

IMPLEMENTATION OF WASTEWATER POLLUTION CONTROL IN THE FISH PROCESSING INDUSTRY, KEDUNGREJO VILLAGE, MUNCAR DISTRICT BANYUWANGI REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

The existence of large fish processing industries in Kedungrejo Village, Muncar Subdistrict, have mostly developed using modern technology, which has had a lot of impact on the environment, because most of the Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTPs) are not functioning properly, and the waste water that is discharged is not functioning properly. meet water quality standards, some are even discharged directly into the waters without being processed or recycled. Based on Banyuwangi Regency Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2017 concerning Water Pollution Control, the Regional Government is obliged to protect and manage the environment so that the implementation of development can be sustainable. The environmental management policy in Banyuwangi Regency is implemented by the Banyuwangi Regency Environmental Service (DLH). The aim of the study was to determine the implementation of waste water pollution control in the fish processing industry in Kedungrejo Village, Muncar District, Banyuwangi Regency. The method used in this study, namely: descriptive qualitative based on the principles of William N. Dunn. The results of this study prove that there are still violations committed by fish processing industry owners in disposing of their waste water. The existence of waste water pollution from the fish processing industry has been proven to pollute the Kalimati River in Kedungrejo Village, Muncar District, Banyuwangi Regency. The lack of attention from all parties to implement local government policies regarding Banyuwangi Regency Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2017 concerning Waste Water Pollution Control in the fish processing industry is a factor causing Muncar waters to date are still experiencing water pollution, especially in Kedungrejo Village, Muncar District, Banyuwangi Regency.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Each region has its own mechanism in the policy formulation process. Public policies are made and determined because of a problem faced, or policies are made based on the interests of a person, group or government itself. Likewise with the Banyuwangi Regency Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2017 concerning Water Pollution Control. Meanwhile, implementation is an action taken by the government to achieve the goals set in a public policy decision.

Because the environment is one of the elements of life that must be maintained properly, it is necessary to have an environmental management policy. A good and healthy environment is a right for all Indonesian citizens. Therefore, the state, government, and all stakeholders are obliged to protect and manage the environment in implementing sustainable development so that Indonesia's environment can remain a source and support for life for the Indonesian people and other living things. The environmental management policy in Banyuwangi Regency is carried out by the Banyuwangi Regency Environmental Service (DLH), which has the main task of carrying out the preparation and implementation of regional policies in the environmental sector. Its functions include formulating technical policies in the environmental sector, coordinating the preparation of tasks in the environmental sector, fostering and carrying out tasks in the environmental sector, and carrying out other tasks assigned by the regent in accordance with the duties and functions. As well as the existence of Banyuwangi Regency Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2017 concerning Water Pollution Control, the related agency is the Banyuwangi Regency Environmental Service (DLH) which has authority in fostering business/activities to control

water pollution. The water referred to in the Banyuwangi Regency Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2017 Concerning the control of Water Pollution in CHAPTER I Article 1 Paragraph 8 states, "Water is all water contained in and or originating from water sources both above and below land surface is not included in the meaning of water in the sea. Water is a very important element for the continuity of human life, because water is a primary need and a basic need for humans. For this reason, it is necessary to have a public policy on controlling water pollution to address the management of water quality and control of water pollution so that the quality of water in water sources remains under control in accordance with its designation to realize the preservation of the function of water. Policy implementation is also needed to set directions so that public policy goals can be realized as a result of government activities. Implementation is carried out in order to determine the extent to which the impacts and benefits will be obtained by the community in the future from the public policy plans that are being implemented. And the results of the policy implementation of these public policies are expected to achieve the maximum goal, namely that the existing water can be used in a sustainable manner to meet various human needs and protect the survival of flora, fauna and micro-organisms found in water. However, with the presence of industry or factories -Fish processing business factories, especially in Kedungrejo Village, Muncar District, have had a negative impact on the local environment, because they cause water pollution from their waste products. Even industrial locations or fish processing factories in the area were not prepared beforehand as industrial areas. This can be seen from the absence of specific and mature industrial area governance planning, so that the presence of fish processing industries or factories is spread throughout the area. This condition causes the industrial waste produced to also spread in the area according to the location of the industry or fish processing factories there.

