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Implementation of The Regional Regulation of The Bangka Belitung Islands Province Number 8 of 2018 Concerning Control of Pollution and Environmental Damage (Case Study of Environmental Pollution and Damage in Central Bangka Regency)

Ismodi^{1*}, Ibrahim^{2*}, Komang Jaka Ferdian^{3*}

^{1,2,3} Bangka Belitung University | ^{1,2,3} Gang IV No.1, Balun Ijuk, Merawang, Bangka Regency, Bangka Belitung Islands

✉ modifajar7@gmail.com¹, iim_babel@yahoo.com², komangjfkf@ubb.ac.id³

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Abstract: Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018 aims to protect the environment from pollution and damage in fulfilling the right to a good and healthy environment based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The purpose of this study is to determine the implementation of Regional Regulation number 8 of 2018 in Bangka Regency. In the middle, many economic activities are sourced from the management of natural resources that can damage the environment. This study uses the theory of policy implementation by Merilee S. Grindle which consists of the content of the policy and the policy environment. The research method used is a case study approach, in collecting samples the researcher uses purposive sampling technique, as well as data collection techniques, namely interviews and documentation. The results of the study show that the implementation of Regional Regulation number 8 of 2018 in Central Bangka Regency has not been carried out properly, because it has not been in accordance with the objectives of the regional regulation in decision making, and has not been able to carry out the interests of the regional regulation in stopping pollution and environmental damage, and the strategy taken is not development-oriented, environmentally friendly and sustainable. The Environment Agency of Central Bangka Regency admits that it is difficult to overcome the illegal mining that has occurred in Central Bangka Regency which has occurred in the last 7 years. and the strategies taken are not environmentally sound and sustainable. The Environment Agency of Central Bangka Regency admits that it is difficult to overcome the illegal mining that has occurred in Central Bangka Regency which has occurred in the last 7 years. and the strategies taken are not environmentally sound and sustainable. The Environment Agency of Central Bangka Regency admits that it is difficult to overcome the illegal mining that has occurred in Central Bangka Regency which has occurred in the last 7 years.

Keywords: Implementation, Pollution, Damage, Environment, Sustainable Development.

1. Introduction

The Province of the Bangka Belitung Islands has mineral resources which have long been utilized by the people of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province through the mining sector, namely tin. Development and development related to this sector is to achieve the goal of increasing regional income. Another goal is to provide benefits and added value for the community, besides that it contributes to regional development quite

significantly. (Luthfi and Sunarwan, 2008). Mining in the Province of the Bangka Belitung Islands itself has become a public and ordinary work from legal and non-legal (illegal) and therefore has a quite extraordinary impact from the economic, social, or environmental fields.

Mining is part or all of the stages of activities in the context of research, management of mineral or coal exploitation, which includes general investigation, exploration, mining, feasibility studies for construction, processing, refining, transportation and sales, as well as post-mining activities (Soedrajat, 2013). Mining is an excavation activity in search of mineral minerals that are in the earth. Mining itself is an activity that destroys a lot of nature, especially in the Province of the Bangka Belitung Islands, former mining excavations are very easy to find and harm the community and fishermen when carried out at sea.

WALHI (Environmental Forum) of the Bangka Belitung Archipelago Province itself noted that around 1,053,253.19 hectares of land in Bangka Belitung had been damaged in critical condition or 64.12 percent of the existing land area. The worst forest damage was on the island of Bangka itself, which reached 810,059.87 hectares with a percentage of 76.91 percent of the land in Bangka Belitung itself (Ariefana, 2020). Jessix Ammundian as the Regional Executive Director of Walhi Babel revealed that "The tin mining activity itself has had an impact on the land environment and the sea coast in Bangka Belitung has been damaged to a deplorable condition, Bangka Belitung has lost as much as 320,760 hectares of productive land in the past 10 years. (Ariefana, 2020). This condition of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province will result in disaster vulnerability, namely floods and droughts as a result of the destruction of forest areas and watersheds which are areas that function as water catchment areas and springs, the loss of productive land areas where sources and food security, damage to mangroves, coral reefs, and seagrass beds on the coast of the sea, as well as endemic flora and fauna that are threatened with extinction and damage the local wisdom of people living in mining areas. This situation shows how destructive mining is, especially in the mainland and coastal areas of Bangka Belitung. The detrimental damage raises many questions about how to implement this Regional Regulation of the Bangka Belitung Province Number 8 of 2018. According to Ripley (1982), the policy implementation itself has two main focuses. The first is compliance and what happens after the policy itself is implemented (what's

happening) (Ripley and Franklin, 1982). The compliance perspective itself is more towards character analysis and the quality of organizational behavior. Meanwhile, the next perspective, namely the what's happening perspective, assumes that there are several factors that can and have influenced the implementation of the policy itself, for example factors originating from the environment outside the policy. The compliance perspective itself is more towards character analysis and the quality of organizational behavior. Meanwhile, the next perspective, namely the what's happening perspective, assumes that there are several factors that can and have influenced the implementation of the policy itself, for example factors originating from the environment outside the policy. The compliance perspective itself is more towards character analysis and the quality of organizational behavior. Meanwhile, the next perspective, namely the what's happening perspective, assumes that there are several factors that can and have influenced the implementation of the policy itself, for example factors originating from the environment outside the policy.

