
THE GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN THE PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE KALIMAS RIVER, SURABAYA

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Abstract

This article aims to analyze the role of the government in protecting and managing the environment of the Kalimas River in Surabaya by examining the implementation of Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. This research uses a combined type of legal research between normative and empirical juridical approaches. The government issued a legal product in Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning the Protection and Management of the Environment to achieve this goal. The findings show that environmental degradation is still ongoing even though regulations have been issued to regulate environmental sustainability. Weak law enforcement, weak public awareness, and lack of infrastructure have also worsened the condition. The Surabaya government must have an effective strategy for protecting environmental sustainability so that it can be enjoyed by children and grandchildren in the future. The government needs to involve all stakeholders and public participation. It is important to involve several parties in environmental management such as the government and the community.

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Introduction

Indonesia is an abundant natural wealth country that often faces natural disasters such as volcanic eruptions, floods, landslides, and earthquakes. These natural disasters happen because of a complex interaction between human activities and natural events. For example, improperly managed garbage disposal patterns induce drains to clog and increase the risk of

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flooding in various areas. Indonesia has adopted various conservation measures to protect the environment from the negative effects of human activities (Ulfatun Najicha, 2022). One of them is Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. This law aims to ensure better protection and management of the environment in Indonesia. The government and society seek to raise awareness about the importance of preserving the environment and implementing sustainable practices in their daily activities. This country faces many challenges in environmental management, the conservation measures are important steps toward building a more sustainable future and protecting biodiversity.

According to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the environment has a meaning as a human right that must be maintained and cared for by the community so that the element of welfare is fulfilled. According to Article 28 H Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, everyone has the right to live in prosperity, and health and receive health services. Therefore, human rights must be respected by other individuals and protected by the state. Human rights are considered absolute and inseparable because they are a gift from God Almighty.

The 1945 Constitution provides a legal basis for environmental protection. Article 28 H Paragraph (1) mentioned before, not only human rights related to health but also contains implications for the environment related to human welfare. Environmental maintenance and cultivation are the responsibility of society as part of fulfilling the welfare elements mandated by the 1945 Constitution. Society has the responsibility to care for and develop the environment as part of efforts to fulfill welfare, under the mandate of the 1945 Constitution (Sabardi, 2014). The state also has an important role in protecting the environment and upholding human rights. It can protect the environment through policies, laws, and regulations that aim to maintain environmental sustainability (Thahira, 2020). The government can also regulate and supervise the economic, industrial, agricultural, and other sectors to prevent environmental damage.

A good and healthy environment has a positive impact on human life as a whole (Mulyadi, 2018). A clean, well-maintained, organized environment creates a comfortable, peaceful, and serene atmosphere. When the surrounding environment is well maintained, with fresh, clean air, it can affect mood and mental well-being. A good environment also has an important role in shaping individual personality and character. A clean and orderly environment encourages personal hygiene and driving. If the surrounding environment is dirty, damaged, and unkempt, this can reflect a less caring and irresponsible personality. In this case, the survival process becomes an obstacle because there is no good reciprocal relationship either (Asshiddiqie, 2009).

Before we get the rights obliged to get, we need to carry out the obligations and provisions as citizens. As humans who always coexist with the environment, we need to participate in efforts to maintain, protect, and preserve the environment in the best way possible. If we know that one of the residents is trying to pollute the environment, we must take action (Syahri, 2016). The first action of light things is by reprimanding and advising him. If still ignored, then we must report it and hope that there will be a deterrent effect so they don't do that again.

Efforts to protect and preserve the environment have an important role in supporting the survival of the state. Water is a natural resource that has a big role in human life based on law. Therefore, water pollution is a big problem. Society needs awareness in managing factory waste and the use of hazardous chemicals that flow into rivers (Richard B, 1978). The government has various ways including improving legal instruments, especially those related to the environment. One of the newest legal products issued is Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. It came into effect in October 2009 and was

published in the Journal of Law of the Republic of Indonesia in 2009, Number 140, replacing Law Number 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management (Tresna, 2000).

