



Community Involvement in Waste Management as Implementation of Regulation No. 18/2008 in the Republic of Indonesia



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Abstract

This research raises the theme of community involvement in waste management because the role of the community is very important in preserving the environment. This study uses normative research which examines legal principles in government regulations, especially regarding community involvement in waste management. An effort is needed to improve the quality of the environment which is good to care for environmental management which in essence is maintained from environmental pollution and damage. Public awareness in understanding the law is very necessary for preserving the environment. Community involvement in waste management can be in the form of waste reduction and waste handling. In Bali Province, this can be carried out properly following the existing regulations, namely the creation of a temporary garbage collection place and a garbage bank. Waste management will run well and the environment will be healthy if the community can express their aspirations and is supported by government action to apply community aspirations related to waste management, such as the creation of a waste bank that turns waste into a new product.

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1 Introduction

The environment as a spatial unit with all objects, forces, conditions, and living things, including humans and their behavior, which affects the continuity of life and the welfare of humans and other living creatures, of course, needs to be properly preserved (Abd Manaf *et al.*, 2009; Oweis *et al.*, 2005; Imam *et al.*, 2008). In other words, it is necessary to carry out good and integrated protection and management in sustainable development. Considering that a good and healthy environment is the basic right of every Indonesian citizen as mandated in Article 28 H/1945 Republic of Indonesia Constitution, it is not only the government's obligation, but society also has a big share in creating a sustainable environment good and healthy to support the survival of present and future generations.

Environmental law is a juridical instrument that contains rules regarding environmental management. Environmental law aims to prevent shrinkage and deterioration of environmental quality. Environmental law is a concept of environmental studies that specializes in legal science, with the legal object being the level of public awareness and understanding of the aspect of protection as a necessity of life (Machmud, 2007).

The environmental problems in the form of environmental pollution and environmental destruction are still occurring in Indonesia. In the industrial era, environmental problems are essential problems that deserve serious attention from the government and society. With the development of industrialization, the impact of industrialization can no longer be avoided, especially for the environment. The decreasing quality of the environment can threaten the continuity of the lives of humans and other living creatures, so it is necessary to protect and manage the environment seriously and consistently.

One of the environmental pollution that has a big impact on people's lives is garbage pollution. If waste is not managed properly, it will become a bomb for the community (Berner, 1992; Zhen-Shan *et al.*, 2009; Birpinar *et al.*, 2009). The importance of community awareness in waste management has a huge impact on the sustainability and preservation of the environment. Thus, the community has an active role in the management and protection of the environment as stipulated in the laws and regulations in Indonesia.

The provisions of Article 1 point 2 of Law No. 32/2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (hereinafter referred to as UUPPLH) explains that environmental protection and management is a systematic and integrated effort carried out to conserve environmental functions and prevent environmental pollution and/or damage from occurring which includes planning, utilization, control, maintenance, supervision, and law enforcement. Therefore, to create a good and healthy living environment, it is necessary to have the cooperation of various parties, in this case, cooperation between the government and the community (Sharholly *et al.*, 2007; Turan *et al.*, 2009; Minghua *et al.*, 2009).

The government has full responsibility in protecting and managing the environment as seen from the principle of state responsibility as set out in the UUPPLH. The principle of state responsibility contains the full responsibility of the state concerning the state ensuring that the use of natural resources will provide the greatest possible benefit for the welfare and quality of life of the people, both current and future generations, the state guarantees citizen's rights to the environment which is good and healthy, and the state prevents the exploitation of natural resources that causes environmental pollution and/or damage. Based on this, to realize the role of the state in the protection and management of the living environment, a systematic system and method are needed either in fulfilling good environmental instruments or in terms of disseminating to the public the importance of the role of the community related to obtaining environmental permits. The involvement of the community in obtaining environmental permits, it is hoped that it can minimize the occurrence of environmental pollution and/or damage starting from the completion of environmental documents and permits from a company (Moghadam *et al.*, 2009; Chaerul *et al.*, 2008).

A good and healthy living environment is the basic right of every Indonesian citizen as mandated in the Article 28H/1945 Republic of Indonesia Constitution. Increasing global warming has resulted in climate change which has exacerbated environmental quality degradation, therefore, environmental protection and management are necessary. Environmental problems are complex and interesting issues to be studied in-depth, especially about the role of society in waste management. Based on the background of the problem,

the study can be formulated (1) what is the concept of waste management? and (2) how is the community involvement in waste management as the implementation of Regulation No. 18/2008 concerning waste management in the Republic of Indonesia?

2 Materials and Methods

This study uses a normative legal research method that examines community involvement in waste management as stipulated in statutory regulations. This research is also studied based on legal principles in the environment which will be used to discuss the extent of community involvement in waste management. This study also uses the type of literature law materials and is analyzed using descriptive-qualitative techniques.

3 Results and Discussions

3.1 Waste Management Concept

Organic waste in the form of food scraps can be recycled into biogas, liquid fertilizer, compost, and animal feed. With Food Digester technology, food waste at the household level can be recycled into biogas and liquid fertilizer (Wahyono *et al.*, 2017). The resulting biogas can be used for LPG gas substitution. While liquid fertilizer can be used to fertilize ornamental plants, vegetable crops, and so on. To recycle food waste into compost, Aerobic Composter can be used without odor and maggots. The compost produced can be used as fertilizer for crops. Besides being able to be used as biogas and compost, food waste can also be converted into maggot as fish or poultry feed using MagComp (maggot composter) (<https://enviro.bppt.go.id/>).

