



Supervision of Mining Businesses in The Environment Service in North Morowali Regency

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bentuk pengawasan Badan Lingkungan Hidup terhadap kegiatan pertambangan di Kabupaten Morowali Utara, khususnya terhadap dampak lingkungan yang ditimbulkan oleh kegiatan pertambangan di Desa Bahoue. Latar belakang penelitian ini didasarkan pada berbagai permasalahan lingkungan seperti banjir, kerusakan hutan, pencemaran udara, dan konflik sosial yang terjadi antara masyarakat dengan perusahaan pertambangan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengawasan yang dilakukan oleh Badan Lingkungan Hidup masih belum optimal. Hal ini terlihat dari banyaknya pelanggaran yang dilakukan oleh perusahaan pertambangan, seperti tidak memiliki izin pembuangan limbah, kurangnya sarana pengelolaan limbah B3, dan tidak adanya tindakan reklamasi yang memadai. Selain itu, lemahnya pengawasan juga berdampak pada meningkatnya kerusakan lingkungan dan ketidakpuasan masyarakat. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini merekomendasikan penguatan fungsi pengawasan, peningkatan kapasitas sumber daya manusia, dan penegakan hukum lingkungan secara tegas untuk mewujudkan tata kelola pertambangan yang berkelanjutan dan berkeadilan.

ABSTRACT

over mining activities in North Morowali Regency, especially on the environmental impact caused by mining activities in Bahoue Village. The background of this research is based on various environmental problems such as floods, forest destruction, air pollution, and social conflicts that occur between communities and mining companies. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach with data collection techniques through interviews, observations, and documentation. The results of the study show that the supervision carried out by the Environment Agency is still not optimal. This can be seen from the many violations committed by mining companies, such as not having a waste disposal permit, lack of B3 waste management facilities, and the absence of adequate reclamation actions. In addition, weak supervision also has an impact on increasing environmental damage and public dissatisfaction. Therefore, this study recommends strengthening the supervisory function, increasing human resource capacity, and strictly enforcing environmental laws to realize sustainable and equitable mining governance.

1. INTRODUCTION

The terms supervision, control and control are generally interpreted the same, namely supervision. In management science sourced from western literature, there is no known control function, controlling is defined as supervision in the management function. That the control function actually exists and occupies an important place, but it is generally breathed with the supervisory function and is covered in the sense of controlling. In Indonesian, the difference between supervision and control is felt right from the basic words "aware" and "control". According to ([Poerwadarminta, 1976](#)): the word "awas" is interpreted as "being

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able to see well, have sharp vision, be keen, be alert and others. The word supervise, among others, is interpreted as seeing and paying attention. While the word control means "restraint", control, means "restraint" and the word controlling is given the meaning of "leader" or "person who controls".

North Morowali Regency has many abundant natural resource reserves from the mining, plantation, and agriculture sectors ([*Regulation of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources No. 26 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Good Mining Engineering Principles, 2018*](#)). North Morowali Regency is in the spotlight by many investors from all over the world, so that many investors come to invest in the area because of the abundance of natural resources.

The presence of mining, which is a manifestation of the mandate of the 1945 Constitution article 33, is essentially an effort to develop mineral and energy natural resources that have the potential to be used economically and optimally for the interests and prosperity of the people, through a series of exploration, business, and utilization activities of mining products. These efforts rely on the empowerment of various resources, especially natural resources, minerals and energy, supported by quality human resources, mastery of science, and management skills.

The presence of the government's pattern towards mining in North Morowali has many problems that have not been resolved until now and there are also many problems in other sectors such as human resources that have not been able to progress because they are oppressed from the management pattern of the local government. The people of North Morowali often carry out actions to demand their rights that have not been paid for land problems that are always forcibly taken by mining companies present in North Morowali, until now the land acquisition of the community is very sad and left by the local government and becomes a boomerang for the small people who hope for their own land ([*Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 22 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management, 2021*](#)).

The North Morowali Environmental Agency has performance and services in the community that are currently still running and have a management pattern or regional arrangement that has not been resolved because there are many problems present in the North Morowali community.