In this matter, every company should be obliged to manage its industrial waste water. However, in reality, many industries do not manage industrial waste in the right way. The problem of wastewater pollution resulting from fish processing business has become a chronic problem. Affected communities often complain to relevant stakeholders, but the resolution seems to be less serious. Gradually if the problem is not handled further, it will cause a problem or threat to the community. This problem is also exacerbated because the supervision of the Regional Government of Banyuwangi Regency is still not running optimally as seen from the increasing number of fish processing industries or factories that have been established without being accompanied by strict waste disposal supervision. According to the Banyuwangi Regency Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2017 concerning Water Pollution Control in CHAPTER VI Article 30 Paragraphs 1 and 2 it states, "(1) The Regency Government carries out supervision of the compliance of those in charge of businesses and/or activities with: a. Requirements stated in the environmental permit relating to the disposal of waste water to water sources; b. Requirements stated in the environmental permit relating to the use of wastewater to land for application to the soil; and c. Requirements as for controlling water pollution for businesses and/or activities listed in the AMDAL or UKL-UPL documents that have been approved or recommended by the district head. (2) Supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by district environmental supervisory officials. "Of course in this explanation this is very important considering that the present environment belongs to future generations, namely the future heirs of the nation and state, especially in the Village area. kedungrejo Muncar District. All of these impacts are difficult to avoid or eliminate as long as the attention of all parties is still weak to implement all government policies, both central and provincial as well as district/city, especially the implementation of liquid waste control policies. Implementation of this policy must actively involve the bureaucracy, the private sector, the community, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in every aspect of life and activities or business. However, so far the efforts made by the Regional Government of Banyuwangi Regency to overcome waste water pollution are felt to be less than optimal. Until now there are still fish processing industries or factories that are allowed to exist in Kedungrejo Village, Muncar District, even though the Wastewater Management Installation (IPAL) is not functioning properly in managing wastewater. There are still many actors, namely industrial owners or fish processing business factories, who continue to dispose of wastewater resulting from fish processing businesses with the quality of the discharged wastewater not meeting water quality standards, causing several negative impacts on the environment of the surrounding aquatic ecosystem.

Even though the Banyuwangi Regency Government itself already has Banyuwangi Regency Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2017 concerning Water Pollution Control as an effort to regulate, organize and repair environmental damage in Banyuwangi. So why is it that the problem of managing water quality and controlling water pollution in Kedungrejo Village, Muncar District, which is caused by pollution of wastewater from fish processing, is still not paid enough attention to so that it has an impact on the lives of the surrounding community. Based on the description above, the authors are interested in

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conducting research with the title: Implementation of Wastewater Pollution Control in the Fish Processing Industry, Kedungrejo Village, Muncar District, Banyuwangi Regency.

Thus the problems in this study are: there is still waste water pollution from the fish processing industry which pollutes the Kalimati River in Kedungrejo Village, Muncar District and the lack of attention from all parties in implementing local government policies regarding Banyuwangi Regency Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2017 concerning Water Pollution Control.

2. METHOD

The research approach used in this study is a qualitative approach, in which qualitative research tries to dig deeper into findings in the field obtained from research respondents. Qualitative research is research that is descriptive in nature and tends to use analysis. While the method of data collection is done by using observation (observation), interviews (interviews), and documentation.

While the focus of this research is to find out the role of the Environmental Service (DLH) in controlling water pollution through the Implementation of Banyuwangi Regency Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2017 concerning Water Pollution Control; Related to Pollution of Fish Processing Industrial Wastewater in Kedungrejo Village, Muncar District, Banyuwangi Regency. The focus of the research is described by using Dunn's version of policy implementation theory approach.

The researcher uses steps and flows based on the theory of Miles and Huberman (in Sukmawati, et al 2020) which focus on 3 (three) aspects, namely: data reduction, data display, conclusion and verification. conclusion drawing / verification).

