



Journal Homepage: [-www.journalijar.com](http://www.journalijar.com)

## INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED RESEARCH (IJAR)

Article DOI:10.21474/IJAR01/12853  
DOI URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21474/IJAR01/12853>



### RESEARCH ARTICLE

#### IDENTIFICATION OF SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES BY THE PUNAGAYA STEAM POWER PLANT (PLTU) CASE STUDY (IN JENEPONTO DISTRICT)

Ruslan Wahyono<sup>1</sup> and Dr. Muhammad Arafah Sinjar<sup>2</sup>

1. Faculty Of Law Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta-Indonesia.
2. Doctoral of Law at the Faculty Of Law Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta-Indonesia.

#### Manuscript Info

##### Manuscript History

Received: 15 March 2021  
Final Accepted: 19 April 2021  
Published: May 2021

##### Key words:-

Environment, Corporate Social Responsibility, Punagaya Steam Power Plant (PLTU)

#### Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the views of the community on the implementation of environmental responsibility and efforts to improve the community's economy through Corporate Social Responsibility carried out by the Punagaya Steam Power Plant (PLTU). This type of research is juridical empirical. Empirically this research was conducted by looking at a law implementation in society. Based on the research results obtained by the results of the questionnaire by 41 respondents based on a Likert scale with a total score of B x F of 101, it can be concluded that the implementation of environmental responsibility is less effective because of environmental pollution and infrastructure development that is not optimal. As for the public's view of efforts to improve the community's economy through Corporate Social Responsibility based on the results of a questionnaire having a total score of B x F of 118, it can be concluded that these activities are quite effective. The program in the socio-economic field are realized in the form of providing food assistance to residents around the Punagaya PLTU, providing clean water during the dry season, utilizing local labor during construction and operational periods, assistance for youth organization activities and emergency response in the form of the use of the Fire Fighting.

Copy Right, IJAR, 2021.. All rights reserved.

#### Introduction:-

Sustainable development in the context of the Republic of Indonesia is clearly stated in Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. Based on Article 68 of the Environmental Law, every person conducting a business and / or activity is obliged to: 1) provide information related to environmental protection and management in a correct, accurate, open and timely manner; 2) maintaining the sustainability of environmental functions; and 3) comply with the provisions concerning environmental quality standards and / or environmental damage standard criteria.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Pujiyono et al, *Model Pertanggungjawaban Hukum Pelaksanaan Corporate Sosial responsibility (CSR) untuk Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat*, Yustisia, Vol.5 No.1, 2016, h. 4

Giving Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) is also becoming a concern because companies increasingly believe that the environment has a very big influence on their survival.<sup>2</sup> Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a concept or action taken by a company as a sense of corporate responsibility towards the social and surrounding environment where the company is located, such as carrying out an activity that can improve the welfare of the surrounding community by protecting the environment, maintaining public facilities, donating for build villages / community facilities that are social and useful for the community at large, especially those around the company and others<sup>3</sup>

As a maritime country with the largest archipelago in the world with a coastline of 54,716 km (the second longest after Canada). In terms of quantity, the population of Indonesia is 271,349,889 people.<sup>4</sup>The people of Punagaya Village are villages located on the coast so that most of the residents of Punagaya village work as seaweed cultivators and salt farmers where near their livelihood land stands the Punagaya PLTU which provides electricity needs of 2x125MW capacity. Before the establishment of this company, the seaweed businessmen's income was sufficient to meet their daily needs, however, in line with the establishment of the PLTU it had a very significant impact, namely decreasing community income due to crop failure due to sea water pollution.

### Research Methods:-

The type of research used is juridical empirical. Empirically this research was conducted by looking at a law implementation in society. The people who are the population are seaweed farmers in Punagaya Village with a total of 410 people. A total of 41 respondents obtained by calculating 10% of the population. The data analysis technique used is mixed methods strategy where qualitative and quantitative data will support each other. Qualitative methods to answer problems regarding how the form and implementation of social and environmental responsibility by PLTU Punagaya. In quantitative research, the research scale used is Likert.

