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Environmental Protection Governance In Indonesia: A Siyāsah Tanfīdiyyah Analysis Of Regional Policy Implementation¹

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Abstract:

Environmental sustainability is crucial for human life and must be protected from pollution and environmental degradation caused by development, industrial activities, and community activities. This study aims to analyze the implementation of Article 434 of South Sumatra Provincial Regulation Number 4 of 2024 on Environmental Protection and Management from social and administrative perspectives at the Environmental Agency of Ogan Komering Ulu Regency. Using a field research approach, data were collected through interviews, observations, and documentation involving five agency employees. The results indicate that environmental oversight has been carried out through direct and indirect monitoring, evaluation of reports, and follow-up on violations, although several technical and administrative obstacles remain. From a social and administrative perspective, this implementation reflects the principles of trust, justice, and general welfare (maslahah), demonstrating the government's responsibility to maintain environmental sustainability.

Keywords: Social and Administrative Supervision; Environmental Protection and Management; Regulation

A. INTRODUCTION

The environment is a crucial element in the sustainability of human life (Jadda et al., 2022). Good environmental quality will impact the health, well-being, and sustainable development of a region (Anggrainy & Khansa Kamilia Safitri, 2023). Conversely, environmental damage can lead to various social, economic, and public health problems (Delta et al., 2023). In the context of regional development, environmental protection and management are the responsibility of local governments, as mandated by various national and regional regulations. One of the most recent regulations governing environmental protection in South Sumatra Province is South

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Sumatra Provincial Regulation Number 4 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management.

This regional regulation demonstrates the local government's commitment to preserving the environment amid increasing development, industrial, mining, and plantation activities, as well as population growth. These activities have the potential to cause pollution and environmental damage if not properly managed. Ogan Komering Ulu Regency, a region in South Sumatra Province, also faces complex environmental issues, including river pollution, waste management challenges, industrial waste, land clearing, and declining environmental quality due to community and corporate activities.

South Sumatra Provincial Regulation Number 4 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management regulates the supervision, guidance, and enforcement of environmental protection and management laws and regulations. South Sumatra Provincial Regulation Number 4 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management is crucial, as the implementation of environmental policy does not end with the formulation of regulations but also requires effective oversight and implementation by relevant agencies, particularly the Environmental Agency. Article 434 of South Sumatra Provincial Regulation Number 4 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management states:

- (1) Supervision is carried out by an Environmental Supervisory Officer.
- (2) Supervision can be carried out in the following ways:
 - a. Direct supervision; and/or
 - b. Indirect supervision.
- (3) Direct supervision as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a is carried out by visiting the Business and/or Activity location on
 - a. regular basis or
 - b. Incidental basis.
- (4) Indirect supervision as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b is carried out by reviewing data from reports from the Business and/or Activity Manager and/or data from the Environmental Information System.
- (5) If the results of indirect supervision as referred to in paragraph (4) indicate repeated violations or indicate the emergence of a serious threat to the Environment, direct supervision shall be carried out immediately.

Based on preliminary observations, the Ogan Komering Ulu Regency Environmental Agency plays a strategic role in implementing environmental protection and management policies in the region. This agency is responsible for monitoring, controlling, and addressing pollution and various environmental issues. However, in practice, environmental policy implementation often faces obstacles, including limited human resources, inadequate monitoring facilities, low public awareness, and noncompliance with environmental regulations among business actors. These conditions have resulted in less-than-optimal implementation of the regulations.

Some activities still have the potential to pollute the environment, such as substandard waste disposal, suboptimal waste management, and inadequate oversight of certain business activities. Meanwhile, the public is increasingly demanding a healthy and sustainable environment. Therefore, the implementation of Article 434 of South Sumatra Provincial Regulation Number 4 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management is crucial for assessing and determining its effectiveness in the field.