The river is still one of the natural resources that still has an important role. Therefore, the government participates in this problem because if the river is polluted, it will harm the people who use it. In this context, it will involve laws and awareness of every human being. Water has a vital role as a source of life for humans, including in the context of rivers which provide various needs such as sources of drinking and habitats for various living things (Angelakis et al., 2021). Even though water can be renewed naturally, we need to maintain the quality of water. Along with economic growth, the industry has also experienced significant development. Industrialization is considered important from an economic perspective because it contributes to increasing regional income and creating jobs. However, from an ecological perspective, the long-term impact of industrialization is a concern because it can affect the sustainability of the surrounding ecosystem (Zhai et al., 2020).

Research Method

This research uses a combined type of legal research between normative and empirical juridical approaches (Mixed Method). This type of legal research involves analysis of both legal texts written in laws and regulations (law in books) as well as empirical aspects related to the implementation and practice of law (Muhaimin, 2020). In the context of a normative juridical approach, the author needs to understand the existing legal framework to analyze and understand local policies, laws, and regulations related to environmental protection in the Kalimas River. Meanwhile, in the context of an empirical juridical approach, the author examines and analyzes related to how the application of the law occurs in the field, to what extent compliance with the law occurs, and how the resulting impact is. Understanding these factors, the author can identify the challenges and gaps in protecting and managing the environment in the Kalimas River.

Results and Discussions

Law Application in Kalimas River Surabaya

Surabaya is the central activity of trade and service city in East Java Province. It is currently experiencing very rapid growth in industrial, trade, and residential areas. It has the potential to become a source of pollution, especially for coastal areas, if there is waste disposal from business and domestic activities towards coastal estuaries without prior waste management. Surabaya is a downstream area with many problems that must be resolved immediately to reduce water pollution in the Kalimas River. It becomes very important because the Kalimas River water becomes the source of life for all citizens of Surabaya. The environmental damage and pollution in the development process continue to occur and are even more likely to become increasingly severe (Herlina, 2017), especially after the regional autonomy and reform era. Besides being a source of water raw material (PDAM), the Kalimas River is used daily in the fields of sports, fishing, and recreation.

According to Surabaya City Regional Regulation Number 53 of 2013 concerning the Organization of the Technical Implementation Unit for the Kenjeran Beach Amusement Park Service and Ampel Religious Tourism at the Surabaya City Culture and Tourism Office (Organisasi Unit Pelaksana Teknis Dinas Taman Hiburan Pantai Kenjeran Dan Wisata Religi Ampel Pada Dinas Kebudayaan Dan Pariwisata Kota Surabaya, 2013). Kalimas River is currently included in the Development Unit III group, which has the main function as a center for

recreation, trade, and services. This is under what has been conveyed by the Head of the Communication Sub-Sector of the East Java Province Environment Service. Kalimas River water condition is on alert status due to water pollution and becoming increasingly worrying day by day. The main factor is domestic waste that the discharged from household waste.

One of the problems faced in the development aspect of Surabaya is water and soil pollution caused by industry business and household waste. All industries in Surabaya are indirectly the biggest contributor to hazardous waste, especially for survival. The results of research by Ecoton and the National Institute of Minamata Disease concluded that the ecosystem including water, shellfish, mud, fish, and so on in the Surabaya River had been contaminated with mercury, cadmium, lead, iron, and copper waste with very high levels even exceeding the threshold (Arisandi, 2004). The water quality status is a polluted condition if it does not meet the established water quality standards. Water quality standards are different and adjusted to the purpose of the water use. The quality standard is a threshold for the maximum of a substance or material that is allowed to be in the environment to not cause negative impacts (Anwariani, 2019).

The Surabaya Environmental Service has carried out various activities that seek to overcome problems of environmental damage and pollution, specifically to maintain the quality of the Kalimas River through periodic supervision and licensing. However, the preventive measures that have been taken do not have much good impact on the water quality in the Kalimas River. Kalimas River water quality tends to decrease every year. The Environmental Service must control and supervise the environment. It aims to create a free pollution and environmental damage. In industrial and business activities that produce liquid waste, it is usually found disposed it in the middle of the night when officers from the Surabaya City Environmental Service and the surrounding society do not supervise. The decline in water quality causes damage and pollution that have an impact on the surrounding environment, resulting in a decrease in the level of health in the community and other living things. These negative impacts are causing threats or adverse effects on health, decreasing aesthetic value, disruption of natural systems, and economic losses (Rahmadi, 2019). Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (PPLH) regulates 14 (fourteen) principles in environmental protection and management. In addition, the PPLH Law has regulated the sanctions that have been given to someone who causes pollution and environmental damage.

