

Legal Innovations In Village Spatial Planning Management For The Sustainability Of Palm Oil Mill Expansion In Bangka Belitung

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Abstract

The expansion of the palm oil industry in Bangka Belitung presents challenges in village spatial planning management, particularly in balancing economic growth and environmental sustainability. Legal regulations play a crucial role in ensuring sustainable expansion by integrating sustainability principles into spatial planning policies. This study aims to analyze the role of law in village spatial planning management to support sustainable palm oil industry expansion and formulate a legal policy model that maintains a balance between economic growth and environmental protection. The research employs a normative juridical approach by analyzing relevant legislation, conducting case studies in several villages in Bangka Belitung, and interviewing key stakeholders. The findings reveal that village spatial planning policies still face various implementation challenges, including conflicts of interest between investors and local communities and weak environmental impact monitoring. Therefore, a legal policy model based on community participation, ecologically driven regulations, and stricter monitoring mechanisms is needed to ensure sustainable palm oil industry expansion. This study recommends adaptive spatial planning policy reforms that align with long-term sustainable development goals.

Keywords: village spatial planning, legal policy, sustainability, palm oil industry, environmental management.

I. INTRODUCTION

Palm oil is currently one of Indonesia's mainstay plantation crop commodities in generating foreign exchange¹. The palm oil industry plays an important role in the Indonesian economy, including Bangka Belitung. Bangka Belitung faces the problem of managing the growth of the palm oil industry to remain in line with sustainability principles. The growing palm oil industry increases local income, creates jobs, and boosts national exports. On the other hand, the growth of this industry causes many social and environmental problems, such as deforestation, land degradation, environmental pollution, and agrarian conflicts between businesses and local communities.

As a result, to ensure the sustainable growth of Bangka Belitung's palm oil industry, legal innovations in village spatial management are needed. Village spatial regulations are an important instrument in regulating land use to maintain a balance between economic interests and environmental sustainability. However, in practice, these regulations often experience obstacles in implementation. One of the main problems is the lack of coordination between local governments, communities and the private sector in establishing spatial policies that suit local needs.

¹ Henry, Loekito. "Teknologi pengelolaan limbah industri kelapa sawit." Jurnal Teknologi Lingkungan 3.3 (2002): 242-250.

In addition, there are still many cases of land conversion without careful planning, which has an impact on ecosystem damage and decreased environmental quality around palm oil mills. In the context of Bangka Belitung, this phenomenon is even more complex because the region has unique geographical characteristics with forest ecosystems that are vulnerable to overexploitation. With the growth of the palm oil industry, village spatial issues also relate to land ownership and the rights of customary or local communities. The customary land tenure system in many villages in Bangka Belitung is not always in line with government policies on spatial management.

Different understandings of land status and its designation often lead to conflicts of interest between investors, local governments, and indigenous communities. The biggest threat to Indonesia's forests is the rampant opening of new oil palm plantations. Indonesia tops the list based on the quantity of plantation expansion and the rate of oil palm cultivation². Therefore, in order to make policies more equitable and inclusive, legal innovations relating to village spatial management should consider the social and cultural aspects of local communities. In addition to social issues, this study also looks at the ecological impacts of the growth of the palm oil industry. The expansion of plantations and the construction of palm oil mills have caused much environmental degradation.

The decline in biodiversity and the escalation of the climate crisis are exacerbated by the loss of forest cover. Uncontrolled land use change in Bangka Belitung has also led to the destruction of watersheds and a decrease in the land's capacity to absorb water, which in turn can lead to ecological disasters such as floods and landslides. To address these issues, creative village spatial regulations should incorporate an environment-based approach that prioritizes environmental protection without stopping economic growth. This study investigates the role of law in village spatial management to ensure the sustainable growth of Bangka Belitung's palm oil industry.

Specifically, this research aims to study legal policy models that can be applied to ensure that economic growth and environmental sustainability are balanced. Strengthening regulations based on community participation is one approach that can be used. This model is expected to create policies that are more accommodating to the needs of the community while maintaining environmental sustainability. a range of literature addressing spatial laws, environmental policies and regulations relating to the palm oil industry is included in this research review. Previous studies show that the success of village spatial planning in the face of industry expansion depends largely on how effective the regulations are and how enthusiastic the stakeholders are.

