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ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE MONITORING SYSTEM IN CONTROLLING ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AT THE UJUNGE TOFU FACTORY, SUMPANG BINANGAE VILLAGE, BARRU DISTRICT, BARRU REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to find out: Environmental Service Monitoring System in Controlling Environmental Pollution at the Ujunge Tofu Factory, Sumpang Binangae Village, Barru District, Barru Regency, with data collection obtained by observation, interviews, documentation. The results of this research show that the implementation of the monitoring system The Environmental Service's control of environmental pollution at the tofu factory has been carried out well. The Environmental Service requires tofu factories to have AMDAL and UKL-UPL documents. Environmental pollution control is carried out in two ways, namely direct and indirect control. The sanctions given are appropriate, sanctions in the form of warnings, revocation of permits, freezing of permits, government coercion, freezing of field permits, temporary closure and the most severe is permanent closure.

Keywords: *Monitoring, environment, knowledge, pollution*



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A. INTRODUCTION

The environment is a priceless gift from God Almighty, so it must always be protected, managed and developed properly so that it becomes a source of livelihood for humans and other creatures in order to improve the quality of life.

Management of natural resources and the environment needs to be followed by actions in the form of preserving natural resources in order to advance general welfare as stated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Excessive exploitation of the environment and not paying attention to its consequences on the environment is what threatens the environment, so that over a certain period of time natural resources that continue to be extracted will result in environmental and ecosystem damage.

Human activities result in environmental pollution such as soil, water and air pollution, damage to forests and land, damage to marine ecosystems and problems with hazardous and toxic materials. An indicator of a region's progress is the increase in the amount of existing investment.

From environmental problems, it is necessary to make efforts to protect and manage the environment, namely by increasing supervision and providing strict sanctions for violators, one of which is the revocation of production permits for companies that set aside environmental impact.

By following up on environmental problems, Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning the protection and management of life was issued. In this regard, a Regional Work Unit (SKPD), namely the Environmental Service (DLH), was formed. Effective supervision from the Environmental Service is very necessary, in order to overcome environmental control, especially for areas that are industrial areas. The supervisory function is carried out over planning and implementation. Supervision activities as a management function aim to determine the extent to which implementation can proceed according to planning.

In general, industrial development in Barru Regency aims to increase the prosperity and welfare of society in a fair and equitable manner by utilizing funds, natural resources (SDA) and cultivation products and by paying attention to environmental balance and sustainability in order to increase economic growth

gradually, changing economic structure towards a better, more advanced, healthier and more balanced direction.

In an effort to create a stronger and broader basis for economic growth in general, as well as providing added value for industrial growth in particular, increasing community participation and the ability of economically weak groups, including farmers, fishermen, workers and craftsmen to play a more active role. in development in industrial areas.

Development in this period leads to economic growth to achieve the welfare of society and the lives of many people and there are quite a number of environments that are damaged and damaged as a result of the implementation of development, especially physical development.

The imbalance certainly needs to be corrected and even rehabilitated so that its function returns to normal for the welfare of society at large and reduces environmental damage.

However, recently industrial development has begun to become a serious concern for society because of the various impacts that result or arise from industrial development, many of which have raw materials that cannot be recovered or recycled into something more useful, so that waste can pollute the environment and damage everything. ecosystem. Environmental pollution occurs when the recycling of raw materials in the environment changes, so that the balance in terms of structure and function is disturbed. Imbalances in terms of structure, function and cycle of matter occur due to natural processes or also due to human actions.

In the current era, there are many human activities/actions for their own needs and interests without considering the damage to natural ecosystems. Humans can also change environmental conditions that are polluted as a result of their actions into a better environmental condition, into a balanced state, and can reduce the occurrence of environmental pollution which is currently experiencing threats and damage at any time. Environmental damage caused by humans' environmentally unfriendly lifestyles is a cause that is believed to contribute. environmental damage occurs. As a result, the balance of the ecosystem is disturbed.