Siyāṣah Tanfīzīyyah is a branch of *siyasa fiqh* which is related to the implementation of government policies and state administration in realizing the benefit of society (Al-Shiddieqy, 2020). From an Islamic perspective, the government has the responsibility to maintain the balance of nature and prevent environmental damage, as emphasized in the Al-Qur'an, surah Al-A'raf, verse 56, which prohibits humans from causing damage to the face of the earth after Allah has repaired it. This concept shows that environmental protection is not only an administrative obligation, but also part of moral and religious responsibility (Santoso et al., 2020).

وَلَا تُفْسِدُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ بَعْدَ إِصْلَاحِهَا وَادْعُوهُ خَوْفًا وَطَمَعًا إِنَّ رَحْمَتَ اللَّهِ قَرِيبٌ مِّنَ الْمُحْسِنِينَ

"Do not cause corruption on the earth after it has been properly regulated. Pray to Him with fear and hope. Indeed, Allah's mercy is near to those who do good." (Quran, Al-A'raf (7): 56)

This verse prohibits humans from causing corruption on the earth after Allah has repaired it through various provisions and the natural balance that He has created. Allah commands humans to preserve the earth, not damage the environment, and use it wisely in accordance with established rules. Furthermore, this verse also teaches humans to always pray to Allah with fear and hope, and to perform good deeds in their daily lives. Thus, Allah emphasizes that His mercy is very close to those who do good, including in protecting and caring for the environment so that it remains balanced and beneficial for human life (Yunus, 2023).

According to the concept of *Siyāṣah Tanfīzīyyah*, the government, as the executor of power, has an obligation to carry out its mandate fairly, effectively, and responsibly. The government is not only tasked with creating regulations but also ensuring their proper implementation for the benefit of society (Zuhraeni et al., 2022). This research also has academic and practical relevance. Academically, this research can enrich studies on Islamic jurisprudence (*fiqh siyāṣah*), particularly regarding the implementation of environmental policies from a *Siyāṣah Tanfīzīyyah* perspective.

From the perspective of *Siyāṣah Tanfīdhiyyah*, the implementation of Regional Regulation of South Sumatra Province Number 4 of 2024 should not merely be viewed as the exercise of the government's administrative authority, but also as a manifestation of the state's responsibility to realize the public interest (*maṣlaḥah 'āmmah*). The Islamic

legal maxim *taṣarruf al-imām 'alā al-ra'īyyah manūṭun bi al-maṣlaḥah*, as articulated by al-Mawardi and Ibn Taymiyyah, emphasizes that every policy and action taken by a leader toward the people must be oriented toward the public good. Therefore, the implementation of environmental protection and management constitutes part of the government's mandate to preserve the sustainability of life, prevent environmental degradation (*fasād*), and guarantee the community's right to a good and healthy environment. The successful implementation of this Regional Regulation indicates the extent to which the local government fulfills its executive function in accordance with the principles of *Siyāsah Tanfīdhiyyah*, namely by formulating and implementing policies that are effective, just, accountable, and oriented toward the public interest. Based on these considerations, this study is significant to analyze the implementation of Regional Regulation of South Sumatra Province Number 4 of 2024 concerning Environmental Protection and Management at the Environmental Agency of Ogan Komering Ulu Regency from the perspective of *Siyāsah Tanfīdhiyyah*, in order to assess the extent to which the implementation of the regulation is consistent with the principle of public welfare (*maṣlaḥah*), which constitutes the primary objective of governance in Islamic constitutional law.

Based on this description, it can be understood that the implementation of Article 434 of South Sumatra Provincial Regulation Number 4 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management is an important matter to study. This is because environmental protection is not only about compliance with regulations but also about the government's responsibility to safeguard the public interest and environmental sustainability. Therefore, the research entitled "Implementation of Article 434 of the Regional Regulation of South Sumatra Province Number 4 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management from a *Siyāsah Tanfīziyyah* Perspective (Study at the Environmental Service of Ogan Komering Ulu Regency)" is important to be conducted to determine the implementation of the policy and its relevance to the principles of governance in Islam.

