

## Weaknesses of Household Waste Management Arrangements in Yogyakarta



Rudi Hartono<sup>1</sup>, Dr. H. Rhiti, SH., LL.M.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Master of Law Student, Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta

<sup>2</sup>Lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta

**ABSTRACT:** Waste is often a big problem in the environment, especially waste from households. The increasing amount of waste is caused by every human activity which is increasingly numerous and complex. Waste management is considered unsuccessful in Yogyakarta society, especially household waste. Seeing how waste management is not yet good in Yogyakarta requires a more comprehensive study of the applicable regulations so that they can be implemented or not. The formulation of the research problem is what are the legal factors that cause weak household waste management regulations in Yogyakarta. This research applies normative research which uses exploratory technical settings by concentrating on social cases seen from the perspective of norms and facts regarding current problems. Collecting information uses library research methods by using information sources starting from the main important materials, namely Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning waste management, Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2022. Lawrence Meir Friedman has the main ideas in his book *The Legal System A Social Science Perspective*, one of which is that the legal system consists of components, namely structure (legal structure), substance (legal substance), and culture (Legal Culture). Based on the written analysis, it is clear that regulations in waste management, both in the central and regional governments of the city of Yogyakarta, are still lacking in terms of unclear management arrangements, in more detail the process arrangements, disposal arrangements, arrangements for sorting and processing waste independently are not explained in detail, which causes people to remain with the idea that waste can simply be sorted and then thrown into final disposal.

**KEYWORDS:** Social, Management, Household Waste, Yogyakarta.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Waste is something that is not used, is not worn, is not liked or is something that is thrown away which comes from human activities and does not occur by itself according to the World Health Organization (WHO) (Muhdar, 2012). Waste is the remains of daily human activities or natural processes from almost solid or solid substances in the form of organic or inorganic substances that have decomposable or non-degradable properties that are no longer useful and cannot be utilized by the environment. Increasingly large piles or heaps of rubbish can cause problems for human life. The increasing amount of waste is caused by increasingly numerous and complex human activities, such as the waste produced every day is household waste. Household waste is something that humans will always produce from every activity, such as cooking, washing, every day, but if the disposal of household waste is not regulated it will become a problem for the environment. If the problem of waste disposal is not handled properly, it can cause serious problems for the environment and humans. We often encounter waste problems in various areas, including residential, urban, rural and industrial areas, such as in Yogyakarta, which as a tourist city with a fairly dense population means there is also a large amount of waste.

Several studies have been carried out on waste management which need to be considered in waste management. According to Mahyudin (2017; 7) the main waste management problem is that waste does not undergo processing and waste management with an inappropriate system. Waste management patterns in Indonesia include the formation of a Waste Bank, increasing recycling, making compost from organic waste, establishing the implementation of ecocentric management, where this form does not only focus, it needs to pay attention to the impact of pollution. Waste management can be considered unsuccessful in society in Yogyakarta, especially household waste management. Based on these problems, it can be said that regulations regarding household waste management in Yogyakarta cannot solve the household waste problem that occurs. Seeing that the way waste management is not good in Yogyakarta requires a comprehensive study regarding whether the applicable regulations can be implemented or not,

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for this reason the author gave the title for this scientific work "Weaknesses in Regulation of Household Waste Management in Yogyakarta."

### **II. RESEARCH PROBLEM**

What are the legal factors that cause household waste management regulations to be studied in Yogyakarta?

### **III. RESEARCH METHODS**

This research applies normative research which uses exploratory technical settings by concentrating on social cases seen from the perspective of norms and facts regarding current problems. Information collection uses library research methods by utilizing information sources starting from the main important materials, namely Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management and Yogyakarta City Regional Regulations Number 1 of 2022 concerning Amendments to Yogyakarta City Regional Regulations Number 10 of 2012 concerning Waste management. Legal materials supporting research use theories, principles, research results in books, scientific journals and websites that discuss household waste management. The analytical method uses qualitative analysis by connecting cases with norms, principles, theories or research results so as to give rise to a deductive conclusion in this research.

### **IV. LITERATUR REVIEW**

#### **1. Legal Certainty Theory**

Lawrence Meir Friedman has main ideas in his book *The Legal System A Social Science Perspective*, one of which is that the legal system consists of components, namely structure (legal structure), substance (legal substance), and culture (legal culture). Waste management has a legal structure, namely based on Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, this law states in Article 19 that waste management includes reducing and handling waste. This regulation encourages the public to follow the entire waste management process. The city of Yogyakarta has city regulations that explain waste management which are contained in City Regulation Number 1 of 2022 which states that waste management at the government level is managing waste at final disposal sites, while it is also explained that there is independent waste management carried out at each stage. each household.