In addition, research on spatial planning policies in different regions of Indonesia shows that addressing the negative impacts of industrial expansion is easier with approaches that incorporate sustainability principles and community participation. As a result, this research will compare and evaluate legal policy models that have been implemented in various regions in Bangka Belitung. In some cases, legal innovations in village spatial planning have been implemented. Some, legal innovations in village spatial planning have been implemented through environment-based licensing schemes, such as sustainability certification and a more effective zoning system for the saw industry.

From this, this study will also examine law enforcement mechanisms that can strengthen village spatial planning to be more transparent and accountable. It is expected that by taking into account the various factors mentioned above, this research will be able to contribute ideas in formulating recommendations for the design of village spatial planning in order to develop a more effective sawdust industry in Bangka Belitung. The most important

² Nursantri, Hidayah, Arya Hadi Dharmawan, and Baba Barus. "Ekspansi perkebunan kelapa sawit dan perubahan sosial ekologi pedesaan." *Sodality: Jurnal Sosiologi Pedesaan* 4.3 (2016): 249-56.

factor in realizing the balance between economic growth and environmental sustainability is regulatory reform based on sustainability. In addition, a more comprehensive approach is needed that includes various stakeholder interests so that the work carried out can run efficiently and can be completed by all parties.

As a result, legal innovation in land development is a necessary strategic step to address the challenges posed by the expansion of the sawdust industry in Bangka Belitung. With a foundation of sustainability, more flexible regulations, and effective monitoring mechanisms, it is expected that village spatial planning can serve as a long-term solution for more sustainable development. This study will serve as a foundation for more comprehensive policy-making in addressing village spatial issues and contribute to the academic discussion on sawdust regulation in Indonesia.

2. METHOD

This research uses a normative juridical approach with the support of an empirical approach to analyze legal innovation in village spatial management for the sustainability of palm oil mill expansion in Bangka Belitung. This approach aims to understand how legal policies are currently implemented and identify policy models that are more effective in balancing economic interests and environmental sustainability.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. The Role of Law in Regulating Villages so that Palm Oil Mills Can Grow but Still Protect the Environment

Non-renewable energy is very limited in availability so that if this energy runs out it cannot be renewed again. Renewable energy is needed to overcome this problem. Biopellets are one of the renewable fuels derived from biomass³. Building an economy based on the sawdust industry in Bangka Belitung is one of the strategies considered to increase regional income and general welfare. However, the growth of this industry cannot be explained by various factors, which are mainly environmental issues and village space management. Therefore, the rule of law becomes very important to ensure that sawdust production can be done in a good way, i.e. by providing economic benefits without compromising ecological stability.

The role of law is very important in balancing economic development through MCC and environmental preservation. Village law has a strategic function to ensure that sawdust processing activities run smoothly without sacrificing environmental aspects. The only approach that can be done is through village regulations (Perdes), which are agreed upon by the village leadership and the people, and by focusing on the more important issues.

However, in reality, there are still problems in the application of spatial planning in all districts in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands. Problems regarding the way spatial planning law is applied in all districts in Bangka Belitung. For example, there are cases of conversion of agricultural land into an industry without a thorough environmental moisture analysis (AMDAL). AMDAL as one of the requirements in environmental permits is a study of activities that are regulated systematically and scientifically using an interdisciplinary and even multidisciplinary approach, so AMDAL research must be prepared in a coherent and comprehensive-integral manner⁴. In addition, some districts received assistance from private institutions to establish plantation land without any strictness from the local government.

In situations like this, the law does not work as it should, instead there are laws that are used to benefit certain groups. As a manifestation of PKS's environmental responsibility, work can be carried out in accordance with the Environmental Service of the (DLH). Thus, the MCC can work in accordance with the Department of Environment (DLH). A similar type of work is to conduct regular checks on the air and air quality around the factory, especially those blocked by waste. what similar work is.

It is very important to ensure that the implementation of the MCC does not negatively impact the environment. As such, the law serves as a tool to ensure that industrial

³ Al Qadry, Muhammad Gifani, Danang Dwi Saputro, and Rahmat Doni Widodo. "Characteristics and combustion test of biopellets mixed with palm kernel shells and sawdust as a renewable alternative fuel." *Saintekno: Journal of Science and Technology* 16.2 (2018): 177-188.