So that in this study, the problem of environmental damage that occurs in the Bahoue Village, North Morowali Regency, raises the problem. From the impact of stone mining PT. AFIT which is now still operating in Bahue Village has the impact of many problems such as floods, forest damage, dust inhaled by the community, in the research it is very good to find out how the Environmental Service supervises PT. Afrit which is very damaging to the environment in Outer Bahoue. Purpose of the Research To find out the form of supervision of the environmental agency in the presence of mining in Morowali utar

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Concept of Supervision

In simple terms, supervision is a preventive measure to prevent errors from occurring from a standardized that has been set. In more detail, Sondang P. Siagian stated that supervision is "the process of observing the implementation of all organizational activities to ensure that all the work that is being carried out runs according to the predetermined plan." From this definition, it is clear that there is a very close relationship between planning and supervision. Without a plan, supervision is impossible to carry out because there are no guidelines for conducting such surveillance. On the other hand, an unsupervised plan will mean the possibility of serious irregularities and/or irregularities without any tools to prevent it ([*Siagian, 2011*](#)).

Meanwhile, [\(Situmorang, 2011\)](#) in [\(Makmur, 2011\)](#) stated that supervision is every effort and action in order to find out the extent of the implementation of the tasks carried out according to the provisions and goals to be achieved.

Surveillance Indicators

One of the indicators of the success of a government organization in achieving its goals can be determined by the success of supervision. If supervision has been successful well, then supervision will become behavior in the work procedures for carrying out activities and become the culture of government apparatus. The success of supervision itself can be seen from various indicators. [\(Victor & Jusuf, 1998\)](#) have several indicators as follows:

- a. Indicators of increasing discipline, achievement and achievement of task implementation goals can be achieved from increasing attendance levels, reducing arrears of work plans that are prepared can reveal the existence of clear and measurable goals can be seen the relationship between the plan and the program and the budget, tasks can be comfortable with the plan, both from physical and cost aspects.
- b. Indicators of reduced abuse of authority
- c. Indicators of reduced leakage, waste and illegal levies.
- d. Indicators of the speed of licensing completion and service improvement to the community.

Meanwhile, according to Brantas in [\(Fahmi, 2017\)](#) the indicators of supervision are:

1. Monitoring process,
2. Assessment
3. and reporting

According to Makmur (2011:193) in carrying out supervision requires techniques or in other words the right way so that the work can be completed properly and provide results in accordance with the expected expectations, the techniques are:

- a. Monitoring techniques in supervision. As we know that one of the techniques for supervising both individuals who carry out activities in various institutions and seen from the aspect of carrying out activities is to monitor whether it is carried out directly or indirectly.
- b. Examination techniques in supervision. All have understood that there is no supervision without conducting an examination because by going through an examination can determine an action in carrying out an activity running well or experiencing obstacles in its implementation or can provide maximum results or fail to create the expected results, the examination technique in supervision must be able to provide clear information or information containing the truth.
- c. Assessment techniques in supervision. How to determine that every implementation of a supervision whether it is carried out based on the truth or carried out with deviations or in other words contrary to the applicable provisions in the institution. Assessment techniques as part of supervision of the implementation of an activity must of course be carried out precisely, fairly, and honestly with the main spirit of truth, because incorrect assessment has a negative impact on both elements of the implementation of activities, as well as as as supervisory individuals and most importantly the institution or organization concerned both in the government or public sector as well as in the private or private sector because this assessment can be carried out objectively, as well as subjectively, what is relatively decisive is the accuracy of the techniques used.
- d. Interview techniques in supervision. One of the techniques for carrying out supervision is through interviews both those who are directly involved in the implementation of an activity and people who know about the object of a supervision being carried out, the

purpose of interviews in supervision is different from interviews conducted on other activities.