The Surabaya Environmental Service has a very important role in tackling pollution and damage to the Kalimas River water ecosystem in Surabaya. As one of the implementing agencies for regional autonomy, the Environment Agency has the authority and duties to cover environmental monitoring and control, as well as mitigation and restoration of environmental impacts (Syaputri, 2017). In the context of the Kalimas River, the Surabaya Environment Service is responsible for supervising activities that have the potential to pollute the river. They carry out monitoring of factories, industries, and households around the Kalimas River to ensure that the waste generated is processed and disposed of safely and under applicable environmental regulations. In addition, the Environmental Service is also involved in enforcing environmental law by imposing sanctions on violators who cause pollution and damage to the Kalimas River water ecosystem directly or indirectly.

The Surabaya City Environmental Service has been actively, enforcing the law, and carrying out mitigation, and recovery efforts. It hopes that pollution and damage to the Kalimas River ecosystem can be minimized and the surrounding environment can be properly maintained. The Department of Environment needs to continue improving coordination,

collaboration, and environmental awareness to achieve the sustainable development goals of Surabaya.

Five factors cause problems with environmental pollution: technology, economy, population, values, and prevailing politics (Rahmadi, 2019). Surabaya faces various problems related to environmental damage and pollution. One of the main factors is the presence of more industrial areas, such as Tandes, Margomulyo, Rungkut, and their surroundings. This industrial area has a major contribution to the damage and pollution of the surrounding water and air. Industrial activities such as production, processing, and disposal of waste have an impact on water and air pollution.

Many industrial areas in Surabaya are not equipped with adequate wastewater treatment plants (IPAL). It has an impact on liquid waste from the industry being directly discharged into rivers or sewers without going through adequate processing. The water quality around the industrial area is polluted and threatens the life of aquatic organisms and the surrounding ecosystem.

Another factor that contributes to environmental damage and pollution in Surabaya is the rapid construction of buildings. The construction of apartments, hotels, hospitals, and restaurants generates significant amounts of waste. It from building construction and renovation, and household waste from these buildings can contaminate groundwater and drainage systems, and disrupt air quality in the surrounding area, if it is not managed properly.

Environmental Pollution and Its Laws

The environment is living things for the welfare of their lives. The success of the environment depends on the ecosystem, ecology, and supporting factors of the surrounding society. According to Soemarwoto, ecology comes from the Greek, called "*eikos*" which means house, and "*logos*" which means knowledge. Ecology can be interpreted as a branch of science that studies living things. Ecological issues are increasingly popular among the public because more people are separating environmental issues from themselves now (Soemarwoto, 2019).

Everything that exists within the scope of living things in the form of objects, situations, and forces that influence the survival of life is another definition of the environment. It is also often known as the scope occupied by living things in nature or on earth that have natural uses without excessive association with humans (Soerjani, 1987).

According to Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, the environment is the entire set of objects, forces, conditions, and living things that can affect the environment itself. Furthermore, according to Mulyanto environment is everything outside that can influence an individual, both living and non-living individuals (Siahaan, 2004).

Thus, the implementation of the Environmental Protection and Management Law is expected to achieve harmony between natural resource utilization and environmental protection. This is important to maintain the sustainability of natural resources and the ecosystem as a whole. One of the branches of law that examines law strategically rather than administratively in terms of both criminal and civil law is environmental law. In another sense, it is also said that the law has the authority to regulate the continuity of life including all types of objects and situations, including individuals and their behavior. Modern environmental law is used to provide provisions and norms that regulate human behavior (Fadli et al., 2016). The purpose of the existence of this law is none other than to maintain the environment to keep good and healthy for all.

In this situation, it is very important to carry out environmental management to maintain and improve the quality to meet the needs of living things. The concept of environmental

protection and management has been formulated in Article 1 point 2 of the Law on Environmental Protection and Management as a systematic and integrated effort to preserve environmental functions, prevent pollution, and/or prevent environmental damage. This effort includes various steps such as planning, utilization, control, maintenance, supervision, and law enforcement.

