

ABSTRAK

Setiap warga negara Indonesia berhak atas lingkungan hidup yang baik dan sehat, seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Pasal 28 H Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945, serta dalam Pasal 65 ayat (1) Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan Dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup, yang menyatakan bahwa setiap orang berhak atas lingkungan hidup yang baik dan sehat.

Perumusan permasalahan dalam penelitian ini adalah Bagaimana proses Monitoring dan Evaluasi yang dilaksanakan oleh Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten Semarang untuk mencegah pencemaran air?, Apa saja hambatan dalam pelaksanaan Monitoring dan Evaluasi oleh Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten Semarang?.

Dalam penelitian ini, metode yuridis normatif digunakan. Ini berarti standar hukum yang ada dalam peraturan perundang-undangan dan standar hukum masyarakat. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif analitis, yang berarti penelitian yang mengumpulkan data dengan benar, kemudian menyusun, mengolah, dan menganalisisnya untuk memberikan gambaran tentang masalah yang sedang dibahas. Data sekunder, yang mencakup dokumen-dokumen resmi, buku-buku, dan lainnya, adalah jenis data yang digunakan. Penelitian ini mengumpulkan data melalui studi kepustakaan. Dalam penelitian ini, analisis data dilakukan secara kualitatif.

Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa perencanaan dan pengembangan kebijakan untuk perlindungan dan pengelolaan mutu air, dan pengendalian pencemaran air telah direncanakan dan diterapkan. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa ada kendala dalam melaksanakan monitoring dan evaluasi kebijakan oleh Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten Semarang, termasuk peningkatan tingkat pencemaran melebihi upaya penurunan pencemaran.

Kata Kunci: Pencegahan, Monitoring dan Evaluasi, Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Provinsi Jawa Tengah.

ABSTRACT

A good and healthy environment is a human right of every Indonesian citizen, this is clearly stated in Article 28 H of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945, as stated in Article 65 paragraph (1) of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management which states that everyone has the right to a good and healthy environment as part of human rights.

The formulation of the problem in this study is How is the Monitoring and Evaluation process carried out by the Semarang Regency Environmental Service to prevent water pollution?, What are the obstacles in the implementation of Monitoring and Evaluation by the Semarang Regency Environmental Service?.

The approach method used in this study is a normative juridical approach method, which refers to legal norms contained in laws and regulations and legal norms in society. The research specification used is Descriptive Analytical, which is research by collecting data according to facts and then the data is compiled, processed and analyzed to be able to provide an overview of the existing problem. The type of data used is secondary data, namely data includes official documents, books, and others. The data collection method in this study is by way of Literature Study. The data analysis method used in this study is a qualitative method.

The results of this research are the preparation of policy formulation in the field of planning and fostering water quality protection and management, and water pollution control; Implementation of policies in the field of planning and fostering water quality protection and management, and water pollution control; Obstacles in the implementation of monitoring and evaluation of the Semarang Regency Environment Agency, namely the increase in pollution burden is higher than efforts to reduce pollution burden, especially related to reducing the pollution burden from household activities, improving the river regime coefficient (KRS), namely reducing the maximum/minimum ratio of water discharge, decreasing the level of erosion and sedimentation, decreasing the efficiency of runoff to other institutional authorities, The authority of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in the development of Small Scale Enterprises (USK) and domestic WWTP in the form of pilot projects.

Keywords: Prevention, Monitoring and Evaluation, Central Java Provincial Environmental Agency.