
Sustainable Household Waste Management Arrangements

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ABSTRACT

The increase in population has an impact on the increase in the amount of waste. The large amount of waste mainly comes from household activities in fulfilling the needs of human life. The accumulation of large amounts of waste has a negative impact on environmental health, so it needs proper management. The management of household waste and waste similar to household waste has been regulated by the government through Government Regulation No. 81 of 2012 concerning Management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste. For this reason, this study aims to analyze the regulation of waste management, especially household waste and waste similar to household waste. The normative legal research method used in this research and uses a statutory approach. The results of this study show that household waste management regulations have not been regulated in detail, and enforcement is also very weak because there are no clear sanctions against violations committed. The regulation of household waste management has an impact on the management of household waste and similar household waste in the form of reduced waste generation and waste shipments to landfills.

Keywords: Waste Management; Household Waste

I. Introduction

Indonesia has a large population spread across various islands in Indonesia. Based on data provided by the Central Bureau of Statistics, the population of Indonesia in 2022 amounted to 275,773,800 people. The large population in Indonesia has caused various problems. One of the problems that arise is related to waste (Afriandi et al., 2020). According to Law Number 18/2008 on Waste Management, waste comes from waste generated from human activities and or natural activities that generate waste. According to Khofifah, Indonesia still has major challenges with waste management due to weak regulations governing waste management. This affects community participation in managing waste generated from meeting daily needs (Sholihah, 2020).

The increase in population will increase the number of living needs so that this will also increase the residue or residue from the results of consumption and the results of activities carried out by humans as part of fulfilling life needs. (Kahfi, 2017). Residue or residue from the results of consumption and human activities is waste, which can simply be interpreted as leftover material that is not reused when a process has ended. If this waste accumulates in large quantities, it will cause new problems both for the environment and public health problems. Health problems that arise due to the accumulation of waste are diarrhea, dengue fever, and thipoid fever. (Sholihah, 2020). In addition to health problems, excessive accumulation of waste can cause environmental problems. Environmental problems that arise due to improper waste management are floods, pollution of the environment by waste, contamination of water sources, and decreased water quality due to waste contamination (Hasibuan, 2016).

Waste management requires special attention. Various environmental problems can arise as a result of waste management that is not in accordance with proper waste management procedures. In accordance with the principles of waste management in the Waste Management Law that waste is managed based on the principles of sustainability, the principle of justice, the principle of safety and the principle of security. Waste management must be carried out by prioritizing the principles of justice and the principles of sustainability so as not to cause problems for the environment and public health. Good waste management aims to improve public health and environmental quality. In addition, waste can be used as a resource that has value to support human life and nature.

Most of the public and government's attention is focused on environmental problems such as unauthorized land clearing, illegal logging and the expansion of oil palm plantations that are not in accordance with permits as environmental problems. However, the increasing amount of waste also requires special attention because it is one of the sources of environmental and ecosystem damage. The amount of waste is more in the form of plastic waste and food waste. As research conducted by Nani and Rudy (2019) food waste and plastic waste are the most waste in Pahandut Village, Palangka Raya City. (Apriyani & Lesmana, 2019). Then in the Makassar Soekarno-Hatta Port Area, plastic waste and food waste are the

most abundant waste. (Rahim & Ali, 2014). The difference in place does not cause a difference in the type of waste that dominates the area. These two types of waste, namely plastic waste and food waste, cause various environmental problems including plastic pollution in rivers and oceans, fires in landfills due to methane gas from the decomposition of food waste in landfills (Puger, 2018).

The government as a policy maker has regulated waste management through Law Number 18/2008 on Waste Management. Furthermore, waste management is regulated in their respective regional regulations. The regulations that become references in household waste management owned by each region can be considered as almost perfect rules even though there are still some things that must be added. Nevertheless, there are still violations of environmental waste management that occur in some areas, such as in Baru Village, South Barito Regency. The people of Desa Baru complained about the overflow of garbage from the temporary landfill, which caused an unpleasant odor. (*Residents of Baru Village Resent Waste Piles Spilling onto the Road*, t.t.). In addition to the problem of temporary waste overflow, several landfills have experienced fires caused by the accumulation of organic waste.(Lampung, t.t.). This should be one of the concerns of the government to remain firm in applying the rules that have been set and supervise their implementation in the field. From the explanation above, it raises the question of how the current waste management arrangements are. Then whether the regulation can have an impact on changes in waste management in the community. This research uses normative legal research methods to solve existing problems. The normative legal research conducted uses a *statute approach*.

II. Discussion

A. Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste Management Regulation

Waste is defined as the solid residue of daily human activities and or natural processes (Waste Management Act). In addition, waste is the residual material produced from activities carried out by humans or animals that are no longer used, in the form of solid, liquid or gas. Waste if not managed properly will be a source of disaster for the environment. Disasters caused by waste that is not managed

properly can be in the form of environmental pollution and a place for diseases to develop (Hasibuan, 2016).