3. RESEARCH CONCEPT FRAMEWORK

Analysis of Water Pollution Control Efforts

Control of water pollution is an effort to prevent and control water pollution and restore water quality to ensure that water quality conforms to water quality standards. Efforts to control water pollution cannot be separated from actions such as the need for guidance and supervision in accordance with the provisions of the relevant laws and regulations. For this reason, a legal instrument is needed, such as a liquid waste disposal permit, which clearly states the obligations that must be carried out and complied with by the person in charge of the business and or activity. The purpose of regional regulations is of course to provide legal certainty, justice and benefits to ensure happiness for everyone, including the lives of the people who live around the location of the fish processing industrial area in Kedungrejo Village, Muncar District where they also feel the negative impact of waste pollution, because in basically the problems faced by the community are more to the necessities of life and social welfare. So that a policy is needed to solve community problems and to fulfill the social welfare of the people who feel the impact of the contamination of fish processing industry wastewater. The existence of water pollution is a big problem for an area, especially the phenomenon of fish processing industry wastewater pollution that occurs in the Kalimati River due to waste from the fish processing industry in Kedungrejo Village, Muncar District, is an important issue that needs attention from various parties. fish processing which can be seen in the Kalimati River, pollution of fish processing industry wastewater is also seen contaminating the ditches in Kedungrejo Village, Muncar District Environmental pollution and/or water pollution is a social burden which in the end the community or the government must bear the loss. This condition will encourage efforts to control water pollution so that the risk can be minimized. However, there are also some communities around the fish processing industry who actually feel happy and benefit from the presence of fish processing industry waste water, because some of these communities use fish oil waste water as a field of fortune to be resold in the form of fish oil. Later the results of fish oil from the utilization of fish oil waste water are used as a mixture of animal feeds such as catfish and chicken feed. This proves that the lack of public awareness of Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL) has not yet been formed, because some people prioritize personal gain without caring about environmental damage. Controlling water pollution is not easy, for example, the pollution that occurred in the Kalimati River due to waste from the fish processing industry in Kedungrejo Village, Muncar District. The cause of water pollution from industrial waste water is the biggest water pollution factor because in most cases waste is usually treated through a Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) that is not functioning properly so that the discharged waste water does not meet water quality standards, some are even disposed of directly into waters without being treated or recycled. With the government's decision considering that water is one of the Natural Resources (SDA) that is used to meet the needs of many people, so its existence needs to be maintained so that it continues to be beneficial to human life. Efforts to control water pollution need to be considered so that water quality management and water pollution control can be carried out wisely

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by taking into account the interests of present and future generations as well as ecological balance. For this reason, the Banyuwangi Regency Government has enacted a Regional Regulation (Perda), namely Banyuwangi Regency Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2017 concerning Water Pollution Control.

The existence of water pollution control is a very important action to be carried out in order to create a clean and healthy aquatic environment. And in dealing with the problem of industrial waste water pollution in the management of fish in Kedungrejo Village, Muncar District, the Banyuwangi Regency government has Banyuwangi Regency Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2017 concerning Water Pollution Control. Where efforts to control water pollution need to be carried out in order to guide and supervise with the aim of finding a way out to overcome these problems. The efforts made are:

1. Guidance

Guidance is carried out to direct and guide businesses and/or activities that are expected to prevent and or reduce the impact of pollution on water sources. Likewise with the existence of a fish processing industry in Kedungrejo Village, Muncar District, guidance is needed to prevent and or reduce the impact of pollution on water sources. These mentoring efforts can be provided in forms such as socialization or counseling, which are activities to convey information to the public, especially for stakeholders or stakeholders regarding policies and regulations with the hope that the whole community will know so that they can increase awareness and compliance and there are no violations that occur. Guidance in the form of socialization is needed with the hope that business actors and/or activities, namely stakeholders (stakeholders) have the same understanding in carrying out environmental management in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations that apply in the environmental sector. The existence of policy socialization is given to inform the public that there is a new policy, but that is just a notification without any involvement in policy making. In addition, the socialization of this policy is expected to be able to prevent and or reduce the impact of pollution on water sources by emphasizing how important it is for industrial owners to be obliged to carry out environmental management.

2. Supervision

Supervision is carried out on the compliance of those in charge of a business and/or activity with an Environmental Permit. This shows that the Environmental Permit is the object of supervision. Broadly speaking, permits contain requirements, obligations and prohibitions that are carried out by permit holders in carrying out their business and/or activities. While supervision is carried out to ensure that the permit holder in carrying out his business and/or activities continues to comply with the requirements and obligations and does not carry out the prohibitions stated in the permit. Therefore, it is important for supervisory officials to pay attention to the obligations, requirements, and prohibitions contained in permits related to waste water disposal. According to the Banyuwangi Regency Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2017 concerning Water Pollution Control in CHAPTER VI Article 30 Paragraphs 1 and 2 it states, "(1) The Regency Government carries out supervision of the compliance of those in charge of businesses and/or activities with: a. Requirements stated in the environmental permit relating to the disposal of waste water to water sources; b. Requirements stated in the environmental permit relating to the use of wastewater to land for application to the soil; and c. Requirements as for controlling water pollution for businesses and/or activities listed in the AMDAL or UKL-UPL documents that have been approved or recommended by the district head. (2) Supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by district environmental supervisory officials. Improvement of environmental conditions in the Muncar area is also being continuously carried out by the Government of Banyuwangi Regency through the Environmental Service with a tour around the Muncar area, to see directly the condition of the fish processing industries in the field, whether they have complied with existing laws and regulations and if a factory is found. Those who do not comply with the rules will be given guidance and immediately reprimanded. And if this is ignored, sanctions will be given and reported to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK). The Banyuwangi Regency Environmental Service (DLH) conducts supervision once a month as an effort to control water pollution through the field of supervision and control. Supervision is also provided to take actions that can support the achievement of the expected results in accordance with predetermined performance. And of course it is also expected to be able to prevent and or reduce the impact of pollution on water sources.