B. METHODE

This research includes field research. This research presents data in as much detail as possible and fully describes the implementation of Article 434 of South Sumatra Provincial Regulation Number 4 of 2024, concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management, from a *Siyāsah Tanfīziyyah* Perspective, by the Ogan Komering Ulu Regency Environmental Service. The informants in this research numbered 5: 1 staff member from the Environmental Compliance and Capacity Building Sector, 1 staff member from the Environmental Pollution and Damage Control Sector, 1 environmental supervisor, and 2 staff members from the Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Sector of the Ogan Komering Ulu Regency Environmental Service. According to Moleong, qualitative data analysis is the process of organizing, sorting, and interpreting data to identify patterns and meanings that can be communicated. The analysis process includes three stages, namely: (1) data reduction, namely summarizing and focusing data on important things; (2) data presentation, namely arranging data

systematically so that it is easy to understand and analyze; and (3) drawing conclusions or verification, namely determining the meaning of data by identifying relationships, similarities, and differences so that valid conclusions are obtained.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on research conducted at the Ogan Komering Ulu Regency Environmental Agency, it was found that environmental supervision, guidance, and control have been implemented as part of the implementation of South Sumatra Provincial Regulation Number 4 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management, specifically Article 434. This implementation is carried out through field monitoring, coaching for communities and businesses, waste management supervision, and environmental pollution control in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency.

An interview with Ms. Novaria, a staff member of the Environmental Compliance and Capacity Building Division, explained that regular supervision is conducted on business activities that have the potential to pollute the environment. This supervision includes examining environmental documents, monitoring waste management, and checking business compliance with environmental obligations. She explained that the agency also provides warnings and guidance if minor violations are discovered. She stated that guidance is prioritized to ensure business actors are aware of the need to improve environmental management before being subject to administrative sanctions.

Mr. Irfan Verlevi, a staff member in the Pollution and Environmental Damage Control Division, explained that environmental control is carried out by monitoring environmental quality, including water quality, environmental cleanliness, and waste management. He stated that several obstacles remain in the implementation of environmental control, particularly limited monitoring equipment and limited field staff. However, the agency continues to strive to conduct routine monitoring to minimize environmental pollution. He also stated that coordination with local governments and the community is ongoing to support environmental protection efforts.

An interview with Mr. Joko Mulyanto, an Environmental Supervisor, revealed that field monitoring is conducted through direct inspections of business locations or areas at risk of environmental pollution. The environmental supervisor explained that, in some cases, business operators still lack a thorough understanding of their waste management obligations and environmental documentation requirements. Therefore, a persuasive approach and guidance are the initial steps taken before administrative sanctions are enforced. He also explained that the public has begun actively reporting suspected environmental pollution, thus assisting the agency's oversight efforts.

An interview with Mr. Zulkifli, a staff member of the Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Division at the Ogan Komering Ulu Regency Environmental Agency, explained that waste and hazardous waste management is a primary focus of the agency. He stated that the agency continues to educate the public and businesses

about the importance of proper waste management. Furthermore, monitoring of hazardous waste management is carried out to ensure that hazardous waste is not disposed of carelessly, which could pollute the environment and endanger public health.

An interview with Mr. Amirudin, a staff member of the Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Division, revealed that public awareness of waste management is increasing, although some residents still dispose of waste inappropriately. According to the informant, the agency continues to strive to raise public awareness through educational activities and collaboration with village and sub-district governments. The informant also explained that limited waste management facilities are one of the obstacles to achieving optimal environmental management.

