

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

The advancement of information and technology has significantly altered numerous facets of life, including how refuse management issues are addressed in the city of Yogyakarta. For numerous years, waste management has emerged as a significant obstacle in the city of Yogyakarta. Nevertheless, as technology and information are appropriately implemented, it appears that a more sustainable and efficient resolution is gaining prominence. The implementation of a sensor-based waste management system, which optimizes waste processing, reduces waste leakage, and enables more efficient waste collection based on real-time data, is one concrete example. Furthermore, information that is readily available via applications and online platforms has the potential to enhance public consciousness regarding the critical nature of appropriate waste management.

Therefore, the advancement of information and technology not only possesses the capacity to resolve waste management issues in the municipality of Jogja, but can also furnish well-considered and sustainable solutions to confront this progressively urgent ecological dilemma. An estimated one

hundred thousand tons of refuse are produced in Yogyakarta each year.¹ An increase in waste generation occurred in 2020 of 131,689.26 tons from 2019 with a total of 132,116.36 tons.² Although waste accumulation has diminished in 2021, the reduction falls short of the 30% threshold specified in Sustainable Development Goal 12; thus, the initiative cannot be deemed a complete success in the realm of urban waste management.³

The refuse problem is an ongoing subject of discourse due to its profound interconnection with the culture and way of life of the society at large. Changes in consumption culture are a significant contributor to the escalation of refuse generation, particularly with regard to single-use plastics. This issue is exacerbated by waste-generating behaviors such as purchasing products with excessive packaging or refusing to utilize reusable items. Furthermore, public cognizance and comprehension of the significance of waste management are crucial components. In response to these obstacles, Indonesia has enacted Waste Management Law No. 18/2008, which seeks to establish regulations for more sustainable and efficient waste management. Despite this, the implementation of this law continues to encounter numerous obstacles, most notably in modifying the attitudes and conduct of individuals.

¹ Sistem Informasi Pengolahan Sampah Nasional, 2022, (*Grafik Komposisi Sampah Berdasarkan Sumber Sampah*), <https://sipsn.menlhk.go.id/sipsn/public/data/timbulan> (accessed on 24, September, 2022, 15:48)

² Sistem Informasi Pengelolaan Sampah Nasional, 2022, (*Data Timbulan Sampah Kota Yogyakarta*), <https://sipsn.menlhk.go.id/sipsn/public/data/timbulan> (accessed on 11 December, 2022, 13:40)

³ Sustainable Development Goals, (*The 17 Goals-Sustainable Development Goals*), <https://sdgs.un.org/goals> (accessed on 12 December, 2022, 08:56)

As a result, discussions regarding waste issues persist, mirroring the intricate nature of its correlation with societal culture and way of life, alongside endeavors to enhance the enforcement of current legislation. Efforts to reduce and manage waste are deemed strategic and capable of instigating movement among pertinent stakeholders in pursuit of future transformation or change, in accordance with the directives outlined in Law No. 18 of 2008 on waste management. As a result of the management of municipal waste necessitates the involvement of private sector entities, the government, and stakeholders, in addition to the community, in order to implement the principle of transparency.

The concept of participation is a fundamental tenet of good governance, which entails the active involvement of all community members in the implementation process. This notion is reflected in Law No. 18 of 2008, which pertains to waste management and states that all individuals are entitled to partake in the decision-making, execution, and oversight of initiatives related to waste management. Effective waste management requires consideration of the pillars of effective governance.⁴ As a community-based method of regulating government performance, openness, meanwhile, serves as a mechanism for preventing collusion, nepotism, and corruption while promoting good governance.

To achieve optimal outcomes and guarantee public comprehension of the government's operations and preparations, adherence to this principle of

⁴ Article 11 Paragraph 1 Letter b Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management.

transparency is essential. The government is obligated to adhere to principles of fairness and transparency when formulating policy decisions. Consisting of a wide range of public spheres and entities, and operating in the public interest, government policy is essentially a set of directives or principles that are implemented either explicitly or implicitly and are perceived in government. Government policy is therefore also referred to as public policy.