Results of Analysis of the Implementation of Banyuwangi Regency Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2017 Concerning Water Pollution Control Related to Fish Processing Industry Wastewater Pollution in Kedungrejo Village, Muncar District, Banyuwangi Regency

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Based on the previous explanation, the policy implementation in this study uses the policy implementation model from Dunn which measures policy implementation using 5 (five) variables as follows: 1) Agenda setting phase; 2) the policy formulation phase; 3) Policy adoption (policy adoption); 4) Policy implementation (policy implementation); and 5) Policy assessment (policy assessment).

1. Agenda Preparation Stage

At this stage officials are selected and appointed to formulate issues on the public agenda. Previously, these problems competed first to get into the policy agenda, because not all problems were prioritized on the policy agenda of policy makers. In the end, several issues entered the policy agenda of the policy makers. Likewise, with the existence of an environmental management policy in Banyuwangi Regency, it was also carried out by the Banyuwangi Regency Environmental Service (DLH). In the agenda setting process, there is space to interpret what is called a public problem and the public agenda needs to be taken into account. If an issue has become a public problem, and gets priority on the public agenda, then the issue or problem has the right to get more allocation of public resources than other problems. In setting the agenda, there is space where the meaning of what is called a public problem occurs and the priorities on the political agenda are contested to discuss why they do it. If an issue is able to get status as a public problem, and gets priority on the agenda, then the issue gets more allocation of public resources than other issues. : "In the preparation of a policy it is necessary to coordinate the formation of laws which include the preparation of Regional Regulations (Perda), Regent Regulations (Perbup). Likewise with the existence of district/city regional regulations (Perda) which are laws and regulations established by the district/city People's Representative Council (DPR) with the joint approval of the regent/mayor. Regarding the control of water pollution throughout Banyuwangi Regency, this has been regulated in Banyuwangi Regency Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2017 concerning Water Pollution Control, and this is an amendment to Banyuwangi Regency Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2011 concerning Water Pollution Control. Whereas by considering and remembering this water pollution control is very necessary to overcome various problems of water pollution (All water contained in and or originating from water sources both above and below the surface of the ground is not included in the meaning of water contained in sea). With the aim of realizing the preservation of the function of water so that existing water can be utilized in a sustainable manner. And the related agency is the Banyuwangi Regency Environmental Service (DLH) which is in charge of fostering businesses/activities to control water pollution."

As it is well known that public policy is an effort taken to solve public problems, then the process of formulating public policy should start with preparing an agenda based on public participation as well. The formulation of the policy agenda is always influenced by political conditions. To sort and choose problems that exist in an area because basically all problems must be found a solution, but the government for now is still focusing on problems that are very mushrooming and troubling, hindering the development of a region.

2. Policy Formulation Stage

The formulation (formulation) of public policy is the earliest step after setting the agenda, in the process of public policy as a whole, because what happens at this stage will determine the success or failure of the public policy made in the future. Therefore, there needs to be more caution from policy makers (government) when they are going to formulate this public policy. It should also be remembered that a good public policy formulation is an implementation and evaluation oriented public policy formulation. This is because the government often thinks that good policy formulation is a description or requirement for making policies. Based on Banyuwangi Regency Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2017 concerning Water Pollution Control, there are administrative sanctions in article 46 which are given to violations by those in charge of businesses and/or activities in the form of written warnings, local government coercion, suspension of environmental permits, and revocation of environmental permits. And for certain violations, the regent has provided recommendations to the governor and/or minister who is authorized as the supervisor to take further steps. Meanwhile, the criminal sanctions contained in article 49 will be subject to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of Rp. 50,000,000 (fifty million rupiah).

3. Policy Adoption Stage

Adoption of a policy is a decision making by choosing an alternative policy which is then determined to be a policy to then be implemented. The purpose of adopting this policy is to provide

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authorization for basic governance processes. After one of the many alternative policies has been decided, to be taken as a way of solving policy problems, the final stage in making a policy is to establish a policy, so that it has binding legal force.

The policy-making process cannot be separated from the process of establishing or ratifying policies. Various kinds of alternative policies are offered by policy-making actors, in the end one of these alternative policies is adopted for further action in public policy with the support of a majority of the legislature, consensus between directors of institutions or judicial decisions. If the policy has been established by the government, the community will follow the government's direction.