Systematic and integrated environmental management aims to achieve a balance between human activities and the preservation of nature. In this case, careful planning is needed to regulate the use of natural resources in a sustainable manner. Wise and control utilization must be carried out so as not to cause pollution or damage to the environment. In addition, maintaining the environment through supervision and monitoring measures is also important to ensure that the environment is maintained.

Law enforcement is also an important aspect of environmental protection and management. Strict legal sanctions, it is expected to encourage awareness and compliance with the principles of environmental protection. By implementing those principles, it is hoped that we can maintain the sustainability of the environment for future generations and their needs.

Based on Law Number 32 of 2009, environmental pollution is a deliberate element carried out by living beings either by adding substances or energy and other components to environmental units where these substances can damage the environment and the ecosystems in it. This act of damage is usually carried out by humans who are not aware of the importance of protecting the environment. Such people do not know the rules that have been set. This is what the government should pay more attention to because, if left without action, it will cause even more damage (Husein, 1993).

Environmental pollution is divided into three, namely:

- a. **Water Pollution** Water is one of the environmental components that plays a very important role in life on Earth. The life cannot be separated from water (Mawardi, 2014). However, it is important to remember that water can also be a source of problems if unavailable in good condition, both in terms of quality and quantity. The term water pollution can have different interpretations from one individual to another, given the variety of definitions that exist in reference literature such as dictionaries or scientific textbooks. Water pollution has also been defined in government regulations as part of the environmental pollution concept. In practice, environmental pollution is never explained as a whole but rather differentiated into pollution of environmental components, such as water pollution, seawater pollution, groundwater pollution, and air pollution. As a result, the definition of water pollution refers to the definition of the environment set out in Law No. 23 of 1997. In the Government Regulation No. 20/1990 on Water Pollution Control, water pollution is defined as "the entry or entrance of organism, substances, energy, and/or other components into water by human activities that decreases the quality of water to a certain level that causes water to no longer function by its intended use" (Article 1, number 2). Thus, the definition of water pollution generally refers to the definition described in the Law on the Environment and explained in more detail in the Government Regulation on Water Pollution Control. This definition emphasizes that water pollution occurs when there is an input or addition of organisms, substances, energy, or other components into water by human activities, resulting in a decrease in water quality that interferes with the function. The definition of water pollution can be broken down into three main aspects: the occurrence aspect, the cause or perpetrator aspect, and the effect aspect.
- b. **Air Pollution**, Air is an important component for human life to get oxygen. However, rapid technological development has had negative consequences for air quality. The growth of factories and the use of more motorized vehicles as a result of technological advancements

have caused significant air pollution (WHO, 2019). The increase in the number of motorized vehicles produces exhaust gas containing harmful substances and polluted air. The industrial sector also plays a role in air pollution. The discharge of factory fumes without adequate filtration produces emissions that are detrimental to the environment. This problem is further exacerbated by the increasing population. Population growth triggers the need for more land, which results in the mass cutting of trees. Lack of green space and a decrease in the number of trees to filter pollutants and produce clean air. Besides that, waste burning and destructive farming methods also contribute to air pollution. Burning waste produces toxic gases such as carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, nitrogen dioxide, and sulfur dioxide, which damage air quality. Similarly, land-clearing methods such as burning produce smoke that pollutes the air with harmful pollutants (Abdurrahman, 1990).

- c. Noise Pollution If we are used to hearing the terms "water" and "air," it turns out that there is one more pollution that can interfere with ongoing human activities, namely "sound pollution." This pollution occurs because the sound has a frequency exceeding 75 decibels (Slabbekoorn, 2019), which, if this sound enters the eardrum, can cause ear pain and damage to the eardrum (Wokekoro, 2020). Noise pollution also causes disruption of the condition network and a loss of concentration and focus in carrying out activities. If we often hear sounds that exceed 75 decibels or even more, we will feel excessive pain (Erwin, 2008).