Based on observations by researchers at the Ogan Komering Ulu Regency Environmental Agency, environmental monitoring and development activities appear to be actively carried out. This is evident in the availability of environmental monitoring documents, field monitoring schedules, and outreach activities for the community and business actors. Researchers also observed intersectoral coordination in addressing environmental issues, particularly in waste monitoring and management. Observations indicate that Environmental Agency staff are quite active in providing services and oversight to the community. In several activities, officers were seen checking environmental conditions and providing guidance on sound environmental management. Researchers also found that several obstacles remain in carrying out their duties, such as limited waste collection facilities, a lack of supporting equipment for environmental monitoring, and a limited number of supervisory personnel compared to the area under supervision.

Based on interviews and observations, it is clear that the Ogan Komering Ulu Regency Environmental Agency has carried out its environmental monitoring, development, and control functions in accordance with its duties and authority. Despite these challenges, the agency continues to strive to improve the effectiveness of environmental monitoring and management through guidance, outreach, and coordination with various parties. This implementation demonstrates the local government's commitment to preserving the environment and preventing pollution and environmental damage in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency.

1. Implementation of Article 434 of South Sumatra Provincial Regulation Number 4 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management by the Environmental Service of Ogan Komering Ulu Regency

The implementation of Article 434 of South Sumatra Provincial Regulation Number 4 of 2024 on the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management is crucial to achieving effective environmental oversight in the region. This article stipulates that supervision is carried out by Environmental Supervisory Officers through direct and indirect supervision of businesses and/or activities that have the potential to cause environmental pollution and damage. In this study, the implementation of this

article was analyzed through interviews and observations conducted at the Ogan Komering Ulu Regency Environmental Service.

According to Article 434 paragraph (1), supervision is carried out by Environmental Supervisory Officers. This provision has been implemented by the Ogan Komering Ulu Regency Environmental Service through environmental supervisory officers, whose duties include monitoring and supervising environmental-related business and community activities. Interviews with Environmental Supervisors indicate that supervision is routinely conducted on several businesses deemed to have the potential for environmental pollution, such as waste management businesses, small-scale industries, and waste disposal activities. Environmental supervisors explained that supervision activities are carried out to ensure the business's compliance with environmental regulations and to prevent pollution that could harm the community.

The Ogan Komering Ulu Regency Environmental Agency has also implemented direct and indirect supervision. Based on interviews with staff in the Environmental Compliance and Capacity Building Division, direct supervision is carried out by going into the field to observe environmental conditions and verify business actors' compliance with environmental management requirements. Meanwhile, indirect supervision is carried out by examining environmental reports and administrative documents submitted by business managers. This indicates that the agency has implemented two forms of supervision as stipulated in Article 434.

Direct supervision, as stipulated in Article 434 paragraph (3), is conducted both regularly and incidentally. Based on observations, researchers found that the Ogan Komering Ulu Regency Environmental Agency maintains a routine monitoring schedule for several business locations and areas at risk of environmental pollution. Regular supervision is conducted to control and evaluate environmental conditions. In addition, incidental supervision is also conducted when there are public reports of suspected pollution or environmental damage. This is supported by interviews with Environmental Supervisors, who stated that public reports serve as a basis for conducting unannounced inspections of specific locations.

In practice, direct supervision is carried out by visiting business locations to check waste management, the condition of the surrounding environment, and the completeness of environmental documents. Based on interviews with staff in the Pollution and Environmental Damage Control Division, direct supervision is crucial because field conditions often differ from the administrative reports submitted by business actors. Therefore, direct inspections are necessary to ensure that environmental management is carried out in accordance with regulations.

Furthermore, the implementation of Article 434 paragraph (4) regarding indirect supervision has also been carried out through a review of data from reports from those responsible for businesses and activities. Based on interviews with staff from the Environmental Compliance and Capacity Building Division, the agency periodically evaluates environmental management reports submitted by businesses. These reports

are used to assess the level of business compliance with environmental management obligations. Furthermore, this administrative data is used to determine whether direct field supervision is necessary.

However, research results indicate that the implementation of indirect monitoring still faces several obstacles. Based on interviews, some business actors still submit reports late or provide incomplete data. This situation results in a less-than-optimal administrative evaluation process. Furthermore, limited human resources and information technology also hinder the management of environmental monitoring data.

