



Environmental Politics Governmental Organization

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ABSTRACT

In modern times the development of being one aspect keep moving and developing very quickly. Especially after the fall of the new order regime gave way to the days of reform. Both by the government and private, would promote development in Indonesia. Development is expected to be able to create for the public welfare, but there rarely development the desired instead not see norms and normal ethics which has. When a government may not take action and give apparent limits to limit development, then came institutions independent outside the government as WALHI which highlighted the cases. It this study tries to to decipher how the role of WALHI-SU Under Construction of a Watershed (DAS) Deli Medan City in North Sumatra. Methods used to research this is descriptive qualitative, this study attempts to see and solve problems with see the data and the facts of the phenomenon in which to day. Descriptive research is a process a problem solving investigated by describing or make clear had an object and the subject of study someone, and the community institutions. Research the role of WALHI-SU in development monitoring flow areas Watershed (DAS) Deli of the City of Medan this use some the skeleton theory in it as, the movement of social, suppressor and political group development expected to decipher the role of walhi easily and objective. In this research, writer view walhi in supervising local government is rally synergy power between a non-governmental organisation and organization the people oriented to values, encourage transforming social, facilitate communication and information between a non-governmental organisation.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Development can be defined as a process that allows human life to realize its potential, build beliefs and bring life to meaningful glory that frees people from fear to ask for and exploit and is a movement that keeps away from political, economic, and social oppression (Tasmara, 2006) (Ismail et al., 2012). Development involves the process of structuring and orienting all economic and social systems. Politics in general can be interpreted as a variety of activities in a political system or state that concerns the process of determining the objectives of the system and carrying out those objectives (Labolo & Ilham, 2015) (Anggara, 2014). While the understanding of the politics of development itself is the policies of the government to carry out development. The politics of development is usually related to the grand design or grand strategic of a nation in realizing a vision, mission, and development programs that will be pursued (Fitriati, 2015) (Agustin, 2015).

The environment is now an international issue, this is due to economic activities that tend to exploit natural resources excessively. One of the main factors causing the most severe environmental damage is humans (Siahaan, 2004) (Pongtuluran, 2015) (Wijayanti & CP, n.d.). Man uses natural resources to meet his life needs. But sometimes people go beyond the limits and are never satisfied. This led to the birth of green politics theory. Green Political Theory provides criticism of humans who have become dominant actors in environmental destruction. Green Politics is also commonly known as Environmental Politics. Environmental Politics is usually related to the politics of control and ownership of natural resources and also the trade of its products (Dharmawan, 2007) (Satria, 2015). Environmental Politics is also related to the political role of the parties in the fight for justice and environmental sustainability (Dharmawan, 2007) (Lailia, 2014) (Supratiwi, n.d.) (Yuniarto, 2013) (Absori et al., 2008) (Samderubun & Maturbongs, 2014) (Iskandar, n.d.). From then on there were many non-governmental organizations that fight for the environmental problem. Non-governmental organizations or commonly abbreviated as NGOs are an organization established by individuals or groups of people who voluntarily provide services to the general public without the aim of profiting from these activities.

In Indonesia itself, to overcome the issue of environmental damage, a non-governmental organization known as Wahana Lingkungan Lingkungan Indonesia or commonly abbreviated and hereinafter referred to as WALHI. WALHI is the largest independent, non-profit, and environmental organization in Indonesia. WALHI was founded on October 15, 1980 as a reaction and concern for unfairness in the management of natural resources and life resources, as a result of the paradigm and development process that does not favor sustainability and justice. WALHI is a forum of civil society groups consisting of non-governmental organizations, nature lovers groups, and non-governmental groups. WALHI is located in 27 provinces with 479 member organizations and 156 individual members actively campaigning at the local and national levels. One of them is WALHI North Sumatra. Wahana Lingkungan Lingkungan Indonesia North Sumatra or WALHI-SU was established on October 15, 1980. WALHI's role in the environment in Indonesia is considerable, and one of walhi-SU's special concerns is the development and management of watersheds in North Sumatra.