**Table 1:-** Variable Indicator Assessment Categories.

Category	Score	Percentage of Respondents' Answers
Effective	4	85% - 100%
Effective enough	3	75% - 84%
Less effective	2	50% -74%
Ineffective	1	<50%

Assessment indicators use basic assumptions of class intervals and class ranges, namely:

The highest score	=	Highest score x Number of samples
		4 x 41 = 164
Lowest score	=	Lowest score x Number of samples
		1 x 41 = 41
Class intervals	=	$\frac{\text{Highest number} - \text{The lowest number}}{\text{Number of classes}}$

=		$\frac{164 - 41}{4}$
=		30.75

From this value, the following categories can be created:

Effective = 164 - 133  
 Effective enough = 132 - 101  
 Less effective = 100 - 69

<sup>2</sup>Ambadar Jackie, *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Dalam Praktik di Indonesia*, Jakarta : Balai Pustaka,, 2013, h. 4

<sup>3</sup>Banyu arma supijaet al“*Corporate Social ResponsibilityPerusahaan PT Indonesia Power UJP PLTU Jeranjang Dalam Mengurangi kemiskinan*” *Corporate Social Responbility*,2017.

<sup>4</sup>Badan Pusat Statistik, *Integrasi antara Dukcapil dari 514 Kabupaten/Kota*, 2020

Ineffective

= < 68

### **Scope of Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility:-**

In Indonesia, in formal juridical terms, the term CSR is used with the term Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (TSLP) as regulated in Article 1 number 3 of Law Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies, that Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility is the Company's commitment to participate in sustainable economic development in order to improve the quality of life and a beneficial environment, both for the Company, the local community, and society in general. The company's responsibility is not only to the (social) community around the company, but also immediately the company is responsible for the environment, in the sense of making systematic efforts to preserve environmental functions in a comprehensive manner.<sup>5</sup>

The principle of corporate social responsibility is the company's commitment to the interests of stakeholders in a broader sense rather than merely the interests of the company. In other words, although it is morally good that the company pursues profit, it does not mean that the company is justified in achieving that advantage at the expense of the interests of other parties concerned. So that every company must be responsible for the actions and activities of its business that have a direct or indirect impact on its stakeholders and the environment in which the company carries out its business activities.<sup>6</sup>

It is very necessary to have a juridical assurance of the company's commitment in the form of regulations or laws and regulations to guard the implementation of CSR. It is feared that if there is no regulation, CSR will only be a slogan and rhetoric for business actors in an effort to make the most of their profits. So that the concept of sustainable development (sustainable development) promised to future generations becomes difficult to realize. Therefore there is no choice (choice) for business actors, except to carry out as an obligation in the sense of liability. Responsibility in the meaning of liability, means talking about responsibility in a legal context, and is usually manifested in the form of civil responsibility. According to Pinto,

### **Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility Arrangements:-**

The obligation of every company to fulfill Social and Environmental Responsibility is essentially a mandate of the 1945 Constitution that the national economy is organized based on economic democracy with the principles of togetherness, efficiency, justice, sustainability, environmental awareness, independence, and by maintaining a balance of progress and unity national economy".<sup>7</sup> All of this is in the context of realizing the aims and objectives of the nation and state as stipulated in the Constitution of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

#### 1. Law Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies

This law requires every company to be responsible for its social and environmental aspects. Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility is the company's commitment to participate in sustainable economic development in order to improve the quality of life and a beneficial environment, both for the Company itself, the local community, and society in general.