The illegal mining location, which is one example of environmental damage, used to belong to PT. Kobatin, but since it stopped operating in 2015 many illegal miners are working on tin until now in the former PT. Cobatin. Illegal Mining that occurred in the former PT. Kobatin, precisely located in the Padang Mulia Village, is far from sustainable development. The impact caused by illegal mining has resulted in extraordinary environmental damage, for example, previously lush areas are now arid due to massive exploitation carried out by the local people themselves. The illegal mine, which is right on the side of the road and close to community settlements, is very disturbing to the view and raises concerns from the people of Padang Mulia Village.

The concern in question is that exploitation carried out by unscrupulous people will result in a flood disaster considering the trees in the former PT. Cobatin is getting less where the tree itself functions as a good water catchment in the environment. and also the removal of harmful earth substances also increases in the mining process which causes radiation that interferes with health and various diseases for long-term radiation. Individuals in the community are increasingly becoming an economic situation that forces them to take part in the illegal mining itself.

Environmental pollution itself occurs due to marine pollution which is also in the Padang Mulia village, which is located on Tanjung Beach, namely the

Shrimp Tambak which was founded by CV TLTA. The waste from the Shrimp Pond is channeled directly into the open sea where the beach area becomes cloudy and has a slight odor which is included in water pollution. On the positive side, the shrimp pond waste disposal area is full of fish, which ultimately benefits the community for fishing in the area. The negative side of this is that it can increase the algae population that disturbs the fish community, for example disrupting the grouper fish community.

Another pollution that will damage the pH of the water itself is the large number of oil palm plantations in Central Java. According to Nena Zakiah (2019) that fertilizers and pesticides which are used in oil palm will be carried by rainwater to the nearest river, of course these chemicals will damage the pH of the river and the water will become contaminated (Zakiah, 2019). The impact of polluted water containing these harmful substances will certainly affect the activities of other living things, especially fauna that depend on water in polluted areas.

The environment is an important component in the ecosystem, maintaining and protecting the environment is the task of local governments which are formed in regional regulations. Bangka Belitung Provincial Regulation Number 8 of 2018 concerning Control of Environmental Pollution and Damage explains that "Efforts to protect the environment from pollution and damage are one of the responsibilities of the Provincial Government in an effort to fulfill the right to a good and healthy environment in the context of insightful development. environmental and sustainable". Pollution and environmental damage itself is mostly caused by the behavior of business actors and natural resource exploitation activities which are not focused on aspects of sustainable development.

The actors involved in implementing the Bangka Belitung Provincial Regulation Number 8 of 2018 concerning Control of Environmental Pollution and Damage, namely the Bangka Belitung Archipelago Province Environmental Service where they have the task of overseeing environmental management and overseeing environmental sustainability in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. Belitung (Environmental Service, 2020). The second is the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency, as the power holder and actor in implementing Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018 in Central Bangka Regency. The three other parties who helped implement the policy (Sub-district, Kelurahan, and other parties who were deemed to be assisting the

implementation of Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018 in Central Bangka Regency).

The Regional Government of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province has a role in overcoming environmental damage and pollution control that occurred in Central Bangka Regency, considering the Regional Regulation of the Bangka Belitung Province Number 8 of 2018 concerning Control of Pollution and Environmental Damage. Environmental damage which is far from sustainable development that occurs in Central Bangka Regency threatens the survival of living things. Environmental damage and pollution are increasing. Therefore researchers are interested in identifying how the implementation is carried out and want to know what are the supporting and inhibiting factors of the Implementation of the Regional Regulation of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province Number 8 of 2018 concerning pollution control and environmental damage.

2. Research Methods

2.1. Types of research

This researchThe researcher uses a case study approach by collecting and analyzing data obtained from interviews, observations, documents, where these data are associated with the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2018.

2.2. Research Time and Place

The time of the research is from October 2021 to January 2022. This research was conducted in the Central Bangka Regency which is still part of the Province of the Bangka Belitung Islands. The location of this research was chosen purposively with the aim of the researcher taking that in Central Bangka Regency there is a lot of pollution and environmental damage, especially in Central Bangka Regency.

2.3. Target/Research Subject

The technique of determining the informants in this study was carried out by means of the purposive sampling technique. The purposive sampling technique is a technique for determining informants who are chosen intentionally based on predetermined criteria. In this study, the research subjects were the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency and other actors involved in and knowing the implementation of environmental damage pollution control in Bangka Regency.

2.4. Procedure

This research was conducted in order to produce descriptive data in the form of written words or in oral form from the sources. The analysis in this study uses a qualitative approach so that the problems discussed can be described clearly and in detail to obtain clear and detailed data and obtain in-depth data in this study. This research went through three stages in the research process, namely, first at the description stage, at this stage the researcher described what was heard from the interview process. The second is the data reduction stage, at this stage sorting and simplification of data that is still abstract is carried out, then sorted according to the focus of the problem. Lastly, selection.

2.5. Data, Instruments, and Data Collection Techniques

Sources of data in this study are divided into two parts, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data are data obtained from the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency, the Department of Environment and Forestry of the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands, District, and Kelurahan of Central Bangka Regency which are through a direct interview process by the original source. Secondary data is data obtained from literature in the form of books, documents related to the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018.