The more the economy develops, the more companies/factories or industries will play an important role in economic development both on a local, national and international scale.

This is of course very good for economic progress, but all of this not only creates profits but also has a negative impact on the environment. Barru Regency is As an industrial site, of course this has both positive and negative impacts on this city. The positive impact of the existence of industries in Barru Regency is that they can be used as employment opportunities for workers who want work to advance the economy, and can also influence the development of city facilities and infrastructure. Meanwhile, the negative impacts that arise due to the existence of industries in Barru Regency include air pollution, water pollution and land pollution. One of the most prominent things in Barru Regency is air pollution and water pollution. The reason is because the impact is most often felt by local residents.

The existence of a management company in the development sector of Barru Regency which operates in industrial areas will of course lead to higher traffic generation on the road, whether from vehicles transporting raw materials, production results, factory employees/laborers, or the general public, which can lead to problems of decline. Air quality will affect the health of the people of Barru Regency, which is more severe for people who live near industrial development areas. Based on the statement above, there must be control or supervision environmental impacts on industrial activities, one of which is the existence of the tofu factory which has the potential to pollute river water and well water in the surrounding community due to the waste produced, the Barru Regency Environmental Service must make efforts to overcome environmental pollution so that the environment is maintained and the community does not disturbed by the presence of the factory. On the other hand, the existence of the tofu factory has a positive impact, namely that it can provide employment opportunities for the community.

As industry develops in various regions, environmental problems are also becoming a very big concern and must receive more attention from the government, especially the Environmental Service (DLH). Currently, environmental problems will continue to arise seriously in various regions, including the residents of Barru Regency. . If the government does not immediately think about and strive for environmental safety and balance. Regarding the problem of environmental pollution due to industry, it has a tremendous impact on people's lives, because it can cause environmental damage. Therefore, serious treatment is needed to overcome this.

So that between government, society and the environment, a reciprocal relationship is needed which must always be developed so that it remains in a harmonious and dynamic state. To preserve relations requires participation from the community and the government itself. This is done to avoid disruption, serious problems or damage due to industrial waste, namely environmental pollution. One of the environmental pollution in Barru District is the tofu factory which produces industrial waste which can pollute river water and well water. To prevent and deal with industrial waste, the government must play an active role, either through legislation or through other means.

B. RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research that will be used in this research is qualitative research. The problems that will be studied in this research use qualitative research methods, which aim to search for, analyze and manage direct events in the field by understanding social interactions with interviews and observations. According to Sugiyono (2018:213) qualitative research methods are research methods based on philosophy, which are used to research scientific conditions (experiments) where the researcher is the instrument, qualitative data collection and analysis techniques emphasize meaning. Qualitative research methodology aims to analyze and describe phenomena or research objects through social activities, attitudes and perceptions of people individually or in groups.

In this qualitative research, researchers must have good communication skills in interviews and broad insight into the social environment that occurs and develops. If researchers do not master qualitative methods, it will be difficult for researchers to communicate, especially social interactions. In this qualitative approach, researchers must explore the cases studied from interviews, other data collection in investigating cases or phenomena from informant sources to explain why and how this problem occurs.

