

Indonesian National Army Involvement in the Law Enforcement: Environmental Pollution in Citarum River

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How to cite : Diza Pratama, et.all. "Indonesian National Army Involvement in the Law Enforcement : Environmental Pollution in Citarum River". *Unifikasi : Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*. 7(2). 2020. 223-233.
DOI : 10.25134/unifikasi.v7i2.2698

Submitted : 08-04-2020

Revised : 20-10-2020

Accepted : 01-12-2020

Abstract : Citarum river, located in West Java, is the longest and the largest river in Indonesia. Nevertheless, it is also noted as the most polluted rivers in the world. The aims of this research are to know the steps and the efforts taken by the government in the manifestation of Citarum Harum program, to understand the legal basis or the legal form or legislation with the involvement of the Indonesian National Army, and to see the social impact of this program for the local community. The juridical-empirical research methodology in this study refers to a research method in the literature study and an interview to sources by asking several questions face to face. The findings showed the Government involvement in handling Citarum River is stipulated in the Presidential Regulation Number 15 of 2018, the acceleration of pollution control and damage of watershed. To tackle with the problem, the government hold a program called Citarum Harum. In addition, the involvement and the various efforts done by Indonesian National army members in the program is in accordance with the mandatory laws. It has a significant impact on the ecosystem and the local community.

Keywords: Citarum Harum, Environmental pollution, The role of the Indonesian National Army

Pelibatan Tentara Nasional Indonesia dalam Penegakan Hukum terkait Pencemaran Lingkungan di Sungai Citarum

Abstrak : Sungai Citarum yang terletak di Jawa Barat merupakan sungai yang paling panjang dan paling besar di Indonesia. Namun sayangnya, Sungai Citarum tercatat sebagai salah satu dari sungai yang paling tercemar di dunia.. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui langkah-langkah pemerintah dalam upaya mewujudkan program Citarum Harum, mengetahui dasar hukum dan kaitan hukum atau undang-undang dengan keterlibatan Tentara Nasional Indonesia dalam program Citarum Harum, dan mengetahui dampak sosial program Citarum Harum bagi masyarakat setempat. Metode penelitian hukum yuridis empiris yaitu metode penelitian studi kepustakaan dan wawancara yang dilakukan dengan mengajukan beberapa pertanyaan kepada narasumber secara langsung dengan bertatap muka. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penanganan Sungai Citarum yang melibatkan pemerintah, yaitu Peraturan Presiden Nomor 15 Tahun 2018 tentang Percepatan Pengendalian Pencemaran dan Kerusakan Daerah Aliran Sungai Citarum dengan pemerintah juga mengadakan sebuah program untuk menanggulangi pencemaran dalam Sungai Citarum ini, yang diberi nama Citarum Harum dan keterlibatan anggota Tentara Nasional Indonesia dalam program Citarum Harum dalam melakukan berbagai upaya yang sesuai dengan amanah Undang-undang ini memberikan dampak yang cukup signifikan terhadap ekosistem dan juga sosial masyarakat setempat.

Kata Kunci: Peran Tentara Nasional Indonesia, Citarum Harum, Pencemaran Lingkungan

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the largest archipelago country in the world which has more than 17,000 islands. The latest data from the Indonesian Coordinating Minister for Maritime and Investment Affairs (Kemenko Marves), in December 2019 states the number of verified islands in Indonesia is 17,491 with a coastline of 108,000 km.¹ Therefore, it is a fact that Indonesia has a very large water area. The number of islands in Indonesia has an impact on the number of rivers in Indonesia, one of them is the Citarum River.

¹<https://www.goodnewsfromindonesia.id/2020/02/21/jumlah-pulau-di-indonesia-bertambah>, accessed on March 17, 2020, at 03:20 p.m.