The collection technique is a technique or method used when the process of collecting materials for research. The techniques used are interviews and documentation. The interview process is used to explore information, responses or views to knowledge from parties who have an understanding or authority in Perda No. 8 of 2018. Documentation is the effort made in obtaining data to the required documents which are related to the implementation of the Regional Regulation. number 8 of 2018.

2.6. Data Analysis Techniques

Research data were analyzed using four stages, namely data collection where the analysis of the model from Miles and Huberman (2007) was carried out in collecting data consisting of interviews, observations, and other documents that were in accordance with the research problem which was sharpened by further data searches. Second is data reduction where the form of analysis is in sharpening, directing, classifying, removing unnecessary data and organizing data. The third is data presentation, which is finding patterns which have meaning in drawing conclusions and providing action. Finally, drawing conclusions is a

complete configuration activity, conclusions that are verified at the time the research takes place

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Implementation of Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018 concerning Environmental Pollution and Damage in Central Bangka Regency

The success in implementing the Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2018 concerning Control of Pollution and Environmental Damage in Central Bangka Regency which will be analyzed using the implementation theory proposed by Merilee S. Grindle (2017), the focus itself is divided into two research dimensions, namely as follows :

3.1.1. Policy Content (Content of Policy), is divided into 6 indicators, namely:

A. Influencing Interests

Influencing interests according to Grindle (2017) that "relate to interests that affect the policy implementation process, where in the implementation of policy implementation there must be a lot of interest involved to what extent these interests have an influence on the implementation". The influencing interests in Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2018 concerning control of environmental pollution and damage are prevention of environmental pollution and damage, prevention of environmental pollution and damage, and restoration of environmental functions, a more detailed explanation will be discussed below:

a. Pollution Prevention and Environmental Damage

Prevention in question is the development of environmental damage and pollution prevention instruments in the form of KLHS (Strategic Environmental Studies), Spatial Planning, Environmental Quality Standard Criteria, Environmental Damage Standard Criteria, and Licensing, Amdal and UKL-UPL (Efforts to Manage Environmental Impacts). Environment and Environmental Monitoring Efforts). KLHS is prepared to ensure that development planning is in accordance with the principles of sustainable development. KLHS itself is classified based on the division of regional administrative areas in other words regencies. The Standard Criteria for Environmental Quality and the Standard Criteria for Environmental Damage are set more stringently than the national standards where with the existence of quality standard criteria, it

is expected that every person or legal entity that conducts business and activities is obliged to comply with the provisions that have become the criteria for environmental quality standards. The application for an environmental permit itself must be accompanied by an environmental document which is prepared by taking into account the spatial layout document in accordance with the spatial layout document contained in Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2018. Business actors who carry out activities that do not have an environmental permit (Amdal, and UKL-UPL) will be subject to criminal sanctions and if they already have, guidance and monitoring will be carried out from the Environmental Service. The criminal sanctions stipulated are in accordance with statutory regulations. Business actors who carry out activities that do not have an environmental permit (Amdal, and UKL-UPL) will be subject to criminal sanctions and if they already have, guidance and monitoring will be carried out from the Environmental Service. The criminal sanctions stipulated are in accordance with statutory regulations. Business actors who carry out activities that do not have an environmental permit (Amdal, and UKL-UPL) will be subject to criminal sanctions and if they already have, guidance and monitoring will be carried out from the Environmental Service. The criminal sanctions stipulated are in accordance with statutory regulations.

Based on the results of preventive observations in Regional Regulation number 8 of 2018 in Central Bangka Regency, it was found that there were prevention implementations that had been carried out by the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency. Prevention is also initiated by compiling a KLHS with the aim of assessing the environmental impact of a spatial plan or development plan that will be carried out where the nature of the KLHS itself is planned before any activities in the area where development will be established. The KLHS itself is structured to find out whether the capacity of the area to be carried out is capable or not in accommodating the pollutant load.

In order to ensure the success of the observations, the researchers conducted interviews with informants, namely Ratih as Head of the Environmental Pollution and

Damage Control Division at the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency..The statement from the informant stated that the prevention contained in Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2018 had been carried out from the KLHS which functions as a measure of whether or not the area where the development plan will be carried out, the Bangka Environment Service is also paying attention to whether the area where the development plan will be carried out in supporting the activities and pollutant load that will be carried out there. Unlike the EIA and UKL-UPL, the KLHS is carried out before the development plan to measure the ability of the area to be developed to support and accommodate the pollutant load. The spatial layout itself has been mapped by the Environmental Service where they stated that they did the mapping of where the location, agriculture, fisheries, mining, and settlements were carried out in KLHS. Guidance is also a preventive effort carried out where the researcher also conducted interviews with Ratih as the Head of the Environmental Pollution and Damage Control Division at the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency. Statements from the sources themselves. The Environmental Service has provided guidance to companies, especially companies that already have permits to manage natural resources. The Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency also provides guidance to the community around TAHURA Mangkol to protect the environment. Statements from the sources themselves. The Environmental Service has provided guidance to companies, especially companies that already have permits to manage natural resources. The Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency also provides guidance to the community around TAHURA Mangkol to protect the environment. Statements from the sources themselves. The Environmental Service has provided guidance to companies, especially companies that already have permits to manage natural resources. The Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency also provides guidance to the community around TAHURA Mangkol to protect the environment.

