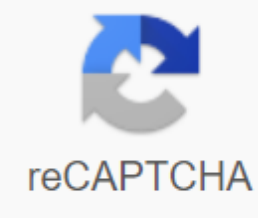




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## Makalah amdal pdf

kiswara desy ambarwati G2A016072 UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMAD SEMARANG Central Java Foreword We rise to god himself for His blessings and help, so that the preparation of the document on ANALYSIS ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT (AMDAL) can be completed. This document is based on the increasing intensity of activities of the population and industry, which increases the level of environmental damage. In addition, this document is a reference material specifically for students and the public about the standard quality of the environment and amdal in order to achieve environmental stability. Thank you to the lecturer and to all those who helped prepare this report so that this report can be concluded. There are, of course, many shortcomings in the preparation of this paper, both in terms of content and in terms of writing. Our expectations are from constructive criticism and advice from readers, so this can be a contribution to the excellence of subsequent practical reports. Hopefully this report can be useful for readers, especially fellow students. Semarang, September 28, 2016 Constituent Team Chapter I PRELIMINARY 1.1 Human as a living being always wants to live better and better every day, people also interact with the environment. This affects his surroundings, and vice versa, he may also be influenced by his habitat. Living beings that fit and conform to the environment will still be able to live and reproduce, other things with living beings that cannot adapt to the environment it will die and will not be able to reproduce (to perish) and this is called natural selection. Modern humans are shaped by their environment, and to shape their environment, people cannot stand alone without or outside their environment. Talking about people should also talk about their environment. A person without his surroundings is just an abstraction. (Otto Somarvoto:18). From the brief above it is clear that a person is very dependent on his surroundings, his survival depends on how he can adapt to his surroundings, and in the event of a devastating change in his surroundings it will threaten his survival as well. Over time, many events - development, what man does himself, and that indirectly makes changes in the environment, man as much as possible uses existing natural resources for better survival than ever before. The structure of natural resource use should provide opportunities and active community participation, as well as think about the consequences of natural resources. To do this, you need when analysing the impact of environmental teaadap. The growing intensity of population and industrial activities needs to be monitored in order to reduce environmental damage in many areas, including industrial pollution, waste disposal that does not meet technical and health care, unsafe fuel use for the environment, agricultural activities, fisheries and forestry that ignore the support and capacity of the environment. 1.2 PROBLEM 1. Understanding amdal? 2. What are the roles of amdal? 3. What is the purpose of the amdal? 4. What are the benefits of amdal? What is the development policy in Indonesia? 1.3 GOALS 1. Know what environmental impact analysis or AMDAL is. Know the role of environmental impact analysis 3. Know the purpose of environmental impact analysis approximately 4. Know the benefits of Wednesday 5 analysis. Know the laws and development policies of Indonesia. 1.4 BENEFITS 1. For writers and readers, it is expected to provide insight into what and how AMDAL is. 2. For writers and readers, it is expected to consider each development more. CHAPTER II DISCUSSION A. Understanding of AMDAL's environmental impact analysis, often abbreviated to AMDAL, is a response to environmental damage due to increased human activity. This reaction reached extreme circumstances until it gave rise to attitudes towards the development and use of high technology. With this comes the image that the environmental movement is anti-development and anti-high technology and puts environmental activists rather than performers and development planners. Therefore, many also suspect amdal as a tool to resist and hinder development. With the passage of the Environmental Act in the United States, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in 1969. NEPA came into force on January 11970. In NEPA Section 102 (2) (C) states: All proposed legislative and major measures by the federal government, which are expected to have an important impact on the environment, are needed along with the environmental impact assessment report on the proposal. AMDAL came into force in Indonesia in 1986 following the publication of Government Regulation 29 of 1086. As the implementation of PP 29 1986 faced some bureaucratic and methodological obstacles, since 23 October 1993, the Government withdrew PP 29 1986 and replaced it with PP 51 1993 with AMDAL in order to effectively and effectively implement the amdal. With the publication of Act 23 of 1997, PP 51 1993 needs to be amended. Therefore, on 7 May 1999, the Government issued Government Decree No. 27 1999. Through PP 27 1999, it is expected that environmental management may be more optimal. Development that does not sacrifice the environment and/or damages the environment is a development that draws attention to the impact that development exploitation can have. In order to ensure that development is always operational or environmentally viable, it is necessary to review or examine the feasibility of developing the impacts and consequences that would arise if the action/effort plan was implemented. B. ROLE OF AMDAL The environmental damage caused by industry and households, especially in developing countries such as Indonesia, is already very complex and already a cause for concern. It is therefore necessary to have the awareness of all parties to help prevent pollution. The Government, through policies and regulations, should be able to regulate waste management in both liquid, wood and air. Industry must also be aware of the role of pollution, which is so great that it must be prepared to clean up waste. The community must also play a very