- e. Observation techniques in supervision. One of the other supervision techniques is through observation that must be done as carefully as possible so that what is observed, the purpose of observation in supervision is to prove that the information or data obtained and the actual situation is good related to the services of the results of activities carried out by people who are bound in an institution.
- f. Calculation techniques in supervision. In the implementation of supervision, we must deal with various data and facts, both in the form of numbers and in the form of explanations, which must require the ability to make a calculation, both quantitatively and qualitatively, in order to determine the accuracy of the results of the implementation carried out by technical institutions or in other words, people who are entrusted to carry out an institutional activity.
- g. Analysis techniques in supervision. Every data and information received from supervision activities must be analyzed to determine the quality of the work results carried out by the technical work unit so that it can provide certainty about the truth or error in carrying out a type of work in the institution concerned, which is why the benefits of an analysis activity in supervision, because we have understood that supervision requires a special skill where a supervisor is always dealing with certain complexities.
- h. Reporting techniques in supervision. As we know that every implementation of activities in various institutions always provides a report on the implementation of a work that it gives to the official who gives the authority, this report is actually one of the objects of the implementation of supervision.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a descriptive type, which aims to describe the state or phenomenon as it is without manipulating the object of research. Descriptive research focuses on current facts of the population, including assessments of attitudes or opinions of individuals, organizations, or procedures. The main goal is to systematically describe the facts and characteristics of the object being studied ([Sudaryono, 2017](#)). Qualitative methods are used to uncover and understand unknown phenomena, so that qualitative descriptions are very appropriate to identify patterns of relationships and strategies built by beggars with disabilities in Makassar City (Basrowi, 2008).

The basis of this research is qualitative research, where the researcher acts as a key instrument and data analysis is inductive, emphasizing meaning rather than generalization (Sugiyono). This research focuses on the quality of public services of the Environment Agency in monitoring environmental damage caused by PT. Afit Lintas Jaya in Bahoue Village. The research period lasted from June to July 2024, with locations in North Morowali Regency ([Agency, 2024](#)), Petasia District.

The technique of determining informants uses the snowball method, where researchers identify and select informants through existing networks of relationships ([Neuman, 2003](#)). Data collection was carried out through interviews, observations, and documentation. Interviews aim to obtain information directly from informants, while observation is used to observe phenomena that occur. The documentation complements the data obtained from interviews and observations with records of events that have occurred ([Sudaryono, 2017](#)).

Qualitative data analysis is carried out through three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. Data reduction involves selecting and simplifying the data obtained, while data presentation can be done in the form of narratives, graphs, or charts

to facilitate understanding. Conclusions were verified during the research process, with a review of field records to ensure the accuracy of the analysis ([Bungin, 2011](#))

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

North Morowali Regency, located in Central Sulawesi Province, Indonesia, is the result of the expansion of Morowali Regency which was ratified on April 12, 2013. The capital of the district is in Kolonodale. Geographically, the district is located between 1°31' – 3°04' South Latitude and 121°02' – 123°15' East longitude, with topography varying from coastal to mountainous with an altitude between 0-2,500 meters above sea level. Its area reaches 10,004.28 km², making it the largest district in Central Sulawesi.

Petasia District, one of the oldest districts in North Morowali, has an area of 626.09 km², which covers 6.45% of the total area of the district. The topography of the area consists of plains (10%), hills (12.4%), and mountains (77.6%). In 2014, the population in Petasia District reached 16,773 people, with a sex ratio of 103.75, indicating that the number of males is slightly higher than female.

Educational facilities in Petasia District include 14 elementary schools, 3 junior high schools, and 3 high schools, with a teacher-to-student ratio that has increased in the last five years. In the health sector, there are various facilities such as Puskesmas, Pustu, and Posyandu, as well as adequate health workers. The agricultural sector in Petasia District showed rice production of 1,019.32 tons and various other commodities.

There are 50 mining companies that have the status of Production Operations IUP in North Morowali Regency. Although many companies operate in other sub-districts, some of them are adjacent to Petasia District. This list of companies includes various names that contribute to the mining sector in the area.

Overall, the results of this study provide a clear picture of the geographical, demographic, and facilities conditions in North Morowali Regency, especially in Petasia District, as well as the potential of the mining sector in the region.