⁴ Sumadi Kamarol Yakin. "Environmental impact assessment (AMDAL) as an instrument to prevent environmental pollution and destruction." *Badamai Law Journal* 2.1 (2017): 113-132.

development is in line with environmental protection through collaboration across several sectors, including the general public, local governments, and environmental organizations. in line with environmental protection through collaboration across several sectors, including the general public, local governments, and environmental organizations. in line with environmental protection through collaboration across several sectors, including the general public, local governments, and environmental organizations.

In addition, community participation is another important aspect of an effective spatial law. Law No. 6/2014 on Villages gives villages the opportunity to manage their territory independently through village regulations (perdes). This authority has not been maximally utilized in regulating the spatial layout of the local area, which has an impact on the ecological condition of the area. In connection with this, it is necessary to increase the legal capacity of the region, both through the form of laws and regulations and regional regulations of the provincial or district / city government.

2. Suitable Legal Policy for Palm Oil Economy but Nature is Preserved

The balance between economic development and environmental degradation is the result of much development .and environmental degradation is the result of much construction . In the context of Bangka Belitung, the ideal law is a policy that not only facilitates the growth of the sawdust industry but also ensures the protection of land resources and the rights of local residents. Therefore, it is necessary to have a legal framework that is based on a sustainable, participatory, and adaptive approach to changing environmental conditions.

The optimal legal framework to ensure economic stability without compromising the environment is one that is based on cooperation and coordination. In this context, village governments can enforce the law by recognizing communities and governors as the most important stakeholders. The village government can enforce the law by recognizing the community and the governor a the most important stakeholders. Working with DLH to maintain the overall quality of the surrounding environment (air and river water) will ensure that the output of the factory does not negatively impact the surrounding environment.

The ability to explain things like: with DLH maintaining the overall quality of the surrounding environment (air and river water) will ensure that the output of the factory does not negatively impact the surrounding environment. That the mills produced do not damage the surrounding environment, such as building integrated waste installation facilities and utilizing environmentally friendly technology between PKS and villages, such as working together in a transparent and easy to understand manner and providing work support to village employees in. Tax or social MCC can be used road donations can be used to build public facilities such as mosques, village roads, or educational institutions.

4. CONCLUSION

According to this study, legal innovation in building design is a crucial tool to ensure the sustainability of the growth of the palm oil sawdust factory industry in Bangka Belitung. Law enforcement, active community participation, and environmental monitoring by relevant organizations such as the Environmental Agency (DLH). In fact, the sawdust expansion site has started to cooperate with DLH to maintain air and water quality, as well as develop social cohesion through the provision of employment-related services and labor assistance for local residents. Through normative juridical research and empirical data collection, this study presents the conclusion that the ideal legal model is one that upholds sustainability as the primary principle by allowing the government, the populace, and the industrial sector to work together.

In addition, it is necessary for the village level to have a strong legal capacity so that the local government may enforce the spatial laws based on ecological and participatory principles. It is necessary to have a spatial policy that is not only reactive to industrial growth but also proactive in addressing the preservation of village areas in order to maintain a balance between economic development and environmental preservation. From this, the main recommendation of this study is the need for legal innovation based on community participation, environmental protection, and flexible and comprehensive reform of village spatial regulations.

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5. NOVELTY

This research highlights the challenges in spatial legal studies by focusing on village-level legal innovation as a strategic tool to support the expansion of the rapidly growing sawdust industry in the Bangka Belitung region. In contrast to previous studies that focused on spatial planning from a macro or sectoral perspective, this research highlights the importance of synchronization between regional and environmental governance and village community-based spatial planning.

Another finding of this study is the integration of normative and empirical data, which explains how collaborative practices between the community, the Environmental Agency, and the sawdust industry can create a model of spatial law that is flexible and responsive to environmental change. In addition, the study offers an alternative legal framework based on ecological principles and community involvement that has not been widely adopted in the context of Bangka

The model of doing this is more than just formalizing legal concepts; but also integrating local laws, socio-economic mechanisms, and environmental protection in the process of resolving land disputes. Thus, this research learns to provide theoretical and practical contributions to the development of a more responsible spatial law related to local needs and the growth of the sawdust industry in Indonesia.

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