The Environmental Quality Standard consists of a Water Quality Index, an Air Quality Index, and a Land Cover Quality Index which are

then accumulated into an Environmental Quality Index. So in strengthening Ratih's argument as the Head of Pollution Control and Environmental Damage at the Central Bangka Regency Environmental Service, the data from the Environmental Quality Index from 2018 to 2020 is presented, as follows:

Table 1. Environmental Quality Index 2018-2020

NO	YEAR	IKA	KPI	IKTL	IKLH
1	2018	78.33	84.65017	50.81	69.22
2	2019	90.00	87.49	40.79	69.56
3	2020	83.48	90.98	40.79	77.17

Source: Environment Agency of Central Bangka Regency

Table 2. Environmental Quality Criteria (IKA, IKU, IKTL, and IKLH)

Criteria	Very Bad	Bad	Currently	Good	Very Good
IKA	0-24.9	25-49.9	50-69.9	70-89.9	90-100
KPI	0-24.9	25-49.9	50-69.9	70-89.9	90-100
IKTL	0-24.9	25-49.9	50-69.9	70-89.9	90-100
IKLH	0-24.9	25-49.9	50-69.9	70-89.9	90-100

Source: Environment Agency of Central Bangka Regency

Table 2 is the Environmental Quality Index that has been achieved in 2018-2020 and table 2 is the Environmental Quality Criteria from IKA, IKU, IKTL and IKLH where these two tables are interconnected with each other. So the table above explains that the Environmental Quality Index in Central Bangka Regency has increased from year to year for 2018 to 69.22 (in moderate condition), and in 2019 with 69.56 points (moderate condition) and in 2020 with 77 points. ,17 (Good Condition). The researcher also conducted interviews with the Forestry Environment Service of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, namely with Mr. Budiman Syahbani as the Head of the Pollution Control and Monitoring Section of Environmental Damage. Statements from the informants themselves that they have carried out monitoring activities to maintain the quality of water, air, control damage to land and sea water. In addition, they also carry out supervisory activities against companies regarding the company's compliance with environmental management which has become an obligation contained in the AMDAL/UKL-UPL/SPPL as well as other environmental licensing documents and enforces pollution and damage violations that exceed the quality standards and damage environment.

b. Prevention of Pollution and Environmental Damage

Business actors who pollute or damage the environment are obligated to deal with environmental pollution or damage. The intended countermeasures are providing information on environmental pollution and damage warnings to the public, isolating areas where environmental pollution and damage occur, and stopping sources of environmental pollution or damage. Business actors who pollute and damage the environment and do not want to take action against them will be given administrative sanctions. The administrative sanctions that will be given themselves are by giving government coercion, freezing environmental permits, and revocation of environmental permits.

Mitigation is also a prevention effort, the researcher also conducted interviews with Ratih as the Head of the Control of Environmental Pollution and Damage at the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency as a representative of the Actors implementing Regional Regulation number 8 of 2018.

The statement from the informant above explains that the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency always monitors the company's activities without the company knowing. They found that there was one company that polluted the river but it did have a permit and we need to look back again that the Environmental Service also determined the KLHS where they measured the pollution capacity and carrying capacity of the location in carrying out natural resource management activities. So the company is indeed allowed to dispose of their waste but with certain parameters which cannot exceed the capacity of the river's capacity or the capacity of other locations.

In order to confirm the above data, the researcher conducted an interview with the Forestry Environment Service of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, namely with Mr. Budiman Syahbani as the Head of the Pollution Control and Monitoring Section of Environmental Damage. The statement from the informants themselves that they also supervise companies that carry out activities with indicators of Monitoring Water Quality, Ambient Air Quality,

Seawater Quality which is carried out every year which is finally recorded through the IKLH (Environmental Quality Index).

The researcher also conducted interviews with the Koba District, represented by Novika Eddy Zaind. The statement from the informant explained that there was environmental management, for example controlling air pollution that occurred on the border of West Kurau and Belilik which was caused by waste management which caused unpleasant odors, but after pressure from the Environmental Service the odor that was felt to interfere with community activities has now been removed. handled by the company. Another example is for water control that occurs in shrimp ponds in Koba District where they dispose of waste which has been processed by the shrimp pond but the waste still smells but the waste disposal does not exceed the capacity in the area. The Forestry Environment Service of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, with Mr. Budiman Syahbani as the Head of the Environmental Damage Pollution Control and Supervision Section, said that the difficulty in realizing the objectives of Regional Regulation No. 18 of 2018 was due to illegal mining. From the results of interviews with resource persons, the factor that becomes a problem is the existence of mining which supports the economy of the Kep Province. Bangka Belitung where development interests ignore the environment and land needs caused by land, oil palm plantations, and vaname shrimp mining which indirectly expand pollution and environmental damage.

Central Bangka Regency itself is widely spread illegal mining which has been carried out since 2014 namely in Kenari, Marbuk, and Pungguk which are still included in the Central Bangka Regency area, on July 1, 2021 Herry Erfian as Deputy Regent of Erfian also revealed that currently the area is Kenari, Pungguk and Marbuk have been mined illegally since PT Kobatin closed in 2014 (Kurniawan, 2021).

