ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT PRINCIPLES FOR MANAGING AND MONITORING THE IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF KAHYAN MARKETS IN PALANGKA RAYA CITY

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ABSTRACT
The purpose of the preparation of the environmental document is the implementation of environmentally sound development and the controlled use of natural resources wisely which is the goal of environmental management and monitoring. It must have predicted changes in environmental conditions both positive and negative, thus management steps can be prepared, ways to assess changes in these conditions through the study of environmental documents. The existence of environmental documents aims to examine the possibility of changes in environmental conditions both from the aspects of geology, physics, chemistry, biology as well as socio-economic, cultural, public health due to a development activity.

Key words: environmental document, management, monitoring, impact


1. INTRODUCTION
Physical development that is not supported by environmental preservation efforts will accelerate the process of natural damage which is largely caused by human activities and behavior that are not environmentally sound. For this reason, it is necessary to strive for a form of sustainable development. Sustainable development is development that embodies the needs of life today without reducing the ability of future generations to realize their living needs. The implementation of economic development with social justice is carried out without compromising the environment, so the development carried out must also consider the needs of the next generation of life.
Environmentally sound development will not be achieved only through environmental law but requires the application of a variety of formal and informal mechanisms. Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management states that every business and activity must comply with these rules and regulations, including the development of trading activities in the form of markets. The Government has provided a reference in the preparation of the Environmental Document, namely Regulation of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for the Preparation of Environmental Documents.

Pasar Kahayan Kota Palangka Raya which already has environmental documents in the form of Environmental Management Efforts and Environmental Monitoring Efforts. Kahayan Market is located in the Palangka Village area, Jekan Raya District, in 2006, the building was rehabilitated and built from World Bank loan funds. Kahayan Market is located close to a densely populated area with quite busy activities. Current Kahayan market conditions have both positive and negative impacts on the environment. The negative impact that arises is littering. Littering results in unpleasant odors, damages beauty, and can damage the surrounding environment. Liquid or solid waste discharged by water will cause water quality to decrease and result in disruption to aquatic biota life (Paris and Mangkoedihardjjo, 2020). The development of the Kahayan market to date has never been evaluated and environmental management and monitoring reports have never been reported to the relevant agencies in charge of the environment. Based on the description above, a deeper study is needed to formulate the basic principles of evaluation.

2. EVALUATION PRINCIPLES
2.1. Sustainable Development
Sustainable development as a process of change towards a positive direction through efforts made more planned. Social change that leads to a better quality of life without damaging the environment is a process of development and society becomes a determinant for development goals (Kartasasamita, G., 1994).

In general, development is defined as activities to reach new stages in a changing situation or the process of change itself. Implicitly, development is intended for something positive or desirable. The definition of development is broad and the concept is also multi-dimensional because improvements to complex systems such as socio-economic systems occur in various ways or at different speeds and different driving factors. Development activities in one system can damage development in other systems or result in a conflict of interest. Consequently, intrinsically, the measurement of development is a multi-dimensional study.

Since the 1980s the environmental political agenda began to focus on the paradigm of sustainable development. This term first appeared in the World Conservation Strategy of The International Union for The Conservation of Nature (1980), then was used by Lester R. Brown in his book Building a Sustainbale Society (1981) and the term became very popular through Bruntland's report, Our Common Future (1987). The culmination of the political process in 1992 and at the Earth Summit in Rio de Jainero, Brazil, the sustainable development paradigm was accepted as a political development agenda for all countries in the world (Keraf, 2002).

The last meeting to discuss sustainable development was the High Level Conference held in Johannesburg, South Africa (2002) as a continuation of the Rio de Jenairo Summit. In this Summit more stressed about the development paradigm change. The development carried out does not have to be seen as mere economic development, but must pay attention to the social dimension, which is about humanity itself and God's created nature bestowed upon humans.
Through this approach, sustainable development (sustainable development) has a more solid foundation and foundation to be applied, it's just that the concept must be disseminated more widely (Abdurrahman, 2013).

2.2. Analysis of Environmental Impacts

Physical development that is not supported by environmental sustainability will accelerate the process of natural damage. Natural damage is mostly caused by human activities and behavior that are not environmentally friendly (Sunu, 2001).