The definition of Watershed is water flowing in an area bounded by high points where the water comes from rainwater that falls and accumulates in the system (Purnama, 2008) (Asih et al., 2012). In North Sumatra itself there are 71 watersheds, consisting of 20 watersheds that are included in the Wampu Sei Ular Watershed Management Unit (SWP), and 51 watersheds that are included in the Asahan Barumun Watershed SWP. If reflected in Law No. 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning mandates at least 30% of the watershed area in the form of forest areas in order to preserve the environment, then very few watersheds in North Sumatra that meet the minimum requirements stated by the Law. In SWP Das Wampu Sei Ular, only 20% (4 out of 20 watershed units) whose forest cover meets the minimum requirements of Law No. 26 of 2007, namely Batang Serangan Watershed, Besitang Watershed, Singkil Watershed and Wampu Watershed. The four units of forest watersheds that meet the minimum requirements of the Law are watersheds whose upstream part is included in Gunung Leuser National Park (TNGL). Deli watershed that passes through Medan City, the forest cover is only 5.21% far from the minimum requirement of 30%.

Wahana Lingkungan Lingkungan Daerah Sumatera Utara (WALHI-SU) is a Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat (NGO) which is one of the pressure groups that oversee development in the watershed area in North Sumatra. WALHI-SU makes watershed one of the important issues today where according to WALHI-SU the reality of watershed development especially in North Sumatra still implements capital-based management, and according to them the government or state has not been able to implement watershed management that is able to answer in full the ecological, economic, and also social aspects of comprehensive.

Deli River is one of the eight rivers in the city of Medan. Deli River Basin is included in the Regional Management Unit (SWP) wampu Sei Ular Watershed. Initially, during the Kingdom of Deli, the river was the veins of trade to other regions. Currently the forest area upstream of deli river only lives 3,655 hectares, or live 7.59 percent of 48,162 hectares, length 71.91 kilometers (km), and width of 5.58 km. Deli watershed should have natural forests for water catchment areas of at least 140 hectares, or 30 percent of the watershed area. In addition, waste is now polluting the river. Deli River pollution, 70 percent of which is caused by solid waste and liquid waste. Solid domestic waste or waste produced in the city of Medan 1,235 tons per day.

Deli watershed area reaches 48,162 ha, with a very vital function for the lives of the people of Medan. Das Deli is the largest contributor of water resources for the population of Medan which reaches 320,000 units of connections. If it lacks water or has to cost a lot to be able to get clean water. Like other watersheds in Indonesia, Deli watershed also faces similar problems, namely the lack of land cover in the form of hutan, degradation of agricultural land, frequent flood disasters in the rainy season, as well as river pollution. The results of the analysis from the USAID Environmental Services Program obtained the results that the amount of vegetation cover (including community gardens and mangrove areas) is only 15 percent, critical and residential land reaches 34.3 percent, cultivation areas by 45.5 percent, and water bodies are only remaining by 0.29 percent. The amount of land cover that is only 15 percent is not sufficient for an ideal watershed condition, especially if the state forest within the Deli watershed area is only 7.59 percent.

One of the problems that is also a factor why people do not have attention to the Deli River and all the problems is because many do not know the definition of watershed well (Faisal et al., n.d.). So far based on the experience of the author discussing with the community, there are still many who have an understanding that what is meant by the watershed area is an area that is located more than 50 to 100 m on the right and left of the river. The area within 50 to 100 meters is a river border area, while the watershed has a wider coverage as the definition has been stated in advance. In addition, the level of program operations and activities of the two institutions related to watershed management directly appears to be out of sync between the Department of Regional Affairs and the relevant Technical Office under the local government. This is because there are still differences in understanding of watershed management areas and River Region Units (SWS) that have different dimensions.

Referring to the definition of watershed that has been mentioned in advance, those involved in maintaining the sustainability of the Deli river are not only people who are within the border of the Deli River but all communities living within the Deli watershed area which includes 3 government areas namely Karo Regency, Deli Serdang Regency and Medan City. The implementation of regional autonomy gives broader authority to local governments in the regulation and implementation of government affairs and development within their respective administrative regions. The boundaries of administrative areas are often not the same as the watershed boundaries that are ecologically the SDA management unit. The consequence of this is the occurrence of conflicts in the management of SDA that crosses several administrative areas, such as water flow (river) across districts/cities, cross-provinces, or cross-border. Cross-regional SDA management conflicts do not actually need to occur, when various parties are able to understand that the SDA flow boundaries follow the ecological boundaries (DAS) that are formed naturally before administrative boundaries are set by the population.