The substance of waste management in the research is more aimed at the Environmental Service in managing waste disposal and its management. The culture or habit currently faced is the large amount of waste that has accumulated and is based on household waste management by implementing the same regulations as the central government with the existence of 3 waste management processes, namely 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), and strengthening human resources to care more about the surrounding environment.

In reality, the awareness of every society still uses the old paradigm where waste is a collection of items that are not reused and then simply thrown away, but if you look at the waste management process in Japan, two waste management processes are added, namely Heat Recovery and Proper Disposal. The Heat Recovery process is when waste cannot be recycled, other ways will be sought, such as utilizing waste into renewable energy. For example, by using a waste incinerator, the heat from combustion will then be used to generate electricity or other purposes, while the Proper Disposal process means that if there is no other method of disposal, the waste can be disposed of properly and sent to a final disposal site so as not to damage the environment, no such as in Yogyakarta, when managing waste, it is only collected and then transported and accumulated at the final disposal site.

#### **2. Juridical Provisions in Waste Management**

The city of Yogyakarta it self has stated that household waste management is waste originating from daily activities in the household which mostly consists of organic waste, excluding feces and specific waste, however, in the city regulations, waste management is only done by separating and disposing of waste. in a specific way.

##### **1. Law no. 18 of 2008**

Law number 18 of 2008 is about waste management, this law regulates various aspects related to waste management, including the definition of waste, waste management principles, government duties and authorities, licensing, dispute resolution, and criminal provisions related to waste management. This law also emphasizes the role of the community in waste management.

##### **2. Article 16 of the Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2022 states that**

(1) The waste sorting as stated in Article 15 letter a is carried out by:

The source is in everyone; well-managed residential areas, commercial areas, special areas, public facilities, social facilities and other facilities; and Regional Government.

(2) Sorting as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out through waste grouping activities into at least 5 (five) types of waste consisting of: hazardous and toxic waste and hazardous and toxic waste; biodegradable waste; reusable waste; recyclable waste; and other rubbish.

(3) Managers of residential areas, commercial areas, special areas, public facilities, social facilities and other facilities as intended in paragraph (1) letter b, in carrying out waste sorting, are obliged to provide regional scale waste sorting facilities.

(4) The Regional Government as intended in paragraph (1) letter c provides regional scale waste sorting facilities.

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- (5) Waste sorting as intended in paragraph (3) and paragraph (4) must use facilities that meet the requirements: number of facilities according to the type of waste grouping as intended in paragraph (2); labeled or marked; and the material, shape, and color of the container.
- (6) Waste from sorting can be accommodated by: Person; Business entity; and/or Regional Government.
- (7) Further provisions regarding waste sorting are regulated in the Mayor's Regulation.

## V. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Juridical factors that cause weak household waste management regulations in Yogyakarta include:

### a. Unclear waste disposal arrangements

Looking at these regulations, it can be seen that waste selection is carried out by each individual in the household, but the problem is that selection alone is not enough but there are no regulations that explain how to manage waste after sorting. Government regulations only explain supervision and education regarding disposal but there are no clear steps in processing the waste.

### b. Public awareness in sorting waste and lack of education

The government has actually tried to provide separate trash containers on the side of the road for pedestrians. However, the lack of awareness and education among the public means that they still mix organic and inorganic waste, and not all homes have a place for household waste.

### c. Waste management infrastructure is not yet available

### d. There is no organization that manages waste

### e. Waste management industry skills are not yet good

This results in piles of rubbish in many places, causing uncontrolled waste conditions, waste management which is still weak in Jogja, increasing waste generation and a lack of integrated waste management are also problems. To overcome the waste problem, cooperation between various parties and sectors, especially the community and the government, is needed. as well as improving infrastructure and waste management systems. Apart from that, education and outreach campaigns also need to be carried out to change the community's culture in processing waste.

## VI. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the writing of waste management regulations seen from the central government and also the Yogyakarta city government itself, it still has shortcomings, namely that the arrangements for managing waste are not clear, in more detail the process arrangements, disposal arrangements, arrangements for sorting and processing waste independently are not explained in detail, which This results in people continuing to think that waste should be sorted and then thrown into final disposal sites. Providing rubbish bins that separate waste is very important, such as organic and non-organic waste, so that people get used to throwing waste separately and build awareness that littering is very dangerous.

## CONFESSION

Thank you to Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta

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