Citarum River is considered as the longest and largest river in West Java. The length reaches 297 km and the watershed reaches about 12,000 km² extending to 12 regencies/cities administrative areas in West Java province such as Bandung Regency, West Bandung Regency, Bekasi Regency, Cianjur Regency, Indramayu Regency, Karawang Regency, Purwakarta Regency, Subang Regency, Sumedang Regency, Bandung City, Bekasi City, and Cimahi City. The Citarum river region is a cross-provincial river region where the Central Government is above its management. The Citarum river system originates in Mount Wayang located in Kertasari Sub-district, Bandung Regency. The river travels to the central part of West Java Province, from South to North. It finally empties into the Java Sea, Muara Gembong, traveling through Bandung Regency, Cianjur Regency, Purwakarta Regency, and Karawang Regency.²

Citarum River provides several services for the life in surrounding community such as:

1. To serve as a drinking water source for the residents in Bandung, Cimahi, Cianjur, Purwakarta, Bekasi, Karawang, and 80% of Jakarta residents (16 m³/s).
2. To irrigate more than 400 thousand hectares of rice fields.
3. The three reservoirs located in Saguling (1,986) 982 million m³, Cirata (1988) 2,165 million m³ and Jatiluhur (1,963) 3,000 million m³ serve as hydropower and successfully produce electric power to 1,400 MW.³
4. To decomposed the waste from various types of industries that dispose their liquid waste into Citarum watershed or from household waste.
5. To store water in rainy season and to serve as an alternative water supply in the dry season
6. To maintain Biodiversity

Currently, the Citarum River is in a poor condition. This is due to pollution/damage from irresponsible individuals. This made the Citarum River contaminated. In addition, the community paradigm assuming the river as the final disposal site for all types of waste also become one of the major causes of pollution in Citarum River.⁴ This pollution causes water quality degradation, cloudy water, foul-smelling in some water points, erosion which leads to silting and an increased potential for flooding in the rainy season or drought condition in the dry season. The decline in water quality is also caused by an increasing number of pollution coming from mining exploration, population, cattle population, industrial development, fisheries development, and the extensification and intensification of agricultural land.⁵ The Pollution in the Citarum River includes pollution from agricultural waste, industrial waste, fishery waste, livestock waste, agricultural waste, and domestic waste.⁶

Due to its worsening condition, in 2013, Green Cross Switzerland and the Blacksmith Institute-designated the Citarum River as one of the most polluted places in the world. The Citarum River is in third place, losing only to Agbogbloshie, the mountain of electronic waste in Ghana, and

²<http://www.ampl.or.id/digilib/read/limbah-mengalir-sampai-jauh/35026>, accessed on March 18, 2020, at 05:21 p.m.

³<http://citarum.bappenas.go.id/tentang-kami/sekilas-citarum/kondisi-fisik-dan-spasial.html>, accessed on March 20, 2020 at 05:51 p.m.

⁴ Aulia, F. H. (2020). Analisis Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Perilaku Masyarakat untuk Berpartisipasi dalam Program Citarum Harum. *Jurnal Teknik Lingkungan*. Vol 05, No, 02, <http://jurnalsaintek.uinsby.ac.id/index.php/alard/article/view/868/462>

⁵ Gustia, Helfi. Wira F. R., Familia Novita., dan Elferida Sormin. (2019). Penyuluhan Tentang Karya Inovasi dalam Pengolahan Sampah Limbah Rumah Tangga Menjadi Pupuk Organik di Dusun Sukajaya, Desa Angadita, Karawang Timur. *Jurnal Comunita Servizio*. Vol. 1, No.1, <http://ejournal.uki.ac.id/index.php/cs/article/view/971>

⁶ Juniarti, Neti. (2020). Upaya Peningkatan Kondisi Lingkungan di Daerah Aliran Sungai Citarum. *Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*. Vol. 03, No. 02, <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/kumawula/article/view/27348>

the city died from nuclear radiation in Russia, Chernobyl.⁷ Based on the above-mentioned problem description, the researchers formulated the purpose of the study as follows: To identify and analyze the government steps and efforts in the realization of the Citarum Harum program. To find out and examine the relationship between laws and regulations with TNI's involvement in the Citarum Harum program. To investigate and analyze the social impacts of the Citarum Harum program for the local community.