In support of the ideas that have been conveyed by Kurniawan, the researchers conducted interviews with Novika Eddy Zaind as ASN in Koba District..The informants themselves revealed that the authority for mining lies with the provincial ESDM while the districts themselves do not have the authority to manage

mining. Efforts have been made, namely by collaborating with the Satpol PP, which often conduct raids in Berok, Padang Mulia, and points such as Simpang Jongkong and even near the local government. The raid itself was carried out by confiscation of machinery and equipment supporting illegal mining, but the raid was deemed ineffective because the raid was carried out so that in the next few days Illegal Mining activities would be repeated. The researcher also conducted interviews with the Berok family regarding the illegal mining that occurred in Central Bangka Regency, namely Yeni Rodiah, the Head of the Section for People with Social Welfare Problems, Berok Village. The informant revealed that illegal mining in Kenari is not the responsibility of the Kelurahan, the control activities of the Satpol PP raids and are less effective because it has entered the realm of law which is related to the Police, TNI, Satpol PP, and the Central Bangka Regional Government. The informant also revealed that the raid was carried out so it would only stop for a moment. The Berokpun Village community rejected the illegal tin mining activity in Kolong Kenari to the Berok Village Head and the Koba Sector Police Chief where they prosecuted the illegal mining to be closed immediately (Kurniawan, 2021). The informant also revealed that the raid was carried out so it would only stop for a moment. The Berokpun Village community rejected the illegal tin mining activity in Kolong Kenari to the Berok Village Head and the Koba Sector Police Chief where they prosecuted the illegal mining to be closed immediately (Kurniawan, 2021). The informant also revealed that the raid was carried out so it would only stop for a moment. The Berokpun Village community rejected the illegal tin mining activity in Kolong Kenari to the Berok Village Head and the Koba Sector Police Chief where they prosecuted the illegal mining to be closed immediately (Kurniawan, 2021).



Source: <https://www.antaraneews.com/berita/1047442/warga-koba-keluhkan-activity-tambang-bijih-timah-illegal>

Figure 1. Illegal Mining in Berok Village



Source: <https://babel.inews.id/berita/warga-kelurahan-berok-tolak-tambang-timah-illegal-kolong-kenari-koba>

Figure 2. The Community Holds a Meeting with the Lurah of Berok and the Kapolsek of Koba in Rejecting Illegal Mining in the Berok Village



Source: <https://bangka.sonora.id/read/502798528/polda-babel-amankan-3-tersangka-case-timarbukkenari-dan-pungguk>

Figure 3. Enforcement of Illegal Mining Cases in Marbuk, Kenari, and Pungguk



Source: Personal documentation

Figure 4. Illegal mining in Berok Village on 2-4 January 2022

The researcher also conducted interviews with the Padang Mulia Village, namely Junainatul Hasana as the Lurah. The informant revealed that the control of illegal mining in Padang Mulia had been carried out from the Satpol PP until the Police took part in controlling the perpetrators. The socialization has been carried out but the miners are not paying attention and do not understand the policy. As a result, illegal mining in the Padang Mulia Village has threatened the access of fishermen's roads, so residents came to the Regent's Office, on November 26, 2020 the Chief Fisherman of Padang Mulia Village revealed that the fishermen's access roads were almost cut off due to illegal mining activities in the former PT Kobatin area. Where they ask the local government to act decisively (Lensa, 2020).



Source: <https://lensabangkabelitung.com/2020/11/access-jalan-terancam-hasil-tambang-di-lahan-koba-tin-warga-cepati-kantor-bupati/>

Figure 5. Residents Visit the Office of the Regent of Central Bangka Regency

The joint team from the Koba Subdistrict, the Koba Police, the Koba Military Military Command and the Padang Mulia Village have indeed carried out an appeal and control near the side of the Padang Mulia highway (an illegal mining location in Padang Mulia). Controls and appeals were also carried out by taking action by

confiscating some mining equipment such as tarpaulins, sacks, and others. On December 13, 2021, the Koba sub-district head, Ahmad Muslimin, revealed that they were taking action by confiscating some mining equipment, namely tarpaulins, sacks and others (Akbar 2021).



Source:<https://babel.polri.go.id/2021/12/15/tim-ikutan-tertibkan-miner-di-komplek-eks-pt-kobatin/>

Figure 6. Prosecution of Illegal Mining in Padang Mulia Village Ex PT. cure it

The researcher conducted another interview with Ratih as the Head of the Environmental Pollution and Damage Control Department at the Central Bangka Regency Environment Agency to confirm that illegal mining causes pollution and environmental damage in Central Bangka Regency. The informant revealed that illegal mining itself is outside the authority of DLH. Illegal mining is difficult to eradicate because it still uses a simple method which can be done by everyone with cheap capital. The resource person revealed that DLH in the field of Pollution Control and Environmental Damage only has seven people but their work tribes are in the same district where such limitations can be understood by the public, business actors, practitioners, academics,

c. Recovery of Environmental Functions

The restoration of environmental functions in question is cessation of sources of pollution and cleaning of sources of pollutant elements, remediation, rehabilitation, restoration, and other methods in accordance with the development of science and technology. The agency itself monitors the restoration of land conversion functions and reports to the Governor.

