

The Ability of Environmental Law to Enforce Violations Committed by Batik Entrepreneurs

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Abstract. In Indonesia, Pekalongan City is one of the cities in Central Java that has earned the nickname "Batik City." The increasing number of batik industry entrepreneurs in Pekalongan City has led to an increasing number of environmental pollution caused by B3 waste from batik that has not been processed beforehand and dumped directly into the river. With this happening continuously, it results in increasingly severe environmental pollution that occurs along rivers in the Pekalongan City area. The lack of awareness and understanding of batik industry entrepreneurs in Pekalongan City is one of the factors causing widespread environmental pollution there. In this case, the Environment Agency (BLH) of Pekalongan City has the duty and authority to deal with environmental pollution caused by B3 waste originating from batik. The existence of environmental pollution that occurred in Pekalongan City has basically harmed various parties, even though, in essence the right to a clean and healthy environment is a human right for all Indonesian citizens. Besides that, law enforcement against batik industry entrepreneurs in Pekalongan City is still not optimal, so there are still many violations against environmental pollution originating from B3 batik waste in Pekalongan City.

Keywords: Environmental Pollution; Waste; City of Pekalongan

1. Introduction

Indonesian Batik has been designated by UNESCO as a Humanitarian Heritage for Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity on October 2, 2009[1]. In Indonesia, every October 2 is National Batik Day; this provision is based on Presidential Decree Number 33 of 2009 concerning National Batik Day. Several reasons cause UNESCO to recognize the existence of batik as a human and cultural heritage[2]. One of the reasons why Unesco gives recognition to Batik is because in making batik, it uses symbolism technique, and in making batik basically by hand using cotton or silk cloth, colored in various beautiful colors and attracts the eye with its characteristics of Indonesian culture. With the recognition of the existence of Indonesian batik by UNESCO, the image of Indonesian batik in the international world is getting better. Therefore, maintaining the existence of Indonesian batik in the international world is basically the obligation of all Indonesian people. Many international communities have an

interest in Indonesian batik, so it is expected to be able to increase the export value of batik as an effort to increase the national economy. At this time, batik export activities abroad continue to increase[3]. The Ministry of Industry noted that Indonesia's batik exports reached 2,117 tons with a value of US\$35.46 million in 2021. This amount grew 21.35% compared to the previous year, which amounted to 1,745 tons with a value of US\$28.01 million[4].

In 2010, UNESCO designated Pekalongan City as one of the most creative cities in the world. Over time, the development of the batik industry as a form of creative tourism in Pekalongan City has seen rapid progress from year to year. Evidence of the progress of batik in Pekalongan City is the many batik industry companies that have been established there[5]. With so many efforts in making batik in Pekalongan City, it can be concluded that the progress of typical Pekalongan batik has experienced rapid development and also indicates the increasing existence of Pekalongan batik, both within the archipelago and internationally[6].

The large number of batik industries in Pekalongan City causes a new problem related to environmental issues. Environmental problems that occur are related to the management of batik waste, namely the widespread environmental pollution that occurs, especially environmental pollution in the river flow of Pekalongan City[7]. In fact, many batik industries in Pekalongan City have not implemented the management of the B3 waste produced from batik properly and correctly according to what has been determined[8]. The lack of awareness on the part of batik industry entrepreneurs regarding the management of B3 waste originating from batik has caused a sense of concern and unrest in itself. The lack of awareness of batik entrepreneurs in waste management will intersect with environmental preservation. The existence of pollution in the environment results in losses in various aspects of society. In fact, basically, a good and healthy environment is a human right for every Indonesian citizen, as stated in Law number 32 of 2009 concerning the Protection and Management of the Environment, which has also been explained explicitly in Article 28 H paragraph (1) The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that "Everyone has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to have a place to live and to get a good and healthy environment and has the right to obtain health services"[9].