The birth of the concept of environmentally friendly development was driven by awareness of environmental problems and the birth of environmental law as an independent concept driven by the desire to maintain, foster and enhance the ability of the environment and natural resources to support the sustainability of development and an important element for the achievement of environmentally sound development is the realization of humans as environmental coaches wherever they are. Humans with their environment always occur active and continuous interaction. Human dependence on nature is not only related to food and mineral needs, but is interdependent and interacts in the material and non-material fields. However, humans everywhere always get such a bitter predicate that is always regarded as a destructive agent.

Environmental management can not only be achieved through the existence of legal instruments and environmental conventions but various formal and informal regulatory mechanisms. This gave birth to the concept of analysis of environmental impacts (AMDAL) or Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in 1969 when the United States endorsed the National Environmental Policy (NEPA) as a formal introduction to AMDAL prerequisites and procedures for the first time. Since then the Government has adopted provisions for AMDAL implementation in more than 100 countries. For developing countries, EIA provisions began to emerge in developing country legislation, EIA provisions began to emerge in developing country legislation during the 1970s. The UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) recognizes that environmental impact analysis is a key tool for environmental protection and sustainable development (Betey and Godfred, 2013). It states that through effective legislation an analysis of environmental impacts can lead to sustainable development pathways. The implication is that the criteria for sustainable development must be included in the environmental analysis, because if not then the environmental impact analysis will not contribute to sustainable development.

2.3. Regulation of Environmental Management in Indonesia

Gradually the idea of sustainable development or environmentally friendly development began to be included in national planning and development policies. In the realm of environmental protection and management regulation (PPLH) according to Law No. 32 of 2009 article 1 paragraph (2) is a systematic and integrated effort undertaken to preserve environmental functions and prevent environmental pollution and / or damage which includes planning, utilization, control, maintenance, supervision and law enforcement. The main provisions in environmental management are listed in the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number: P.23 / MENLHK / SETJEN / KUM.1 / 7/2018 concerning Criteria for Changes to Businesses and / or Activities and Procedures for Changing Environmental Permits. Then was issued Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number: P.24 / MENLHK / SETJEN / KUM.1 / 7/2018 concerning Exemption of Obligation to Arrange AMDAL for Businesses and / or Activities located in Regency / City Areas which already have Detail Plans Spatial.

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Based on Law No. 32 of 2009 it is necessary to have binding rules for environmental management and monitoring contained in the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number: P.25 / MENLHK / SETJEN / KUM.1 / 7/2018 concerning Guidelines for Determination of Business Plan Types and / or Activities that must have Environmental Management and Environmental Monitoring Efforts and Statement of Environmental Management and Monitoring Capability. And Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number: P.26 / MENLHK / SETJEN / KUM.1 / 7/2018 concerning Guidelines for Preparation and Evaluation and Inspection of Environmental Documents in the Implementation of Electronic Integrated Business Licensing Services.

2.4. Definition of Environmental Documents

Environmental Document in the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number: P.25 / MENLHK / SETJEN / KUM.1 / 7/2018 concerning Guidelines for Determining Types of Business Plans and / or Activities that Must Have Environmental Management Efforts and Environmental Monitoring Efforts and Statement of Capability of Environmental Management and Monitoring, Article (1) states that Environmental Analysis, hereinafter referred to as AMDAL, is a study of the significant impacts of a planned Business and / or Activity on the environment required for the decision making process regarding Business Conduct and / or activity. Environmental Management Business and Environmental Monitoring Effort, hereinafter abbreviated as UKL-UPL, is the management and monitoring of Businesses and / or Activities that have no significant impact on the environment required for the decision making process regarding the implementation of Business and / or Activities.

Types of Business plans or activities based on environmental documents include: Business Plans and / or Activities that are required to have an Environmental Impact Assessment, Business Plans and / or Activities that are required to have UKL-UPL and Business and / or Activity plans that are required to have a Statement of Management and Monitoring Capability Living environment. Business Plans or Activities that are required to have UKL-UPL and SPPL are determined by the Governor or Regent / Mayor in accordance with their authority.