The Ogan Komering Ulu Regency Environmental Agency has also implemented Article 434 paragraph (5) concerning follow-up actions for repeated violations or serious threats to the environment. Based on interviews with Environmental Supervisors, if administrative monitoring results indicate repeated violations, the agency immediately conducts direct monitoring at the business location. This step is taken to ascertain the actual conditions on the ground and determine necessary actions. In some cases, the agency provides warnings and guidance to business actors before imposing administrative sanctions.

Observations indicate that environmental monitoring in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency is running quite well, though not yet fully optimal. Researchers found monitoring documents, monitoring reports, and field inspection activities carried out by Environmental Agency officers. Furthermore, inter-sectoral coordination is also evident in the implementation of environmental monitoring and control.

However, several factors influence the effectiveness of Article 434's implementation. These factors include the limited number of environmental monitoring personnel compared to the size of the monitoring area, the lack of environmental monitoring facilities and infrastructure, and low awareness among some members of the public and business actors regarding the importance of environmental protection. These obstacles prevent optimal monitoring across all areas and business activities.

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the implementation of Article 434 of South Sumatra Provincial Regulation Number 4 of 2024 by the Ogan Komering Ulu Regency Environmental Agency has been carried out through direct and indirect supervision in accordance with regional regulations. Supervision is conducted through field monitoring, examination of administrative reports, and follow-up on alleged environmental violations. However, the implementation of supervision still faces various technical and administrative obstacles that require further attention to ensure more effective and optimal environmental protection and management.

2. The Perspective of *Siyāsah Tanfiziyyah* on the Implementation of Article 434 of the Regional Regulation of South Sumatra Province Number 4 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management by the Environmental Service of Ogan Komering Ulu Regency

The implementation of Article 434 of South Sumatra Provincial Regulation Number 4 of 2024, concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management, by the Ogan Komering Ulu Regency Environmental Agency can be analyzed from the perspective of Siyāsah Tanfīziyyah (legality) as a form of government authority to realize the public good. Siyāsah Tanfīziyyah emphasizes that the government has a responsibility to implement policies fairly, responsibly, and with the aim of safeguarding the interests of the community (Zuhraini et al., 2022). In this context, environmental supervision is part of the greater mandate that must be carried out by local governments to maintain environmental sustainability (Santoso et al., 2021).

Based on interviews and observations, the implementation of Article 434 has been carried out through direct and indirect supervision of businesses and/or activities that have the potential to cause environmental pollution. Supervision is carried out by Environmental Supervisory Officers through field monitoring, inspections of environmental documents, and follow-up on community reports. From a Siyāsah Tanfīziyyah perspective, this action reflects the government's implementation of its mandate to safeguard the public's right to a clean and healthy environment.

This aligns with the principle of Surah An-Nisa', verse 58, which emphasizes that every trust must be delivered to the rightful owner and every decision must be made fairly (Situmorang, 2022). In the context of government, this verse serves as a moral basis for requiring every public official to carry out their duties honestly, responsibly, and without deviating from the public interest (Muhammad Iqbal, 2024). The implementation of Article 434 demonstrates that the Ogan Komering Ulu Regency Environmental Agency has endeavored to fulfill this mandate by providing supervision and guidance to business actors.

Interviews with staff from the Environmental Compliance and Capacity Building Division indicate that supervision is not merely repressive but also preventive, providing guidance to business actors. This approach demonstrates the government's efforts to provide education to ensure business actors understand their environmental obligations (Saly & Metriska, 2023). In Siyāsah Tanfīziyyah, this approach reflects the principle of benefit (maslahah), namely, a policy that not only punishes but also repairs and prevents future harm (Maula, 2024).

