

ABSTRAK

Perkembangan industri tahu di Kabupaten Jombang, khususnya di Desa Sumbermulyo, memberikan kontribusi positif terhadap perekonomian lokal. Namun, aktivitas produksi tersebut menghasilkan limbah cair organik dalam volume besar yang dibuang ke aliran sungai tanpa proses pengolahan memadai, sehingga melampaui baku mutu air dan menyebabkan pencemaran lingkungan yang serius (seperti bau menyengat, air keruh, dan rusaknya ekosistem sungai serta lahan pertanian). Lokasi penelitian berfokus di Desa Sumbermulyo, Kecamatan Jogoroto, dan Dinas Lingkungan Hidup (DLH) Kabupaten Jombang. Data primer diperoleh melalui observasi dan wawancara dengan DLH, Kepala Desa, masyarakat terdampak, serta pengusaha tahu, sedangkan data sekunder bersumber dari bahan hukum terkait yang kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif kualitatif. Implementasi Perda No. 4 Tahun 2014 belum berjalan optimal. Banyak pelaku usaha industri tahu (skala kecil/rumah tangga) yang belum memiliki Izin Pembuangan Air Limbah dan fasilitas Instalasi Pengolahan Air Limbah (IPAL) yang memadai. Hal ini disebabkan oleh rendahnya kesadaran hukum, keterbatasan pengetahuan, serta kendala finansial terkait tingginya biaya investasi teknologi pengolahan limbah. Di sisi lain, terjadi dilema sosial-ekonomi antara mempertahankan stabilitas ekonomi warga dan menjaga fungsi kelestarian lingkungan. Bentuk pengawasan yang efektif harus dilakukan secara terpadu dan kolaboratif. DLH Kabupaten Jombang melakukan pengawasan langsung (inspeksi lapangan) dan pengawasan tidak langsung (evaluasi dokumen lingkungan). Menghadapi keterbatasan anggaran dan personel pemerintah, model tata kelola kolaboratif (*good governance*) yang melibatkan kemitraan antara Pemerintah, Sektor Swasta (melalui program CSR untuk pembangunan IPAL komunal), Koperasi produsen tahu, dan masyarakat (*social control*) terbukti menjadi solusi yang lebih efektif. Selain itu, penerapan inovasi teknologi murah seperti fitoremediasi (menggunakan eceng gondok/kangkung) dapat digunakan untuk menekan kadar pencemar sungai. Pengawasan pembuangan limbah cair tahu oleh DLH Kabupaten Jombang telah memiliki SOP, namun penegakan hukum di lapangan masih terkendala oleh pelaku usaha yang tidak kooperatif, belum berbadan hukum, dan melakukan dumping limbah ke sungai. Solusi yang disarankan adalah penguatan sanksi administratif, peningkatan efisiensi layanan izin melalui sistem OSS, serta penguatan pendekatan partisipatif berbasis masyarakat dalam pengawasan lingkungan.

Kata Kunci: Limbah Tahu, Pengawasan, Peraturan Daerah, Pencemaran Air.

ABSTRACT

The development of the tofu industry in Jombang Regency, especially in Sumbermulyo Village, has made a positive contribution to the local economy. However, these production activities produce large volumes of organic liquid waste that is discharged into rivers without adequate treatment, thus exceeding water quality standards and causing serious environmental pollution (such as pungent odors, cloudy water, and damage to river ecosystems and agricultural land). The research location focused on Sumbermulyo Village, Jogoroto District, and the Jombang Regency Environmental Agency (DLH). Primary data was obtained through observation and interviews with the DLH, Village Head, affected communities, and tofu entrepreneurs, while secondary data came from related legal materials which were then analyzed descriptively qualitatively. The implementation of Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2014 has not been optimal. Many tofu industry business actors (small/household scale) do not have Wastewater Discharge Permits and adequate Wastewater Treatment Plant (IPAL) facilities. This is due to low legal awareness, limited knowledge, and financial constraints related to the high investment costs of waste processing technology. On the other hand, a socio-economic dilemma arises between maintaining the economic stability of residents and maintaining the function of environmental sustainability. Effective supervision must be carried out in an integrated and collaborative manner. The Jombang Regency DLH Jombang conducts direct supervision (field inspections) and indirect supervision (environmental document evaluation). Facing budget and personnel limitations, a collaborative governance model (good governance) involving partnerships between the Government, the Private Sector (through a CSR program for the construction of communal wastewater treatment plants), tofu producer cooperatives, and the community (social control) has proven to be a more effective solution. Furthermore, the implementation of low-cost technological innovations such as phytoremediation (using water hyacinth/kangkung) can be used to reduce river pollutant levels. The Jombang Regency Environmental Agency (DLH) has established SOPs for monitoring tofu liquid waste disposal, but law enforcement in the field is still hampered by uncooperative business actors, those without legal status, and those dumping waste into rivers. Recommended solutions include strengthening administrative sanctions, increasing the efficiency of permit services through the OSS system, and strengthening community-based participatory approaches in environmental monitoring.

Keywords: Tofu Waste, Supervision, Regional Regulations, Water Pollution.