

**PELAKSANAAN ASAS TANGGUNG JAWAB NEGARA MELALUI  
PENGAWASAN PENGELOLAAN LIMBAH MEDIS  
DI KABUPATEN BANYUMAS**

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**ABSTRAK**

Pengawasan pengelolaan limbah medis di fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan merupakan perwujudan asas tanggung jawab negara dalam melindungi kesehatan masyarakat dan lingkungan hidup. Asas ini mewajibkan pemerintah daerah untuk memastikan pengelolaan limbah medis B3 dilaksanakan sesuai dengan ketentuan hukum yang berlaku. Permasalahan pengelolaan limbah medis yang masih ditemukan menunjukkan pentingnya pengawasan sebagai instrumen preventif dan represif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi pelaksanaan asas tanggung jawab negara melalui pengawasan pengelolaan limbah medis di fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan Kabupaten Banyumas serta mengetahui hambatan dalam pelaksanaannya. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian hukum normatif kualitatif dengan spesifikasi preskriptif. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara dengan Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten Banyumas serta studi kepustakaan dan dokumen pendukung lainnya, yang dianalisis secara kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pelaksanaan asas tanggung jawab negara telah dijalankan oleh DLH Kabupaten Banyumas sesuai dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009, Peraturan Bupati Banyumas Nomor 85 Tahun 2020, serta Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor 14 Tahun 2024 melalui mekanisme pengawasan reguler dan insidental yang bersifat preventif dan represif. Hambatan yang dihadapi meliputi keterbatasan sumber daya pengawas dan belum optimalnya kemampuan fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan dalam mengelola limbah medis secara mandiri, meskipun pengawasan tetap dilaksanakan secara berkelanjutan.

***Kata kunci: Dinas Lingkungan Hidup; Limbah Medis; Pengawasan; Tanggung Jawab Negara***

**EXECUTION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF STATE RESPONSIBILITY THROUGH  
MONITORING OF MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT  
IN BANYUMAS REGENCY**

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***ABSTRACT***

*Supervision of medical waste management in health care facilities is a manifestation of the principle of state responsibility in protecting public health and the environment. This principle requires local governments to ensure that hazardous medical waste management is carried out in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Problems in medical waste management that are still being encountered demonstrate the importance of supervision as a preventive and repressive instrument. This study aims to identify the implementation of the principle of state responsibility through the supervision of medical waste management in health care facilities in Banyumas Regency and to identify obstacles in its implementation. The research method used is qualitative normative legal research with prescriptive specifications. Data was obtained through interviews with the Banyumas Regency Environment Agency as well as literature studies and other supporting documents, which were analyzed qualitatively. The results of the study show that the implementation of the principle of state responsibility has been carried out by the Banyumas Regency DLH in accordance with Law Number 32 of 2009, Banyumas Regent Regulation Number 85 of 2020, and Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 14 of 2024 through regular and incidental supervision mechanisms that are preventive and repressive in nature. The obstacles faced include limited supervisory resources and the suboptimal capacity of health care facilities to manage medical waste independently, even though supervision continues to be carried out on an ongoing basis.*

***Keywords: Environmental Agency; Medical Waste; Supervision; State Responsibility***