Interviews with Environmental Supervisors also indicate that monitoring is conducted both regularly and incidentally. Incidental monitoring is conducted when there are public reports of suspected environmental pollution. This demonstrates the government's swift response in addressing potential environmental damage. From the perspective of Siyāsah Tanfīziyyah, this reflects the government's role as a protector of society (ra'in), which is responsible for the welfare of its people.

This principle is also reinforced by the hadith of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), which states that every leader is a guardian and will be held accountable for those they lead. This hadith serves as an important foundation for ensuring that every public policy, including those in the environmental sector, must be implemented

responsibly (Rudi Santoso, Habib Sulthon, 2021). Based on observations, the Ogan Komering Ulu Regency Environmental Agency has strived to fulfill this responsibility through monitoring, field inspections, and guidance for the community and business actors.

The research also revealed several obstacles to implementing this policy, such as limited human resources, monitoring facilities and infrastructure, and low awareness among some business actors regarding environmental obligations. From a *Siyāsah Tanfiziyyah* perspective, this condition indicates that the implementation of government mandates still requires strengthening to optimally achieve the goal of public welfare. Furthermore, Q.S. An-Nisa' verse 59 emphasizes the importance of obedience to Allah, the Messenger, and leaders, as long as it does not conflict with the values of truth. In this context, South Sumatra Provincial Regulation Number 4 of 2024 constitutes a policy of *ulil amri* (leaders of authority) that must be adhered to by the public and business actors. This obedience is part of a social system aimed at creating order and protecting the environment.

The implementation of Article 434 of the Regional Regulation of South Sumatra Province Number 4 of 2024 can also be analyzed from the perspectives of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah* and *fiqh al-bi'ah* (Islamic environmental jurisprudence). Supervision of environmental approvals, the management of hazardous and toxic waste (B3), and the enforcement of administrative sanctions constitute policy instruments intended to prevent environmental damage (*dar'u al-mafāsid*) and promote the public interest (*jalb al-maṣāliḥ*). These policies are consistent with the objectives of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*, particularly *ḥifẓ al-nafs* (the protection of life), *ḥifẓ al-māl* (the protection of property), and *ḥifẓ al-nasl* (the protection of future generations), since a sustainable environment is essential to human survival and well-being.

From the perspective of *fiqh al-bi'ah*, Yusuf al-Qaradawi, in his work *Ri'āyat al-Bi'ah fī Sharī'at al-Islām (Environmental Protection in Islamic Law)*, emphasizes that preserving the environment is a religious obligation that must be realized through both government policies and public compliance. Accordingly, every form of environmental pollution and destruction contradicts the principles of Islamic law because it constitutes *ifsād fī al-arḍ* (corruption and destruction on the earth), which is explicitly prohibited by Allah in Qur'an Surah *Ar-Rūm* (30:41) and Surah *Al-A'rāf* (7:56). Moreover, government supervision of waste management and the responsible utilization of natural resources reflects the prohibition of *isrāf* (excessiveness and wastefulness), as the exploitation of natural resources without regard for environmental sustainability violates the Islamic principle of balance (*mīzān*). Therefore, the implementation of Article 434 not only fulfills the legal requirements of positive law but also embodies the values of *Siyāsah Tanfidhiyyah*, *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*, and *fiqh al-bi'ah*, which assign the state the responsibility to safeguard environmental sustainability for the benefit of both present and future generations.

In addition to its environmental protection dimension, the implementation of Regional Regulation of South Sumatra Province Number 4 of 2024 also encompasses

important economic and public policy aspects, particularly concerning the Environmental Function Recovery Guarantee Fund. From the perspective of *al-siyāsah al-māliyyah* (Islamic public finance policy), managing this fund reflects the state's responsibility to administer public financial resources in a trustworthy, transparent, and accountable manner to serve the public interest (*maṣlaḥah*). The Guarantee Fund serves as both a preventive and corrective financial instrument, ensuring that the costs of restoring environmental damage caused by pollution or ecological degradation are not borne solely by the public or the government but are instead the responsibility of the business entities whose activities generate such impacts, in accordance with the *polluter pays principle*. In Islamic economic law, this mechanism is consistent with the principles of justice (*al-'adl*), responsibility (*al-mas'ūliyyah*), and the legal maxim *lā ḍarar wa lā ḍirār* (there should be neither harm nor reciprocating harm), which requires every business actor to bear responsibility for the environmental consequences of its activities.