Law No. 32/2009 on Environmental Management and Protection (UU PPLH) regulates the rights of citizens relating to the environment as an implementation of the mandate of the 1945 Constitution article 28 H (paragraph 1). Article 65 paragraph (1) of UUPPLH states that "everyone has the right to a good and healthy environment as part of human rights". It is clear that this article gives Indonesian citizens the right to a good and healthy environment in order to achieve prosperity. To create a good and healthy environment, it is very much related to the amount of waste and also the management of that waste. In order to reduce the amount of waste originating from households, the government in Law No. 18/2008 on Waste requires everyone to reduce household waste and handle waste in an appropriate manner.

Proper waste management will have a good impact on environmental health. Careful management of waste from food waste, which is often sourced from households, is necessary. This can reduce the amount of organic waste from household food waste. Accuracy in formulating rules can be done by conducting a pilot project first and later can be implemented throughout Indonesia. Organic waste from households can be composted either in the household environment or managed collectively with neighbors or through the management of the RT head. This can reduce the amount of organic waste sent to the TPS. The reduction in the amount of household waste sent to the TPS is expected to provide effectiveness to the management of inorganic waste by the TPS which in turn is expected to reduce the amount of waste sent to the landfill.

Waste management in Indonesia has been regulated in Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management. The Act lists the authority of the government as the central government and the authority of the Provincial Government to the Authority of the local government in waste management. Local governments in organizing waste management have the authority listed in article 9 of the Waste Management Law as follows:

a. determine waste management policies and strategies based on national and provincial policies; b. organize district/city scale waste management in

accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Government; c. provide guidance and supervision of waste management performance carried out by other parties; d. determine the location of temporary shelters, integrated waste processing sites, and/or final waste processing sites; e. conduct periodic monitoring and evaluation every 6 (six) months for 20 (twenty) years of waste final processing sites with open disposal systems that have been closed; and f. compile and organize a waste management emergency response system in accordance with their authority.

The local government, which is authorized by law in waste management, has the obligation to ensure law enforcement related to waste management in the community. This has the aim of encouraging community participation in sustainable waste management. According to Sholihah's opinion, in her writing entitled *A Study on Waste Management in Indonesia*, it is stated that waste management regulations in Indonesia are still weak so that this affects the participation of the community in participating in managing the waste they produce. (Sholihah, 2020). Enforcement of rules that have not run optimally can affect community compliance in implementing these regulations. Community obedience in carrying out applicable rules can result in not achieving the objectives of making these rules. So it is very important to maintain the authority of the law in society.

Household waste management is regulated in Government Regulation No. 81/2012 concerning Household Waste Management and Waste Similar to Household Waste. Waste generated as the final result of production carried out in fulfilling household needs is regulated in this regulation. In article 1 paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of PP No. 81 of 2012, the following definitions are given:

1. "Household waste is waste that comes from daily activities in the household that does not include feces and specific waste.
2. Waste similar to household waste is household waste originating from commercial areas, industrial areas, special areas, social facilities, public facilities, and/or other facilities".

Based on the definition above, household waste can be said to be everything that comes from the end result of meeting the daily needs of households except feces and materials that are included in the specific waste group. This waste can be in the form of organic waste and inorganic waste. Meanwhile, waste similar to household waste is waste of the same type as waste generated in fulfilling household needs but the waste comes from commercial areas, industrial areas, special areas, social areas, and from various public facilities.

The regulation of household waste management and similar household waste listed in PP No. 81 of 2012 concerning Household Waste Management and Waste Similar to Household Waste, consists of regulating waste management policies and strategies, organizing waste management, compensation, development and application of technology, information systems, community roles, guidance, and transitional regulations. Broadly speaking, the household waste management regulations issued by the government have covered all the regulatory needs required in household waste management, as well as the implementing rules for household waste management needed for sustainable household waste management. Furthermore, in Presidential Regulation number 97 of 2017 concerning National Policies and Strategies for Household Waste Management and Waste Similar to Household Waste, it is stated that the direction of national policies and strategies in household waste management is carried out in the period 2017 to 2025. The policy direction taken in the management of household waste and similar household waste is to improve performance in the field of reducing, handling household waste and waste similar to household waste. Reduction of household waste and similar household waste is carried out through limiting waste generation, recycling waste and reusing household waste and similar household waste.

In addition, to support the management of household waste and waste similar to household waste, the Government is making efforts in the management of waste sorting according to its type through the Minister of Environment Regulation Number 13 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of *Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle* through Waste Banks. Waste management through sorting types of waste and also sorting in the final form that can be utilized is also

regulated in the regulation. Article 7 (1) states that "3R activities through the Waste Bank are carried out by:

- a. Minister;
- b. Other relevant ministers;
- c. Governor;
- d. Regent/mayor; and/or
- e. Society".

Furthermore, still in the same regulation, article 7 paragraph (4) states "the implementation of 3R activities through waste banks by the community as referred to in paragraph (1) letter e includes: a. waste sorting; b. waste collection; c. submission to waste banks; and multiplying waste banks". In this regulation, the community is one of the components that is closely related to waste management through waste banks. The community as one of the sources of waste has an obligation to manage the waste generated through supporting the waste bank program pursued by the government.