The Role of Government in Environmental Law Enforcement in the Kalimas River Area

Environmental law enforcement is an important element in the regulatory cycle and policy planning (Ulfatun Najicha, 2022). Many people assume that enforcement only occurs through court proceedings. However, if this relies solely on litigation, it indicates a reactive approach, which deals with cases of environmental damage and pollution after they occur. However, the implementation of regulations is not only the responsibility of the courts but also of government officials in the environmental sector.

The role of government officials in environmental law enforcement is very important. They have the responsibility to supervise, implement, and control activities that have the potential to damage the environment. Government officials, such as environmental agencies, the police, and others related to it, have a role in conducting inspections, monitoring, and prosecuting environmental violations (Hamzah, 2016). They are also in charge of formulating environmental policies, sanctioning violators, and coordinating with related parties to maintain environmental sustainability.

Thus, that law involves more than just the courts. It involves government officials who are responsible for maintaining environmental sustainability and preventing further damage. The government needs to provide sufficient resources, adequate training, and institutional support to these government officials so that they can carry out their duties effectively. In addition, active participation from communities, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector is also necessary to ensure effective and sustainable environmental law enforcement.

That law can be carried out in a preventive manner to prevent violations that can result in environmental damage or pollution. This preventive approach focuses on actively monitoring compliance before a damaging event occurs. In preventive law enforcement, continuous monitoring, and counseling of the community and business actors, as well as the use of supervisory powers such as sampling and stopping violating machines, are carried out. The main goal is to prevent environmental damage in the first place and minimize violations that can have a negative impact.

In the context of preventive environmental law enforcement, an important role lies with government functionaries and apparatus that have the authority to grant permits and supervise activities that have the potential to damage or pollute the environment. By conducting effective supervision and providing appropriate sanctions against environmental violations, it is expected to increase awareness and compliance with environmental regulations. This will help minimize environmental damage, and pollution and encourage the adoption of more eco-friendly practices (Sundari Rangkuti, 2000).

Meanwhile, the repressive approach is carried out after environmental violations occur and aims to take action against violators and punish them by applicable regulations. Through this approach, law enforcement plays a role in the investigation, evidence collection, and legal proceedings to uphold justice and provide a deterrent effect to perpetrators of environmental violations.

These two approaches are complementary and important in environmental law enforcement. The preventive approach helps prevent violations and damage to the environment proactively, while the repressive approach provides sanctions and penalties to violators as a deterrent effect and protection of the environment (Hardiman, 2017). By implementing these two approaches effectively, it is hoped that can create a better environment and maintain the sustainability of the ecosystem.

The Surabaya Environmental Office has an important role in carrying out government tasks related to the environment. The duties of this office include environmental preservation through utilization, structuring, maintenance, development, control, and supervision of the environment. The structure of the Surabaya Environmental Office is divided into three fields that are responsible for carrying out some of the office's tasks.

The first division is the Environmental Structuring and Capacity Building Division, which includes fostering and increasing environmental capacity as well as supervising and structuring environmental law. The second is the Pollution and Environmental Damage Control Division, which includes environmental prevention and control as well as environmental pollution mitigation and recovery. Last, the Environmental Management Division, is responsible for environmental inventory and structure as well as environmental impact assessments.

The three fields have different tasks and functions but complement each other in monitoring and preventing environmental pollution and damage. One of the preventive measures taken by the Surabaya Environmental Office is the issuance of permits in environmental management as a requirement to obtain a business license for certain activities.

Supervision and permit issuance has the aim of effectively controlling the environment and increasing compliance of business actors to the regulations. In terms of issuing environmental permits and supervising, functionary has responsibilities that can face criminal action if they do not comply with the regulations set out in the legislation. This is a preventive measure by implementing environmental licensing, which is part of administrative law enforcement, to achieve sustainable development and environmental businesses.

In addition, the Surabaya Environmental Office also receives and responds to complaints filed by the public. Complaints related to alleged river damage and pollution can be submitted orally or in writing. Oral complaints can be made by directly or by telephone. Meanwhile, written complaints can be submitted via letter, short message, fax, or other media. After receiving complaints from the public, the office takes follow-up steps, including meetings to examine the case, direct verification in the field, providing follow-up recommendations, and providing information on the progress and results of the verification that has been carried out.

