

Community Involvement in Environmental Management from the Perspective of Environmental Impact Analysis

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Article Information	Abstract
Article History: Received: 5 September 2024 Accepted: 20 September 2024 Published: 30 September 2024	<i>The environment is a spatial unity consisting of all objects, power, conditions, and living beings including humans and their behavior. community involvement in environmental management from the perspective of environmental impact analysis (EIA). Community involvement is an important element in the success of environmental policies, because they are often the most affected parties. Through qualitative methods, this study analyzes various forms of community participation in several areas, including in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of environmental programs. The results show that community involvement not only increases the effectiveness of the program, but also facilitates the identification of relevant local issues. In addition, active community participation contributes to increasing environmental awareness and encouraging local initiatives for the preservation of natural resources. This study recommends that stakeholders strengthen communication and collaboration with communities, and provide adequate training and resources to increase their capacity in environmental management. Thus, an inclusive EIA approach can produce more sustainable solutions that are responsive to the needs of local communities.</i>
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INTRODUCTION

Environmental management has emerged as a critical concern in contemporary civilization, exacerbated by escalating demands on natural resources and climate change, which impact the quality of life (Anshori, Setyawan, & Firdaus, 2024). In this setting, community engagement is a crucial factor that can influence the effectiveness of environmental management. The community is both an affected entity and an active participant in the environmental decision-making process.

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a mechanism employed to identify and assess the potential effects of a project on the environment and society. In the EIA process, community engagement is crucial to incorporate a local perspective that encompasses both scientific facts and traditional knowledge, along with pertinent experiences. Local communities possess profound understanding of environmental circumstances, along with the opportunities and risks they encounter. Engaging the community renders the study more comprehensive and attuned to its needs and ambitions.

Nonetheless, despite acknowledging the significance of community engagement, numerous problems persist in practice. Numerous development projects advance without sufficient community engagement, frequently resulting in conflict and discontent (Mubarak et al., 2024). The absence of information, restricted access to the decision-making process, and the preeminence of specific factions impede community engagement.

Consequently, it is essential to investigate how community engagement might be improved in environmental management, specifically within the ADL process. By comprehending these processes, it is anticipated that more effective techniques can be developed to engage the community, hence facilitating environmental management in a more sustainable and inclusive manner. Community engagement will enhance decision-making quality and bolster the community's sense of ownership and accountability for their surroundings.

RESEARCH METHOD

Data collecting employed both qualitative and quantitative methodologies to analyze the correlation between residents and environmental quality. The employed procedures consist of administering questionnaires to the community to collect data on their impressions of environmental quality, the effects of human activities, and participation in environmental management (Chen, Qian, & Zhang, 2015). Interviews were conducted with stakeholders, including government officials, environmental activists, and community residents, to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the environmental challenges encountered and the efforts implemented.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The management of the environment, encompassing damage prevention, pollution mitigation, and restoration of environmental quality, has required the formulation of diverse policy instruments, programs, and activities, bolstered by supplementary environmental management support systems. The system encompasses institutional frameworks, natural resource stability, human resources, environmental alliances, legal and regulatory

instruments, information accessibility, and funding. The interdependence and holistic nature of the environment necessitate that environmental management and its supporting systems cannot operate in isolation; they must be integrated and embody the core principles of all sectoral and regional development initiatives. Community participation is fundamentally a continuous two-way communication process that engages the community to enhance its comprehensive understanding of an activity, during which environmental issues and needs are assessed (Waluyo, 2011).

The comprehension of community involvement in environmental management is extensive, resulting in multiple interpretations, frequently influenced by the perspectives of the powerful, so diminishing substantive participation. Community involvement is described as the interaction between two groups: the non-elite group, which has not engaged in the decision-making process, and the elite group, which has been responsible for making decisions.

The administration of natural resources is a means to attain societal wellbeing and prosperity. This is governed by Article 33, paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which asserts, "The earth, water, and natural resources therein are controlled by the State and utilized for the utmost welfare of the populace." Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution serves not only as a framework for economic structure and state authority over economic activities and natural resources but also embodies the ideals and convictions steadfastly upheld and pursued by the nation's leaders.