2.5. Procedure for Preparing Environmental Documents

Environmental feasibility studies are very necessary for business activities that will begin to carry out development, so it can know the impact that will arise and how to manage it. Environmental feasibility study is one of the requirements to obtain permits needed for an activity / business, it should be carried out jointly through technical and economic feasibility. The scope of procedures for determining Business plans and / or activities through:

a. Screening process of types of businesses and / or activities that are required by UKL-UPL and SPPL

b. Determination of types of businesses and / or activities that are mandatory for UKL-UPL and SPPL.

In general, the process of preparing the environmental feasibility starts from the screening process to determine the studies to be carried out according to the type of activity, preparing an Environmental Impact Assessment or UKL-UPL. This screening process refers to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number: P.25 / MENLHK / SETJEN / KUM.1 / 7/2018 Article 6 concerning the Screening Process of Types of Businesses and / or Activities Required for UKL-UPL and SPPL.
The screening process for types of businesses and / or activities that are required by UKL-UPL and SPPL and screening are carried out by the Regional Environmental Agency in accordance with the authority. Screening is carried out for all types of businesses and / or activities from various sectors.

The screening is carried out in the following stages:

a. Ensure that business plans and / or activities from various sectors are not included in the types of business plans and / or activities that must have an EIA.

b. Ensure the potential impact of business plans and / or activities from various sectors has available technology to overcome these impacts.

c. Check the regulations set by the Ministry or Non-Ministry Government Institution regarding the types of businesses and / or mandatory activities of the UKL-UPL.

Types of business plans and / or activities that are not required to have an EIA have the following criteria:

a. Excludes the type of business plan and / or activity required to have a specified Environmental Impact Assessment.

b. The type of business plan and / or activity is not located within and / or directly adjacent to a protected area determined by statutory regulations.

If there is no available technology for handling the impact of a business plan and / or activity, the business plan and / or activity is included in the criteria required to have an EIA.

2.6. Community Involvement

Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (UUPPLH) Article (1) paragraph (2) is a systematic and integrated effort undertaken to preserve environmental functions and prevent environmental pollution and / or damage which includes planning, utilization, control, maintenance, supervision and law enforcement.

Law Number 32 of 2009 has regulated and provided a broad space for the community to be able to participate in Environmental Protection and Management. Protection and management of the environment. Regarding the process of community involvement in the AMDAL and environmental permits, it is needed, among other things, to guarantee the implementation of community rights and obligations in the PPLH sector, to realize the implementation of a transparent, effective, accountable and quality environmental permit process.

The objectives of involving the community in the AMDAL process and Environmental Permit are:

1) So that people get information about business plans and / or activities that have an important impact on the environment.

2) So that the community can submit suggestions, opinions and / or responses to business plans and / or activities that have an important impact on the environment.

3) So that the community can be involved in the decision-making process related to the recommendation of eligibility or ineligibility for business plans and / or activities that have important impacts on the environment.

4) So that the community can submit suggestions, opinions and / or responses to the environmental permit process.
2.7. Supervision and Evaluation of the Implementation of Environmental Documents

Supervision of the implementation of AMDAL and UKL-UPL is regulated based on Government Regulation Number 27 of 1999 concerning Environmental Impact Analysis article 32 states that Business Proponents and/or Activities are required to submit reports on the implementation of environmental management plans to the Agencies in charge of the relevant businesses and/or activities, the agency assigned to control environmental impacts and to the Governor. Likewise, for the implementation of UKL-UPL, it is obligatory for the Activity Proponent to report it at least every 6 (six) months to the competent authority.

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number: P.26 / MENLHK / SETJEN / KUM.1 / 7/2018 concerning Guidelines for Preparation and Evaluation and Inspection of Environmental Documents in the Implementation of Electronic Integrated Business Licensing Services. Regencies/cities that do not have a license or license are revoked, for the time being the assessment of AMDAL documents is carried out by the provincial AMDAL Appraisal Commission and a decision on environmental feasibility is issued by the Governor. Furthermore, the district/city appraisal commission that has a license but has not been able to carry out an AMDAL document assessment of a particular business plan and/or activity which becomes its authority at the request of the Regent/Mayor for the time being to assess the AMDAL document is carried out by the provincial AMDAL appraisal commission and a decision on environmental feasibility still published by the Regent/Mayor.