Based on the constitutional foundation of the Indonesian nation, namely the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia above, basically, every citizen is also obliged to uphold the protection and preservation of the environment for the sustainability of the rights of other Indonesian citizens[10]. As we know, the increasing number of batik industries in Pekalongan City will certainly have an impact on increasing environmental pollution caused, because B3 waste produced from batik industrial waste has not been properly managed in accordance with established regulations. With the increase in batik waste produced, it has resulted in environmental pollution in Pekalongan City which so far has experienced an increase in it.

Environmental pollution occurs when energy, living things, and substances enter into an environment or when other components enter the environment. This pollution activity results in a change in the environmental order caused by activities carried out by humans or can also occur due to natural process factors, where it is feared that this will damage the quality of the environment, which will not be good. It is feared that it cannot be used properly. It should be as it was intended before[11]. Thus, it can be seen if the environmental pollution caused by B3

waste resulting from the existence of the batik industry in Pekalongan City is a form of environmental pollution caused by activities carried out by humans or by certain groups of people in order to obtain the benefits that individual character without regard to the existence of environmental sustainability in it[12]. At this time, the existence of protection and strict law enforcement has become an urgency for the Indonesian government, especially the Regional Government of Pekalongan City.

Based on data from the Preparation of Regional Environmental Reports for the City of Pekalongan, the polluted quality of river water in the City of Pekalongan is due to the entry of B3 waste from the batik industry in Pekalongan City, which is not properly managed. With the increasing number of batik industries in Pekalongan City, there will also be an increase in B3 waste products originating from batik industrial waste, so it is feared that this will worsen environmental conditions, especially in rivers in Pekalongan City[13]. In Article 1 of the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 101 of 2014 concerning the Management of Hazardous and Toxic Waste, waste can be interpreted as residue from a business activity, and B3 waste is a hazardous and toxic material which is the residue of a business or a type of activity in which there is B3 waste content[14].

So far, many batik industry entrepreneurs dispose of batik B3 waste directly into rivers or ditches around residents' settlements without processing it first. The direct disposal of B3 waste from batik will result in changes in soil conditions in the surrounding environment and also cause contamination of the river flow around the Pekalongan City area. The hazardous waste produced from batik contains chemicals that will be difficult to decompose naturally as it should[8]. The disposal of B3 waste from the batik industry, which went directly without prior processing, caused river flows and gutters in Pekalongan City to turn black and cause an unpleasant odor. The sediment from the B3 waste from batik in the river also causes damage to the ecosystem in the river waters[15].

Based on Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (UUPPLH), the existence of hazardous and toxic materials and the waste they produce needs to be protected by proper and proper management. Thus, in essence, the rivers in Pekalongan City, which have changed their function to become batik waste disposal sites, should be protected and preserved, with the aim that they can be utilized by the surrounding community, as well as for generations to come[15]. Therefore, law enforcement and legal protection in Indonesia for environmental problems must be reaffirmed in order to ensure the sustainability of life in the surrounding environment[16]. To deal with problems in efforts to handle B3 waste, basically it has been carried out by related parties, namely the Environment Agency (BLH) of Pekalongan City. However, in carrying out its duties, the Pekalongan City Environment Agency (BLH) has several obstacles in its implementation. The low awareness of batik business actors in Pekalongan City has resulted in delays in efforts to deal with the problem of B3 waste originating from the batik industry in Pekalongan City[15].