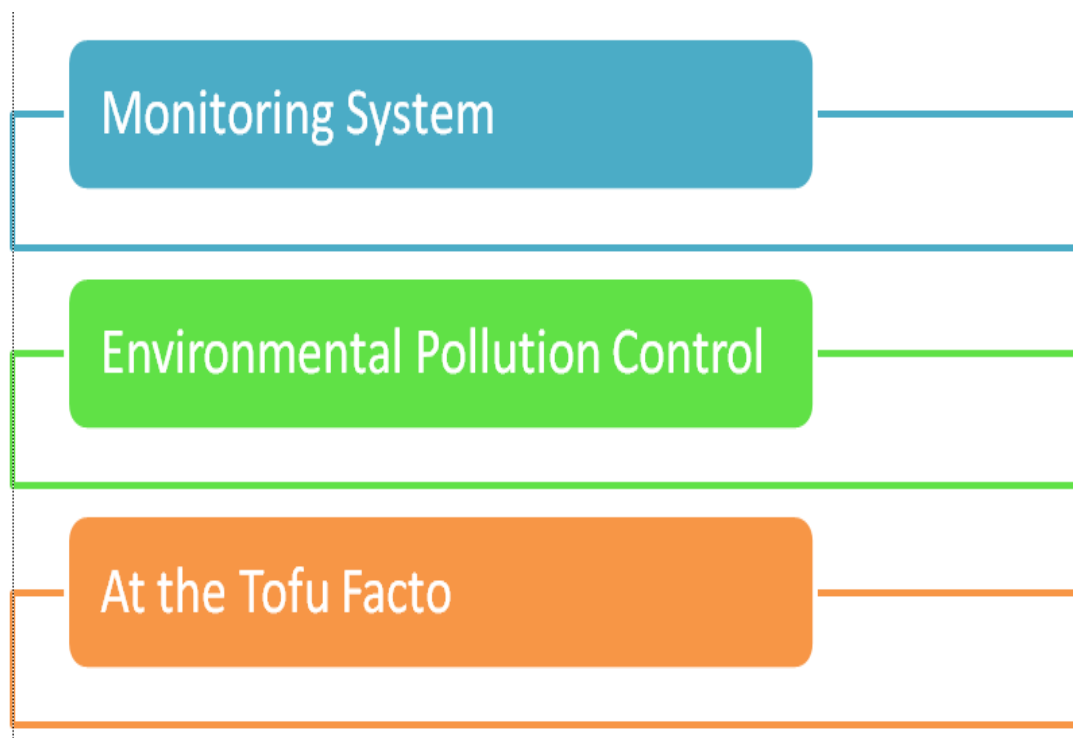


FIGURE 1.CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

C. RESEARCH RESULTS

Implementation of the Environmental Service's Monitoring System for Controlling Environmental Pollution at the Ujunge Tofu Factory, Sumpang Binangae Village. Implementation of a monitoring system is a systematic effort to establish implementation standards with planning objectives, design a feedback information system, compare actual activities with previously established standards, determine and measure deviations and take corrective actions necessary to ensure that resources are met. The company is used in an effective and efficient manner in achieving company goals.

The implementation of a monitoring system also has a very important meaning for local governments, because the implementation of monitoring activities will provide improvements in overcoming environmental pollution that occurs and for implementers of supervision, it functions as a form of monitoring activity, namely providing a contribution in the progress of a development activity so that monitoring activities can be achieved. in accordance with the expected goals effectively and efficiently, the purpose of monitoring activities is to further ensure that all activities

carried out in an organization are based on a plan including a strategy that has been previously determined without needing to question the managerial level at which the plan is prepared and determined. .

Development activities that we know today refer to economic growth to achieve social welfare, but quite a number of environments are damaged as a result of development implementation, especially industrial activities. Industrial activities in Barru Regency, namely the tofu factory, is one of the many businesses that have the potential to pollute the environment, from the activities that take place have an impact on the surrounding community, both beneficial and detrimental from industrial activities, those that are detrimental to the community require the District Environmental Service Barru is the party in charge of supervising every business that has the potential to pollute the environment.

The aim of implementing the monitoring system carried out by the Environmental Service to control environmental pollution at the tofu factory in Sumpang Binangae Village is so that the implementation process is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the plan and to take corrective action if there are deviations. The characteristics of supervision in this research consist of the implementation of supervision, control of environmental pollution and sanctions.

a. Implementation of the Monitoring System

Information about the implementation of activities must be accurate because inaccurate information from the monitoring system can cause organizations or agencies to take incorrect corrective actions and even create problems that do not actually exist. Implementation of the Environmental Service (DLH) monitoring system for controlling environmental pollution at the tofu factory, Sumpang Binangae Village. Management standards are determined in accordance with statutory regulations.