RESEARCH METHODS

Referring to the problems examined by the researchers, this study employed juridical-empirical research method, normative legal-based research which was taken from statutory regulations, the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 34 of 2004 on the Indonesian National Army; Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2009 on the Environmental protection and management; Presidential Regulation Number 15 of 2018 on the Acceleration of Pollution Control and Damage of the Citarum Watershed; Regulation of the Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2018 on the working procedure and Task Force for the Pollution and Damage Control on the flow of Citarum River. The data obtained from the research were processed and analyzed using descriptive-qualitative. All of the data were fully analyzed to get a systematic and factual picture. Finally, the researchers draw conclusions using the three deductive thinking methods. This refers to the thinking pattern that is based on general things and drawing a conclusion that is specific in nature.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. What kind of steps taken by the government to realize the Citarum Harum River?

In the era of President Jokowi's administration, countermeasures were taken. Jokowi issued a Presidential Decree on the Acceleration of Pollution Control and Damage to the Citarum River flow. This is outlined in Presidential Decree No. 15 of 2018. This was signed on March 14, 2018. In the realization, the central and regional governments issued the Citarum Harum program. It is targeted in the seven years' full time. Jokowi stated that the handling of the Citarum River is divided into three stages, the upstream, middle, and downstream parts.⁸

This program is led directly by the Commander of the Task Force or Dansatgas who is the Governor of West Java. Meanwhile, the Deputy Commander of the Task Force or Wadansatgas of this program is the Commander of Kodam III / Siliwangi. This indicates the army directly involved in its implementation. 1,700 TNI personnel are deployed to guard and provide supervision of the Citarum River which is further divided into 22 sectors. A year later, Ridwan Kamil, the Governor of West Java, mentioned the Citarum Harum program gave satisfactory results. Several factories located near the Citarum River which often suspected as one of the reasons for the pollution in the Citarum River have started treating their industrial waste before dumping it into the river.

The Governor of West Java (Ridwan Kamil) explained the three steps: short, medium, and long in the realization of Harum Citarum River. In the short term, he mentioned that the provincial government would provide a dredging machine as the step to make the Citarum riverbank clean from trash.

⁷ Rio Tuasikal, "Upaya Indonesia Bersihkan Sungai Terkotor di Dunia (1)", diakses dari [https://www.voaindonesia.com/a/upaya-indonesia-bersihkan-sungai-terkotor-di-dunia-\(1\)/4745640.html](https://www.voaindonesia.com/a/upaya-indonesia-bersihkan-sungai-terkotor-di-dunia-(1)/4745640.html), accessed on March 20, 2020, at 07:03 p.m.

⁸<https://www.mongabay.co.id/2018/02/28/citarum-harum-langkah-optimis-pemerintah-pulihkan-kejayaan-sungai-citarum-bagian-3/>, accessed on March 19, 2020, at 03:00 p.m.

The short-term step to realize Citarum Harum is by building public awareness. This can be done by increasing the socialization on the importance of community hygiene. This is to improve community motivation. The medium-term step, on the other hand, can be realized by forming a participatory institution. The rules made can be in the form of village regulation, regulating environmental cleanliness. Lastly, the long-term step can be done by forming a septic tank which can be adjusted based on the village needs. This aims to maintain the residents in a good health.⁹

Ridwan mentioned the waste in Citarum River will be taken using technology and expected this will be his initial role as the Citarum Task Force. In the medium term, the provincial government has a target to solve the waste problem in the Citarum River. Meanwhile, in the long term, the provincial government wishes to relocate industries that were previously located near the Citarum River to other places. Bandung City Government state they are ready to manage the aid resources of the waste from the World Bank. This preparation is a support given by Bandung City Government to a program called "Improvement of Solid Waste Management Support for Regional and Metropolitan Cities" in 2020.