4. Policy Implementation Stage

In implementing a policy made by the government here it is also very necessary for the participation of the people who must be active in implementing it because the government makes and issues this policy from the aspirations of the people and of course for the community too. Because in the government's observation, the problem of water pollution is a serious problem that needs to be faced, what's more, referring to the law on environmental management, it is stipulated that the objective of environmental management in pollution control is to achieve harmony, harmony and balance between humans and the environment by considering the present generation to come as well as controlled use of resources wisely.

5. Policy Assessment Stage

The creation of a clean and healthy aquatic environment is urgently needed in order to realize the preservation of the function of water so that the existing water can be utilized in a sustainable manner to meet various needs and protect the survival of the flora, fauna and microorganisms found in the water. The government as a public servant must be able to overcome the contamination of fish processing industry wastewater in Kedungrejo Village, Muncar District. Because if this problem is left unchecked, the case of water pollution can get worse, and will become a social burden which in the end the community or the government will have to bear the loss. This condition will encourage efforts to control water pollution, so it is hoped that the risks that occur can be minimized. This is very important considering that the present environment belongs to future generations, namely the future heirs of the nation and state, especially in the area of Kedungrejo Village, Muncar District.

The need for an assessment of an existing policy is established in order to find out how far the implementation is going, this assessment also serves as a contribution to clarification and criticism of the values that underlie the selection of goals and targets. Values are clarified by identifying and operating goals and targets. Values are also criticized by systematically questioning the appropriateness of goals and targets in relation to the problem at hand. In asking for the appropriateness of goals and objectives, analysis can examine alternative sources of value, as well as the basis for various forms of policy and provide information about the inadequacy of policy performance. revisions to the policy.

Discussion

Based on the results of all the research contents that have been analyzed, the researcher finally gets all the answers to the data that has been obtained in the field. This study examines the implementation of Banyuwangi Regency Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2017 concerning Water Pollution Control related to fish processing industry wastewater pollution in Kedungrejo Village, Muncar District, Banyuwangi Regency. The problem in this study is that there is still waste water pollution from the fish processing industry which pollutes the Kalimati River in Kedungrejo Village, Muncar District, with the formulation of the problem: "How to Implement Banyuwangi Regency Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2017 Concerning Water Pollution Control Related to Processing Industry Wastewater Pollution Fish in Kedungrejo Village, Muncar District, Banyuwangi Regency?"

In connection with the contamination of fish processing industry wastewater in Kedungrejo Village, Muncar District, the government has made efforts to control water pollution, where efforts to control water pollution cannot be separated from actions such as the need for guidance and supervision in accordance with the provisions of the relevant laws and regulations. The Banyuwangi Regency Environmental Service (DLH) provided guidance in the form of dissemination of water pollution control oversight policies. While the supervision provided by the Banyuwangi Regency Environmental Service (DLH) is in the form of a follow-up to the existence of an Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL) document, Environmental Management Efforts and Environmental Monitoring Efforts (UKL-UPL) for each industry that has been approved or recommended by the regent.

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4. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion, it can be concluded that the first is the preparation of the agenda, the existence of an environmental management policy in Banyuwangi Regency is carried out by the Banyuwangi Regency Environmental Service (DLH) which is in charge of developing business/activities to control water pollution. The preparation of the agenda is good enough because the government has prepared according to the issues or problems that exist in society today. Second, policy formulation (formulation) is still not properly implemented because the government thinks that regulations are needed only as a condition for making policies. The three policy adoptions are appropriate because they were chosen by the government as the Banyuwangi Regency Regional Regulation No. 13 concerning Water Pollution Control as an alternative policy. The four policy implementations, in their implementation, are still not going well because there is still contamination of the fish processing industrial waste water in Kedungrejo Village, Muncar District, and the conditions of this water pollution can be seen along the Kalimati River. Even so, the Banyuwangi Regency government is responsible for carrying out efforts to control water pollution properly in the form of guidance and supervision. The government cannot be completely blamed, it needs cooperation from various parties to overcome this problem so that a policy can be implemented properly.

Based on the research that has been done, the suggestions set out by the researchers are: First, setting the agenda, it is expected that the government will remain focused on the issues or problems that exist in today's society. Both policy formulations are expected to be processed properly so that they can be implemented properly. Fourth implementation of the policy, in this case the government needs to really carry out the implementation in accordance with the duties carried out and the community needs to cooperate in making these efforts, and those in charge of businesses and/or activities must comply with the legal requirements and policies that have been set by the government. And fifth policy assessment, so because there is still contamination of fish processing industrial wastewater in Kedungrejo Village which is proven to have polluted the Kalimati River, the government needs to reassess the policies and efforts implemented to control water pollution

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