The Environmental Service, in carrying out monitoring activities at the tofu factory, must have standards in managing waste from the factory industry, so that every industrial activity that has the potential to pollute the environment can be handled in accordance with good management standards, as stated by Mr. Andi Harsan (41), Head of pollution and environmental damage control:

"Here what is meant by environmental pollution is the entry or entry of living creatures, substances, energy and/or other components into the environment by human activities so that it exceeds the environmental quality standards that have been determined. Management of industrial waste depends on the waste produced, for example, some liquid waste is sufficient with physics alone, however, when there are certain chemicals, they can be processed chemically, but there are also certain chemicals where the chemical process actually changes the chemistry to become undetectable, so it must be done properly. biology. "So, there is no definite standardization for waste management at the tofu factory" (Interview, 18 March 2022).

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that industrial waste management at the tofu factory does not have specific management standards, because waste management is based on waste produced by the factory and does not have certain specific standards. Waste management can be done through physical, chemical and biological processes.

In terms of waste management, the tofu factory must comply with the statutory regulations set by the government, as stated by Mr. Andi Harsan (41), head of pollution and environmental damage control:

"Of course there are Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), because before setting up a factory and pro permits duction, "Ujunge tofu factories are required to have an Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL) and Environmental Management Efforts and Environmental Monitoring Efforts (UKL-UPL)" (Interview, 18 March 2022).

The owner of the tofu factory, Mr Sutrisno (52), said a similar thing:

"According to the regulations, we are in compliance, because before establishing and obtaining a production permit, we are required to have an Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL) and Environmental Management Efforts and Environmental Monitoring Efforts (UKL-UPL)" (Interview, March 19 2022).

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that there is a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) used by the Environmental Service (DLH) which must be fulfilled by the tofu factory before establishing a factory, the tofu factory

is required to have a production permit and is required to have an Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL) and Environmental Management Efforts and Environmental Monitoring Efforts (UKL-UPL). An effective monitoring system must show whether the detection or denation of standards, what corrective actions must be taken and what is needed so that the main objectives of the monitoring system carried out by the Environmental Service can be achieved.

Every company or factory in Sumpang Binangae Subdistrict is required to have an Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL) and Environmental Management Efforts and Environmental Monitoring Efforts (UKL-UPL), as stated by Mr. Andi Harsan (41), head of the division controlling pollution and environmental damage:

"For companies or factories in Sumpang Binangae Subdistrict that we have monitored, it can be said that they are in compliance. The first regulation before producing, companies or factories are required to have permission regarding the release of industrial waste, industrial waste released from the producer (industry) to the party receiving it, potentially can pollute and damage the environment and/or endanger other environments, so that to prevent the negative impacts referred to above, efforts are needed to control the release of waste from each producer. Liquid waste resulting from activities is discharged into the receiving body (sea/river) which has the potential to cause pollution, so it is necessary to control the disposal of liquid waste and the Minister of Environment Decree No. 51/MENHL/10/1995 concerning quality standards for liquid waste for industrial activities. However, we cannot monitor emissions yet, this is constrained by budget and we don't have the tools. "The Barru Regency Environmental Service can only monitor it from an independent external laboratory and this is only borne by the company, because the company has an obligation to check it every 6 months" (Interview, 18 March 2022).

Mr. Titus (51), head of environmental compliance and capacity building, stated the same thing: "Standards definitely already exist, it's just that the implementation of activities is not optimal, the evidence is that there are still limited tools, the Environmental Service in dealing with pollution only looks at the regulations and every business establishment in Barru Regency is required to have an Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL), Management Efforts Environment and

Environmental Monitoring Efforts (UKL-UPL) to minimize environmental pollution" (Interview, 18 March 2022).

Based on the interview above, it can be concluded that the company or factory must have an Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL) and Environmental Management Efforts and Environmental Monitoring Efforts (UKL-UPL) that have been approved by the Environmental Service and in accordance with the standards or measurements in waste management, however, the Environmental Service cannot monitor waste generated from emissions or air, because the Environmental Service has a problem, namely that it does not have tools to measure waste caused by emissions.

