

ABSTRACT

Samarinda City is the Capital of East Kalimantan Province that has issued a great number of KPs/IUPs. One of the areas with a lot of coal mining activities is North Samarinda Sub-district (Kecamatan). Until now, there are 31 IUPs issued in North Samarinda Sub-District, consisting of 28 IUPs that Samarinda City Administration issued and another 3 IUPs that Central Government issued in a form of PKP2B. The presence of coal mining activities produces not only positive impacts but also negative ones on biophysical and social environments. One of the negative impacts on biophysical environment that occurred in North Samarinda Sub-district is flood that inundated neighborhoods and agricultural areas around coal mines. Thus far, such incidences frequently occur when it is rain. If the negative impacts are not managed properly in accordance with environmental documents and prevailing legislations, then they will continuously occur, and even more extensive if they were not dealt with. Thus, a question arises on whether or not the activities of coal mines that are operating have conducted environmental management. To find out it, it is surely important to investigate by this research.

This research used a descriptive analysis method by a qualitative approach. The objects of research were 4 (four) IUPs that existed in North Samarinda Sub-district. Sapling used a purposive sampling technique, that is, by 6 key informants to obtain information on environmental management in coal mines and the activities at 4 (four) research objects.

The results of research showed that generally environmental management at the 4 research objects has not been effective yet, as indicated by the fact that environmental managing and monitoring measures were not in conformity with relevant rules. This ineffective environmental management was also influenced by 3 factors, namely, firstly, law enforcement, in this case the weakness of legal sanction against violations. Second, the weak commitment of businessmen or IUP owners in conducting environmental management. And third, the lack of government's role in both guidance and supervision.

Keywords:

Environmental management, Coal mine, North Samarinda