



## Solution Of Environmental Pollution Case Due To Laying Chicken Farming In Karangmoncol Village, Randudongkal District, Pemalang Regency

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### Abstract

The development of laying hens in Pemalang Regency has increased quite rapidly, some in Randudongkal District. One of them is the existence of a laying hens farm in Karangmoncol Village, Randudongkal District, Pemalang Regency. One of the causes of the increase in laying hens is increased egg consumption in the community. On the other hand, this increase also impacts the environment around chicken farms, including air pollution, water, and soil, which causes diseases such as diarrhea and itching suffered by residents of Karangmoncol Village, whose houses are close to the farm. Therefore, this study aims to determine the negative impact of the existence of livestock, find out how to overcome the negative impacts caused by the existence of livestock, and find out how to solve problems related to environmental pollution. This research uses the normative juridical method, where the Law is conceptualized as what is written in the legislation. The data collection method in this research uses a literature study and identification and clarification of legal facts. Based on the data analysis carried out in this study, it was found that there were efforts to resolve environmental pollution caused by laying hens. Namely, control efforts were not only limited to managing chicken livestock waste. The most important and the main problem was the location. Location is a factor that must be determined in advance before planning the construction of a farm cage. Choosing the wrong location can cause problems in the future.

Keywords: laying hens farm, environmental pollution, case resolution

### Abstrak

Perkembangan peternakan ayam petelur di Kabupaten Pemalang memiliki peningkatan yang cukup pesat, sebagian diantaranya ada di Kecamatan Randudongkal. Salah satunya adalah keberadaan peternakan ayam petelur di Desa Karangmoncol Kecamatan Randudongkal Kabupaten Pemalang. Salah satu penyebab peningkatan peternakan ayam ras petelur adalah peningkatan konsumsi telur pada masyarakat. Di sisi lain, peningkatan ini juga menimbulkan dampak bagi lingkungan di sekitar peternakan ayam, antara lain adalah pencemaran terhadap udara, air, dan tanah, yang menyebabkan munculnya penyakit seperti diare dan gatal-gatal yang diderita warga masyarakat Desa Karangmoncol yang rumahnya berjarak dekat dengan peternakan tersebut. Oleh karena itu penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dampak negatif keberadaan peternakan, mengetahui cara mengatasi dampak negatif yang ditimbulkan dengan keberadaan peternakan dan mengetahui bagaimana upaya penyelesaian permasalahan yang berkaitan dengan pencemaran lingkungan. Adapun metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah yuridis normatif, dimana hukum dikonsepkan sebagai apa yang tertulis dalam peraturan perundang-undangan. Metode pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan studi kepustakaan serta identifikasi dan klarifikasi fakta hukum. Berdasarkan analisis data yang dilakukan dalam penelitian ini diperoleh hasil adanya upaya penyelesaian terhadap pencemaran lingkungan yang disebabkan oleh peternakan ayam petelur, yaitu Upaya pengendalian tidak hanya sebatas mengelola limbah ternak ayam, yang terpenting dan menjadi pokok dari timbulnya permasalahan adalah lokasi. Lokasi merupakan faktor yang harus ditentukan terlebih dahulu sebelum rencana pembangunan kandang peternakan. Pemilihan lokasi yang tidak tepat dapat menyebabkan masalah dikemudian hari.

Kata kunci: peternakan ayam petelur, pencemaran lingkungan, penyelesaian kasus

## I. Introduction

The environment is the unity of space with all objects, forces, conditions, and living things, including humans and their behavior, which affect the life and welfare of humans and other living creatures.<sup>1</sup> In general, the environment is very close to life based on the interaction between nature and humans. This term even has an extensive scope as it develops. But in simple terms, the environment is closely related to nature and its constituents.<sup>2</sup> Unfortunately, among the many problems humans face, environmental conditions are one of the things that have a significant impact. Because human life is dependent on the circumstances around it. The environmental impact on people's health and livelihoods has been a persistent problem. As a result, according to the concept of human security, pollution threatens aspects of human life where there is pollution to environmental security, such as the destruction of natural ecosystems such as water and air.<sup>3</sup> Therefore, various efforts continue to be made to preserve the environment. The environment can be said to everything around humans or living things that have reciprocal and complex relationships and influence each other between one component and another.