Protection and fair law enforcement are felt to be very necessary in the current period. Basically, the entrepreneurs of the batik industries in Pekalongan City are responsible for the pollution of B3 waste produced from the batik produced by the industry. In reality, in society, at this time, there are still many batik industry entrepreneurs in Pekalongan City who are not concerned about the proper and correct management of batik B3 waste[17]. At this time, protection and fair law enforcement are felt to be very necessary as a form of effort to tackle

environmental pollution. The entrepreneurs of the batik industries in Pekalongan City are basically responsible for the pollution of B3 waste produced from the batik they produce. [18]

Unfortunately, in reality, the sanctions given to batik industry entrepreneurs in Pekalongan City are still felt to be weak and not firm enough so that they do not have a deterrent effect on them regarding violations of the law against environmental pollution that they have committed. In fact, environmental pollution due to B3 waste resulting from not processing batik waste properly and correctly will cause various losses to the wider community, including contamination of rivers, ditches, irrigation canals, and groundwater. In addition, environmental pollution from batik waste can cause air pollution, which can damage the human respiratory system and cause damage to aquatic ecosystem life.[19] If this continues continuously, it can cause a considerable impact on losses. Thus, the Indonesian state, as one of the countries based on law, is obliged to protect and preserve the existence of natural resources from the surrounding environment. This is done to meet the current needs of society and also for future generations as one of the efforts for sustainable development in Indonesia. [20]

2. Method

The approach method used in writing this research is empirical juridical, which is a research method that provides an overview of the implementation or form of application of law in real practice in the field. And also by conducting research in the form of descriptive analysis, namely a study that provides an overview of how the legal regulations in Indonesia are enforced in practice as well as the existing facts. As a complement, this study also uses studies obtained from legal literature. This study uses data analysis methods based on qualitative methods, namely in the form of research using analysis of data that has been collected and then used as scientific writings.[21] In conducting this research, there are 2 types of data sources, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is by making direct observations of the actions or behavior carried out by the people of Pekalongan City through a study of it. The primary data used in writing is through virtual interviews with several residents of Pekalongan City who are negatively affected by environmental pollution caused by B3 waste from batik that is not managed properly and precisely according to predetermined provisions.[22] Secondary data in this paper uses data obtained in the literature review, such as in-laws, government regulations, and other legal bases applicable in Indonesia, as well as using books that study legal issues in relation to law protection and enforcement, On Environmental Law as well as regarding B3 waste management.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Duties and Authorities of the Environment Agency (BLH) in Pekalongan City

Pekalongan City is one of the cities in Central Java Province, which is known as the "City of Batik." This happened because considering the many batik-making industrial companies in Pekalongan City. So far, Pekalongan batik has been well-known internationally. Batik itself is one of the cultural assets of the Indonesian people whose existence must be upheld in order to support sustainability in the future[23].

The increase in batik companies in Pekalongan City, causing an increase in B3 waste from the waste products of the batik industry in Pekalongan City, which is not properly and properly processed, is one of the negative impacts arising from the existence of batik companies in Pekalongan City[24]. In reality, environmental pollution resulting from batik waste has polluted the river waters along Pekalongan City, where, at present, the condition of the rivers in Pekalongan City is quite apprehensive. The mixing of river water with chemicals originating from B3 waste is a phenomenon that is of concern to the environment, especially in matters relating to the preservation of natural resources.

Based on interviews conducted virtually with a number of people in Pekalongan City, several rivers in Pekalongan City currently cannot be utilized anymore because they have been polluted by B3 waste originating from the batik industry in Pekalongan City. At this time, the river, which is located around the residential area of the residents, has changed its color to black and also gives off a very pungent odor. When the dry season arrives, the B3 waste from batik will get worse because the flow of waste sediment is not exposed to rainwater, so later, it cannot flow into the sea. From the occurrence of water pollution from the river to the sea, it will certainly cause damage to the aquatic ecosystem.

Besides that, the disposal of batik waste through sanitation in residential areas also causes the B3 waste liquid to seep into the ground, causing contamination of the groundwater used for excavation from the well water of residents around the settlement. The area of Pekalongan City that experienced the worst impact of environmental pollution occurred in the South Pekalongan District, with a total waste generated of 32,503 m² with a total of 442 batik industries. To deal with this problem, the Regional Government of Pekalongan City has basically made various countermeasures in dealing with the problem of environmental pollution caused by B3 waste originating from batik. The Pekalongan City Environment Agency is an agency in Pekalongan City that has a very large role in efforts to overcome environmental pollution problems due to B3 waste produced from the batik industry. In carrying out its duties for the management of batik B3 waste, the Pekalongan City Environmental Agency (BLH) will work closely with the sub-district Community Empowerment Institute (LPM), the Information Technology Research Office, and the Licensing Office.[15].