important role in the treatment of household waste and the environment so that environmental, air, soil and water sustainability can be properly maintained. Amdal is designed to ensure the goal of development projects aimed at the well-being of society without compromising the quality of the environment. Amdal is not a standalone process, but is part of the larger and more important Amdal process, so Amdal is part of the following rights - Environmental Processing - Project Monitoring - Project Processing - Decision-making - an important Amdal document is not a standalone process, but rather part of a larger and more important, more comprehensive and intact process of AMDAL company and its environment, so that AMDAL can be used to manage and monitor its projects. In addition, some of AMDAL's roles are explained as follows: AMDAL's role in the management of linguistics. New environmental protection measures can be implemented if an environmental management plan is prepared based on the anticipated environmental impact that will result from the project to be built. In the future, if the expected environmental impact is very different from reality, this may be due to errors in the compilation of AMDAL or the project owner is not running the project according to AMDAL. In order to

avoid this failure, monitoring must be done as early as possible, from the very beginning of development, continuously and regularly. AMDAL as an important document. The AMDAL report is an important document of detailed sources of information on the state of the environment at the time of the project's research and environmental review period after the construction of the project. This document is a document it is important to evaluate, build projects that are located side by side and can be used as a tool of legality. AMDAL is designed as a tool to plan preventive measures to combat environmental damage that can be caused by planned development activities. Exposure is a change that occurs as a result of activities that can be natural, both chemical, physical and biological. In the context of AMDAL, impact studies are conducted in connection with the development of human action plans. C. PURPOSE OF AMDAL a. As a plan material for the construction of the territory b. Assisting the decision-making process on the environmental feasibility of a business plan or also activities c. Contribute to the development of technical details of the business plan or activities d. Contribute to the preparation of the management plan, as well as environmental monitoring e. Provide the public with information on the impact of the lack of a business plan or activities f. First phase of the business license recommendations. as well as the legal document h. As environmental feasibility Resolution D. BENEFITS AMDAL 1. For the government. o Avoid environmental destruction such as water pollution, air pollution, noise and so on. To avoid interfering with the health, comfort and safety of the community o Avoid any conflicts that may arise, especially with community and other projects o Prevent potential blunt managed power so as not to be damaged. o Prevent damage to other natural resources that are outside the facility, whether treated by other projects, communities or untreated. 2. For the owner of the capital o Determine the priority of borrowing according to his mission. Make capital organizations and shares from a variety of sources of capital. o Avoid duplicating other unnecessary projects. o To be able to guarantee that the borrowed capital can be repaid by the project on time so that the capital is not lost. 3. For project owners o Looking at future environmental issues o Protecting projects that violate applicable laws or regulations. Preparing ways to address the problems that will occur in the future. 4. For the community o Know the development plan in the area. o participate in the development of the area from the very beginning. o Knowing your commitment to the project. o Understand things about the project clearly and avoid misunderstandings. 5. For researchers and scientists. o Usefulness in research o convenience of use in the analysis of progress and science o usability to use in improving research skills and E. DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN INDONESIA Every country that builds has a development planning system that is systematically structured to achieve the well-being of society. Indonesia's national development is based on long-term and long-term development. Both are being done constantly to improve socio-economic conditions. In order to maintain harmony between development and environmental sustainability, public policy is essential for use as a guideline in the implementation and implementation of development. This policy is aimed at preventing or minimizing the negative impact of development on the environment. Some of the environmental strategies used in Indonesia are: 1) Act 23 of 1997, in Law 23 of Article 1997, states that: (a) Any business plan and or activity that has a material and significant impact on the environment must have an environmental impact analysis for a business licence and or activity. b) A licence to carry out business activities and/or activities referred to in paragraph (1) is granted to an authorized official in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. (c) The resolution referred to in paragraph (1) lists the requirements and obligations of efforts to combat environmental impact. 2) PP No. 27/1999 Article 3 in paragraph 1 of the PP mentions, that enterprises and or activities that may have a significant and significant impact on the environment include: (a) Changing the shape of land and landscape (b) Exploitation of natural resource activities that could potentially lead to pollution and environmental damage (c) Processes or activities whose results may affect the sustainability of nature (d) Business species and or activities as mentioned in paragraph (1) should have an environmental impact analysis. 