Environmental regulations are made by the government to ensure legal certainty and protection for everyone to get a good living environment. However, in its application in the community, officers have a significant role in the successful implementation of regulations in the community. Research conducted by (Syahril et al., 2020) stated that there is a significant relationship between the role of officers and community behavior in household waste management. Furthermore, it is said that waste management is more optimal if each element in it synergizes in waste management such as the cooperation of government, community and private institutions. Good waste management cannot be done if there is no cooperation from various parties. The government and the community must synergize in carrying out the waste management rules that have been set so that the objectives in good household waste management can be achieved.

Law enforcement in household waste management is needed to reduce household waste sent to landfills. It is also a good start in reducing the amount of waste generation. The government has an obligation to realize this through law enforcement in waste management, the provision of facilities both in transportation and good waste processing, and the provision of educational

services on good waste management. Law enforcement in household waste management is currently still not optimal so it is very necessary to socialize good household waste management procedures.

B. The Impact of Legal Arrangements on the Management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste

In the 1970s, human awareness of the environment increased rapidly, especially after the UN conference on the environment in Stockholm. This increase in awareness was triggered by the increasing pollution caused by industrial waste that disrupted human life. Humans are considered an integral part of the ecosystem, where their survival is highly dependent on the sustainability of the environment. Over time, the relationship between humans and the environment has undergone significant transformations, triggering in-depth observations of the dynamics of their interactions. In an effort to manage their impact, environmental management theories have been developed to maintain ecological balance. (Mahyudin, 2016).

Waste generated by the production process by humans in the form of both organic and non-organic waste has an impact on the environment. Good waste management can have a beneficial impact on the environment and human health. Compost that is useful for restoring soil fertility can be produced from processing organic waste generated from the production process of human food and also waste from nature such as dry leaves and dry twigs. Recyclable plastic waste has economic value to help the community's economy.

Community participation is essential for better waste management. In addition, waste management should be a shared responsibility, both by the government and the community. However, the reality is that many still consider it as the exclusive business of the government. The active role of the community needs to be increased, because currently awareness of the importance of environmental cleanliness is often not followed by concrete actions.

Ideal waste management starts from the lowest level, the household. Waste collection and sorting should be done from the very beginning, at the household level. After that, waste can be managed according to its type. The purpose of waste

management from the source is to maintain the quality of waste so that it can be processed into useful products. Waste segregation is done to prevent a decrease in the value of items that can still be utilized and reduce the overall volume of waste.

The government regulates waste management in society through established regulations. Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management in article 3 states that waste management is carried out based on the principle of responsibility, the principle of sustainability, the principle of benefits, the principle of justice, the principle of awareness, the principle of togetherness, the principle of safety, the principle of security, and the principle of economic value. Based on these principles, waste management carried out by households emphasizes the responsibility of households to properly manage waste generated from daily activities or activities. So that the waste produced does not harm the environment and society.

One of them is the efforts of waste banks through The Minister of Environment Regulation No. 13/2012 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of *Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle* through Waste Banks. Waste management through this regulation prioritizes the reuse of waste generated, especially those that can still be utilized. This can reduce the amount of disposal to the final place of waste management. In addition, through this regulation, the government gives responsibility to the community to manage their own waste so that it can form cooperation between the government and the community in waste management based on sustainability. With the regulation of household waste management and waste similar to household waste, currently in some areas there are 3R TPS (temporary disposal sites) with the aim of sorting waste that comes to the TPS. Waste segregation should start from the origin of the waste so that it will further increase the effectiveness and efficiency of waste management at the TPS. So it is very necessary to change the paradigm, behavior and public awareness of the sorting of household waste before being handed over to the TPS.

The government urges and invites the community to manage properly and wisely the waste generated from activities to fulfill their needs, especially from the smallest environment, namely the household scale. Later the community sorts its waste according to predetermined categories and is able to reduce the amount of

waste produced per day. Thus the amount of waste can be reduced and reduced to achieve a healthy environment.

III. Closing

Regulations in waste management have a big contribution to provide guidelines for the community in managing waste, especially household waste. The regulation of household waste management that has been carried out by the government so far has shown progress. Although there are still unclear sanctions given in case of violation. In addition, deviations from the provisions of regulations on household waste management have no sanctions to bind the community in managing the household waste produced. The regulation of household waste management has a good impact on the amount of waste sent to landfills. Waste generated from household production is processed in such a way that little residue is sent to landfills, which in turn results in less waste going to landfills. A more detailed explanation of good and sustainable household waste management is needed to reduce the amount of waste that reaches landfills. Enforcement of regulations on household waste management needs to be carried out more effectively and efficiently so that it does not have an unfavorable impact on the environment.

IV. Advice

Current technological developments also encourage developments in the management of household waste and waste similar to household waste. In the legal field, the more detailed implementing regulations relating to the management of household waste and waste similar to household waste that have been pursued by the government. However, the author still sees that these regulations are still very weak to realize sustainable management of household waste and similar household waste, including only focusing on waste management in TPS and TPA but not emphasizing paradigm changes and community behavior in regulating waste generation and better management of waste generated.

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