The problems faced in the management of deli watersheds and also other watersheds in Indonesia seem not only to lie in technical matters, but on the institutional problems of watershed management and weak public policy, especially concerning the weak accountability of watershed management and water resources that are public resources. In addition, the technical approach that has been and will be done has not used DAS as an analysis unit, but tends to be partial, sectoral or related to the authority of a particular administrative region. Each district or city government has its own programs and policies related to the management of resources contained in the same watershed without coordinating.

Institutions that have a clear coordination mechanism and can be accounted for to the public is a need that seriously needs to be considered by all stakeholders. As a concept, the importance of coordination has been realized by various parties, but as a real process, coordination tends to be a wastebasket for the failure of various parties in carrying out their basic tasks and functions. The weak measure of the success performance of watershed management that should be held accountable in public ensures that there has been disorientation of watershed management objectives as public resources. To achieve the objectives of integrated watershed management as expected, various participatory processes aimed at building shared capacity are a requirement of necessity.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Referring to the problem to be researched, the author uses a type of descriptive research (Soendari, 2012) (Moleong & Edisi, 2004). Descriptive research is a way of looking at and solving problems by looking at data and facts from current phenomena. Descriptive research is a process of solving a problem that is investigated by describing or explaining the existence of an object or subject of research of a person, institution or society at this time based on the facts that appear as they are. The type of research used in this study is qualitative research (Gunawan, 2013) (Rahardjo, 2010) (Semiawan, 2010) (Nugrahani & Hum, 2014) (Wahab, 2014) (Afiyanti, 2008). In general, qualitative research does not use numbers or numbers in processing the necessary data. Cauldron data consists of people quotes and descriptions of circumstances, interaction events, and activities. By using qualitative data types, it allows researchers to approach the data so as to develop analytical, conceptual, and categorical information components of the data itself. The most common type of research is an assessment of the attitudes or opinions of individuals, organizations, circumstances or procedures collected through a list of questions in surveys, interviews, or observations. The analysis method used in the preparation of this research data is qualitative analysis technique. The analysis is conducted based on descriptive data from the field where the data obtained clarity and problems have been formulated before, then the conclusion of the study results. This research was conducted at the Indonesian Environment Agency in North Sumatra (WALHI-SU) located at Sembada VII Street No.31, Medan.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1. Deli River Area Problems in Medan City and Its Impact on the Surrounding Environment. Deli Watershed meanders through Karo Regency, Deli Serdang and Medan City. Deli watershed flanked by Percut watershed and Belawan watershed actually consists of seven river clusters namely Sungai Petani, Simai-mai, Deli, Babura, Bekala, Sei Kambing and Paluh Besar. If you look at the river water upstream of the Farmer River is murky, while in namorambe and Sibolangit areas, the water is much clearer. It seems that the river water is experiencing "evasion" due to the large number of water sources and small rivers that flow into the Babura River. This causes the river water in Sibolangit and Namorambe subdistricts to be clear and fresh so that it is used as a bathing tourist attraction area. No wonder, the main problem faced in the Deli River is the magnitude of fluctuations in flow, namely flooding and drought. Therefore, an assessment of the level of critical permeation of the catchment area against rainwater is very important to do. Critical land area in deli watershed ecosystem almost reaches half the total area, which theoretically will greatly affect the sustainability of deli watershed area. The picture of the disruption of the condition of the Watershed is seen in the deli river ecosystem which has an area of 56,848.88 ha, with 32% of the area is bumpy, hilly and mountainous. As many as

82% of the population has the livelihoods of farmers or cultivate agricultural land, in the largest part of the number of villages included in the Deli watershed. Critical land conditions are very influential to fluctuations in water discharge. According to BP DAS Wampu and Ular data, the time span of flooding in Medan and surrounding areas is getting shorter. The flood density between the first major flood event in 1956 and the second major flood in 1986 was 30 years. Furthermore, the third major flood in 1994 (8 years) followed by the fourth major flood in 1997 (3 years). The fifth major flood occurred four years later (December 29, 2001), which repeated the following floods on January 14, 2002 where 70% of Medan city and 40% of Deli Serdang District were hit by floods. The Indonesian Search and Rescue team found six landslide-prone spots along the Deli River flow that crossed the city of Medan, North Sumatra Province. The six points are feared to trigger disasters when it rains or when water discharge increases sharply. The six landslide-prone spots were discovered while the Indonesian Search and Rescue team was 45 kilometers down the river. "The condition of the river is very concerning. While still in the dry season, the government should take anticipation measures so that there is no landslide," said Chairman of the Committee for Clean Times Program of SAR Indonesia, Abdul Hamid.