In dealing with small-scale WWTPs, the Pekalongan City Environmental Agency (BLH) will work together with a Community Empowerment Institute (LPM) for industrial licensing issues, it will work closely with the Licensing Office, while for analysis and studies of problems in waste management B3 originating from batik, the Environment Agency (BLH) of Pekalongan City will cooperate with the local Research and Technology Office. Several tasks must be carried out by the Pekalongan City Environment Agency (BLH), including those related to the provision of a Wastewater Management Agency (WWTP), management permits, and also for storage of B3 waste originating from the batik industry in Pekalongan City. In carrying out its duties, the Environment Agency (BLH) of Pekalongan City experienced several obstacles. Among these obstacles are as follows:

1. The number of Wastewater Management Agencies (IPAL) is still limited

The number of WWTPs in Pekalongan City is not comparable to the number of batik industrial companies in Pekalongan City. In Pekalongan City, there are approximately 1,050 batik industries. Still, the number of WWTPs available is only 13, and this number has not been able

to accommodate the large amount of batik waste produced every day. The lack of the number of WWTPs in Pekalongan City is a serious problem that occurs in an effort to overcome the management of B3 batik waste in order to avoid environmental pollution, which is feared to become more widespread. As a result of the lack of provision of WWTP in Pekalongan City, there are still many batik industry entrepreneurs who dispose of the B3 waste from the batik they produce directly into rivers or irrigation canals without properly managing it first. Therefore, the existence of this has exacerbated environmental pollution, especially in river pollution that occurred in Pekalongan City.

2. Lack of public understanding and awareness in managing B3 waste from batik

The lack of understanding and awareness in the batik industry community regarding the proper management of batik B3 waste, so that in this case, it will appear that the community pays little attention and cares about the management of batik B3 waste. The lack of attention from the public regarding actions to protect and the need for efforts to care about the preservation of the surrounding natural resources (SDA) is a major problem that hinders efforts to deal with batik B3 waste appropriately. Therefore, the local government is expected to be able to provide socialization and explanation to the wider community regarding the importance of batik B3 waste management for better survival and also so that the utilization of natural resources in the surrounding environment can be utilized optimally as expected[25]. The majority of batik entrepreneurs in Pekalongan City do not care about the negative impacts arising from the direct disposal of B3 waste from batik without going through the management as previously determined. In this case, many batik entrepreneurs in Pekalongan City are sometimes only concerned with personal interests to get as much profit as possible from their batik industry without caring about the polluted environmental impact of the remaining batik waste produced[26].

Several factors cause a lack of knowledge and concern for batik entrepreneurs towards the environment around them. One of them is the low education factor of the batik industry entrepreneurs, causing a lack of knowledge about what negative impacts will occur if they directly dispose of the produced batik B3 waste without prior management. The lack of education for batik industry entrepreneurs also causes social attitudes that are less responsive to legal values in the life of the nation and state, so it seems as if they just surrender to the pollution resulting from the management of the B3 batik waste[27]. Therefore, in this case, it is necessary to form a new attitude and mindset for batik industry entrepreneurs in Pekalongan City so that in the future, it is hoped that there will be an awareness among themselves regarding how to manage B3 batik waste appropriately to avoid pollution on the surrounding environment and natural resources, and also so as not to cause formal or material losses to the surrounding community who are affected by the environmental pollution.