The researcher conducted an interview with Ratih as the Head of Pollution Control and Environmental Damage at the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency as a representative of the Actors implementing Regional Regulation number 8 of 2018 in obtaining information on environmental restoration. The informant's statement explained that the Environmental Service had restored environmental functions by rehabilitating areas after illegal mining, for example, making Kolong a source of raw water (PDAM) which was carried out continuously (sustainably). The two ponds are also used as ponds to carry out fish farming activities where POKDAKAN is still under the Fisheries Service. The three Kolongs are also used as tourist areas, for example Kolong Biru and Kolong Pading which is known as Lake Pading where under this tour is still being carried out (ongoing). Apart from under the hood, the rehabilitation itself is carried out by utilizing critical land as an area for cultivating horticulture which is carried out in the long term (sustainable) starting from 2015 until now, in addition to critical land on land, the restoration of environmental functions is also carried out in coastal critical areas by planting mangroves where work is carried out. as well as related agencies, environmental communities and companies around the coast.

B. Type of Benefits Obtained

According to Merilee S. Grindle at this point that a policy must have several types of benefits which show the positive impact generated in implementing the policy to be implemented. At this point, it is intended to look at the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018 which produces what kind of benefits if the benefits tend to be positive, then it is assessed that implementation can support implementation well, if negative, then vice versa. Based on the findings of the researcher after conducting an interview with Ratih as the Head of the Environmental Pollution and Damage Control Division at the Bangka Regency Environmental Service. Based on what the informants explained and also explained on the points of interest that influence the policy, the benefits that have been reflected in the value of the Environmental Quality Index continue to increase from 2018-2020. In addition to increasing the Environmental Quality

Index, the resource persons also revealed that they also used ex-mining areas, namely under areas, as a source of water and tourism, while critical land due to mining was used for horticultural planting.

C. Degree of Change Obtained

According to Merilee S. Grindle, at this point, how much change you want or want to achieve in a policy implementation must have a clear scale. In accordance with Grindle's implementation theory, the degree of change has a clear scale, in finding the desired degree of change and the degree of change that has been achieved or not, the researcher conducted an interview with Ratih as the Head of Pollution Control and Environmental Damage at the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency.

Based on what was explained by the resource person, it was explained that in the degree of change desired, it already has a clear scale, namely looking at the Environmental Quality Index which is divided into 3 Water Quality Index, Air Quality Index, and Land Cover Quality Index which is finally accumulated into an Environmental Quality Index. Life. In the Water Quality Index, they monitor rivers and ponds which have 24 points from 6 sub-districts by monitoring from upstream to downstream to identify how much pollutant load is in the rivers and under. On the Air Quality Index, they monitor 4 points in 6 sub-districts from 2016 to 2020 due to budget constraints. Finally, their Land Cover Quality Index is experiencing difficulties, but they continue to carry out activities to find out the damage with quality standard indicators of damage which occurs on biomass lands that have been scattered. The Environmental Index itself for its own origin follows the Environmental Index from the KLHK (Ministry of Forestry Environment), where there is already a weighting of the Water Quality Index, Air Quality Index, and Land Cover Quality Index according to the Environmental Quality Index data that has been published. given from the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency itself has increased from 2018-2020.

D. Location of Decision Making

According to Merilee S. Grindle, it is explained where the decision making is in a policy to be implemented. The location of decision making that refers to the theory of Grindle Implementation in question is looking at decision making when problems occur during implementation. In finding

the implementation results at this point, the researcher conducted interviews with Ratih as the Head of the Control of Environmental Pollution and Damage at the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency.

Based on the results of the interview, the problems faced by the Environmental Service itself, namely from illegal mining in the form of pits where the illegal mining itself does not have an environmental permit or business permit, they will not carry out environmental restoration. Even so, the Environmental Service has done several things so that the pit can be used to become a source of clean water for the community and make it a tourist spot.

However, in solving the problem of Illegal Mining in Central Bangka Regency, especially in the Illegal Tin Mining in the Marbuk, Kinari and Pungguk Regions, the Deputy Regent of Central Bangka, Herry Erfian, proposed that the three illegal mining areas should be designated by the central government as special mining areas, on July 1, 2021. Herry Erfian revealed that currently the three areas have been mining illegally since PT Koba Tin closed in 2014. So, they plan to propose that the area be legalized and regulated to become a special mining area (Kurniawan, 2021). It can be concluded that illegal mining has been carried out in the last 7 years.

E. Program Implementation

According to Merilee S. Grindle, in carrying out a policy or program, it must be supported by competent and capable policy implementation for the success of a policy. In accordance with Grindle's theory, in carrying out a policy or program, it must be supported by the existence of a competent and capable policy implementation for the success of a policy. So at this point the researcher looks at the way the implementation actors carry out policy interests and sees the impact of the implementation of policy interests where the implementation is classified as good and the impact is positive, supporting implementation tends to be good.

The researcher conducted an interview with the Head of the Environmental Pollution and Damage Control Division at the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency.

After conducting interviews with resource persons and it has been explained previously that the implementation can be assessed as good because they have also prepared the KLHS, Spatial

Planning, and have environmental permits (AMDAL and UKL-UPL), and they also provide guidance and monitoring to companies which manages natural resources in Central Bangka Regency. The impact can also be seen from the value of the Environmental Quality Index of Central Bangka Regency for 2018 (moderate), 2019 (moderate), and 2020 (good) where the index also increases from year to year 2018 (69.22), 2019 (69.56), and 2020 (77.17).

