

IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL REGULATION NUMBER 6 OF 2016 AGAINST THE NATURAL STONE INDUSTRY THAT VIOLATES WASTE MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS

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ABSTRACT

The natural stone industry in Cirebon Regency plays an important role in supporting local economic growth, but has the potential to cause environmental pollution due to suboptimal waste management. The Regional Government of Cirebon Regency has established Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2016 as the foundation for environmental management and protection. This study aims to evaluate the implementation of these regulations in the supervision and management of waste by natural stone industry players and examine the effectiveness of the role of local governments in its implementation. The method used is normative juridical with a qualitative approach through interviews, observations, and document studies. The results of the study show that there are still many industry players who dispose of waste directly into the environment without adequate treatment processes. Weakness in supervision, limited processing facilities, and low environmental awareness are the main causes. This study shows the need to improve the regional supervision system through cross-sector coordination, increasing the frequency of field inspections, and consistent enforcement of administrative sanctions. In addition, it is necessary to develop adaptive technical policies with a participatory approach, as well as improve communal WWTP so that waste management runs more effectively and equitably. This research also emphasizes the importance of building awareness of industry players through intensive socialization, community-based coaching, and encouraging the use of waste as an alternative raw material with economic value.

Keywords: Policy, Waste Management, Natural Stone,

INTRODUCTION

A healthy environment is a crucial element in ensuring the fulfillment of human rights. This is stated in Article 28H paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution, which affirms that every Indonesian citizen has the right to live a prosperous life, both physically and spiritually. The article also emphasizes the community's right to enjoy a clean and healthy environment, as well as access to health services. Thus, Article 28H highlights the importance of maintaining environmental quality as part of the basic rights of every individual in Indonesia. Environmental degradation can have negative impacts, both economically and socially, and may even endanger human health. Pollution and environmental destruction can manifest in various forms, including sanitation disturbances, economic and social losses, and environmental changes that exceed acceptable thresholds. (Johar, 2021)

In efforts to protect and preserve the environment, community participation plays a vital role. The community is granted both the right and the obligation to safeguard their surrounding environment and must not neglect responsibility in the event of environmental damage or

imbalance. Alongside the development of human-made industries, negative consequences such as environmental pollution can arise, posing the risk of ecological disasters. (Hasim, Irfany , & Devita, 2022)

The industrial sector is a key contributor to economic progress as it creates job opportunities for communities and attracts widespread interest. Moreover, this sector functions as a system for processing products that yield higher economic value. To maintain national continuity, all components must be mutually supportive, including the relationship between industrial growth and natural resource utilization. However, the industrial sector frequently causes environmental damage due to inadequate adherence to environmentally friendly principles. This often occurs because factory production management fails to comply with existing rules and policies (Putra Pamungkas, Susandi Decapriu; Belinda, Tasya Defana; Izzati Ramadhani, Pyaredika Majidah, 2025)

The *natural stone industry* is a sector that significantly contributes to the economy, particularly within the construction and handicrafts sectors. *Natural stone* is widely used in infrastructure development such as roads, bridges, and buildings, as well as in the production of various handicrafts and decorative items. This industry not only fosters economic growth but also generates substantial employment for local communities. However, despite its numerous benefits, the *natural stone industry* also produces large quantities of waste with the potential to pollute the environment. The liquid waste results from the stone-cutting process, which uses water to ease the procedure. This wastewater is typically cloudy gray due to the presence of stone dust particles, which can degrade river water quality. Observations reveal that *natural stone* factories often have small reservoirs and drainage systems that discharge directly into rivers. The waste disposal process begins in the reservoir and flows into the nearest river or canal. (Silvy, Chay, & Edy, 2021)

In *Dukupuntang* District, *Cirebon* Regency, almost every road in the area hosts *natural stone* industry operations, making it a promising livelihood for local residents. However, many entrepreneurs conduct this activity without valid permits and frequently discharge *natural stone* waste directly into rivers.