According to Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning the Protection and Management of the Environment, the environment is the unity of space with all objects, power, circumstances, and living things, including humans and their behavior, which affect the life and welfare of humans and other living creatures.

Pemalang Regency Regulation Number 15 of 2012 concerning Environmental Protection and Management Part One states that :

- a. Everyone has the right to a good and healthy environment as part of human rights
- b. Everyone has the right to an environment, access to participation information, and access to justice in fulfilling the right to a healthy environment
- c. Everyone has the right to submit proposals and or objections to business plans and or activities that are estimated to have an impact on the environment
- d. Everyone has the right to protect and manage the environment under the laws and regulations.

Environmental protection and management is a systematic and integrated effort to preserve environmental functions, including planning, utilization, control, supervision, and law enforcement. However, unlike what was done by someone with the initials M. In Karangmoncol Village, Randudongkal District, Pemalang Regency, M took advantage of other people's land in the middle of residential areas for laying hen farming activities, and this activity harmed the form of environmental pollution which residents protested because it was felt alarming residents.<sup>4</sup>

M's laying hens farm was established in mid-2019 with a land area of 500 m<sup>2</sup>, and the number of chickens reached 10,000. M established a laying hens farm near residents' settlements, and then after several months of establishing the farm, residents began to feel the impact caused by the laying hens' farm. M's laying hens farm was deemed to have harmed the environment, then residents filed a complaint with the Pemalang Regency Environmental Service regarding environmental pollution caused by M's laying hens farm.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> S, Zulaikha. "Pelestarian Lingkungan Hidup Perspektif Hukum Islam dan Undang-undang". *AKADEMIKA: Jurnal Pemikiran Islam* 19,2 (2014): 241-263.

<sup>2</sup> Purba, Jonny. *Pengelolaan Lingkungan Sosial*. (Jakarta: Yayasan obor Indonesia, 2005).

<sup>3</sup> AD Astuti, IR Putranti. Implikasi Kebijakan Indonesia dalam Menangani Kasus Pencemaran Lingkungan oleh PT. Freeport terhadap Keamanan Manusia di Mimika Papua. *Journal of International Relations*, Vol 4, No 3 (2018).

<sup>4</sup> Identification and Clarification of Legal Facts. Hasan, Karangmoncol Villager, On April 30, 2021

<sup>5</sup> Identification and Clarification of Legal Facts. Fahrurrozi, Head of Karangmoncol Village, On July 20, 2021

## II. Research Problems

1. What is the impact of environmental pollution due to laying hens in Karangmoncol Village, Randudongkal District, Pemalang Regency?
2. How to resolve cases of environmental pollution due to laying hens in Karangmoncol Village, Randudongkal District, Pemalang Regency?

## III. Research Methods

The research method used in this research is the normative juridical method, where the Law is conceptualized as what is written in the legislation. This normative legal research is based on primary and secondary legal materials, which examines and examines library materials or secondary data, so it is also called library law research. In theoretical legal research, thus the material studied in this study is library material or secondary data.<sup>6</sup> Secondary data is a source of data obtained from official documents and books related to the research object.<sup>7</sup> The legal materials used consist of three types, namely primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials. The data collection methods used in this research include literature study and literature study by collecting literature such as books, scientific journals, and primary legal materials to uphold the research. In addition, data collection in this study uses identification and clarification of legal facts. This study uses conversations between two parties to collect resource data by asking questions to informants according to research needs. The data analysis method used in this study uses qualitative data analysis methods, which describe the data in a quality and comprehensive manner in the form of regular, logical, not overlapping, and compelling, making it easier to understand and interpret data. The location of this research is the Library of the Muhammadiyah University of Purwokerto, the Library of the Faculty of Law of the University of Muhammadiyah Purwokerto, and the Regional Library of Pemalang Regency, and Karangmoncol Village, Randudongkal District, Pemalang Regency.