Yana Mulyana, the Deputy Mayor of Bandung, said the so-called aid was not only provided in the form of funds disbursement but also in the form of goods. The goods management will be done by Bandung city government later. He also emphasized the city government of Bandung is committed, capable, and will guarantee the program operational activities. In addition, Yana Mulyana also added Bandung city produces 1,500 tons of weight waste every day. This indicates there are still many wastes that need proper processing. Thus, the Bandung City Government will try to overcome the potential pollution in the Citarum River by utilizing the aid provided by the World Bank. This so-called program or business is one of the steps proposed by the West Java provincial government in overcoming Citarum River waste. Bandung city also prepares to clean up the tributary that travels into Citarum River even though it does not actually pass the river. Sopyan Hernadi, the Head of Sanitation Division of DLKH (Department of Environmental and Hygiene) in Bandung, stated that Bandung city plans to build 16 organic waste processing centers, recycling processing centers, and 3R of waste.¹⁰ The Regional Government of West Java province also plays an important role in managing Harum Citarum program. Several agencies also participate in Citarum Harum Program such as:

1. The Department of Water Resources Management in West Java Province, the Department of Water Resources Management is an agency responsible for creating policies of Citarum Harum program activities and running several decentralization authorities of provincial water resources.
2. The Department of Spatial Planning and Settlements in West Java Province, the main task of the Department of Housing and Settlements is carrying out regional government activities such as housing and settlements based on the autonomy principle, co-administration, deconcentration, and any related technical policies on settlements and housing.
3. The Regional Environmental Management Agency in West Java, this agency is responsible for making technical policies and has the authority to control the environment based on regional needs.¹¹

⁹ Solihah, Ratnia. April 2020. "Perencanaan Partisipatif dalam Program Citarum Harum di Desa Kutamandiri Kecamatan Tanjungsari Kabupaten Sumedang". *Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*. Vol 03, No. 01 <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/kumawula/issue/view/1453> accessed on October 26, 2020, at 10:41 p.m.

¹⁰ <https://www.pikiran-rakyat.com/bandung-raya/pr-01314207/respons-bantuan-bank-dunia-bandung-siapkan-16-lahan-untuk-dukung-citarum-harum> accessed on March 19, 2020, at 05:00 p.m.

¹¹ Imansyah, Muhammad Fadhil. April 2012. "Studi Umum Permasalahan dan Solusi DAS Citarum Serta Analisis Kebijakan Pemerintah". *Jurnal Sositologi*. Edition 25 <http://journals.itb.ac.id/index.php/sostek/article/view/1086/692> accessed on October 27, 2020 at 12:38 p.m.

Problems of waste management in the Citarum Watershed, There are 3 stages of waste processing in the Citarum watershed such as garbage collection stage, garbage transportation stage, and the waste extermination stage. The problems of processing the waste in the Citarum watershed cannot be separated from the following stages:

1. Garbage Collection Stage, picking up roadside trash and providing TPS (dump sites) in the residential areas so that the garbage can be easily transferred to the garbage trucks. However, the existence of this TPS creating a contra as many residents refuse to place it in front of their house. Furthermore, there is still a limited number of TPS compared to the amount of waste generated.
2. Garbage Transportation, The garbage transportation facility provided by the sanitation agency is still limited compared to the amount of waste generated by residents. In addition, there are inadequate guarantees for the trash collection officers' safety. This creates a problem considering the fact that they are performing an uneasy task.
3. Waste extermination, one of the problems in waste disposal is in the open dumping system. This has a negative impact on the environment such as making foul-smelling and transmitting diseases from mice and flies. In addition, TPA is the last dumping ground causing foul-smelling reaching up to the residents' housing.