So far, batik industry entrepreneurs in Pekalongan City are only concerned with the sustainability of the batik business they run. Many of them think that if the turbid river flows in Pekalongan City, it indicates that the batik business they are pioneering is progressing more rapidly. If the water in the river flows in Pekalongan City looks clear, it means that the business wheel of the industrial business is the batik they pioneered is experiencing a decline. The existence of statements from batik industry operators in Pekalongan City adds to their lack of awareness of the preservation of life in the surrounding environment. Thus, it is fitting that this inappropriate assumption in the Pekalongan community must be abolished, where it is hoped

that later they will care more about and pay attention to the sustainability of the surrounding environment, not only be oriented towards profits generated from the batik industry business they pioneered or not underestimate there will be environmental problems that are increasingly widespread in Pekalongan City at this time. In general, batik industry entrepreneurs in Pekalongan City do not yet have tools for B3 waste management, so most of them will dispose of batik B3 waste directly into ditches or rivers without going through a management process first. Most of the batik business actors in Pekalongan City do not set aside the profits they get from the results of the batik industry for the purposes of purchasing batik waste management tools. Most of them will use the turnover they get to increase the progress of the industrial business they are starting without paying attention to the existence of tools for managing B3 waste originating from batik waste.[28]. With this in mind, it seems as if the batik industry entrepreneurs in Pekalongan City seem selfish or only care about their lives without thinking about the welfare of many people's lives. In fact, the right to a healthy and clean environment is basically a human right that applies to all Indonesian people, which must be protected and upheld without any reason whatsoever.

Several solutions can be implemented in an effort to overcome the problems in the management of B3 waste from batik, which is a problem for the Environment Agency (BLH) of Pekalongan City. Among the solutions to deal with these problems include:

- 1) Increase the number of Wastewater Management Installations (WWTP) carried out by the Environmental Agency (BLH) of Pekalongan City by collaborating with the Regional Government of Pekalongan City.
- 2) To anticipate the increase in the number of Wastewater Installations (WWTP) in Pekalongan City, this can be done with a community empowerment implementation program. The existence of Mandiri Urban Community Empowerment National Program (PNPM) is a form of community empowerment program for overcoming environmental pollution in Pekalongan City. Thus, in overcoming this, the community should be encouraged to make a simple Wastewater Management Installation (WWTP), this later aims to reduce any negative impacts arising from environmental pollution arising from B3 waste caused by pollution of the batik waste. At present, in the city of Pekalongan itself, there are already several communities implementing this community empowerment by creating a simple Wastewater Management Installation (WWTP), which can later be used for the management of B3 waste from batik so that it is expected to be able to minimize sustainable environmental pollution. from batik B3 waste.
- 3) The Pekalongan City Government held an outreach to create self-awareness for batik industry entrepreneurs in Pekalongan City.
- 4) In order to create new awareness and knowledge of the batik industry business actors in Pekalongan City, it is necessary to socialize from the Regional Government of Pekalongan City or from the Environmental Agency (BLH) of Pekalongan City to the wider community, especially to batik industry entrepreneurs in Pekalongan City to provide self-awareness and knowledge of the importance of maintaining and protecting the surrounding environment from pollution, especially from pollution caused by B3 waste resulting from the remaining waste of batik making in Pekalongan City. The Regional Government of Pekalongan City, through the Environmental Agency (BLH) of Pekalongan City, can basically carry out various efforts to supervise batik industry players in Pekalongan City. Various kinds of supervision can be carried

out from the presence of the Environmental Agency (BLH) in Pekalongan City, including preventive supervision and repressive supervision, which is based on law in Pekalongan City Regional Regulation Number 3 Year 2010 concerning the Protection and Management of Pekalongan City Life. [29]

3.2 Law Enforcement, Environmental Law, and Sanctions Against Batik Entrepreneurs in Pekalongan City as Perpetrators of Environmental Pollution

In relation to law enforcement, the batik entrepreneurs in Pekalongan City and the disadvantaged people have a legal culture in matters of batik B3 waste management, including the following:

- a. Batik industry business actors in Pekalongan City tend to have an indifferent attitude towards environmental sustainability and preservation.
- b. In a developing culture, people only accept that there will be bad environmental conditions.
- c. The lack of formal education for batik business actors in Pekalongan City has led to a lack of understanding or knowledge about how to manage it to create a good, healthy, and clean environment.
- d. Lack of understanding of batik industry entrepreneurs in Pekalongan City regarding the existence of regulations or other legal basis that contains rules regarding the surrounding environment.
- e. Entrepreneurs in the batik industry in Pekalongan City are more concerned with business profits by ignoring the risk of environmental pollution[26]

Basically, Indonesia has made regulations or legal basis for the realization of law enforcement in Indonesia. However, in reality, it turns out that the application of this law has not been carried out properly. Law enforcement in Indonesia is constrained due to the lack of proper introduction by the local government to the community regarding environmental law and also because of awareness from the community of the importance of environmental sustainability. Apart from that, the legal culture in Indonesia in using the budget for environmental sustainability purposes is still not used as expected. Thus, it can be concluded that there are several obstacles in law enforcement, especially in environmental law in Indonesia, which are as follows:

- 1) various tribes, cultures, and customs sometimes have different views on matters relating to the application of environmental law.
- 2) Lack of awareness among the Indonesian people regarding the importance of protecting and preserving the environment, especially among people who are still unfamiliar with this matter. Therefore, at this time, there is still a need for counseling from the government regarding the importance of this matter.
- 3) In relation to the problems of pollution, environmental destruction, and drainage, the legal basis or legal regulations in force in Indonesia are still incomplete and not optimal.
- 4) The lack of performance of law enforcers in Indonesia, especially in enforcing environmental law issues[26].

In order to overcome the problem of B3 waste originating from batik in Pekalongan City, in essence, the Regional Government of Pekalongan City or the Central Government has provided law enforcement efforts through legal policies that have been issued. The legal basis that can be used as an effort to overcome environmental pollution arising from the inaccurate management of batik waste includes the following: (a). Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management; (b). Government Regulation Number 101 of 2014 concerning Hazardous Waste Management; (c). Regulation of the State Minister for the Environment Number 01 of 2010; (d). Law Number 7 of 2004 concerning Water Resources; (e). Law Number 26 of 2007 Concerning Spatial Planning; (f). Government Regulation Number 82 of 2001 concerning Water Quality Management and Water Pollution Control; (g). Mayor of Pekalongan Regulation Number 34 of 2012 Concerning Procedures for Licensing Temporary Storage and Collection of Hazardous and Toxic Waste in Pekalongan City; (h). Pekalongan City Regional Regulation Number 17 of 2017 concerning Amendments to Pekalongan City Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2010 concerning Environmental Protection and Management in Pekalongan City[26].

Even though the handling of B3 waste management has been regulated in various regulations that have become the legal basis, in practice, these regulations have not been as effective as they should be. In effort to deal with efforts to manage B3 waste originating from batik businesses located in Pekalongan City, it can be pursued by holding a program by the local government regarding the proper management of batik B3 waste so that it does not cause pollution to the surrounding environment which can harm the local community and damage sustainability. Ecosystem in water. The presence of B3 waste pollution originating from batik has an impact on the spread of a pungent odor, which is not good for humans and is feared to cause respiratory problems for people who are around polluted rivers.

In dealing with various problems related to environmental pollution caused by B3 waste produced from batik, the Regional Government of Pekalongan City, through the Environmental Agency (BLH) of Pekalongan City, can basically carry out various forms of supervision on batik entrepreneurs who are there. Various types of supervision can be carried out by the Environmental Agency (BLH) of Pekalongan City, including preventive supervision and repressive supervision; this is based on the law in Pekalongan City Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2010 concerning Protection and Management Pekalongan City Life.

