is still bureaucrat behavior that acts disobedient even though the percentage is an analysis of how the interests of the community are related to the need for employment, business fields, increased income and fulfillment of welfare needs. Social factors here are seen more than values. Where one of the pressure points is the culture of mutual cooperation as local wisdom that is inherent in society. This social value has a strong influence on the active participation of the community. Weak social factors in the implementation of industrial waste control policies can be seen from the lack of active participation from the surrounding community. Political factors are still conducive but need strengthening from political actors to support the control of industrial waste pollution in the Citarum river.

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