The implementation of Surabaya Mayor Regulation No. 74/2016 on Environmental Permits requires every business or activity that requires an Environmental Impact Assessment or Environmental Management Efforts to obtain an environmental permit. The environmental permit is an important document in environmental protection and management efforts as well as a requirement so that every business can operate by established procedures. Through licensing, the Surabaya Environmental Office has the policy and authority to supervise and control business actors who have obtained permits, so they are expected to comply with applicable regulations. If there are violations committed by permit holders during the supervision and control process, the Environmental Office can impose administrative sanctions in the form of written warnings as a measure of rule enforcement and a warning for violators.

Sanctions given to industries and businesses that do not have permits or violate their obligations as permit holders can be a firm step in environmental law enforcement efforts. After giving a written warning that is not heeded, the government has the authority to apply sanctions to control and stop the violation.

One of the sanctions that can be applied is the temporary suspension of production activities. This means that the violating industry or business will be temporarily stopped until they comply with environmental regulations. This suspension aims to provide a deterrent effect and an opportunity for business actors to improve the disturbed environmental conditions. The closure of wastewater or emission sewers can also be a sanction. If industries or businesses do not meet the set waste or emission management standards, the government can cut off their sewer lines. This aims to prevent further pollution and encourage them to find eco-friendly solutions.

Displacement or demolition of production facilities are also sanctions that can be applied. If industries or businesses use technology or facilities that damage the environment, the government can require them to move or dismantle the facilities. In more serious cases, confiscation of goods or equipment that could potentially violate regulations can be carried out. If an industry or business is found to be using equipment or goods that can cause pollution or damage to the environment, the government can confiscate the goods. This aims to eliminate potential hazards and emphasize the importance of compliance with environmental rules.

All of these actions may be followed by a temporary suspension of all industry or business activities. If the violations are very serious and have a widespread impact on the environment, the government is authorized to stop all such activities. This is done so that businesses realize the consequences of their actions and restore disturbed environmental functions. By imposing appropriate sanctions, it is hoped that businesses will be more careful and comply with environmental regulations. Effective supervision and enforcement will help ensure that industries and businesses operate with environmental protection in mind for the sustainability and balance of the ecosystem.

If industries or businesses do not comply with coercive measures taken by the government or continue to carry out activities that violate environmental regulations, the Environmental Office has the authority to take further action, such as license suspension. A permit suspension is carried out if the permit holder not only violates the provisions of the environmental permit but also attempts to transfer the permit to another party or continues to carry out activities that harm the environment despite coercive actions from the government. This action is taken if it is proven that the activity is causing pollution and environmental damage that harms the surrounding community.

Administrative law enforcement is one of the most important efforts (Syahrul Machmud, 2012). This aims to prevent and punish perpetrators of environmental destruction and pollution. In this case, the Environmental office has an important role in carrying out

administrative law enforcement by imposing sanctions and taking strict action against business actors who violate environmental regulations.

This rule can take the form of giving written warnings, temporarily suspending production activities, closing waste or emission disposal channels, moving production facilities, demolition, or even confiscating goods or equipment that have the potential to cause violations. The Environmental Office also has the authority to revoke environmental permits if any violations harm the environment and surrounding communities. Through this rule, the office seeks to realize compliance with environmental regulations and preserve the environment. By imposing sanctions and strict actions, it is expected that business actors will become more obedient to the rules and prioritize environmental protection in every business activity (Husin, 2009).

Conclusion

It can be concluded that maintaining and preserving the environment in the Kalimas River area of Surabaya requires the active participation of various parties. The importance of policies and industrial and business licenses issued by the Surabaya City government to create public awareness is very important. Institutional reform is needed to strengthen the role of the Environmental Office so that it is not only coordinative. In addition, law apparatus reform is also needed. The integrity and capability of the legal apparatus, including the Environmental Office, police, prosecutors, and judges, must be improved. This is so that they can perform their duties effectively and fairly in issuing permits, conducting investigations and prosecutions, and deciding cases related to environmental pollution and damage. With the active role of the community, policies that favor the environment, and a legal apparatus that has good integrity and ability, it is expected to achieve more optimal environmental preservation and protection efforts in the Kalimas Surabaya River area. This is an important step in maintaining sustainability and environmental quality for future generations.

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