Community Engagement in Environmental Stewardship The Significance of Community Engagement Community engagement in environmental management is crucial, as local populations are the stakeholders most directly impacted by policies and developmental initiatives. Their involvement can assist in problem identification, decision-making, and the execution of environmental initiatives. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) The Perspective Environmental Impact Analysis (ANDAL) is a crucial instrument for assessing a project's environmental effects. Community engagement in environmental management, particularly via environmental impact assessment, is a crucial element. Engaging the community renders the decision-making process more inclusive and attuned to local needs and desires. Notwithstanding the hurdles, initiatives to enhance community engagement in a conducive and healthy atmosphere are the fundamental rights of every Indonesian citizen, as stipulated in Article 28H of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Consequently, the responsibility for the environment is shared by both the community and the government to ensure a healthy living. Consequently, the government must regulate it through legally grounded policies. In this context, the primary concern for both the public and the government is the implementation of policies for environmental protection and management from a legal standpoint in Indonesia as a means of environmental preservation. Every community is entitled to a clean and healthy environment, with the stewardship of existing natural resources, including unpolluted water and fresh air.

It is important to recognize that, to date, it remains uncommon for legal and environmental specialists in Indonesia to analyze the relationship between the constitution and environmental protection measures. The Author will examine environmental challenges that have emerged as concerns for Indonesia and the global community. As a democratic nation that regards law as the paramount authority in decision-making, it is intriguing to examine the evolution of environmental law in connection with the principle of sustainable development in the stewardship of natural resources and the environment, serving as a lesson

and a framework for future legal advancements. This seeks to boost the welfare of local communities and improve the living environment in accordance with the quality criteria set forth in legislation as a citizen's entitlement.

In the context of societal and governmental roles, the government has introduced several economic environmental tools to safeguard the right to a clean and healthy environment. Legal instruments aimed at preventing environmental contamination from mining encompass: Environmental Quality Standards (BML), Environmental Impact Assessments (AMDAL), Environmental Permits, Economic Instruments, and Environmental Audits. The current direct instruments have been ineffective in managing pollution. The existence of economic instruments complements direct regulatory measures, which have yet to be fully optimized, to enhance the regulation of environmental pollutants in environmental protection.

Abdul Gani asserts that law, in its different legislative forms, is one of the essential instruments. The required legal instrument is a statute that demonstrates social responsiveness, aligns with state policies designed to meet fundamental human needs, and exhibits resilience against potential abuses of power. Environmental management is a comprehensive approach to the utilization, organization, maintenance, oversight, regulation, restoration, and enhancement of the environment. The aims of environmental management are as follows:

- a) Attaining the sustainability of the interaction between humanity and the environment as an objective of fostering a holistic individual.
- b) Exercising prudent management of resource utilization.
- c) Acknowledging humans as custodians of the environment.
- d) Executing sustainable development practices for the advantage of present and future generations.

Community engagement in environmental management is essential for attaining sustainability and safeguarding natural resources.

Community participation in the preparation of an environmental impact analysis (AMDAL) governed by the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia. Regulation Number 17 of 2012 regarding standards for community participation in environmental impact assessments and environmental licenses has become integral to all development initiatives in Semarang. This aims to ensure that all impacted communities in this city can engage, leading to an AMDAL document that prioritizes environmental considerations and safeguards their interests. Community engagement in the AMDAL preparation process is a crucial component of all developmental initiatives in the city of Semarang. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency in 2010, as referenced in an article.

CONCLUSION

Environmental management is a systematic endeavor to uphold environmental sustainability by legislation, policies, and sustainable practices. This include the safeguarding of natural resources, mitigation of pollution, and prudent advantages. Community engagement in environmental management, particularly via Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), is essential for the efficacy of environmental regulations. This study demonstrates that community involvement not only improves program efficacy but

also aids in recognizing pertinent local concerns. Qualitative approaches revealed that the local community possesses profound insights into environmental circumstances that can enhance the impact study performed.

Despite problems including insufficient information and access in decision-making, bolstering communication and collaboration among stakeholders and the community can improve involvement. The proposals entail offering sufficient training and resources to the community to facilitate their active involvement in environmental management. An inclusive ADL approach aims to generate solutions that are more sustainable and connected with community requirements. Community involvement not only improves decision-making quality but also reinforces ownership and responsibility for the environment. This is a crucial advancement toward realizing sustainable development objectives and enhancing environmental conservation in the future.

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