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No.23 of 1997 on Environmental Management, which is meant by environmental pollution that is the entry or inclusion of living things, substances, energy or other components into the environment, by human activities so that the quality decreases to a certain level that causes the environment can not function in accordance with its provisions.

This long definition can be simplified by looking at the existence of three elements in the problem of pollution, namely the source of change due to human activities or natural processes, the form of change is the change in the concentration of a material in the environment and the deterioration of environmental functions to support life. Deterioration of environmental quality will also not be a big concern if it is not related to the needs of human life itself so that the discussion about pollution and the concept of tackling it leads more to efforts regarding the form of human activities that become sources of pollution. Pollution is often classified in various forms of grouping patterns. Grouping by type of contaminants produces biological, chemical, physical and cultural pollution. Grouping by environmental medium can produce air, water, soil, food and social pollution while grouping by source nature can produce primary pollution and secondary pollution.

Environmental Dispute means a dispute between two or more parties arising from environmental pollution and/or destruction. For environmental impact and analysis issues, Law No. 23 of 1997 describes it as follows, the environmental impact is the effect of changes in the environment caused by an agency and/or activity. To overcome it, analysis is carried out. The analysis in question is a study of the major and important impacts of a business and/or planned activity on the environment necessary for the decision-making process on the implementation of business and/or activities. To realize the above series of activities, it is necessary to intervene environmental organizations that serve as comparisons. Environmental organization means a group of people formed of their own desires and wills in the midst of a society whose goals and activities are in the environmental part. Lastly, to maintain the practice of environmental empowerment in order to remain in the corridor is required an audit agency, namely an environmental audit system, meaning an evaluation process conducted by the person in charge of business and / or activities to assess the level of adherence to the general requirements in force and / or policies and standards set by the person in charge of the business and / or activities concerned.

Institutional arrangements in watershed management will be easier to do if there are similar interests among stakeholders and the clarity of identity and size of each stakeholders group. The bigger and more differentiated the stakeholder groups in the watershed, the more difficult the social arrangements. Local institutions help the functioning of watershed management through the protection of rights, strengthening prevailing norms, resolving conflicts, and distribution of benefits. Institutional influence depends heavily on the power it has over the various actors involved in

watershed management. In economic and political aspects, often the community in das is a weak unity. The influence of this local institution is often difficult to reach the local 'outside' area. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen by external institutions that have adequate power of influence. The success of watershed management will also be strongly influenced by various external factors whose existence is outside the watershed. Institutional and external actors of DAS may intervene in watershed management in the form of strengthening existing watershed institutions or through changes in economic and political context in watershed management decision making. These institutions and external factors include NGOs, universities, media, government agencies (Central), sangsi, rules, and various policies that it creates.

Among these actors, the government as an external power, exerts the most dominant influence. Government interventions can be categorized as the weakest interventions to the most powerful interventions. The greater the intervention by the government, the greater the chances of behavior or actions of watershed stakeholders determined by incentives and regulations rather than by norms. The history of life on earth is a series of interactions between living beings and their environment. So far, the physical form and habits of the plants and the life of the animals have been shaped by their environment. Taking into account the entire span of earth's time, the reverse effect, in which life changes the surrounding nature, is relatively small. Only in the instant represented by this century has a single human species gained the essential power to change this trait. Over the past quarter century this power has not only increased to a alarming level, but has changed the landscape. The most concerning of human beings' concern for their environment is the pollution of air, land, rivers and seas with harmful and deadly materials.