Socialization and guidance regarding the proper and correct management of B3 waste from batik by the government for batik entrepreneurs in Pekalongan City, Central Java, is a form of preventive supervision that the local government can carry out. Besides that, as a form of preventive supervision, the government can also carry out by providing facilities that batik industry entrepreneurs can use to process the B3 batik waste that has been produced from the industry. In order to achieve a law enforcement effort in Pekalongan City regarding the management of batik B3 waste, it can also be done by monitoring the quality of air, river water, and soil around the batik industrial environment in Pekalongan City. With direct monitoring from the government, it is expected to minimize environmental pollution that sustainably takes place. Besides that, regarding the problem of repressive supervision, the Environmental Agency (BLH) of Pekalongan City can do this, namely by imposing criminal penalties on entrepreneurs who either do not properly and correctly manage B3 waste from batik or by disposing of it directly to the river, so that it can exacerbate the environmental pollution that occurs in Pekalongan City. Enforcement of criminal acts is a way that must be taken because by

remembering that if law enforcement for the batik industry in Pekalongan City is carried out strictly, it is hoped that it will provide a deterrent effect to the perpetrators. So far, the existence of clear and firm law enforcement from the Regional Government of Pekalongan City to batik industry entrepreneurs in Pekalongan City is still somewhat ineffective and also not firm enough, so until now, there are still many violations of environmental pollution as a result of not good and correct management of B3 waste from batik[30].

In relation to efforts to settle or enforce environmental law, settlement can be carried out in two models: the first is through the court, and the second is through outside the court, where this has been explained in Article 84 of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Protection and Environmental Management (UUPPLH). The existence of disputes in cases of environmental pollution will occur if there are victims who feel disadvantaged by negative impacts due to environmental pollution. Thus, in essence, parties or people who feel disadvantaged by environmental pollution caused by B3 waste from batik in Pekalongan City can claim compensation for batik industry entrepreneurs in Pekalongan City, where this has been clearly explained. In Article 65, paragraph (1) UUPPLH.

Government Regulation Number 101 of 2014 concerning the Management of B3 Waste indirectly is a form of delegation of the existence of Article 59, paragraph 7 of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. Basically, the government has the right to impose administrative sanctions on people who have committed violations against the management of B3 waste, which has been explained in Article 76 UUPPLH. In this case, if the business actors do not manage B3 waste properly and correctly as stipulated in the existing provisions, the batik industry entrepreneurs may be subject to sanctions in relation to the application of criminal law and also to the application of administrative sanctions wherein in Articles 102 and 103 UUPPLH regarding an administrative sanction.[31]

In relation to law enforcement efforts in cases of environmental pollution, basically this is done to restore order and security in society. Violating environmental law indirectly constitutes an aspect of violation of human rights which disrupts environmental harmony in society. Against a violation or crime against the environment, the effect of the violation cannot be seen directly, but the negative impact will be seen for quite a long time. Losses that the community will feel will be felt in the future or indirectly during that period. Therefore, to deal with problems that occur related to violations of environmental law, it is very necessary to have legal protection and good and firm legal certainty. And regarding the form of environmental pollution resulting from B3 waste from batik, it is a form of violation of environmental law that is worrying and will also have long-term impacts, especially for generations to come. [28] In fact, to achieve an aspect of justice in an effort to enjoy natural resources in this world. So, the existence of pollution in the environment due to B3 waste produced from batik waste is a form of violation of human rights for the younger generation in the future.[32]

In an effort to create a living environment that has the principle of a good and healthy environment for the implementation of comfort, it is very necessary to make efforts to achieve a good and healthy environment based on.[33]:

1. There are interrelated arrangements between the relationship between people who have become legal subjects and the legal actions that have

been carried out, which are related to the management of natural resources in their environment.