The tofu factory produces types of waste that can cause environmental pollution. If it is not processed properly and supervised by related parties, it will result in environmental pollution, as stated by Mr. Andi Harsan (41), head of pollution control and environmental damage: "The waste produced by the tofu factory can pollute the environment if it is not monitored. The waste produced includes liquid waste which can pollute river water and community well water, solid waste and waste which can pollute the air" (Interview, 18 March 2022).

Mr. Titus (51), head of environmental compliance and capacity building, said something similar: "The tofu factory produces waste that has the potential to pollute and damage the environment, we always carry out monitoring to minimize environmental pollution" (Interview, 18 March 2022). The statement above is also supported by the statement of the owner of the tofu factory, Sutrisno (52): "One type of waste produced by our factory is liquid waste, but we have monitored this through six-month reports" (Interview, 19 March 2022). The same thing was also conveyed by Junet (45), an employee at the Ujunge tofu factory: "We produce tofu which of course produces waste, the waste produced by this factory is liquid waste" (Interview, 19 March 2022).

A similar thing was also expressed by the Ujunge community, Agung (28): "The tofu factory produces liquid waste, the processing of the resulting waste is quite good. So far there has been no adverse impact on the community here." Based on the results of interviews with several informants above, it can be concluded that the tofu

factory produces waste that can pollute the environment. If the waste is not monitored by the Environmental Service, environmental pollution will occur and have a negative impact on local communities, especially on health and pollute river water and well water. .

The form of supervision must be in accordance with the facts produced and must be with the realities of the organization. This is all stated in the form of a statement of community involvement in supervision, sub-district involvement in monitoring companies or factories that pollute the environment and sub-district involvement in monitoring companies or factories that pollute the environment. The supervision of the tofu factory carried out by the Environmental Service does not involve the community directly, however, if there are complaints from the community, the Environmental Service will follow up on reports from the community, this is as stated by Mr Andi Harsan (41), head of the control department. environmental pollution and damage: "We do not involve the public when we are monitoring, because if a problem occurs it must be routine and very technical. "But if there are complaints from the community, the Barru Regency Environmental Service will follow up on complaints from residents. After that we will verify the complaint. If the complaint is related to the environment, we will follow up" (Interview, 18 March 2022).

Mr. Titus (51), head of environmental compliance and capacity building, said something similar: "Under environmental law, the public may report as a form of monitoring but are not directly involved. Because the authority to supervise lies with the Environmental Service so that it can reduce and minimize environmental pollution. If there are complaints, we will definitely respond" (Interview, 18 March 2022).

From the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that there is no direct community involvement, technically it lies with the Environmental Service, in fact there is no obligation to involve the community except when there is environmental pollution caused by the tofu factory, which pollutes the environment and has a negative impact on the surrounding community. Monitoring information must be coordinated with the work flow, because each work process can influence the success or failure of the overall operation and information. Supervision must extend to all personnel who

need it. In managing the waste produced by the tofu factory, there will definitely be errors and mistakes that can have a negative impact on society and be detrimental to society both in material terms and in terms of health.

b. Environmental Pollution Control

In controlling environmental pollution, information must be collected, submitted and evaluated as soon as possible if corrective activities must be carried out immediately. In this case, the control of environmental pollution at the tofu factory carried out by the Environmental Service is expressed in the form of a statement of previously scheduled monitoring activities and the monitoring time.

The supervision carried out by the Environmental Service in controlling environmental pollution has been determined in advance as in an interview with Mr Andi Harsan (41), head of the field of controlling pollution and environmental damage: "Environmental pollution control carried out by the Environmental Service has been previously scheduled, if environmental pollution occurs it is carried out intensively 3-5 times a year" (Interview, 18 March 2022).