Neglect in waste management has severe consequences for the surrounding environment. These effects can extend to public concern and unrest. Water—one of the most essential natural resources—can become contaminated due to untreated industrial waste discharged in high volumes. As a result, polluted water may affect mineral content, which subsequently impairs soil fertility and public health. Therefore, professional and efficient waste management is critical to reducing pollution and ensuring that waste disposal and decomposition align with accepted environmental standards. (Putra Pamungkas, Belinda, & Izzati Ramadhani, 2025)

The government has enacted various regulations to address industrial waste issues, including *Cirebon* Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2016. This regulation seeks to manage waste so that industries can operate sustainably without damaging the environment. However, enforcement remains a challenge, particularly concerning compliance by the *natural stone industry*. One major issue involves permitting, as many *natural stone* industries lack complete environmental licenses, including those related to waste management. Some even operate without proper licensing, resulting in non-standardized waste handling that poses environmental risks.

This study aims to examine the implementation of *Cirebon* Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2016 in supervising and managing *natural stone* industrial waste, as well as evaluating the local government's role in enforcement. Legal enforcement cannot rely solely on repressive measures, such as norm compliance and administrative supervision; it must also promote normative awareness among industry actors.

Legal reform should aim to build awareness of the importance of sustainable waste management. Furthermore, written rules—or *lex scripta*—should not only serve a regulatory function but also encourage the productive reuse of industrial waste. Waste from *natural stone* cutting can be processed into stone ash, which can be used as a mixture in asphalt, cement, or *pressed brick*. Consequently, implementing this regional regulation should emphasize both regulatory compliance and innovation integration in waste-based business development.

Johar (2021) underscores the importance of a healthy environment in fulfilling human rights as outlined in Article 28H of the 1945 Constitution, stressing the economic and social harms of environmental damage. However, Johar's study lacks detailed analysis of local policy enforcement regarding industry-specific environmental issues, such as those posed by the *natural stone industry*. In contrast, Hasim, Irfany, and Devita (2022) highlight the crucial role of community participation in environmental protection but do not explore how such involvement is practically integrated into local policy, such as the enforcement of Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2016 in *Cirebon*. This current study addresses that gap by focusing on the practical application of local regulations in managing *natural stone* industry waste and assessing the role of local governments in fostering sustainability and compliance.

The objective of this research is to analyze the implementation of *Cirebon* Regency Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2016 in managing *natural stone* industrial waste and to evaluate the role of local government in enforcing the regulation. The expected benefits of this research include providing deeper insights into effective local policy implementation and offering recommendations to improve sustainable waste management, ultimately preventing environmental degradation and improving the quality of life for local communities.

METHOD

This study uses a *normative juridical* method, which focuses on the analysis of secondary legal materials, including legal theory, legal principles, and laws and regulations relevant to the issues discussed. The main focus of this research is to examine and evaluate the implementation of *Cirebon Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2016* concerning *Environmental Protection and Management*.

In its implementation, this research employs a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The descriptive method is used to provide a comprehensive overview of the conditions observed in the field, as well as to explain the facts, characteristics, and relationships between elements involved in the implementation of environmental policies in the region.

A qualitative approach is applied to explore the data in depth, aiming to understand the social and legal context, and to identify both obstacles and achievements in the enforcement of the regulation. Data collection was conducted through *literature studies*, interviews with relevant stakeholders, and analysis of applicable legal and policy documents at the regional level.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Cirebon Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2016 in Natural Stone Industrial Waste Management

In general, the term implementation in the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language means implementation or application. This term is often associated with an activity that is carried out to achieve a certain goal. This meaning means that in implementing something, it needs to be supported by the right means, which will ultimately have an impact or effect on it.

