Jurnal Multidisiplin Sahombu
Volume 5, Number 01, 2025, DOI 10.58471/jms.v5i01
ESSN 2809-8587 (Online)
https://ejournal.seaninstitute.or.id/index.php/JMS/index

GAP Analysis Between The Problems And Policy On Licensing Of Batik Waste Management With Field Practices In The Batik Industry In Pekalongan

Brian Tri Hutomo[1], Tiara Putri Setia[2], Mutasim Bilah[3], Sami'an[4]
Faculty of Law, Pekalongan University

Article Info
Keywords:
Self-disclosure,
stress,

ABSTRACT
Numerous batik producers have yet to effectively manage the trash generated from batik production. Batik waste is classified as toxic and hazardous waste, which is hazardous if not properly treated prior to being released into the river. Direct release of batik waste into the river might adversely affect the neighboring community and the aquatic biota. Article 11, paragraph (1) of Pekalongan City Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2014 stipulates that any individual or corporate organization generating garbage is obligated to manage the waste they produce. This study seeks to identify the disparity between governmental policy on biodegradable waste management and the actual practices observed in the field. The author use a qualitative research methodology, specifically a qualitative technique, to gain an in-depth understanding by gathering data through interviews, observations, and document analysis, while directly assessing the conditions in the field. The author interviewed batik producers and government officials to identify discrepancies in the management of batik waste between the two parties, and also directly observed that numerous rivers were contaminated by batik waste. The government has established a Wastewater Treatment Plant (IPAL) to process batik wastewater prior to its discharge into the river; however, not all regions with numerous batik manufacturers own IPALs due to financial constraints. The government is eager to assist producers in managing their batik waste. If there is no wastewater treatment facility (IPAL) in their production region, Pekalongan Environmental Agency is prepared to collect their batik trash and transport it to the nearest IPAL for processing.

Corresponding Author:
Brian Tri Hutomo
Faculty of Law, Pekalongan University
briantrih@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

The batik industry in Pekalongan is a crucial economic sector for the residents of Pekalongan City. The economic sector is characterized by the employment of certain individuals in Pekalongan as batik artisans (Siswanto, 2009). The residents of Pekalongan regard batik as a cultural emblem, and it is also a defining feature of the city due to its strategic location and status as the hub of the textile industry, particularly batik, in Central Java (Azzuhri, 2015). Pekalongan features a unique motif, notably the Jlamprang motif, characterized by overlapping motifs. The primary material for batik production is mori cloth. Various techniques

can be employed in batik creation, including the canting tulis method, which produces batik tulis, the stamp method, resulting in batik hat, and the screen printing method.

Batik significantly contributes to both the local and international tourism sectors, underscoring its importance in the lives of the Pekalongan community. The integration of batik into daily life raises concerns about potential environmental pollution from this industry; thus, stringent oversight of liquid waste management in the batik sector is essential.

Licensing is a policy that grants authorization to engage in a specific activity, with the permit issued by authorities typically to individuals, groups, or agencies. The advantages of acquiring a permit include ensuring security, safeguarding the neighboring neighborhood, and protecting the public interest. The batik waste permit, typically mandated for batik producers, is encompassed within the environmental permission, which is generally necessary for companies that may adversely affect the environment. Every producer must possess a Liquid Waste Disposal Permit (IPLC), which mandates that each entity or business is responsible for managing and processing waste to prevent environmental pollution and ensure accountability (Ishawu et al., 2020; Jin et al., 2019; Widodo et al., 2021).

The disparity is distinct or uneven between specific entities and others. The disparity arises due to economic instability, widespread corruption, and social injustice. Neglecting the gap will impede the establishment of social stability and fairness within society. This discussion will focus on the discrepancy between the batik waste license rules and the actual practices seen in the batik sector in Pekalongan.