2. How are the Laws and Regulations Connected to the TNI Involvement in the Citarum Harum Program?

The Indonesian National Army (abbreviated as TNI) is the name of the army in Indonesia. At the beginning of its formation, TNI named the People's Security Army (TKR) then it changed into the Indonesian Army (TRI) and lastly became the Indonesian National Army (TNI) up to recently

According to RI Law No. 34 of 2004 on the Indonesian National Army Chapter IV Article 5, the TNI (Indonesian National Army) serves as a state defense. In carrying out its duties, the TNI must comply with state policies and political decisions.¹² Article 7 explains the main role of the TNI is to realize the state sovereignty, fighting for the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. In addition, it provides security and safeguarding the entire nation from any form of threats and disturbances aimed at destroying the nation's and the state's integrity. Chapter III, Article 4 (1) mentions there are three types of such as the Army (AD), Navy (AL), and Air Force (AU). They perform all of their duties under the direction of a Commander in dimension or collective.¹³ Basically, environmental sustainability is every citizen, the government, and all elements of society's responsibilities. The legal basis states the government has an important role in environmental preservation. This is written in Law No. 23 of 1997 on Environmental Management.¹⁴ As written in Article 11 paragraph 1, at the national level, environmental management or control will be fully carried out by institutional instrument directed by the Minister. Paragraph 2 states as explained in paragraph 1 on the provisions of duties, functions, authorities and organizational structure, and institutional work procedures regulated in a Presidential Decree. In addition, Article 12 paragraph 1 explains in obtaining harmony and integrity in the implementation of national policies, the environmental control. Based on laws and regulations the government has the right to: Grant a certain authority to responsible institutions in environmental control and involve the role of the Regional Government to assist the Central Government in performing environmental management in the regions. Meanwhile, paragraph 2 Further regulates the provisions referred to paragraph 1 in statutory regulations.¹⁵

¹² Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 34 of 2004 on the Indonesian National Army.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 1997 on the Environmental Management.

¹⁵ http://hukum.unsrat.ac.id/uu/uu_23_97.htm, accessed on March 21, 2020, at 08:30 p.m.

To overcome water pollution in the Citarum River, President Joko Widodo deployed the TNI to clean the river, the so-called largest river pollution in the world. The president's direct orders to TNI corps soldiers are outlined in Presidential Regulation Number 15 of 2018, the Acceleration of Pollution Control and Damage in the Citarum Watershed.¹⁶ In this Presidential Regulation, the President assigns many tasks and authorities to the TNI such as to carry out plans and executions operation of pollution prevention and damage in the Citarum watershed. In Article 12 of the Presidential Regulation, the letter O reads, "The Commander of the Indonesian National Armed Forces provides personnel support in controlling Citarum watershed. It includes the mobilization of operating equipment referring to the provisions of laws and regulations," this indicates the President has ordered the TNI Commander to provide support for personnel in controlling Citarum watershed. It covers the mobilization of operating equipment based on statutory provisions. This movement is called the Citarum Harum Movement.

Following up the Presidential Regulation Number 15 of 2018, the Acceleration of Pollution Control and Damage in the Citarum Watershed (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2018, Number 30), then the regulation of Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs of Republic Indonesia Number 8 of 2018 was issued. It concerns on the working guidance of the director and the task force of Pollution and Damage control in the Citarum River flow.¹⁷ The regulation contains 21 articles covering The task force's task and authority in controlling Citarum watershed. Article 8 Number 1 states one of the Task Force's tasks is determining the operational steps to overcome the implementation of pollution prevention and damage in the Citarum watershed. Ridwan Kamil (Known as Emil), the Governor of West Java, acknowledged the TNI played a big role in the realization of Citarum Harum program. Emil also mentioned the TNI was able to make the community understand the importance of preserving the environment using a humanist approach.¹⁸