Monitoring

Supervision of mining activities in North Morowali Regency is an important aspect in maintaining environmental sustainability and community welfare. This supervision aims to prevent deviations and deviations from the goals that have been set, as well as to ensure that existing policies are implemented effectively and efficiently. According to Ir. Syarifudin, ST.MT, Head of the Regional Environment Office, supervision is carried out to ensure that mining activities comply with the rules that have been set out in the Environmental Impact Analysis (Andal) or Environmental Management Efforts (UKL-UPL).

Based on an interview with Frit Gatot Tampake, ST, Head of Regional Environmental Empowerment, Development, and Monitoring, supervision is carried out in accordance with permits issued and regulated by the Environment Agency and related ministries. This shows that supervision is not only administrative, but also involves direct evaluation of the implementation of mining activities. However, despite the regulations that govern it, there are still many violations that occur, such as mining in protected forest areas.

Durkheim stated that social control can be realized in the form of discipline and supervision, which is particularly relevant in the context of mining supervision. The Environment Agency has the responsibility to supervise and control mining activities, but many irregularities occur, such as clean water pollution and dust that disturb community settlements. Frit Gatot emphasized that the negative impacts of mining, such as pollution and damage to infrastructure, are often problems faced by the community.

The Environmental Agency's oversight in North Morowali faces serious challenges, including the company's lack of compliance with environmental regulations. Some companies

do not have liquid waste disposal permits, do not build outlet pools, and do not install factory chimney emission testing equipment. Antonius Rumba highlighted that the flash floods that occurred in the area were allegedly related to mining activities that did not follow environmental rules, which showed the need for stricter monitoring.

The Environment Agency also plays a role in handling public complaints related to the negative impacts of mining. Mr. Suwitno explained that they conduct periodic monitoring of the impact of mining activities, including water and air quality, as well as waste management. This is important to ensure that mining companies comply with existing regulations and do not pollute the environment.

In the context of mineral and coal mining management, the Environment Agency has an obligation to supervise mining activities in accordance with national and regional regulations. Frit Gatot emphasized that this supervision refers to Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management ([*Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, 2009*](#)), which regulates the company's obligations in obtaining environmental permits and compiling EIA or UKL-UPL documents before mining operations.

Overall, the supervision of mining activities in North Morowali shows significant challenges in the implementation of environmental regulations. Although the Environment Agency strives to carry out supervision and law enforcement, there are still many violations that occur, which have a negative impact on society and the environment. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the capacity of supervision and stricter law enforcement to ensure that mining activities run in accordance with applicable environmental rules.

Valuation

Assessment techniques in supervision are a crucial aspect to determine whether the implementation of an activity, especially in the context of mining, is carried out in accordance with applicable provisions or has irregularities. Precise, fair, and honest assessments are essential to ensure the truth in supervision, as errors in assessments can have a negative impact on the implementation of the activities, supervisors, and organizations concerned. This was revealed by Andi Witra Ramon, who emphasized that structured planning and management by the Environment Agency is very important to ensure effective supervision.

The good management pattern in environmental supervision, as explained by Mrs. Helda, shows that the supervision of mining activities in North Morowali has been carried out in accordance with the plan that has been set. The assessment of the Mining Business Permit (IUP) is very important, considering the potential environmental damage that can be caused if supervision is not carried out properly. Antonius Rumba emphasized that the assessment in supervision must refer to various existing regulations, including Law No. 32 of 2009 and Law No. 3 of 2020, which regulates the company's obligations in environmental management ([*Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 3 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Law No. 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining, 2020; Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, 2009*](#)).

The Environment Agency (DLH) has the responsibility to verify environmental documents, field inspections, and monitor compliance with environmental management plans. However, challenges in supervision remain, such as the company's lack of compliance with rules, limited human resources, and weak sanctions enforcement. Syarifudin explained that many IUPs do not comply with environmental management rules, which has the potential to cause pollution and environmental damage.