2. Reducing or managing activities that can damage the environment, such as managing B3 waste originating from this batik.
3. Regarding the preservation of life in the environment, it must also be carried out in the development of funding efforts, which must also be based on statutory regulations.
2. There is a stipulation regarding a policy that is national, which must pay attention to religion, customs, and social values that grow and develop in society.
3. There must be shared responsibility regarding obligations in waste management related to environmental preservation.
6. Emphasize the care and preservation of the environment
4. The need for investigations into the environment in connection with a violation of a criminal act in violation of environmental law.
5. Confirm business actors, such as batik industry entrepreneurs in Pekalongan City, to provide accountability for the environmental pollution they cause.
6. The local government strictly supervises batik entrepreneurs as legal subjects who will be related to efforts to preserve the environment and its management.
7. The local government must impose accountability on business actors who carry out an activity that can cause environmental pollution, such as batik industry entrepreneurs in Pekalongan City
8. It is necessary to have an institution that, in the future, will provide services as a way for the public to make a complaint about environmental pollution caused in their environment by certain individuals who do not seek accountability so that the case can be handled quickly.
9. The need to establish an activity related to efforts to preserve the environment

In fact, the environmental damage and pollution that occurs in the environment, especially the environmental pollution caused by batik B3 waste in Pekalongan City, takes place quickly and is also continuous. And with this, it is felt to be inversely related to efforts to hold recovery actions or also to improve the environment that has been polluted. Efforts to repair or restore environmental pollution caused by batik B3 waste will basically last quite a long time. The existence of fair law enforcement efforts is basically very necessary for batik industry business actors in Pekalongan City as a form of accountability, which later aims to obtain a healthy, clean, safe, peaceful and peaceful environment. Then the existence of legal protection and legal certainty is also basically very necessary for the surrounding community who feel disadvantaged by the existence of environmental pollution.[33]

4 Conclusion

Batik is one of the cultural heritage of the Indonesian nation, which has received recognition from UNESCO to maintain its existence. Every October 2 in Indonesia is celebrated as a national batik day. The increasingly skyrocketing existence of Pekalongan batik has resulted in

more and more batik industry companies in Pekalongan City, which have experienced an increase from time to time. The large number of industrial batik companies in Pekalongan City indicates that there is also an increasing number of environmental pollutions resulting from the presence of B3 waste originating from the batik. So far, there are still many batik entrepreneurs in Pekalongan City who do not manage B3 waste from batik first before disposing of it. Many batik industry entrepreneurs in Pekalongan City directly produce B3 waste from the batik waste they produce into rivers without processing it first. Given this, it will further exacerbate the impact of environmental pollution that occurs in the river flow in the City of Pekalongan. The lack of understanding and awareness of batik entrepreneurs in Pekalongan City is one of the factors in this environmental pollution case. The Environment Agency (BLH) of Pekalongan City basically plays a very big role in carrying out its duties and authorities in carrying out efforts to prevent and control environmental pollution resulting from the management of batik waste. From the existence of the Environmental Agency (BLH) in Pekalongan City, it is hoped that it will reduce the environmental pollution that occurs in Pekalongan City. However, in reality, on the ground, several obstacles hinder the Pekalongan City Environment Agency (BLH) from carrying out its duties. Among them is because there is still a lack of WWTPs in Pekalongan City, and also the lack of awareness and understanding from the people of Pekalongan City regarding the importance of B3 waste management in efforts to tackle environmental pollution that continues in Pekalongan City. Besides that, law enforcement against batik industry entrepreneurs in Pekalongan City is still felt to be not firm. Therefore, so far, many batik industry entrepreneurs in Pekalongan City have committed violations against the emergence of environmental pollution resulting from not processing B3 waste originating from batik waste. The existence of environmental pollution that occurred in Pekalongan City has basically harmed various parties, especially the people who are around the location of the river or the disposal of the B3 waste. Thus, at this time, the existence of law enforcement and protection in dealing with environmental pollution problems in Pekalongan City has become an urgency for the creation of legal certainty.

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