In the implementation of pollution control and environmental pollution damage itself, the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency itself has carried out monitoring of companies. In the data they got when they did the actual monitoring, pollution did occur but it still did not exceed the pollutant load capacity there because it was also explained in the KLHS that there was indeed a pollutant load. controlled and does not exceed the pollutant load capacity. However, illegal mining which is still running for the last 7 years has not been able to eradicate properly.

In the implementation of the restoration of environmental functions, the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency has carried out rehabilitation of former illegal mining excavations (under) and critical land on land and on the coast due to illegal mining. Utilizing Kolong as a source of water and making Kolong as a tourist area (Kolong Pading and Kolong Kaolin) and critical land on land used for cultivating horticulture and critical land on the coast by planting mangroves. As a result, even the blood areas caused by illegal mining can be put to good use.

F. Resources used

According to Merilee S. Grindle that the implementation of a policy must be supported by resources which can support the implementation of activities properly. This indicator looks at what sources support activities from the Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2018 concerning pollution control and environmental damage. At this point where it has been explained previously that the resources in question are resources which can support the activities of carrying out activities properly. In answering the resource points used, the researcher conducted an interview with Ratih as the Head of the Control of Pollution and Environmental Damage at the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency.

After conducting interviews with the resource persons, the resource persons explained that the resources that most support implementation are the budget, human resources, and technical assistance. The budget itself plays an important role where if there is no budget then any activities in the Central Bangka Regency Environmental Service even though a lot of the budget is sucked up in the waste sector, the Central Bangka Regency Environmental Service still maximizes the activities and interests that exist in Regional Regulation No. 18 of 2018 where it can be proven from the Environmental Quality Index of Central Bangka Regency which continues to increase from year to year.

3.1.2. Policy Environment (Context of policy), is divided into 3 indicators, namely:

A. Powers, Interests and Strategies of the Actors Involved

According to Merilee S. Grindle explained that in a policy it is necessary to also calculate the strength or power, interests and strategies used by actors in order to facilitate the implementation of policy implementation. This indicator is seen from the response to complaints and supervision from the Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2018 concerning pollution control and environmental damage. At this point, it refers to Grindle's theory of implementation where in a policy it is necessary to take into account the strength or power, interests and strategies used by actors in order to facilitate the implementation of policy implementation. This indicator is seen from the response to complaints and supervision from the Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2018 concerning pollution control and environmental damage. In order to answer this point, the researcher conducted an interview with Junainatul Hasanah as the Village Head of Padang Mulia Village.

In the interview above, it can be seen that the Padang Mulia sub-district made a report related to the leakage of shrimp pond waste disposal in Tanjung Beach which harmed the owners of oil palm plantations so that several palm trunks died due to this shrimp pond waste. Padang Mulia Village reports to the Environment Agency as the authority holder regarding the leakage of shrimp pond waste disposal so that it can be resolved as soon as possible. In accordance with the interests of the

Environment Agency in preventing pollution and environmental damage, DLH's own strategy puts pressure on shrimp farming company owners to repair their waste disposal leaks and provides sanctions to replace palm oil from residents who die from waste in accordance with the growing planting policy of Rp. 500,000 per stick.

The strategy of the actors involved can then be seen in the settlement of illegal mining where it has previously been explained that Herry Erfian as Deputy Regent of Central Bangka, especially in Central Bangka Regency. The location itself is in the Kenari, Marbuk, and Pungguk areas where the Deputy Regent of Central Bangka proposes to legalize the area to become a legal mining area (Kurniawan 2021).

B. Characteristics of Ruling Institutions and Regimes

According to Merilee S. Grindle, that the environment in which a policy is implemented also affects its success, this section describes the characteristics of the institution that will also influence a policy from the Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2018 concerning controlling pollution and environmental damage. At this point, it will be based on Grindle's implementation theory, namely the environment of a policy being implemented also affects its success, so in this section the characteristics of the institution that will also influence a policy from the Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2018 concerning control of pollution and environmental damage are explained. The characteristics of the institutions and regimes in power will be seen from the provision of complaints and the fast response of the DLH agency in solving problems.

Based on the interview above, the Provincial Government itself has provided a forum for public complaints in the form of a complaint post in order to solve problems that exist in the community as well as receive complaints and serve the community. It has also been previously explained by Novika Eddy Zain as an ASN in Koba District that there is also air pollution that disturbs the people of Belilik and Kurau Barat which is caused by the management of palm oil there after making a complaint to the Environmental Service. After making a complaint, the Environment Agency put pressure on minimizing the unpleasant odor that was on the border of the two villages and soon the

unpleasant smell was overcome by the palm oil company there.

In addition, the problem of pollution is also caused by the leakage of shrimp pond waste disposal in Padang Mulia Village. The community itself makes complaints to the kelurahan but the kelurahan continues the complaint to the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency where in solving this problem the Environment Agency puts pressure on repairing the leakage of waste disposal. Finally the leak has been repaired and not only that, the shrimp farming company also compensates for the palm trees that died due to waste leakage in accordance with the growing planting policy with a nominal value of Rp. 500,000 per stick. On 10 February 2021 for illegal mining, residents complained to the village head regarding illegal mining in the Kenari area that occurred in Berok Village because residents were worried about the flood disaster that could drown their houses (Kuniawan, 2021). The Deputy Regent's decision regarding illegal mining in the Kenari, Marbuk, and Pungguk areas does not need to be brought to justice. Herry Erfian As Deputy Regent of Central Bangka Regency plans to propose areas so that the mining area can be legalized as a mining area (Kurniawan, 2021).