If the phenomenon depicted can be said to be a disaster due to human greed, then the Deli River has experienced all of it. Even sometimes with greater exensivity. Thousands of liters of pesticides and chemical fertilizers are released every month from once fertile agricultural lands, citrus groves, fields containing vegetables that stretch widely along the Karo And Deli Serdang. As if it were not enough dozens of factories that produce jeans and batteries, CPO processing plant, launched a thick black liquid and smelled directly into the Deli River. Thousands of small sewers that come from households, which in Medan is known as rotten trenches contribute to the deterioration of the water quality of the Deli River. This form of indifference is also reflected in the condition of forests in the upper area of the Deli River. There are many land diversions (concerts), encroachment, illegal logging that drastically decrease the area of water catchment area. Actually, the issue of wild breeding and encroachment is a phenomenon that at the national level is already widely known. But not many care that this damage directly impacts the sustainability of biodiversity and various environmental functions. There are many major causes of forest and water catchment damage, but all of them essentially boil down to government issues. Threats to forests, biodiversity, and water catchment areas are complex and related to each other, and all result from a lack of clarity about land tenure, rights, illegal logging, conflict and corruption. The impact caused by changes in forest conditions in the upstream area has been felt by residents around the Deli watershed, especially in the central and downstream areas such as droughts and floods that are too frequent. Along with the pace of the economic sector, Medan city is very active in organizing itself into a metropolitan city. Often development activities are carried out without feasibility studies in accordance with Law No. 23 of 1997 on Environmental Management and Government Regulation No. 27 of 1999 on Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL). Various efforts to prevent environmental damage have been undertaken by various elements of society and experts, but in many cases it does not come to fruition, as the saying goes, "Dog Barking, Caravan Passes". The most recent issue is the controversial Deli River flow alignment plan.

3.2. Walhi-SU's Role in Overseeing the Development of Deli River Basin in Medan.

Deli River Basin which is increasingly worried due to development and pollution makes many parties become concerned. One of the organizations that openly conducts efforts to restore the Deli watershed in the city of Medan is the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) WALHI-SU. cases related to straightening, bombing, hoarding, and narrowing of deli watersheds conducted by several companies

for economic and business purposes. The direction of settlement of the case seems to still throw responsibility at each other by the Government. According to WALHI-SU, none of the Governments, both central, provincial, and local governments of Medan and related governments are serious in dealing with deli watershed problems related to good and correct management. Deli watershed management approach is still campaigning and does not touch the root of the real problem.

The settlement of the people's case is still approached with a pattern of security and on behalf of narrow and pro-capital development. In the end, the Deli from upstream to downstream, mismanagement and mismanagement. The people around are objects and do not have a strong position. The state is present in the form of an indecisive Government and still sided with the owners of capital and inconsistently implements spatial and environmental governance that favors the welfare of the people. Therefore WALHI-SU present to be one of the pressure groups for the government and make real efforts so that the Government immediately resolves the case of the Deli immediately. WALHI-SU carries out its mission as a vehicle for the struggle for the enforcement of people's sovereignty and democracy for the fulfillment of justice, social equality, supervision of the people on the policy of environmental management and people's life resources, as well as the implementation of fair and democratic governance. To realize this mission Walhi played a role: First, to gather synergy between non-governmental organizations and people's organizations oriented towards values: (1) democracy, (2) intergenerational justice, (3) gender justice, (4) Respect for living things (5) equality of indigenous peoples, (6) solidarity, (7) anti-violence, (8) openness, (9) civility and (10) professionalism. Second, encourage the process of social transformation by: (1) develop the potential of people's strength and resilience, (2) restore the mandate of the state to uphold and protect the sovereignty of the people, (3) deconstruct the oppressive and exploitative global capitalistic economic order, (4) build alternative new world economic systems, and (5) urge policies for the management of the environment and the sources of people's lives that are fair and sustainable. Third, facilitate communication and information between nongovernmental organizations and among fellow community groups and individuals in advocating for the environment and people's life resources. Wahana Lingkungan Lingkungan Indonesia in North Sumatra (Walhi-SU) is one example of "Pressure Group" that seeks to fight for the interests of nature, living things and the environment in which it lives. In order for such lawsuits and claims to affect or even change government policy. To influence the government's policy, Walhi conducted efforts to investigate cases of alleged environmental destruction of the Deli watershed of Medan City, based on field facts, ecological analysis, juridical analysis, Campaign, Critical Mass, Legal Standing and also recommendations from the PULBAKET team (Information Collector) from WALHI-SU, The Office of Environmental Management-ESDM Pemko Medan, and in collaboration with BAPELDA North Sumatra Province.