More fundamentally, Article 74 of the Limited Liability Company Law states that:<sup>8</sup>

- (1) Companies that carry out their business activities in fields and / or related to natural resources are required to carry out Social and Environmental Responsibility.
- (2) Social and Environmental Responsibility as referred to in paragraph (1) is a company obligation that is budgeted and calculated as corporate costs, the implementation of which is carried out with due regard to appropriateness and fairness.
- (3) Companies that do not carry out the obligations referred to in paragraph (1) will be subject to sanctions in accordance with the provisions of the statutory regulations.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>5</sup>Muhammad Jufri & Deity Yuningsih, *Tanggung Jawab Sosial dan Lingkungan Perusahaan dalam Mewujudkan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan*, Kendari : Universitas Halu Oleo, 2017, h. 99-100

<sup>6</sup>Sonny Keraf, *Etika Bisnis: Tuntutan dan Relevasinya*. Yogyakarta: Kanisius, 1998, h. 122

<sup>7</sup>Article 33 Paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia

<sup>8</sup>Law Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies

<sup>9</sup>In the elucidation of Article 74 paragraph (3) that what is meant by being subjected to sanctions in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations is being subjected to all forms of sanctions stipulated in the relevant statutory regulations.

(4) Further provisions regarding Social and Environmental Responsibility shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

2. Law Number 25 of 2007 concerning Investment

The Capital Investment Law also regulates the obligations for each investor. As stipulated in Article 15, every investor is obliged to: a) apply the principles of good corporate governance; b) carry out corporate social responsibility;<sup>10</sup>c) make a report on investment activities and submit it to the Investment Coordinating Board; d) respecting the cultural traditions of the community around the location of investment business activities; and e) comply with all provisions of laws and regulations. Every investor is obliged to carry out corporate social responsibility.

Likewise, Article 34 of the Capital Safeguard Law states that:

- a. Business entities or individual businesses as referred to in Article 5 that do not fulfill the obligations as stipulated in Article 15 may be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:
  - 1). Written warning
  - 2). Restrictions on business activities
  - 3). Freezing of business activities and / or investment facilities; or
  - 4). Revocation of business activities and / or investment facilities
- b. The administrative sanction as referred to in paragraph (1) is given by the competent agency or institution in accordance with the provisions of the prevailing laws and regulations;
- c. Apart from being subject to administrative sanctions, business entities or individual businesses may be subject to other sanctions in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

3. Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management

The obligation of each company to carry out its legal obligations to be responsible for the social and environmental responsibilities of its company in the Environmental Law is contained in:

- 1). Article 14 paragraph (1) that in order to guarantee the preservation of environmental functions, every business and / or activity is prohibited from violating the quality standards and standard criteria for environmental damage.
- 2). Article 15 paragraph (1) states that every business plan and / or activity which is likely to have a large and important impact on the environment is obliged to have an environmental impact analysis.
- 3). Article 16 paragraph (1) states that every person in charge of a business and / or activity is obliged to manage the waste resulting from his business and / or activity.
- 4). Article 17 paragraph (1) states that every person in charge of a business and / or activity is obliged to manage hazardous and toxic materials.
- 5). Article 35 paragraph (1) states that the person in charge of a business and / or activity whose business and activity creates a major and important impact on the environment, which uses hazardous and toxic materials, is absolutely responsible for the losses incurred, by paying compensation directly and immediately at the time of environmental pollution and / or destruction.
- 6). Article 34:
  - (1) Every act of violating the law in the form of pollution and / or damage to the environment which causes harm to other people or the environment, obliges the person in charge of the business and / or activity to pay compensation and / or take certain actions.
  - (2) In addition to the imposition of taking certain actions as referred to in paragraph (1), the judge can determine the payment of forced money for each day of delay in the completion of certain actions.
- 7). Article 68 that every person carrying out a business and / or activity is obliged to:
  - (1). Provide information related to environmental protection and management in a true, accurate, open and timely manner;
  - (2). Maintain the sustainability of environmental functions; and
  - (3). Comply with the provisions on environmental quality standards and / or environmental damage standard criteria.

---

<sup>10</sup>In the elucidation of Article 15 letter b that what is meant by corporate social responsibility is the responsibility inherent in every investment company to continue to create harmonious, balanced, and in accordance with the environment, values, norms and culture of the local community.

### Public Views of the Implementation of Environmental Responsibility by the Punagaya Steam Power Plant (PLTU):-

In general, the results of the respondents' interviews related to the environmental impacts of the PLTU's existence can be grouped into 2 main topics, namely pollution and infrastructure. The following is discussed on each topic.