C. Level of Compliance and Response from Implementers

According to Marilee S. Grindle, another thing that is considered quite important in the process of implementing a policy is compliance and the response of the implementer. At this point is the extent of compliance and response from implementers in carrying out policies from Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2018 concerning pollution control and environmental damage. At this point, it is in accordance with Grindle's theory that another thing that is considered quite important in the process of implementing a policy is compliance and the response of the implementer. So what is meant is seen from the implementing actors in looking at compliance and response to Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018.

After conducting interviews with resource persons that they comply with Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018 where they carry out the interests of Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018 which includes Prevention, Management, and restoration of environmental functions. What can be proven is that they carry out prevention in accordance with the

KLHS which is part of the interest of prevention where they adjust the purpose of the regional regulation which is made for the uniqueness of the region with the KLHS response made according to the ability of the regions to be managed natural resources, judging by the ability of the area or not. in supporting the activities there, and not being able to accommodate the pollutant load.

From the results of the research and discussion above, which have been described previously, we will look back at Merilee S. Grindle's Theory of Implementation. At the policy content points, there are 6 first points, namely the interest of the policy as explained in the previous chapter that the interests in Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018 have been carried out well from prevention, development, but at the point of overcoming the cessation of pollution and environmental damage, there is no carried out optimally because illegal mining in Central Bangka Regency has continued for the last 7 years, and environmental restoration has been carried out well because the Environmental Quality Index has increased from year to year (2018-2020).

In terms of the benefits obtained from this policy, Central Bangka DLH explained that environmental pollution and damage in Central Bangka Regency was reduced because the Environmental Quality Index also increased where the benefits obtained were classified as positive and supported the successful implementation. At the point of the desired degree of change, it has also shown that the Environmental Quality Index has increased from year to year, especially in 2020, which is already in good condition. At the decision-making point, it can also be seen that the decision-making carried out by the power holders of the Central Bangka DLH made good decisions but there is no supporting data from what they conveyed. and the decision-making for illegal mining in Central Bangka Regency by the Deputy Regent of Central Bangka himself wants to legalize several illegal mining areas which are a source of pollution and environmental damage in Central Bangka Regency. At the point of implementing the program, it can be seen in the previous chapter that the implementation of interests has been carried out well but at the point of tackling it has not been carried out properly.

The second point is the Policy Environment which consists of the first 3 points, namely the power, interests and strategies of actors involved in implementing policy implementation. not good where

in carrying out the interests and strategies used do not harm anyone in licensed activities and bad in solving unlicensed problems. The second point is the characteristics of the institutions and regimes in power, seen in solving problems from public complaints which can be seen in the previous chapter, the characteristics of the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency are good for those who are licensed and are not good for those who are not licensed because they are not in accordance with the objectives of Regional Regulation no. 8 of 2018 (related to the proposal that illegal mining areas can be legalized as mining areas). The last point is the level of compliance and the response from the implementer,

So with the points described above, the researcher asserts that "Implementation of Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018 concerning Control of Pollution and Environmental Damage (Case Study of Pollution and Environmental Damage in Central Bangka Regency)" has not been implemented properly. The reason itself is because the objectives of Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018 have not been achieved where the Regional Regulation itself states "Protecting the Environment from Pollution and Damage is one of the responsibilities of the Provincial Government in an effort to fulfill the right to a good and healthy environment in the context of development. environmentally sound and sustainable based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia" ([Bangka Belitung Islands Province Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2018](#)).

This explains that at the point of contention of the policy which consists of policy interests in overcoming it has not been implemented properly because it has not been able to stop illegal mining which has been running for the last 7 years to the inability of DLH in eradicating illegal mining, the degree of change to be achieved has not been achieved in accordance with the objectives of the regional regulation. , as well as the location of decision making that is not in accordance with the objectives of the regional regulation (where the Deputy Regent wants to legalize illegal mining which has been running for the last 7 years) which is not in accordance with environmentally sound development. At the point of the Policy Environment which consists of Powers, Interests.

4. Conclusion

The results of the study "Implementation of Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018 concerning Control of Environmental Pollution and Damage (Case Study of

Environmental Pollution and Damage in Central Bangka Regency), has not been implemented properly. The purpose of this Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018 states "Protecting the Environment from Pollution and Damage is one of the responsibilities of the Provincial Government in an effort to fulfill the right to a good and healthy environment in the framework of environmentally sound and sustainable development based on the State Constitution. Republic of Indonesia Year 1945" ([Regional Regulation of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province Number 8 of 2018](#)) has not yet been achieved.

At the point of the content of the policy consisting of policy interests in overcoming it has not been carried out properly because it has not been able to stop illegal mining which has been running for the last 7 years until DLH admits it is incompetent in eradicating illegal mining as described in the previous chapter, the degree of change to be achieved has not been achieved in accordance with the objectives local regulations, as well as the location of decision-making that is not in accordance with the objectives of the local regulation (where the Deputy Regent wants to legalize illegal mining which has been running for the last 7 years) is considered not in accordance with environmentally sound development. At the point of the Policy Environment which consists of Powers, Interests.

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