3. RESEARCH REVIEW

A research was conducted by Yuseran (2016) with a thesis entitled Effectiveness of Environmental Management and Monitoring in Activities in the Field of Health Services in the City of Palangka Raya. Research results show that the implementation of environmental management and monitoring in 5 (five) hospitals are included in the criteria of ineffectiveness, this is based on the assessed. The involvement and care of the community around the location of the activity is relatively low towards the implementation of environmental management and monitoring. This condition makes the public does not question whether the hospital or clinic is polluting the environment or not. Some communities who wish to be involved in environmental management and monitoring do not have access to be involved. Supervision carried out by related institutions in the environmental field in the City of Palangka Raya is still passive and reactive, that is only waiting for reporting from the Hospital/Clinic and will go to the field if a case occurs. Joint supervision between related institutions is not yet clear about the mechanism, so that each institution has not been able to carry out its duties and functions properly.

The latest research on the quality of market waste conducted by Jana, W.I., et al. (2006) entitled "Analysis of Badung Market Waste and Liquid Characteristics in an Effort to Select a Management System". The results of this study indicate that the Badung market waste heap is 33.13 m³ per day, consisting of 4 (four) components, namely: organic waste 71.51%, plastic waste 14.61%, paper and cardboard waste 12.59%, and scraps of cloth and others 1.29% with a density of 244.33 kg / m³ and moisture content reached 25, 67%. The estimated volume of liquid waste generated by the Badung Market is 49,056 liters / day with class III waste quality based on TSS content and class IV waste quality based on BOD and COD content and indicators of human fecal contamination because they contain both Coliform and E. coli bacteria. This liquid waste provides a direct pollution burden on the Badung River.
Yunita, Z. (2016) in a study entitled "Contribution of Flamboyant Market Liquid Waste to Water Quality in Pontianak City Tokaya Trench" shows that the distribution of pollutant parameters at high tide tends to increase from downstream to upstream and at low tide, vice versa. The Flamboyan Market produces the highest liquid waste for several parameters, namely BOD at 83.31% at high tide and 15.62% at low tide, Ammonia at 54.68% at high tide and 19.89% at low tide, Nitrite at 62.86% at low tide and at 100% low tide, 60.35% nitrate at high tide and 33.3% low tide, and TSS at 70.9% high tide and 10.32% low tide.

Lestari, P.A., et al. (2014) in a study entitled "Characteristics and Toxicity of Liquid Waste from Fisheries Activities in the Kobong Market, Semarang Against Chlorella sp". The results showed that the liquid waste produced at the Kobong Market had temperatures ranging from 27-28 °C, pH 7-8. BOD5 values range from 70.66-1447.10 mg / l, and COD 114.62-2296.30 mg / l can be dangerous for the aquatic environment because they exceed the required quality standard threshold. Toxicity test results showed that wastewater from fishery activities in the Kobong Market did not inhibit the growth of Chlorella sp. but as a stimulant for the growth of Chlorella sp.

Asadi, S.S., et al. (2007) in the study "Remote Sensing and GIS Techniques for Evaluation of Groundwater Quality in Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad (Zone-V), India". The results of research on water quality in dense residential and industrial environments in the study zone indicate certain parameters: Nitrate, TDS, Chloride and Fluoride have exceeded the water quality index.

Rahmawati, A.A., and Azizah, R. (2005) in the study "Differences in levels of BOD, COD, TSS, and MPN Coliform in Wastewater, Before and After Treatment in Nganjuk District Hospital". The results of the study for the parameters of BOD, COD and Coliform wastewater before processing have exceeded the specified liquid waste quality standards, whereas after processing that still exceeds the quality standard are the levels of BOD and MPN Coliform.