Industrial waste management plays a very important role in creating a clean and sustainable environment, so this problem cannot be underestimated. Effective waste management has a significant impact on protecting the environment and maintaining human health. In addition to providing benefits to ecosystem conditions, good industrial waste

management can also help reduce pollution and other negative impacts caused by waste. In addition, proper management allows for more efficient utilization of natural resources, which ultimately supports the sustainability of natural resources themselves for future generations. (Haifa, Oktaviana, & Ubaidillah, 2024)

Policy implementation in industrial waste management must be carried out optimally so that it does not only stop at the concept level, but actually provides real benefits. The success of the implementation of this policy is highly dependent on the synergy between the government, industry players, and the community in implementing the regulations that have been set. The government must ensure that existing policies can be implemented properly through the provision of adequate infrastructure, incentives for industries that implement good waste management systems, and strict law enforcement against environmental violations. In addition, awareness and active participation from the community and industry players in complying with the policy are also determining factors in the effectiveness of the implementation of this policy. Without commitment and strict supervision, industrial waste management policies risk not running effectively and worsening existing environmental problems.

Cirebon Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2016 concerning Environmental Protection and Management regulates efforts to overcome environmental problems in Cirebon Regency. This regulation emphasizes the importance of integrated environmental management and control so that sustainable development in Cirebon Regency can run by considering environmental aspects. This local regulation, namely Cirebon Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2016, functions as a regional law that regulates environmental protection and management in various aspects, including: 1) planning, 2) utilization, 3) control, 4) maintenance, 5) supervision, and 6) law enforcement. (M. Z., Suryadi, Akhmad, & Sholihah Hamid, 2025)

Cirebon Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2016 concerning natural stone industrial waste management is motivated by the obligation of local governments to regulate environmental management in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. This law provides a clear legal basis for regions to draft regulations that protect the environment from damage caused by industrial activities. And also regulates the obligation of local governments to carry out environmental management and supervision.

In addition, waste management obligations for industry players are also stipulated in Cirebon Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2016. Based on the Regulation, every industry player that produces waste is required to manage waste in accordance with the stipulated provisions. This waste management aims to prevent environmental damage and negative impacts on human health. Industry players are also required to obtain business licenses or environmental permits from authorized agencies. This permit is required to ensure that industrial activities and waste management are carried out in an environmentally friendly manner and in accordance with the standards set by the local government. Thus, industrial waste management not only supports environmental sustainability, but also contributes to the creation of a healthier and safer environment for the community.

Regarding the prohibition of environmental pollution, Article 10 paragraph (1) letter a of the Cirebon Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2016 expressly states that 'Every person/entity is prohibited from committing acts that result in pollution and/or destruction of the environment. This provision is a clear legal basis in supporting efforts to protect the environment from industrial activities, including the natural stone industry. This ban is preventive and is a form of anticipation of the potential environmental damage that can be caused by industrial activities.

The implementation of Cirebon Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2016 concerning Environmental Protection and Management in the context of natural stone industry waste management, it was found that the implementation still faces various challenges. Many natural stone industries in Cirebon Regency have not implemented a waste management system that is in accordance with environmental standards. Waste in the form of dust, rock chips, and sludge is often discharged directly into the environment without a treatment process. Natural stone industrial waste management facilities, such as wastewater treatment plants (WWTP) and adequate waste disposal sites, are still very limited.

This condition shows that there is still a gap between the policies set and the implementation in the field. The lack of supervision and law enforcement of industries that do not comply with environmental regulations, coupled with limited waste management facilities and low access to technology for natural stone industry players, are the main factors in the suboptimal implementation of Cirebon Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2016. The low awareness and understanding of industry players about the importance of sustainable waste management has also slowed down the shift towards more environmentally friendly industrial practices. Therefore, concrete steps are needed such as increasing socialization, providing incentives for compliant industries, implementing strict sanctions for violators, and strengthening cross-sector cooperation between the Environment Agency (DLH) and the Department of Industry and Trade (Disperindag) to strengthen the guidance, supervision, and structuring of the natural stone industry more effectively and sustainably.