At the same time, the government, as the administrator of public funds, is obligated to ensure that the collection, management, utilization, and reporting of the Environmental Function Recovery Guarantee Fund are conducted transparently, efficiently, and accountably. Such accountability reflects the Islamic principle of *amānah* (trust), as emphasized in the concept of *al-siyāsah al-māliyyah*, which requires that all public financial management be directed toward the realization of public welfare, free from abuse of authority, and capable of delivering the greatest possible benefit to society. Therefore, the Environmental Function Recovery Guarantee Fund functions not only as a financial mechanism for ecological restoration but also as an embodiment of the integration of environmental policy, good public financial governance, and the principles of Islamic public finance, which emphasize justice, accountability, and the protection of the public interest.

The analysis of the implementation of Article 434 of the Regional Regulation of South Sumatra Province Number 4 of 2024 will be more comprehensive when supported by measurable implementation indicators. Based on the research findings, the implementation of environmental supervision can be assessed through several indicators, including the compliance rate of business actors with environmental approval requirements, the number of inspections conducted, the number of violations identified and sanctioned, the effectiveness of hazardous and toxic waste (B3) management, and the rate of resolution of public complaints.

Compared with conventional public policy implementation theories, the findings of this study are consistent with Edward III's implementation model, which emphasizes four principal determinants of policy implementation: communication, resources, implementers' dispositions, and bureaucratic structure. Constraints such as the limited number of environmental inspectors and inadequate operational facilities demonstrate that resource capacity remains a major challenge in policy implementation. From the perspective of Van Meter and Van Horn, successful implementation is also influenced by the clarity of policy standards, the characteristics of implementing organizations, socio-economic conditions, and the compliance of target groups.

Likewise, Grindle argues that implementation success depends not only on the *content of policy* but also on the *context of implementation*, including governmental commitment, community support, and inter-agency coordination. Unlike these conventional theories, which primarily focus on administrative and managerial dimensions, the perspective of *Siyāsah Tanfidhiyyah* offers a broader normative framework, viewing policy implementation as a public trust (*amānah*) for which government officials are accountable not only to society but also to Allah. Consequently, the success of policy implementation should be measured not solely by bureaucratic effectiveness but also by the realization of justice (*al-'adl*), public welfare (*al-maṣlaḥah*), and moral accountability in governance.

This analysis is further reinforced by both classical and contemporary works of Islamic political jurisprudence. Al-Mawardi, in *Al-Aḥkām al-Sultāniyyah*, explains that government bears the obligation to safeguard the public interest through the fair and responsible exercise of authority. Ibn Taymiyyah, in *Al-Siyāsah al-Shar'iyyah fī Iṣlāḥ al-Rā'ī wa al-Ra'iyyah*, emphasizes that every governmental policy should be directed toward establishing justice and preventing harm to society. Furthermore, Yusuf al-Qaradawi, in *Ri'āyat al-Bī'ah fī Shari'at al-Islām (Environmental Protection in Islamic Law)*, regards environmental conservation as a religious obligation because the natural environment constitutes a divine trust that must be protected by both the government and society. Accordingly, the environmental supervisory measures prescribed in Article 434 possess not only legal legitimacy under positive law but also normative legitimacy within the framework of Islamic constitutional and political jurisprudence.