In addition to refuse handling and reduction, waste management is an all-encompassing, methodical, and environmentally responsible endeavor. Municipal and commercial establishments, private and public areas, industrial refuse, and agricultural waste are all potential sources of waste in a given society. The escalating urgency surrounding waste management issues transforms refuse into a societal problematic. Waste issues have reached a critical stage in numerous urban regions, including Yogyakarta City. Rapid population expansion in major metropolitan areas initially causes a substantial escalation in the quantity of refuse produced. Such circumstances give rise to intricacies in the efficient gathering, processing, and elimination of refuse.⁵ In some urban communities, awareness of the health and environmental consequences of improper waste disposal remains low. Consequently, waste is frequently disposed of irresponsibly, endangering environmental integrity and community welfare as a whole. In light of this, the waste predicament in Jogja City underscores the necessity for enhanced public education and awareness

⁵ Article 1 of Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management.

regarding the significance of sustainable waste management, in addition to a more effective waste management infrastructure.

The community participates in the waste management process this is known as "community participation" to reduce waste, community participation may consist of sorting organic and inorganic refuse prior to storage or composting. The government may, in accordance with the law, penalize those who fail to limit their pollution while offering incentives to those who do. Waste management possesses substantial economic worth and can be applied in diverse domains. Waste has the potential to be transformed into energy, building materials, industrial base materials, compost, and other valuable resources. In addition to mitigating adverse environmental effects, the recycling and processing of waste generates employment opportunities, economic growth, and a decreased reliance on finite natural resources. However, it is critical to bear in mind that waste can only be utilized if it possesses economic value.

Waste devoid of economic value or incapable of environmentally favorable processing must be appropriately disposed of. The legal framework that governs waste management in Indonesia is Law No. 18 of 2008 on Waste Management. The objective of this legislation is to oversee more effective and environmentally responsible waste management practices, encompassing waste reduction, utilization, and disposal. Promoting the concept of sustainable refuse management and establishing legal consequences for infractions of waste management regulations are key objectives of this legislation. Consequently,

the acknowledgment of the economic value inherent in waste management and the promotion of more effective and accountable waste management initiatives are both supported by Law No. 18 of 2008.

The three fundamental principles outlined in Law No. 18/2008 concerning refuse management are widely known as the "3Rs": reduction, reuse, and recycling. From "collect-transport-dispose" to "collect-sort-as-transport" is the revised concept. This is evident from the transformation of the landfill's designation from "Final Disposal Site" to "Final Processing Site." A part of waste management that can be executed is the identification of suitable sites for temporary shelters or final processing facilities. In order to determine the optimal site, it is imperative to take into account various factors pertaining to the functioning of the current Temporary Shelter or Final Disposal Site (TPA) as well as the origins of refuse disposal in the Yogyakarta Special Region. The refuse predicament in the city of Yogyakarta is exacerbated by a growing volume of waste that can have severe consequences if not managed with forethought. According to the Yogyakarta City Environmental Agency, there has been an approximate ten to fifteen percent increase in the volume of refuse in the city.⁶ The community closure of the Piyungan landfill in April 2022 represented a manifestation of community dissent in response to the progressively accumulating refuse accumulations.