4. CONCLUSION

Development is a process of realizing potential, fostering beliefs and bringing life in a direction that frees people from fear of being asked for and exploited and is a movement that keeps away from political, economic, and social oppression. Not infrequently, development that was initially expected to bring good impact, welfare, prosperity for the community even brought a bad impact. When the government was unable to take action and gave clear limits in limiting development, independent institutions outside the government emerged that highlighted the cases of Wahana Lingkungan Lingkungan Daerah Sumatera Utara (WALHI-SU) is a Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat (NGO) which is one of the pressure groups that oversee development in the watershed area in North Sumatra. WALHI-SU makes watershed one of the important issues today where according to WALHI-SU the reality of watershed development especially in North Sumatra still applies capital-based management, and according to them the government or state has not been able to implement watershed management that is able to answer in full the ecological, economic, and also comprehensive social aspects of Wahana Lingkungan Lingkungan Indonesia North Sumatra or WALHI-SU was established on October 15, 1980. WALHI's role in the environment in Indonesia is quite large, and one of the special concerns

of WALHI-SU is the development and management of watersheds in North Sumatra. Das Deli flanked by Percut watershed and Belawan watershed actually consists of seven river clusters namely Sungai Petani, Simai-mai, Deli, Babura, Bekala, Sei Kambing and Paluh Besar. If you look at the river water upstream of the Farmer River is murky, while in Namorambe and Sibolangit areas, the water is much clearer. Along with the pace of the economic sector, Medan city is very active in organizing itself into a metropolitan city. Often development activities are carried out without feasibility studies in accordance with Law No. 23 of 1997 on Environmental Management and Government Regulation No. 27 of 1999 on Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL). Various efforts to prevent environmental damage have been undertaken by various elements of society and experts, but in many cases it does not come to fruition, as the saying goes, "Dog Barking, Caravan Passes". The most recent issue is the controversial Deli River flow alignment plan. There are also some violations committed by humans causing problems and can damage the Deli river.

The community residence around the Deli river is currently rundown, dense and without good sanitation so that shows the denseness of the settlement with an area of 1.50 KM in the river Mati and Kampung Baru there is a population of 27,293 people. And the slums and the situation of the economy and education of the community are low then a strategic geographical location, the center of the city and adjacent to the former Polonia airport that will be used as Central Business District so that the Deli river in the area of Polonia, Dead River and Kampung Baru becomes housing and Department Store. As a result of dredging the river caused losses for the community around the Deli River so that there was flooding and damage to household furniture, the economic activity of the Deli river community was destroyed. As a result of the river alignment, 60% of the surrounding communities will experience flooding and rain in Medan. Another impact is the impaired ability of parents to provide good education and health for children. So it is not uncommon to find children who drop out of school and have low health. It also resulted in flooding for residential and public facilities. Deli River Basin which is increasingly worried due to development and pollution makes many parties become concerned. One of the organizations that openly conducts efforts to restore the Deli watershed in the city of Medan is the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) WALHI-SU. Therefore WALHI-SU present to be one of the pressure groups for the government and make real efforts so that the Government immediately resolves the case of Das Deli immediately. WALHI-SU carries out its mission as a vehicle for the struggle for the enforcement of people's sovereignty and democracy for the fulfillment of justice, social equality, supervision of the people on the policy of environmental management and people's life resources, as well as the implementation of fair and democratic governance. To realize this mission Walhi played a role: First, to gather synergy between non-governmental organizations and people's organizations oriented towards values: (1) democracy, (2) intergenerational justice, (3) gender justice, (4) Respect for living things (5) equality of indigenous peoples, (6) solidarity, (7) anti-violence, (8) openness, (9) civility and (10) professionalism. Second, encourage the process of social transformation by: (1) develop the potential of people's strength and resilience, (2) restore the mandate of the state to uphold and protect the sovereignty of the people, (3) deconstruct the oppressive and exploitative global capitalistic economic order, (4) build alternative new world economic systems, and (5) urge policies for the management of the environment and the sources of people's lives that are fair and sustainable. Third, facilitate communication and information between nongovernmental organizations and among fellow community groups and individuals in advocating for the environment and people's life resources.

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