3) KEPMENLH No. 17/2001 Decree of the Minister of Environment No. 17 of 2001 is the third ordinance used to determine the form of environmental research to be carried out. There are 4 important things in P.P.A., namely: (a) Type of business plan and or activity, which should be supplemented by an environmental impact analysis, mentioned in the Solution Annex (b) If the scale or scale of the type of business plan and or activities of less scale/magnitude listed in this annex to the decision, but based on scientific considerations relating to the supporting potential and environmental potential and typology of the local ecosystem, is expected to have an important impact on the environment, then for this type of business/activity can be identified Regent/Mayor for the capital district of Jakarta and/or activities that need to be supplemented by an environmental impact analysis (c) Types of business plans and/or activities not included in this decision-making application, but the location of which is directly adjacent to the protected area is supplemented by an environmental impact analysis (d) If the regent/mayor or governor of the DKI Jakarta region and or the community believes that it is necessary to offer a type of business plan and or activity that is not specified in the annex of this decision, but the type of business plan and/or such activity is deemed to have an important impact on the environment, then the regent/mayor or governor of DKI Jakarta and the community must submit a written proposal to the environment minister. 4) Ministerial Regulation No. 17 2012 PERMEN No. 17 2012 on environmental permits. Decree of the Minister of State Regulation of Environmental Activities No. 17 of 2012 on the participation of communities in AMDAL and environmental permits. This provision governs the way communities participate in the AMDAL process, starting with the announcement of business plans and/or activities, which are currently carried out for only 10 (ten) days that communities participate in the AMDAL process, the appointment of community representatives participating in the AMDAL Assessment Commission and public consultation. In addition, it also regulates the role of the community in the process of issuing environmental permits, where environmental permits are governed by the application and approval of environmental permits. With the publication of PermenLH No. 17/2012 on community participation in the AMDAL process and environmental permits, the decision of the head of Bapedal No. 08 2000 on community participation and disclosure in the AMDAL process was overturned and is not valid. 5) The provision of Ministry No. 16 from 2012 PERMEN LH No. 16 2012 There are fundamental changes in the procedure of preparing Amdal documents. Earlier, INDAL 27/1999 stated that the amdal document was a document consisting of 5 documents, namely KA-ANDAL, ANDAL, RKL, RPL and Executive Summary Documents. But in. No. 27 of 2012 Amdal's document consists of only 3 documents, namely documents of KA-ANDAL, ANDAL and RCL-RPL. On this basis, the Ministry of Environmental Protection has published PermenLH No. 16/2012 on guidelines for the development of environmental documents. This provision governs the training guidelines for AMDAL, UKL-UPL and SPPL. There are several changes in the procedures for the development of amdals in this ruling. Amdal and UKL-UPL training is being strengthened. In addition, with the publication of PermenLH No. 16 2012, and then repealed: (a) State Minister of The Environment No. 08 of 2006 on guidelines for development AMDAL b) Environment Minister's Position No 13/2010 on UKL-UPL and SPPL. 6) Government Resolution No. 05/2012 Since the release of PP No. 27/2012 on environmental permits, the Ministry of Environmental Protection has issued its technical regulations. One of them is the Minister of Environmental Regulation No. 05 of 2012 about the types of business plans and/or activities that AMDAL should have. This provision repeals the previous provision of the Ministry, namely The State Minister for Environmental Protection No. 11 of 2006, which regulates the same. This Ministerial Regulation consists of: Torso, consisting of 7 Articles: : Article 1 : General Regulation - Article 2 : Filtering - Article 3 : Protected Territory - Article 4 : Adding mandatory Amdal - Article 5 : Delisting mandatory Amdal - Article 6 : Review PermenLH No 11 Year 2006 Annex I : List of types of business plans and /activities must have Amdal and Annex II : Thread chart filtering procedure to determine mandatory business plan and/or activity, Amdal and III : List of Protected Areas : Appendix IV : Filtering Criteria : Appendix V : Summary of the original business plan information and/ 7) Government Resolution No. 27/2012 On Environmental Permits Government Resolution No. 27/2012 On Environmental Permits (PP 27/2012) is a Government decree that replaces PP 27 of 1999 on Amdal. This regulation is a derivative of Act 32 of 2009 On Environmental Protection and Management. This state regulates Amdal, UKL-UPL and environmental solutions. The PP 27 Year 2012 states that the amdal document that we know so far consists of 5 (five) documents, currently in 3 (three) documents, namely KA-ANDAL documents, andal documents and andL-RPL documents. CHAPTER III CLOSING AMDAL CONCLUSION is an overview of the major and important implications for decision-making on business and/or planned activities on the environment, which requires decision-making on business and/or action (Government Regulation 27 of 1999 on environmental impact analysis). AMDAL itself is a study of the positive and negative effects of activities/projects that is used by the government when deciding on the activities of the layak/project or not layak lingkungan. These studies of positive and negative impacts tend to take into account the physical, chemical, biological, socio-economic, socio-cultural and social aspects of health. AMDAL consultations are very important and should be considered as they affect comfort our communities. Those who want to make development should apply the principle of AMDAL so that neither side is harmed. Notice the impact of development on the environment. LIBRARY LIST (untitled) SCL Seven Jump Jump Method makalah amdal pdf. makalah amdal industri terhadap lingkungan. makalah amdal pembangunan perumahan. makalah amdal perusahaan. makalah amdal pembangunan hotel. makalah amdal pembangunan jalan tol. makalah amdal pembangunan mall. makalah amdal pembangunan apartemen

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