Pekalongan City Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2010 on environmental protection and management was established by the Pekalongan Government to safeguard a healthy environment and foster harmonious and balanced interactions among environmental components. To mitigate the effects of environmental degradation resulting from batik waste. Pursuant to Pekalongan City Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2010, Article 18, paragraph (1), "Any individual accountable for a business and/or activity generating waste with the potential to contaminate water must manage it without employing a dilution process prior to disposal into environmental media, in accordance with the prescribed quality standards"(Pekalongan Govrenment, 2010). The Regional Regulation mandates that batik entrepreneurs must manage their waste prior to its disposal (Indonesia Ministry of Environment, 2018).

This study seeks to 1) Identify the relevant batik waste management licensing policy in Pekalongan City; 2) Assess the disparity between batik waste management practices and the licensing policy in Pekalongan City; 3) Analyze the nature of the discrepancy between the waste licensing policy and actual waste management practices; 4) Investigate the factors contributing to the gap between the waste licensing policy and field practices; and 5) Propose solutions to effectively bridge the gap between waste licensing policy and waste management practices.

Jurnal Multidisiplin Sahombu
Volume 5, Number 01, 2025, DOI 10.58471/jms.v5i01
ESSN 2809-8587 (Online)
https://ejournal.seaninstitute.or.id/index.php/JMS/index

METHOD

This study employs a qualitative methodology. Qualitative methods are research procedures that facilitate in-depth understanding by gathering data through interviews, observations, document analysis, and direct field observation. Concentrating on the experiences, significances, and perspectives of individuals within a specific setting. Specifications of several batik varieties and the batik production process in Pekalongan. This study employs subjective research to facilitate direct interaction with the participant..

RESULTS AND DISCCUSION

Demographic characteristics of respondents

Batik elevates Pekalongan City's prominence on both national and international stages. A multitude of tourists visit Pekalongan to observe diverse batik styles and the batik production process. Batik in Pekalongan has been designated by UNESCO as a cultural treasure, instilling immense pride in the residents of Pekalongan. However, while batik production in Pekalongan has a beneficial effect, it also adversely affects the local population and the surrounding environment, as the rivers in Pekalongan are contaminated by garbage generated during the batik manufacturing process.

The river in Pekalongan is contaminated with batik waste, resulting in a discoloration of the water and an unpleasant odor. The river's contamination originates from batik waste generated during the dyeing process of batik production. Many batik manufacturers utilize chemical dyes that, if improperly managed, can harm the environment and aquatic ecosystems. The constituents of batik industrial waste that may contribute to water pollution include organic materials, suspended particles, elevated oil or fat levels, and hazardous heavy metals such as Zn, Cd, Cu, Cr, and Pb (Murniati et al., 2015). This subject is frequently addressed by the Pekalongan City Government; yet, a comprehensive and efficient solution has yet to be implemented.

Article 11, paragraph (1) of Pekalongan City Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2014 regarding the Management of Hazardous and Toxic Waste stipulates, "Every individual/entity that generates B3 waste is obligated to manage the B3 waste it produces" (Pekalongan Government, 2014) Consequently, batik producers and business entities in Pekalongan City must recognize the necessity of managing their batik waste prior to its discharge into the river. The Pekalongan City Government, through the Environmental Service (DLH), has established a Wastewater Treatment Plant (IPAL) to assist batik producers and business entities in the management of batik waste. The protocol for handling batik waste via IPAL involves manufacturers directing their batik trash through a designated waste conduit to the IPAL. Subsequently, the accumulated batik waste is processed by the IPAL, and once the wastewater parameters are normalized, it can be discharged into the river. Article 31, paragraph (1) of Pekalongan City Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2014 regarding the Management of Hazardous and Toxic Waste states, "Any individual who contravenes the provisions on B3 waste management as outlined in this Regional Regulation may incur administrative sanctions." Batik manufacturers or corporate organizations that fail to manage

their batik waste shall face administrative penalty in accordance with the relevant PERDA. The imposed administrative punishments comply with Article 31, paragraph (2) of Pekalongan City Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2014 regarding the Management of Hazardous and Toxic Waste (Pekalongan Government, 2014).