Mr. Titus (51), head of environmental compliance and capacity building, said something similar: "We control environmental pollution through monitoring 1-2 times a year at tofu factories that emit waste that can cause environmental pollution" (Interview, 18 March 2022). The above statement is supported by the statement of the owner of the tofu factory, Mr. Sutrisno (52):

"Our factory is supervised by the Environmental Service, once a year officers come to inspect our production waste, sometimes officers come twice in one year" (Interview, March 19, 2022).

Based on the interview above, it can be concluded that environmental pollution control at the tofu factory is carried out by the Environmental Service 1-2 times a year. However, it will be carried out intensively 3-5 times a year if environmental pollution occurs. The Environmental Service is not only focused on tofu factories, but there are still many companies/factories that need to be monitored.

Control of environmental pollution must always be carried out by the Environmental Service in order to prevent environmental pollution caused by companies/factories that produce hazardous waste for the community, especially tofu factories. Environmental pollution control must have the flexibility to provide responses or reactions to threats or potential environmental pollution. Environmental pollution control carried out by the Environmental Service at the tofu factory is carried out in two ways, namely direct control and indirect control, as stated by Mr Andi Harsan (41), head of environmental pollution and damage control: "In supervising the tofu factory, we have the following authority: to carry out monitoring, ask for information, make copies of documents and/or make necessary notes, enter certain places, take photographs, make audio-visual recordings, take samples, inspect equipment. There are two methods of control carried out by us, namely direct control and indirect control. Direct control is directly going into the field, preparations such as internal team meetings, preparing BA forms, preparing equipment and supplies if needed, samples, we prepare field sample tools and then check them in their entirety starting from environmental documents and environmental management permits, checking control and management of water pollution, air and B3 waste, after the results of the field verification we will include it in a control report signed by the industry management. After the verification results, follow-up action can be made in the form of a warning letter or administrative sanctions. "Meanwhile, indirect control is by verifying data, evaluating third-month and sixth-month reports." (Interview, March 18, 2022).

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that there are two types of control carried out by the Environmental Service at the tofu factory, namely direct control and indirect control. Direct control, namely parties from the Environmental Service go directly to the field, preparations include internal team meetings, preparing BA forms, preparing tools and equipment, if samples are needed, field sample tools are prepared and everything is checked, starting from environmental documents and environmental management permits, checked for control and management of water, air and B3 waste pollution, after the results of field verification are stated in a control report signed by the industry management, after the verification results are made follow-up actions can be in the form of a warning letter or

administrative sanctions. Meanwhile, indirect control means that the Environmental Service verifies data or reports every third of a month or every sixth of a month.

Information must be easy to understand and objective and complete in carrying out control activities carried out by the Environmental Service, expressed in the form of a statement of expertise possessed by the supervisor or supervisor trainer. Environmental Service officers have met the standards for supervisory officers, as stated by Mr. Andi Harsan (41), head of environmental pollution and damage control:

"The education of our officers in carrying out control is good, at least they have a bachelor's degree and the standards for control officers are following technical training, B3 waste management training, air and water control training, water sampling training and supervisory training and training" (Interview, 18 March 2022).

Mr. Titus (51), head of environmental compliance and capacity building, said the same thing: "Our officers are suitable, on average their education is Bachelor's Degree and are competent in their respective fields, only there are limited technical personnel" (Interview, 18 March 2022).

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that the officers of the Environmental Service for controlling environmental pollution meet the standards of control officers, on average their education is S1, they have attended various training, namely technical training, B3 waste management training, air and water control training, water sampling training and supervisory training. Control officers are competent in their respective fields, but the Environmental Service has limitations in technical personnel. The implementation of a monitoring system in controlling environmental pollution must be timely and focus attention on areas where deviations from standards occur most frequently or which will result in the most severe damage. Such as in the form of a statement of the lightest to heaviest sanctions and giving sanctions according to the violation.