Regulation Article 1 of the Republic of Indonesia No. 18/2008 concerning waste management (hereinafter referred to as the regulation on waste management) states that garbage is the residue of human daily activities and/or natural processes in solid form. It can be interpreted that waste is a waste of everyday life from humans. The waste management regulation states that waste management is divided into two, namely waste reduction and waste handling. The provisions of Article 20 (1) confirm that waste reduction as referred to in Article 19 letter (a) includes the following activities (a) restrictions on waste generation; (b) waste recycling; and/or (c) reuse of waste. This is the author's proposal in writing this paper where the waste referred to in this paper is household waste that must be managed by the community in such a way as to create cleanliness and environmental sustainability.

Waste handling is contained in the provisions of Article 22 paragraph (1). Waste handling activities as referred to in Article 19 letter (b) include (a) sorting in the form of waste grouping and separation according to the type, quantity and/or nature of the waste; (b) collection in the form of collecting and moving waste from the waste source to a temporary shelter or integrated waste processing site; (c) transportation in the form of carrying waste from the source and/or from a temporary garbage collection site or from an integrated waste processing site to the final processing site; (d) processing in the form of changing the characteristics, composition and amount of waste; and/or (e) final waste processing in the form of the safe return of waste and/or residue from previous processing to environmental media.

The problem of waste is one of the negative impacts of tourism development which can damage natural and cultural resources if not handled seriously, and there is also a relationship between cleanliness and hotel occupancy/tourist arrivals to Bali. The waste problem is caused by several factors, namely the increase in population, changes in consumption patterns, and people's lifestyles which will increase the amount of waste generation, types, and diversity of waste characteristics (Akib & Global, 2014; Husein, 1993).

To create a good and healthy living environment there must be good cooperation between the community and the government. The government, with the principle of state responsibility, must be able to make regulations capable of reducing the amount of pollution and damage to the environment. Also, the community is obliged to provide certainty in overcoming environmental pollution. Community participation is clearly stated in the laws and regulations, it's just that the community is still less able to develop a sense of

care for the environment. The role of the community here is not only a physical role to preserve the environment but also the role of society by giving aspirations to the government and other communities so that they can protect the environment and if there are indications of pollution and/or damage in their environment, the community must be brave to act decisively.

3.2 Community involvement in waste management as the implementation of regulation No. 18/2008 the Republic of Indonesia concerning waste management

The community has equal rights and opportunities as widely as possible to play an active role in environmental protection and management. The role of the community can be in the form of social monitoring, providing suggestions, opinions, suggestions, objections, complaints, and delivery of information and/or reports. This is reflected in the involvement of the community in the implementation of the announcement and public consultation processes to gather suggestions and responses. Community participation in environmental protection and management aims to increase awareness in environmental protection and management, increase independence, community empowerment and partnerships, develop community capacity and maintain and develop local culture and wisdom in the framework of preserving environmental functions.

The role of the community is contained in the provisions of Article 28 (1) which states that the community can play a role in waste management organized by the Government and/or local governments. Paragraph (2) states that the roles referred to in paragraph (1) can be performed through (a) giving suggestions, considerations and suggestions to the Government and/or regional governments; (b) waste management policy formulation; and/or (c) providing suggestions and opinions in resolving solid waste disputes. People often think that their involvement in environmental protection and management is limited to physical activities such as not littering. Whereas in the provisions of statutory regulations it has been explained that the role of the community can be in the form of aspirations given by the community regarding environmental protection and management. The public can immediately convey information and/reports related to the condition of an environment to the government or environmental organizations so that if there is a problem, efforts can be made to repair and prevent more severe environmental damage (Sabardi, 2014).

The role and involvement of the community related to waste management as a form of environmental protection and management have been clearly explained in the laws and regulations, however, the community often misunderstands their role in environmental protection. The community must protect and preserve the environment, and the role and involvement of the community are in the form of aspirations given by the community to be able to protect and protect the environment in which they live. As previously stated, one of the roles of the community, namely, can be in the form of suggestions or suggestions in the formation of laws and regulations, especially those called waste management. The Bali Provincial Government has issued the Governor of Bali Regulation No. 47/2009 concerning source-based waste management. To implement the Bali Governor's regulation, the community together with the government built a temporary garbage storage area that is available in every village. There are even villages that have a waste bank, where the waste bank is not only used for garbage disposal but the waste is managed and recycled into a product. Thus community involvement is very important in waste management because waste originates from the community and must end in the community to make a good and healthy living environment according to the mandate of the 1945 Constitution and also as one of the human rights possessed by humans.

4 Conclusion

- 1) Waste management referred to in this research is household waste management. Waste management can be divided into two, namely waste reduction and waste handling. The waste reduction includes activities to limit waste generation, waste recycling; and/or, waste reuse. Meanwhile, waste management includes sorting, collecting, and recycling waste/waste into a product.
- 2) The role and involvement of the community concerning waste management as a form of environmental protection and management are clearly explained in-laws and regulations. Community

involvement can be in the form of giving suggestions, opinions related to the formation of waste management laws and regulations, giving aspirations if the regulations issued by the government are not following the values that live in the community, even advising the government regarding the resolution of disputes about the environment.

Suggestions

There must be good cooperation between the government and the community to realize the protection and management of the environment, especially concerning waste management. With this collaboration, the community can be given a large space to accommodate their aspirations. The government, especially local governments, is obliged to provide this space to the community because after all the people who understand better the environment in which they live, it is hoped that through the aspirations of the community which are manifested by government actions, waste management will run well and the environment will be good and healthy.

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