Numerous batik producers in Pekalongan fail to manage batik waste due to insufficient government engagement in educating them about waste management and the hazards of discharging batik waste into rivers. Furthermore, the financial burden associated with independent waste management deters some producers from undertaking this responsibility.

Nonetheless, numerous batik producers in Pekalongan City effectively manage their batik waste. For instance, in Kauman, Pekalongan City, many batik manufacturers handle their waste efficiently due to proximity to the wastewater treatment facility (IPAL), which facilitates the disposal of batik waste through a pre-established drainage channel leading to the Kauman IPAL. Producers and enterprises have no expenses for the treatment of batik wastewater, as it is entirely subsidized by the government.

The Pekalongan City Environmental Agency (DLH) said that the batik business generates a minimum of 5 million liters of garbage daily across Pekalongan. The Wastewater Treatment Plant (IPAL) in Pekalongan can only process 45 percent of the total waste generated by the batik industry. Meanwhile, the remainder is merely discarded into the river (Susanto, 2019). Nevertheless, producers fail to manage their batik waste, despite the establishment of multiple wastewater treatment facilities in the vicinity, leading to a misunderstanding within the community. The community believes that the government has thus far shown indifference towards the environmental conditions in Pekalongan CityIn fact, several batik producers in the area neglect to manage their waste, discharging it directly into the river, which severely harms the surrounding environment and emits a foul odor from the chemical dyes used in batik production. Batik producers do not manage their waste for several reasons: the Environmental Agency has not established a nearby wastewater treatment plant in batik-producing regions, making waste management challenging. Additionally, there has been no governmental follow-up regarding the establishment of an IPAL in these areas. Consequently, batik producers often discharge their waste directly into rivers. Furthermore, the financial burden of creating individual waste management facilities is substantial, and many producers lack the land necessary for such operations. Furthermore, there is a deficiency in cooperation between the government and producers in Pekalongan.

Producers seeking assistance from the Pekalongan City Government for batik waste management must submit a report if they desire the establishment of an IPAL or if they wish for their batik trash to be collected and processed at the nearest IPAL. "If batik producers are situated in the lowlands, they should report to the Environmental Agency, allowing for the complimentary transportation of waste directly from the office," stated the manager of the Kauman IPAL, Pekalongan. According to the Environmental Agency, batik makers must submit a report for further review by the agency. The Environmental Agency has been unable to construct numerous IPALs in Pekalongan due to financial constraints. The Environmental Agency of Pekalongan City has exerted considerable efforts to engage and educate batik

producers and businesses in the city regarding the management of their batik waste, specifically by constructing a Wastewater Treatment Plant (IPAL) to assist them in this endeavor.

The substantial quantity of batik producers and enterprises failing to manage their batik waste constitutes a violation of governmental policy, as delineated in Article 1, paragraph (5) of Law Number 32 of 2009 regarding Environmental Protection and Management, which asserts that "Ecosystems are an arrangement of environmental elements that form a cohesive unity and mutually influence one another in establishing environmental balance, stability, and productivity" (Indonesia Government, 2009) Subsystems are interconnected in ways that affect one another's locations and circumstances (Muchtar, 2015). Through harmony, compatibility, and equilibrium with their environment, humans can attain wealth in their life.

CONCLUSION

Batik is emblematic of Pekalongan and has gained international recognition; nonetheless, a notable disparity exists between governmental directives and their practical implementation on the ground. This issue has persisted for decades due to batik waste contaminating the environment in Pekalongan (rivers, sea drains). The government has attempted to construct a Wastewater Treatment Plant (IPAL) in Pekalongan; but, due to financial constraints, it has been unable to manage all the waste in the area. Producers in Home Industries, situated in areas lacking government-established wastewater drainage channels, desire to independently manage their batik waste. However, they find the financial burden significant, as it necessitates substantial space and the construction of personal wastewater drainage systems (Chen et al., 2018; Haryati, 2014). The community believes that the government has thus far neglected the environmental pollution caused by untreated batik waste, which is directly released into the river, resulting in a foul odor in the culverts and adjacent waterways (Ngullie et al., 2021). It is essential for the involved parties to be cognizant and collaborate proactively to foster robust synergy and cultivate a harmonious atmosphere, while also considering the surrounding ecosystem. We propose that the government should offer extensive socialization or furnish producers with information regarding the hazards of discharging wastewater directly into rivers, thereby fostering awareness among batik producers. Subsequently, the government can assist these producers in identifying solutions, such as establishing additional wastewater treatment facilities (IPALs), while also enhancing engagement with the community, particularly batik producers, to cultivate effective synergy..