## IV. Research Results And Discussion

### 1. The impact of environmental pollution due to laying hens in Karangmoncol Village, Randudongkal District, Pemalang Regency

It is felt that laying hens farms in the community is disturbing residents because of their location close to residential areas. The community complained about the impact of M's laying hens farming activities because M and his workers ignored the handling of waste from the livestock business his laying hens. Waste from laying hens farm owned by M causes pollution around the community in Karangmoncol Village, Randudongkal District, Pemalang Regency. The impact of environmental pollution due to laying hens in Karangmoncol Village, Randudongkal District, Pemalang Regency is as follows:

#### a. Air pollution (odor)

Air pollution in the form of odors coming from laying hens farms in Karangmoncol Village, Randudongkal District, Pemalang Regency is alarming to the people around the chicken farm coops. The people who feel the impact are the people of Dukuh Bogo RT 15-17 RW 01.<sup>8</sup> The odor that arises from the chicken farm is due to the high content of ammonia gas and hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S), dimethyl sulfide (DMS), carbon disulfide (CS<sub>2</sub>), and mercaptan (CH<sub>3</sub>SH) gases. These odor-causing compounds can be easily formed under anaerobic

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<sup>6</sup> Ishaq. H. *Metode Penelitian Hukum dan Penulisan Skripsi, Tesis, Serta Disertasi*. (Bandung:Alfabeta, 2017), 66.

<sup>7</sup> Ali, Zaenudin, *Metode Penelitian Hukum*. (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika,2013), 106.

<sup>8</sup> Identification and Clarification of Legal Facts. Fahrurrozi, Head of Karangmonol Village, On July 20, 2021.

conditions such as a pile of still wet feces. These compounds can be smelled easily, even in minimal concentrations.<sup>9</sup>

b. Inviting many flies into people's homes

The existence of laying hens in breeding cages close to residential areas attracts many flies. Flies arise due to the lack of cleanliness of the chicken coop. Flies are insects belonging to the suborder Cyclorhapha, order Diptera.<sup>10</sup> These flies disturb the people of Karangmoncol Village, Randudongkal District, Pemalang Regency who live in settlements close to M's laying hens farm because it causes various kinds of diseases suffered by residents around the farm.

c. The emergence of disease

The people of Karangmoncol Village, whose house is close to the laying hen's farm, complained about the emergence of diseases suffered by the residents. Diseases that arise are caused by the presence of many flies in people's homes, which often land on residents' food so that many residents get diseases such as diarrhea.<sup>11</sup> In addition to diarrhea, there is also itch caused by chicken droppings exposed to rainwater which then seeps into the ground, and the infiltration water enters the residents' wells.<sup>12</sup>

## 2. Settlement of environmental pollution cases due to laying hens in Karangmoncol Village, Randudongkal District, Pemalang Regency

Environmental dispute resolution can generally be made in two ways. Settlement of environmental disputes that are settled in court or dispute resolution out of court as regulated in Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management<sup>13</sup>. Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (alternative dispute resolution) can be in mediation or conciliation. It has been guaranteed in the Law that regulates the Protection and Management of the Environment in Indonesia, namely Law Number 32 of 2009.<sup>14</sup> Regarding the settlement of environmental pollution cases, in Pemalang Regency, there are also ways related to the settlement of environmental disputes based on Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2012 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, namely in Article 64, which states that :

- a. Settlement of environmental disputes can be reached through the courts or out of court;
- b. The choice of settlement of environmental disputes is carried out voluntarily by the disputing parties;
- c. A lawsuit through the court can only be taken if the efforts to resolve the dispute outside the chosen court are declared unsuccessful by one of the disputing parties.