Companies or factories in Sumpang Binangae Subdistrict that pollute the environment from waste produced by the company or factory will be given sanctions, as will the Edge tofu factory. The Environmental Service will impose sanctions if it is proven that they have committed a violation and have committed environmental

pollution. The sanctions stipulated are in the form of reprimands, warnings and even the closure of businesses that have a negative impact on the environment, as stated by Mr. Andi Harsan (41), head of pollution and environmental damage control:

"If the factory finds out that Edge has committed violations and polluted the environment, we will give a warning. The warnings range from the lightest to revocation of permits, freezing of permits, government coercion, freezing of environmental permits. The sanctions stage is that we invite the factory to clarify and defend according to the facts on the ground. "Reprimands up to 1-3 times, administrative sanctions, revocation of permits, freezing of permits, government coercion and freezing of environmental permits" (Interview, 18 March 2022).

Mr. Titus (51), head of environmental compliance and capacity building, said something similar: "The lightest sanctions are given, namely just a notification letter and the heaviest sanctions, namely up to the closure or termination of the production permit. However, what we are worried about is that after being called, the factory will respond in accordance with quality standards, but if it is not being monitored, it will again commit violations. "This is something that needs to be anticipated to minimize violations, including that we will monitor the tofu factory on a regular basis" (Interview, 18 March 2022).

Based on the interview above, it can be concluded that the level of sanctions given by the Environmental Service to the tofu factory if it pollutes the environment. The first is to invite the factory to clarify and defend according to the facts in the field whether it is true that the pollution that occurred was caused by the tofu factory, the second is to give a warning, the warning consists of a first warning, a second warning, a third warning, a third is administrative sanctions, a fourth is temporary closure and the most Severe is permanent closure, namely the closure of factory output. What is meant is not the closure of the factory, but the industrial activities resulting from production, it can be said to be the revocation of production permits, with the closure of production it will affect everything.

The sub-district office will also give a warning to the tofu factory if it pollutes the environment. The sub-district office will complain to the Environmental Service. As stated by the Head of Sumpang Binangae Village, Mr. Azis (52):

"We did not give sanctions, but only a warning and submitted a complaint to the Barru Regency Environmental Service. Only related agencies such as the Barru Regency Environmental Service have the right to impose sanctions" (Interview, 19 March 2022).

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that the sub-district office cannot provide sanctions, only in the form of a warning. The person who has the right to impose sanctions is the Environmental Service.

Supervision carried out by the Environmental Service has been regulated and the sanctions imposed have also been regulated. This is an effort to overcome environmental pollution caused by industrial waste, including industrial waste from the tofu factory industry and technical personnel.

c. Penalty

The implementation of a monitoring system in controlling environmental pollution must be timely and focus attention on areas where deviations from standards occur most frequently or which will result in the most severe damage. Such as in the form of a statement of the lightest to heaviest sanctions and giving sanctions according to the violation.

Companies or factories in Sumpang Binangae Subdistrict that pollute the environment from waste produced by the company or factory will be given sanctions, as will the Edge tofu factory. The Environmental Service will impose sanctions if it is proven that they have committed a violation and have committed environmental pollution. The sanctions stipulated are in the form of reprimands, warnings and even the closure of businesses that have a negative impact on the environment, as stated by Mr. Andi Harsan (41), head of pollution and environmental damage control:

"If the factory finds out that Edge has committed violations and polluted the environment, we will give a warning. The warnings range from the lightest to revocation of permits, freezing of permits, government coercion, freezing of

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Based on the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that the sub-district office cannot provide sanctions, only in the form of a warning. The person who has the right to impose sanctions is the Environmental Service. Supervision carried out by the Environmental Service has been regulated and the sanctions imposed have also been regulated. This is an effort to overcome environmental pollution caused by industrial waste, including industrial waste from the tofu factory industry.

D. CONCLUSION

The implementation of the Environmental Service's monitoring system for controlling environmental pollution at the tofu factory has been carried out well. The Environmental Service requires tofu factories to have AMDAL and UKL-UPL documents. Environmental pollution control is carried out in two ways, namely direct and indirect control. The sanctions given are appropriate, sanctions in the form of warnings, revocation of permits, freezing of permits, government coercion, freezing of field permits, temporary closure and the most severe is permanent closure.

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