#### 1. Pollution

In the Punagaya PLTU, there is an allocation of funds for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities in the form of saving the environment by 30% so as not to cause damage in the future. However, based on the results of interviews with the community, it can be seen that the existence of the Punagaya PLTU has quite an impact on seawater quality which causes changes in the balance of the aquatic ecosystem so that seaweed yields have decreased. However, the Punagaya PLTU is still trying to reduce pollution from their activities by innovating the technology used in managing waste and providing charity programs.

#### 2. Infrastructure

Village roads that were damaged again due to operating heavy vehicles used to transport PLTU construction materials made the road conditions in Punagaya Village less good for being used as road access to a certain hamlet. From the results of the interview, it was found that the CSR program by PLTU Punagaya in the form of this infrastructure was sufficient to help the community in terms of procuring Punagaya village facilities and infrastructure such as mosques as a means of worship for the majority of Muslims. However, road construction in Punagaya Village still needs to be optimized

The following are the results of a questionnaire by 41 respondents about the Implementation of Environmental Responsibility by PLTU Punagaya:

**Table 2:-** Community Views on Implementation, Environmental Responsibility by PLTU Punagaya.

No.	Implementation of Environmental Responsibility	Weight (B)	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)	B x F	Result
1	Very effective	4	2	4.88	8	
2	Effective enough	3	15	36.58	45	
3	Less effective	2	21	51.22	42	
4	Ineffective	1	3	7.32	3	
	Amount		41	100	98	LessEffective

**Source:** processed primary data, 2021.

Based on the Likert research scale in the table above with a total score of B x F of 101, it can be concluded that the implementation of environmental responsibility based on the views of the people of Punagaya Village is less effective.

### Efforts to Improve Community Economy through Corporate Social Responsibility carried out by the Punagaya Steam Power Plant (PLTU):-

Program *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR) PLTU Punagaya in the socio-economic field is carried out with several activities that are beneficial to society and humanity. Several CSR activities in the socio-economic sector include:

#### 1. Providing food assistance for residents around PLTU Punagaya.

The food assistance program for the community around the company is one of the Punagaya PLTU CSR programs which is given twice a year to some Punagaya villagers who are classified as underprivileged communities. The provision of basic necessities by the Punagaya PLTU to some of the people in Punagaya village has coordinated with village government officials regarding the community who deserves to be given assistance and the CSR program is helpful to the village government.

#### 2. Provision of clean water for residents during the dry season.

PLTU Punagaya's program of assistance for the provision of clean water to help Punagaya villagers who have difficulty getting clean water during the dry season. the source of clean water provided by the company comes from the processing of seawater into fresh water or desalination. The company provides clean water assistance only during the dry season in Bonto Matene and Bungung Labuang hamlets in Punagaya village. This program is also a program that collaborates with the village government as a facilitator for communities

who lack clean water. This clean water assistance really helps the community and the village government of Punagaya so that the village government is very happy with the program and this program has been running since the company's inception since 2011.

3. Utilization of local labor during construction and operational periods to improve the community's economy.  
The CSR program can be seen as a form of assistance in the recruitment of local workers, especially with the increasing competition for labor among school graduates. The form of the program to utilize local labor by the Punagaya PLTU is very helpful for the Punagaya community, especially the seaweed cultivators around the company and this also has the potential to provide added value to the company's image. The implementation of the CSR program on the utilization of this workforce is selected and direct policies from the company but still takes into account the local workforce, namely the workforce in Punagaya village, especially the seaweed farming community who work a lot in the construction and operational period.
4. Assistance for youth organization activities  
For youth organizations, it is allocated to community organizations that will carry out an activity, for example, the 17 August celebration activity. This program is a form of company concern for youth organizations and activities in Punagaya village.
5. Emergency response in the form of utilization fire brigade for a fire accident.  
The CSR program by PLTU Punagaya in the form of the use of fire extinguishers for fires is included in Community Development which is prepared if at any time a fire accident occurs in the community, especially around Punagaya village, Bangkala sub-district, Jenepono district, the program has been implemented since the establishment of the company and collaborates with the government. village.