There are several organizations taking legal action such as the "Coalition Against the Law", consisting WALHI, Greenpeace, LBH Bandung, Pawapeling and the Indonesian Center for Environmental (ICEL). The coalition aims to reject several companies permits of Wastewater Disposal (IPLC) in several worst locations pollution in Citarum River. The coalition mentioned the government's decision in granting the permit was incorrect. It does not represent the efforts in managing the environment in Citarum River. The decision has permanent legal force, as evidenced by a decision made by the Supreme Court on May 17, 2017, Cassation Decision No. 187 K / TUN / LH / 2017.¹⁹ The implementation of Citarum Harum program requires massive funds. This is proven by the fact that for 30 years, at least an IDR of 4.5 trillion has been spent on this Citarum River revitalization project. Fortunately, there are several institutions supporting the funding, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and the Global Environment Facility (GEF).²⁰

3. What is the Social Impact of Citarum Harum Program on the Local Communities?

Before Citarum Harum program initiated by the government, the local people had tried to clean the Citarum river. Even though the local community has done a lot of community service, the

¹⁶ Presidential Regulation Number 15 of 2018 on the Acceleration of Pollution Control and Damage in the Citarum Watershed.

¹⁷ <http://ditjenpp.kemendikham.go.id/arsip/bn/2018/bn1090-2018.pdf>, accessed on March 22, 2020, at 01:20 p.m.

¹⁸ <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2019/09/23/15002821/emil-tanpa-tni-perubahan-masif-di-citarum-tidak-akan-terjadi?page=all>, accessed on March 22, 2020, at 03:30 p.m.

¹⁹ Erianti, Disa. Juni 2019. "Program Revitalisasi Sungai Citarum: Sebuah Analisis SWAA". *Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi*. Vol 16, No.01, <http://jia.stialanbandung.ac.id/index.php/jia/article/view/209/pdf>. Accessed on October 22, 2020, at 08:43 p.m.

²⁰ Kumawula, Vol. 2, No.1, April 2019, page 59 – 71 DOI: <http://10.24198/kumawula.v1i3.24461>

garbage and the waste buried for so long cannot be eliminated. This situation is very disturbing because of the huge potential for flooding when it rains. Fortunately, the government did not remain silent upon seeing this problem and immediately took action by creating a river revitalization program. This program is expected to reduce the volume of water rising to the ground surface. Thus, the intensity of flooding and the waste raises to the ground also reduced.²¹ The Citarum revitalization program is not something new. Previously, there have been several programs launched by the government to smooth the ideals of restoring Citarum's condition to its former state. In the period of 2000-2003, the first idea was implemented. It was called the *Citarum Bergerak*. However, the program did not produce an expected result. Then, another bright idea emerged, it is called the Empowerment of Integrated Water Biota in the Citarum River Basin from 2008-2023.²² Unfortunately, the idea was not well realized and materialized, then the idea of "Citarum Bestari" came up in 2018.²³ Once again, the idea did not work well and vanished halfway. This is possibly due to the lack of residents' enthusiasm on the advantages obtained from water biota. People with logical thinking only wants instant benefits.²⁴

Finally, a new program called Citarum Harum proposed, Jokowi's and TNI's participation in the care and maintenance of water biota in Citarum area become other supporting roles on the success factor and the realization on the acceptance or rejection of this program. From the beginning, the involvement of TNI personnel from the barracks attracted public attention. In the implementation, they become the mentors and the assistance in providing directions to residents who are interested in joining the Citarum Harum program. For this time, Citarum revitalization program is considered to have a significant impact on the Citarum river and the local community. There are many social impacts for local communities, as mentioned in the following:

a. A Cleaner Ecosystem,

The cleanliness of the river ecosystem is very important for the health of the people surrounding. This is due to the chemical substances, heavy metals in the water make the people who use it suffer from various diseases. Various scientific studies established heavy metal pollution can bring a negative effect on the functions of the human body. When exposed to this contamination, it can cause obstruction in the nerve organs, circulatory organs, growth restriction, and an obstruction in the respiratory organs compared to unexposed people. Thus, it can be concluded how urgent the Citarum river ecosystem is. This means the cleanliness of the ecosystem is not something to be underestimated. Accordingly, the government is planning to focus on this matter. The biota maintenance at the end of the river is done using modern efforts to restore the river to its original state, such as making waste decomposition nets, providing water cleaning seeds, and other efforts. From these various efforts, the ecosystem along the Citarum watershed has finally becoming better. One of the resident named Egi, a resident of Dayeuhkolot states his opinion on Citarum condition. "Usually during the rainy season, around Sukabirus street, there is a flood of garbage, but