The Role of the Government in the Implementation of Cirebon Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2016 related to Waste Management

Soerjono Soekanto (2009: 212) argues that role can be considered as a dynamic aspect of position. That is, a person's position in society is static, while role is the implementation of that position which is manifested in real actions. Position provides a framework or boundary for expected behavior, while role reflects the way individuals exercise the responsibilities, rights, and functions inherent in that position. Therefore, roles are flexible and dynamic, depending on the situation and the social interaction that takes place. (Soekanto, 2009)

Cirebon Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2016 concerning Natural Stone Industrial Waste Management requires an active role from the local government so that it can be implemented properly. One of the main roles that must be carried out is supervision of the natural stone waste producing industry. This oversight is important to ensure that the industry complies with existing regulations, so that negative impacts on the environment can be minimized.

The local government is responsible for providing guidance and supervision to the person in charge of the business or activity, in accordance with the provisions of environmental licensing and applicable laws and regulations, as stated in Article 5 letter i of Cirebon Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2016. In this case, the government is required to implement strict environmental regulations and ensure effective supervision of industrial activities, especially those that have the potential to pollute rivers in the Dukupuntang area. In addition to ensuring compliance with regulations, the government is also obliged to enforce the law against industry players who violate. Strict preventive and enforcement measures are needed to control and reduce industrial waste pollution.

To prevent and address the problem of industrial waste, the government must play an active role through various means, both through laws and regulations and other approaches. One of the important steps that needs to be taken is to encourage sustainable development. This development aims to pay attention to the needs of the current generation without sacrificing the ability of future generations to meet their needs. In other words, forward-looking development

must be prioritized, so that existing natural resources can be optimally utilized and maintained for the sustainability of life in the future.(Suwari & Peny, 2021)

The provision of waste treatment facilities is one of the main roles of the government in ensuring that natural stone industrial waste management runs effectively and sustainably. The natural stone industry produces waste, such as mud, dust from the cutting process, and other material residues that can pollute the environment if not managed properly. Therefore, the availability of adequate waste treatment infrastructure is essential. These facilities not only help reduce negative impacts on the environment, but also play a role in protecting public health. With the right waste management system, the government can reduce the risk of pollution, as well as ensure that the natural stone industry operates with respect to the principles of sustainability and social responsibility.

Based on the results of the research, a number of programs have been carried out to overcome industrial waste management problems, such as waste management socialization, preparation of DED master plans, natural stone industry relocation planning, and preparation of relocation land in Cipanas Village. However, the implementation of these programs is still not optimal. This is due to budget limitations that hinder the implementation of activities more broadly and comprehensively, as well as the lack of human resources (HR) that affect the effectiveness of supervision and program implementation. In addition, the lack of training and strengthening the capacity of human resources is also an obstacle in carrying out these programs optimally.

In addition, the real step that has been taken by the local government of Cirebon Regency is the construction of a communal Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) in a natural stone industrial area. Although the distribution is uneven due to budget limitations, this communal WWTP has an important purpose of treating the liquid waste produced from the natural stone cutting and polishing process before being discharged into the environment. With the existence of communal WWTP, liquid waste that previously polluted groundwater and rivers can be processed into safer water to be disposed of or even reused.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of *Cirebon Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2016* on the *natural stone industry* has not been running optimally. Many industry players have yet to fulfill their obligations regarding waste management and environmental licensing, and continue to discharge waste directly into the environment without undergoing a treatment process. This condition reflects the weak effectiveness of local regulations in enforcing compliance with environmental laws at the level of business actors. A lack of supervision, limited waste treatment facilities, and low awareness of *environmental law norms* are the dominant factors hindering the effective implementation of these regulations.

In addition, cross-sector coordination among regional apparatuses—particularly between the *Environment Service* and the *Industry and Trade Service*—remains ineffective in conducting guidance, data collection, and supervision of the *natural stone industry*. Therefore, it is essential to strengthen consistent law enforcement, enhance regional institutional capacity, and provide adequate waste management facilities. Efforts to disseminate knowledge of sustainable *environmental laws*, promote participatory guidance, and encourage the utilization of waste as an alternative economic resource are also crucial. These measures are necessary to foster *legal awareness* and long-term *environmental responsibility* among industry players.

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