The settlement of cases of environmental pollution caused by laying hens in Karangmoncol Village, Randudongkal District, Pemalang Regency uses out court or alternative dispute resolution, namely in the form of mediation in this case deliberation obtain solutions to resolve problems related to environmental pollution. The result of chicken farming involves the village head, farm owners, farm workers, and community members around the chicken farm. Then from the deliberation, an agreement was obtained that the residents gave the owner of the farm and the farmworkers a period of one month to improve the management system of the chicken farm so as not to cause an unpleasant odor. If it still causes an unpleasant odor to reach the residential area within one month without any

<sup>9</sup> S Rachmawati. "Upaya Pengelolaan Lingkungan Usaha Peternakan Ayam," *jurnalmedbup.litbang.pertanian* 9,2 (2000).

<sup>10</sup> R Radillah. "Sanitasi Usaha Pematangan Ayam dengan Gangguan Kritis". *jurnal.unismuhpalu* 7,1 (2017).

<sup>11</sup> Rosa, Yuliana. "Hubungan Sanitasi, Jarak Rumah, dan Kepadatan Lalat Dengan Kejadian Diare (Studi Di Desa Kedungdalem Kecamatan Dringu Kabupaten Probolinggo)". (PhD Thesis, Universitas Jember, 2018).

<sup>12</sup> Identifikasi dan Klarifikasi Fakta Hukum. Hasan, warga Desa Karangmoncil, Pada 20 Juli 2021.

<sup>13</sup> Tulenan, Dani. "Proses Penyelesaian Sengketa Tindakan Pencemaran dan Perusakan Lingkungan Hidup Menurut Undang-undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009". *Lex Et Societatis* 1, 3 (2013).

<sup>14</sup> Sasuwuk. Prisky S. "Alternatif Penyelesaian Sengketa Lingkungan Menurut Undang-undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup". *Lex Et Societatis* 6,5 (2018).

changes, the farm's operational permit will be revoked by the Karangmoncol Village, Randudongkal District, Pemalang Regency.

After the mediation, M and his workers are required to make efforts to overcome environmental pollution caused by laying hens farm waste, among others:

1. Workers clean chicken manure every day by collecting chicken manure.
2. Workers clean up dead chicken carcasses by burying them or selling them to catfish farm owners.
3. Feathers that fall are also collected and then burned or buried.
4. The bottom of the cage is cleaned every day, namely in the afternoon, and the rest of the chicken feed is generally collected first and then cleaned.

The settlement of cases of environmental pollution due to laying hens in Karangmoncol Village, Randudongkal District, Pemalang Regency using the out-of-court case settlement method is held to reach an agreement on the form or regarding specific actions to ensure that there will be no negative impacts on the environment.<sup>15</sup>

## V. Conclusions

The impact of laying hens farms in Karangmoncol Village, Randudongkal District, Pemalang Regency is the presence of an unpleasant odor coming from the chicken farm, resulting in the emergence of many flies that enter people's homes, and this causes several residents to be affected by diseases such as diarrhea, vomiting, and itchy rash.

The resolution of cases of environmental pollution due to laying hens in Karangmoncol Village, Randudongkal District, Pemalang Regency is mediation in this case deliberation to obtain solutions to resolve problems related to environmental pollution due to laying hens, involving village heads, livestock owners, farmworkers, and residents community around the chicken farm. Then from the deliberation, an agreement was obtained that the residents gave the farm owners and farm workers a period of one month to improve the chicken farm management system so as not to cause an unpleasant odor. If it still causes an unpleasant odor to reach the residential area within one month without any changes, the farm's operating permit will be revoked by the Karangmoncol Village, Randudongkal District, Pemalang Regency.

## VI. Suggestions

- a. The village government makes village regulations regarding permits to make businesses, especially those related to the environment.
- b. The village government also makes village regulations in the form of sanctions for violators.
- c. The village government conducts socialization related to a healthy living environment which is expected to be improved, such as an appeal to care for the environment through social media or YouTube channel media specially made by the village government and in collaboration with the Environmental Service.

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<sup>15</sup> Sasuwuk, Prisky S. Alternatif Penyelesaian Sengketa Lingkungan Menurut Undang-undang No. 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup. *Lex Et Societatis* 6,5 (2018).

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