Suprihatin, S. (2014) in the study "Organic Content of Sidoarjo Batik Jetis Liquid Waste Industry and Alternative Processing". The content of organic wastewater from the Jetis Sidoarjo batik industry has exceeded the required standard for wastewater according to the Decree of the Governor of East Java No. 45 of 2002 for textile waste water. TSS of 160.00 mg / l (quality standard 50.00 mg / l), COD of 400.00 mg / l (quality standard 150 mg / l), BOD 164 mg / l (quality standard 50 mg / l), Oils and Fats of 600.00 mg / l (Oil and Fat standards of 3.6 mg / l). Alternative treatment of batik liquid waste for the condition of the batik industry in Jetis Sidoarjo. An alternative that suits the conditions of the batik industry in Jetis Sidoarjo is a combination of physical and biological waste treatment systems such as using kenaf for treatment (Mangkoedihardjo and Samudro, 2014).

Kesuma, DD, and Widyastuti, M. (2013) in a study entitled "Effect of Tofu Industry Waste on River Water Quality in Klaten District" shows the parameters of tofu liquid waste without treatment at WWTP for the parameters of Temperature, TSS, COD and pH have exceeded the quality standard, while the parameters of tofu waste treated at WWTPs that exceed the quality standards are BOD and COD. The condition of river water quality has decreased at the meeting point of river water and tofu liquid waste which is characterized by several chemical and physical parameters exceeding the quality standard.

Indarsih, W., et al. (2011) in a study with the title "Bedog River Water Quality Study Due to Disposal of Wastewater in the Batik Industry Center of Wijirejo Village". The results of research on the quality of batik liquid waste exceed the quality standards. The indication of pollution of the Bedog River lies in the S4 sampling with the average value of the Bedog River Water at the S4 location has been polluted, indicated by an average COD value of 28 mg / L and a BOD of 4.8 mg / L. The S4 sampling location is the area with the most densely
distributed batik industry. An increase in organic and inorganic materials in batik liquid waste causes the Bedog River COD and BOD water to increase. Bedog River water has been polluted based on the results of the plankton diversity index at locations S2, S3, S4 and S5. Plankton diversity index in rivers can decrease due to accumulative liquid waste that affects the physical and chemical aspects of river ecosystems. Environmental management strategies that can be applied are by increasing the role of individual batik craftsmen, namely carrying out clean production and minimization of waste, collectively by constructing WWTPs with appropriate technology, and increasing the role of stakeholders. Examples were research results of Fernando, et al., (2018), Jaya et al. (2018), and Ludang (2019).

Rahmawati, D. (2011) with the title Thesis "The Influence of Industrial Activities on River Water Quality Represented in Bergas Semarang District and Efforts to Control River Water Pollution". River water sampling in the industrial segments of Kedungwuni to the Representative Bridge and wastewater samples from 3 (three) industries. The results of the analysis of industrial wastewater show several water quality parameters, namely BOD, COD and TSS which have the potential to impose pollution loads on the River Representated causing the quality of the River Water represented in the rainy and dry season for BOD parameters that exceed the Class II quality standards required under the Regulations Government No. 82 of 2001. Calculations using the Streeter-Phelps Method show the BOD of river water in the rainy season exceeds the carrying capacity of the River Representated. The status of the water quality of the Sungai represented by the Pollution Index is classified as mild to moderate. The pollution control strategy is needed, namely the study of determining the class of water and the carrying capacity of the Reputed River, increased supervision and monitoring of industrial activities, addition of water quality monitoring points, law enforcement as well as respect for industry players in environmental management.

4. CONCLUSION

Palangkaraya City continues to grow along with the rate of economic and population development. The city government as a provider of public facilities must provide various supporting facilities for city utilities such as commercial building markets that can maximize the function of trade services. The market is one of the public facilities that is very important and needed by the community to meet their needs. The existence of markets has a strategic role in driving the regional economy. In line with the trends and demands of sustainable and environmentally sound urban development, the existence and development of markets is built with due regard to environmental aspects. Based on this, it is important and necessary to prepare environmental documents to manage and monitor the impact of its activities, so that sustainable market development is realized.

REFERENCES


Environmental Document Principles for Managing and Monitoring the Impact of the Development of Kahayan Markets in Palangka Raya City


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