REFERENCE

Azzuhri, M. (2015). *Bahasa, Kuasa, dan Etnisita* (M. Azzuhri (ed.)). STAIN Pekalongan Press.

Chen, Y.-C., Hung, M., & Wang, Y. (2018). The effect of mandatory CSR disclosure on firm profitability and social externalities: Evidence from China. *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, *65*(1), 169–190. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacceco.2017.11.009

Haryati, S. (2014). Peningkatan Kreativitas Berwirausaha Siswa Kelas XII Jasa Boga 1 dalam

Pengolahan Limbah Bandeng Sebagai Peluang Usaha Melalui Unit Produksi di SMK Negeri 1 Pati (Increasing Entrepreneurial Creativity for Class XII Students in Catering Services 1 in Milkf. *Jurnal Pendidikan Ilmu Sosial*, *24*(2), 57–84. https://doi.org/10.2317/jpis.v24i2.690

Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, (2009).

Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia concerning Procedures for Licensing Wastewater Discharge through Electronically Integrated Business Licensing Services, 37 (2018).

Ishawu, M., Guangyu, C., Adzimah, E. D., & Mohammed Aminu, A. (2020). Achieving value for money in waste management projects: determining the effectiveness of public–private partnership in Ghana. *International Journal of Managing Projects in Business*, *13*(6), 1283–1309. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJMPB-02-2020-0060

Jin, R., Yuan, H., & Chen, Q. (2019). Science mapping approach to assisting the review of construction and demolition waste management research published between 2009 and 2018. *Resources, Conservation and Recycling*, *140*(May 2018), 175–188. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resconrec.2018.09.029

Muchtar, M. (2015). *Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup*. Citra Umbara.

Murniati, T., Inayati, I., & Budiastuti, S. (2015). Pengelolaan Limbah Cair Industri Batik Dengan Metode Elektrolisis sebagai Upaya Penurunan Tingkat Konsentrasi Logam Berat di Sungai Jenes, Laweyan, Surakarta. *Jurnal Ekosains*, *7*(1), 77–80.

Ngullie, N., Maturi, K. C., Kalamdhad, A. S., & Laishram, B. (2021). Critical success factors for PPP MSW projects – perception of different stakeholder groups in India. *Environmental Challenges*, *5*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2021.100379

Regional Regulation (Perda) of Pekalongan City Number 3 of 2010 concerning Environmental Protection and Management of Pekalongan City, (2010). www.peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/230695/perda-kota-pekalongan-no-3-tahun-2010

Regional Regulation (Perda) of Pekalongan City Number 12 of 2014 concerning Management of Hazardous and Toxic Waste, (2014).

Siswanto, V. (2009). Studi peran perempuan dalam pengembangan usaha kecil menengah melalui teknologi informasi di Kota Pekalongan. . . *Dinamika Informatika*, *1*(1), 70–77.

Susanto, B. (2019). *DLH Kota Pekalongan Sadari Baru 45 Persen Limbah Batik Terolah IPAL, Sisanya Terbuang ke Sungai*. Tribun Jateng.

Widodo, S. M., Astanti, R. D., Ai, T. J., & Samadhi, T. M. A. A. (2021). Seven-waste framework of waste identification and elimination for computer-based administrative work. *The TQM Journal*, *33*(4), 773–803.