⁶ Shani Rasyid, 2022, *Jogja Kembali Hadapi Potensi Darurat Sampah, Ini 4 Faktanya*, <https://www.merdeka.com/jateng/jogja-kembali-hadapi-potensi-darurat-sampah-ini-4-faktanya.html> (accessed on 27 October, 2022, 11:57)

Yogyakarta City is the highest contributor of waste among other districts or cities at 370 tons per day.⁷ In 2022, there was a rapid increase in waste volume to 1,366.79 tons per day.⁸ Waste management that is still concentrated downstream will exacerbate conditions in these areas. Based on data from the Environmental Agency. The amount of unmanaged waste is 681.16 tons per year and 1.87 tons of waste per day that is still unmanaged in Yogyakarta City.⁹ Waste management constitutes a significant challenge encountered by urban areas. Achieving success and good health within the community setting is an entitlement that the community must acquire. In general, everyone is familiar with the term "waste," which refers to non-functional items and products that are discarded as a result of daily activities. In general, it is evident that activities that cannot be directly isolated from the environment can result in environmental pollution by affecting its physical components, including air, soil, and water. The subsequent are the effects:

1. Effects on health: habitats for pathogenic microorganisms that contaminate human food sources (plants and animals) with poisonous substances.
2. Environmental ramifications: fauna and flora extinction and harm infliction upon natural components, including coral reefs, soil, and waters, as well as the ozone layer.

⁷ Bappeda Corporate University (CORPU) Rembug Perencanaan: #05, 2022, *Pengelolaan Sampah Kota Yogyakarta*, <https://bappeda.jogjakota.go.id/detail/index/21096> (accessed on 3 November, 2022, 16:44)

⁸ Data Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah DIY (BAPPEDA), <https://bappeda.jogjaprovo.go.id/> (accessed on 4 December, 2022, 14:19)

⁹ Silvy Dian Setiawan and Bilal Ramadhan, 2022, *Pemkot Yogyakarta Berencana Larang Penggunaan Plastik*, <https://news.republika.co.id/berita/rkrsra330/pemkot-yogyakarta-berencana-larang-penggunaan-plastik> (accessed on 23 November, 2022, 13:28)

3. Socioeconomic ramifications: the generation of disagreeable odors and unattractive scenery, which hinder the tourism industry during catastrophic events like flooding.¹⁰

Effective governance necessitates the implementation of mechanisms that foster public participation and government transparency. The government, the private sector, and the community must all contribute equally to the pillars of good governance in order to exert mutual oversight. By ensuring the active participation of all three components, one can prevent the "exploitation" or control of another. Power dominance over the other two components results from the superiority of one of the three components.¹¹

While it is unambiguous that the government, private sector, and community must collaborate to establish good governance, the principles of good governance also stipulate that transparency and participation are essential for the formation of such governance. Nevertheless, this principle appears to be inadequately executed in practice.

¹⁰ Idawati Nita Sulistiorini, 2019, *Artikel Pengelolaan Sampah Rumah Tangga Bidang Pengendalian Pencemaran dan Kerusakan Lingkungan Hidup*, <https://dlhk.jogjaprovo.go.id/pengelolaan-sampah-rumah-tangga> (accessed on 11 December, 2022, 14:19)

¹¹ Kamuli, S, "Evaluasi Kemajuan Penerapan Penyelenggaraan Good Governance di Provinsi Gorontalo", *Jurnal Inovasi*, Vol. 5, No. 3, (2008), p. 55

B. Formulation of the Problem

1. How are the principles of openness from the government and participation of the community being applied in sustainable waste management in Yogyakarta City?
2. What are the supporting and inhibiting factors in the implementation of the principles of openness and participation in sustainable waste management in Yogyakarta City?

C. Objectives of Research

1. Analyzing the application of the principles of openness and participation in sustainable waste management in Yogyakarta City.
2. Identify what are the inhibiting and supporting factors for the principles of openness and participation in sustainable waste management in Yogyakarta City.

D. Benefits of Research

1. Theoretical

The research involved was started with the recognition that openness and participation are fundamental elements in guaranteeing the effectiveness of urban refuse management. By comprehending the significance of the principles of transparency and participation, one can devise optimal concept recommendations for the refuse management policy and regulation in the city of Yogyakarta.

2. Practical

Analyze the significance of the ideological notions of participation and openness in refuse management. At the same time, this study promotes comprehension regarding the implementation of refuse management in the city of Yogyakarta.