The implementation challenges identified in this study can also be examined through the perspective of Islamic political jurisprudence (*fiqh al-siyāsah*). The limited number of environmental inspectors, inadequate supervisory facilities, and the relatively low compliance of certain business actors indicate deficiencies in institutional capacity (*ahliyyah al-wilāyah*) to fully perform governmental functions. Moreover, the inability to conduct comprehensive, periodic supervision across all regulated entities underscores the need to strengthen the institution of *al-ḥisbah* as a mechanism for public oversight of regulatory implementation. Within the Islamic governance framework, effective supervision is also closely associated with the principle of *shūrā* (consultation) and meaningful public participation. The involvement of citizens in reporting environmental violations, contributing to environmental policymaking, and monitoring business compliance represents the practical implementation of *shūrā*, thereby enhancing governmental accountability while improving the effectiveness of environmental protection.

Based on the overall findings of this study, several evaluation criteria for implementing regional environmental regulations grounded in the principles of *Siyāsah Tanfidhiyyah* can be formulated and generalized for use in other regions. First, implementation effectiveness should be assessed through the level of compliance of business actors with environmental obligations. Second, institutional effectiveness should be measured by the adequacy of human resources, budget allocation, and

supervisory infrastructure. Third, environmental supervision should be conducted consistently through *al-hisbah*-based oversight mechanisms supported by active public participation. Fourth, environmental policy implementation and financial management should uphold the principles of *amānah* (trustworthiness), transparency, and accountability in accordance with the concept of *al-siyāsah al-māliyyah* (Islamic public finance policy). Finally, all environmental policies should be directed toward achieving the objectives of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*, particularly the protection of life (*ḥifẓ al-naḥs*), property (*ḥifẓ al-māl*), and future generations (*ḥifẓ al-nasl*). Consequently, the success of policy implementation should be evaluated not only on administrative compliance but also on the extent to which it promotes public welfare and environmental sustainability. Therefore, this *Siyāsah Tanfidhiyyah*-based evaluation framework offers broader relevance and may serve as a conceptual model for assessing how regional governments implement environmental protection policies throughout Indonesia.

From a *Siyāsah Tanfiẓiyyah* perspective, the implementation of Article 434 can also be categorized as a form of *maslahah mursalah*, namely, a policy made for the public interest even though it is not explicitly stated in the text. Environmental protection is a crucial necessity in modern life because it is directly related to human health, safety, and survival. Therefore, environmental monitoring is a form of government *ijtihād* (initiative) in maintaining a balance between development and environmental sustainability. Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the implementation of Article 434 by the Ogan Komering Ulu Regency Environmental Agency is in accordance with the principles of *Siyāsah Tanfiẓiyyah*, namely trustworthiness, justice, and welfare. Although technical and administrative obstacles remain, the local government's efforts demonstrate a commitment to fulfilling its responsibilities as a public policy implementer. Therefore, the implementation of this policy not only has a positive legal basis but also a moral and ethical basis from an Islamic legal perspective.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the series of research results and discussions outlined above, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The implementation of Article 434 of South Sumatra Provincial Regulation Number 4 of 2024 by the Ogan Komering Ulu Regency Environmental Agency has been carried out through direct and indirect supervision in accordance with regional regulation provisions. Supervision is carried out through field monitoring, examination of administrative reports, and follow-up on alleged environmental violations. However, the implementation of supervision still faces various technical and administrative obstacles that require further attention to ensure more effective and optimal environmental protection and management.
2. The implementation of Article 434 by the Ogan Komering Ulu Regency Environmental Agency is in accordance with the principles of *Siyāsah Tanfiẓiyyah*, namely trustworthiness, justice, and benefit. This principle aligns with the values contained in Q.S. An-Nisa' verse 58, which emphasizes that every trust must be conveyed to those

entitled to it and every decision must be enforced with justice. In this context, environmental monitoring represents the government's mandate to the public to ensure the environment is maintained and not damaged by irresponsible activities. While technical and administrative barriers remain, the efforts made by local governments demonstrate a commitment to fulfilling their responsibilities as implementers of public policy.

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