The CSR programs above are very helpful for the community but still do not reach the needs of the community based on social and economic problems. In this case, it is less in direct contact with the production economy of the seaweed cultivator community or communities that are directly affected by the operation of the company, so that the existing community really hopes for assistance programs from companies that are in accordance with the problems and needs of the community, not just carrying out social responsibility, but first identify the problems and needs of the community so that later the program issued by the Punagaya PLTU is more targeted and sustainable.

Following are the results of a questionnaire by 41 respondents regarding the Efforts to Improve the Community's Economy through Corporate Social Responsibility carried out by PLTU Punagaya:

**Table 3:-** Community Views on the Effectiveness of Efforts to Improve the Community's Economy through Corporate Social Responsibility carried out by PLTU Punagaya.

No.	Efforts to Improve Community Economy	Weight (B)	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)	B x F	Result
1	Very effective	4	5	12.20	20	
2	enough Effective	3	26	63.41	78	
3	Less effective	2	10	24.39	20	
4	Ineffective	1	0	0	0	
	Amount		41	100	118	EnoughEffective

Source: processed primary data, 2021.

Based on the Likert research scale in the table above with a total score of B x F is 118, it can be concluded that the implementation of environmental responsibility based on the views of the people of Punagaya Village is quite effective.

### Conclusion:-

Public Views of the Implementation of Environmental Responsibility carried out by PLTU Punagaya In general, it is related to the topic of pollution and infrastructure. In the Punagaya PLTU, there is a 30% allocation of funds for CSR activities in the form of saving the environment so as not to cause damage in the future. As for the CSR program of PT. Bosowa Energi in the form of infrastructure is quite helpful for the community in terms of providing facilities and infrastructure, but specifically for road construction in Punagaya Village, it still needs to be optimized. The results of the questionnaire by 41 respondents based on a Likert research scale with a total score of B x F is 101,

it can be concluded that the implementation of environmental responsibility based on the views of the Punagaya village community as a form of law implementation is less effective.

Efforts to Improve the Community's Economy through Corporate Social Responsibility carried out by PLTU Punagaya are realized in programs including the provision of food aid for community members, provision of clean water for residents during the dry season, utilization of local labor during construction and operational periods, and assistance for organizational activities, youth and emergency response in the form of fire fighting. This program is very helpful for the community and village government of Punagaya. The results of the questionnaire by 41 respondents based on a Likert research scale with a total score of B x F is 118, it can be concluded that the implementation of environmental responsibility based on the views of the Punagaya village community as a form of law implementation is quite effective.

### **Bibliography:-**

1. Ambadar Jackie, *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Dalam Praktik di Indonesia*. Balai Pustaka, Jakarta, 2013
2. Muhammad Jufri & Deity Yuningsih, *Tanggung Jawab Sosial dan Lingkungan Perusahaan dalam Mewujudkan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan*. Kendari, Universitas Halu Oleo, 2017
3. Pujiyono et al, *Model Pertanggungjawaban Hukum Pelaksanaan Corporate Sosial responsibility (CSR) untuk Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat*”, *Yustisia*, Vol, 5 No, 1, 2016
4. Republic of Indonesia, Environmental Law, Law Number 32 Year 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management.
5. Republic of Indonesia, Government Regulation on Investment. Article 15 of Law Number 25 of 2007 concerning investment
6. Republic of Indonesia, Government Regulation on Limited Liability Companies. Article 74 of Law 40 of 2007 concerning (Limited Liability Company (PT))
7. Sonny Keraf, *Etika Bisnis: Tuntutan dan Relevasinya*. Kanisius, Yogyakarta, 1998
8. Supija, Banyu arma, et al"Corporate Social Responsibility of PT Indonesia Power UJP PLTU Jeranjang in Reducing poverty"*Corporate Social Responsibility*,2017.