²¹ Nunla, Irmawan. December 2018. "Membangun Karakter Masyarakat Yang Sadar Akan Sampah dan Lingkungan Sungai Citarum di Kecamatan Astana Anyar Kota Bandung". Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran. Vol 16, No. 2, <http://jurnal.fkip.unla.ac.id/index.php/educare/article/view/227/200>

²² <https://m.ayobandung.com/read/2019/09/29/65250/tni-bergerak-rakyat-tergerak-wujudkan-revolusi-mental-citarum-harum>

²³ <https://www.mongabay.co.id/2018/02/28/citarum-harum-langkah-optimis-pemerintah-pulihkan-kejayaan-sungai-citarum-bagian-3/>

²⁴ Kurniasih, Nia. Mays 2002.

"Pengelolaan DAS Citarum Berkelanjutan" Jurnal Teknologi Lingkungan. Vol 03, No, 02.

<http://ejurnal.bppt.go.id/index.php/JTL/article/download/240/140> accessed on October 23, 2020, at 01:45 p.m.

this time there is only a little puddle of water," said Egi. Similar to Egi, Andi (53), a resident of Citeureup Village, inhabiting a patch of houses along the river, mentioned "Currently the river's condition has improved. The color of river is no longer dark brown and now it's getting clear," said Andi.²⁵ According to a report released by Dansektor 22, 2,602 tons of garbage were successfully cleared from Citarum River within a year. This success was achieved due to good cooperation between the local government, the central government, the TNI and the community.²⁶

b. People become environmentally aware

Not only has the river ecosystem improved, the local people have become increasingly aware of the environment. It is a must for humans to preserve their environment. This also applies to all of the people who live or stop by the Citarum river area. Along with the significant progress in river cleanliness, the expectation to return the Citarum River to its original state becoming the main reason for the community to participate in maintaining the cleanliness. Egi and his friends spotted sorting out the trash they had collected when they stopped by the Citarum river. "Well, we think we also need to help so that the river becomes clean quickly," stated one of Egi's friends. What has been done by Egi and his friends imitated by many people around him. Not only that, the local community has also become increasingly aware not to throw garbage or household waste carelessly into the river.

c. New recreation area

Although it is still far from being beautiful, the Citarum river condition after the implementation of the Citarum Harum program has greatly improved. One of the areas of Citarum where many residents have come to witness its beauty is in Situ Cisanti, Citarum River upstream. Previously, the local people refuse to come because the previous river was smelly and dirty. Andi, a local resident confirmed this with his statement, "It used to smell so bad here but now the mothers are playing with their children here".

d. Switching the community crop commodities

In the implementation of Citarum Harum program, the TNI apparatus focused on two things, persuading and encouraging the residents to relocate and transfer the food commodities. These two things are done based on the procedure. In terms of relocation, the residents have approved the idea. Also, for economic purpose, the society often grows vegetable seeds. Thus, it is recommended to develop non-soft seedlings such as coffee beans and similar plants. This is important to restore the Citarum ecosystem and the river biota. In practice, the parties involved faced many obstacles in ensuring the residents willingly change the food commodities. As stated by the Commander of Sector 1 Citarum Harum, Colonel Infantry, this reminds me of Barus when you asked about this, "Yes, it's not easy, we slowly give an understanding and fortunately many residents have finally aware of the benefits of this government's recommendation. Finally, the whole community understands about this. I told them the Citarum Harum program driven by the TNI was eventually useful for society. If Citarum is clean and the biota in it is good, the people in West Java will manifest the positive impact". The involvement of various parties is expected the community to also

²⁵ Iqbal, Donny. February 2018. "Citarum Harum, Langkah Optimis Pemerintah Pulihkan Kejayaan Sungai Citarum (Bagian 3)" <https://www.mongabay.co.id/byline/donny-iqbal-bandung/> accessed on March 18, 2020, at 01:07 p.m.