Increased mining activities, particularly nickel, in North Morowali have led to significant environmental impacts, including deforestation and land degradation. The flash flood that occurred in January 2024 is allegedly related to the expansion of the mine that does

not pay attention to environmental rules. Witra Ramon highlighted that several companies, such as PT. The Central Omega Resources Industry (CORII), has not fully complied with environmental regulations, which shows the need for stricter oversight.

Pressure from civil society and environmental activists to evaluate and revoke IUP of companies that do not meet post-mining land reclamation and rehabilitation obligations is getting stronger. The Coordinator of the Central Sulawesi Mining Advocacy Network (Jatam), Moh Taufik, emphasized the importance of evaluating IUPs that do not carry out environmental obligations. The active participation of the community in supervising and reporting environmental violations by mining companies is key in maintaining environmental sustainability.

Overall, the dynamics of environmental supervision of mining in North Morowali reflect the need for increased inter-agency coordination, firm law enforcement, and active community participation. Thus, effective supervision can help prevent irregularities and ensure that mining activities run in accordance with applicable regulations, for the sake of environmental sustainability and community welfare.

Reporting

Monitoring reporting is a crucial management function in achieving organizational goals, including in the context of the Environmental Service (DLH) in North Morowali. G.R. Terry (1991) emphasized that supervision is one of the essential management functions to ensure that all organizational activities run according to plan. In this case, DLH has the responsibility to supervise mining activities to protect the environment and the community.

DLH North Morowali has carried out various monitoring and enforcement actions against environmental violations that occur in the mining process. Mr. Syarifudin explained that DLH periodically conducts field inspections and monitoring to ensure the company's compliance with environmental documents such as AMDAL, UKL-UPL, and RKL-RPL. In the inspection carried out on PT. Central Omega Resources Industry (CORII), DLH found a number of violations, including the absence of waste disposal permits, direct disposal of waste into the sea, and not carrying out reclamation of former mining land.

In response to the violation, DLH issued a written reprimand to the company and submitted recommendations for environmental restoration, such as the construction of a Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and the construction of a sedimentation pond. In addition, DLH also conducts counseling to companies and the community regarding environmental obligations and procedures for handling mining waste. This action shows DLH's efforts to increase awareness and compliance with environmental regulations.

Mrs. Helda added that DLH has shown progress in environmental supervision and management, especially related to mining activities. For example, in March 2024, DLH will chair a follow-up meeting related to pollution in the Ance Ombo River that affects the raw water source of SPAM IKK Petasia. In the meeting, it was agreed that PT. Halmahera International Resources will carry out environmental restoration in the short term, with DLH monitoring during the process. The cooperation between the company and the PUPR Office for the repair and cleaning of water treatment plants also shows positive collaboration in dealing with environmental problems.

DLH has successfully identified and recorded environmental violations by several mining companies, including PT. CORII, which conducts waste disposal without a permit and does not have a B3 waste storage site. The firm action in the form of written reprimands and environmental restoration recommendations given to these companies reflects DLH's commitment to protecting the environment and enforcing existing regulations.

Overall, the monitoring reporting carried out by DLH North Morowali shows significant efforts in achieving environmental management goals. While there are still

challenges faced, such as the company's compliance with regulations and limited resources, the steps taken by DLH demonstrate a commitment to improving environmental oversight and protection in the region.

5. CONCLUSION

Supervision carried out by the North Morowali Environmental Agency (DLH) on mining activities has been carried out, but the effectiveness is still far from optimal. Many irregularities, such as mining in protected forest areas, water pollution, road dust, and the absence of emission testing equipment and B3 waste storage facilities, are not properly monitored. Although DLH strives to carry out its supervisory function in accordance with applicable regulations, challenges such as lack of human resources, weak law enforcement, and dominance of economic interests hinder the effectiveness of such supervision. As a result of the lack of strict oversight, mining activities have had serious negative impacts on the surrounding communities, including flash floods, forest destruction, and land conflicts. In addition, the company's low compliance with AMDAL documents and post-mining management indicates the need for a thorough overhaul of the environmental monitoring system to ensure sustainability and protection of the environment and the community

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