²⁶<https://www.dara.co.id/dampak-positif-citarum-harum-bagi-kota-bandung.html> accessed on March 19, 2020, at 02:30 p.m.

involve and observe the running of Citarum Harum project.²⁷ Oded M Danial, the Mayor of Bandung, expressed his admiration for the Citarum Harum program which is considered to be running well. He considers this program to have a good impact on many aspects in Bandung city environment, including the rivers in Bandung city.²⁸ This positive thing occurs in the summer, usually a lot of waste scattered in the area along the river, but now the waste has started to decrease. After several refinements of Citarum Harum program, it is hoped the desire and commitment to developing Citarum Harum will soon be achieved.²⁹ It is also expected the realization and accomplishment of the Citarum Harum program will have a good result. Thus, we can organize the area around Citarum to improve the residents' economic condition.³⁰ In practice, there are 3 aspects of the program's challenges and obstacles that need to be further reviewed and explored, the regulatory, structural, and cultural aspects.³¹

CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation the researchers conveyed, it can be concluded the Central and Regional Government have made an effort in the realization of the Citarum Harum River, the government divides this into three time periods (short-term, medium, long-term), the government targeted this program to finish in seven years. Meanwhile, the connection of laws and regulation with TNI involvement in this program, the President has issued this matter in a Presidential Regulation on Pollution Control and Damage to the Citarum Watershed. Following up on this matter, a regulation was issued by the ministry, following up with the coordinator, discussing the working procedures done by the Director and Task Force for the Pollution and Damage Monitoring Team of the Citarum River Basin. Finally, the Citarum Harum program establishes to bring several significant impacts on local communities. Starting from the ecosystem that is getting better, many people becoming aware of the environment, to Switching the local crop commodities.

SUGGESTION

The researchers suggest improving direct supervision from the government and society on the Citarum Harum program. By doing so, it is expected the realization and the implementation of Citarum Harum done properly. The parties responsible for this should immediately complete this project on time as written in the regulations. Thus, the society can manifest the benefits of this program immediately. The authorities should also Strengthen the laws and regulations on the timeframe achieved in the realization of this program. By doing so, it is hoped the ranks below who are also responsible for this program can work based on the previous setting regulations.

²⁷ Maulani, Nova. Sunardi., Dadan Sumiarsa., dan Djuwansah. October 2013. "Identifikasi Kemiskinan Air di Daerah Aliran Sungai Citarum Hulu: Kasus Daerah Bandung Raya". Jurnal Ilmu Lingkungan. Vol 11, No. 02, <https://www.neliti.com/id/publications/136914/identifikasi-kemiskinan-air-di-daerah-aliran-sungai-citarum-hulu-kasus-daerah-ba> accessed on October 25, 2020, at 01:30 p.m.

²⁸ Zuli Istiqomah. <https://nasional.republika.co.id/berita/pn42i4335/nasional/pemprov-jabar/19/01/23/plrben423->

²⁹ Dicky Aditya.(2020)."Program Citarum Harum : Tingkat Pencemaran Sungai Citarum Turun Drastis <https://galamedia.pikiran-rakyat.com/news/pr-35783781/program-citarum-harum-tingkat-pencemaran-sungai-citarum-turun-drastis?page=3>

³⁰ Jurnal Polisi. (2020)."Dansektor 22 Citarum Harum Sehari Lakukan Investigasi Mitigasi Sungai Cipamolokan" <http://www.jurnalpolisi.id/dansektor-22-citarum-harum-seharian-lakukan-investigasi-mitigasi-sungai-cipamolokan/>

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