

Household Sanitary Landfill Reduction With The Hsl (Household Sanitary Landfill) Method Implementation Of Law No 18 Of 2008 Concerning Waste Evidence Of Communities' Environmental Awareness As The Norm Of Law No. 32 Of 2009

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ABSTRACT

Garbage is a big problem in urban life. The high population of a city will also produce a large amount of waste. Most of the waste is produced from the rest of human activities. The garbage can disturb the aesthetics, sometimes smell bad, and take up quite a lot of space. This condition makes people reluctant to be close. This condition is exacerbated by the lack of people willing to take care of the waste. The solution to overcome this waste is not easy and even tends to be expensive. Existing laws, such as Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management and its derivatives and Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning the Environment and its derivatives are not sufficient to overcome the waste problem. For this reason, the best way is to increase the number of people who take care of waste by encouraging community participation to reduce the use of waste and reuse and recycle the waste. Empowering women who are diligent in recycling waste using the Household sanitary landfill (HSL) method is an effort that should be supported by all of us. because they have environmental insight so that they help the government in implementing the law into legal behavior (behavior).

Keywords: Garbage generation, Waste Law, Waste processing women, Legal Behavior

ABSTRAK

Sampah merupakan masalah besar dalam kehidupan perkotaan. Tingginya jumlah penduduk suatu kota juga akan menghasilkan sampah dalam jumlah yang besar. Sebagian besar sampah dihasilkan dari sisa aktivitas manusia. Sampah tersebut dapat mengganggu estetika, terkadang berbau tidak sedap, dan memakan tempat yang cukup banyak. Kondisi ini membuat orang enggan untuk dekat. Kondisi ini diperparah dengan minimnya kesadaran masyarakat untuk merawat sampah. Solusi untuk mengatasi sampah ini tidaklah mudah bahkan cenderung mahal. Undang-undang yang ada, seperti UU No. 18 Tahun 2008 tentang Pengelolaan Sampah dan turunannya serta UU No. 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Lingkungan Hidup dan turunannya belum cukup untuk mengatasi permasalahan sampah. Untuk itu, cara terbaik adalah dengan memperbanyak jumlah masyarakat yang peduli sampah dengan mendorong partisipasi masyarakat untuk mengurangi penggunaan sampah dan menggunakan kembali serta mendaur ulang sampah tersebut. Pemberdayaan perempuan yang rajin mendaur ulang sampah dengan metode Rumah Tangga Sanitary Landfill (HSL) merupakan upaya yang harus didukung oleh kita semua. karena mereka berwawasan lingkungan sehingga membantu pemerintah dalam mengimplementasikan hukum menjadi perilaku (perilaku) hukum.

Kata Kunci : Sampah, UU Sampah, Perempuan pengolah sampah, Perilaku Hukum

A. Introduction

In the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in the 4th paragraph which states that "...the Indonesian State Government which protects the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's bloodshed and to promote public welfare..." the substance of this statement is an affirmation and puts the role of the 'State Obligation' and the Government's duty to protect all human and biological resources and non-biological resources of Indonesia. This government obligation is stated even more clearly by the existence of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning the Protection and Management of the Environment or PPLH which is a change from Law No. 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management which previously changed the Basic Environmental Law No. 04 of 1982. The mandate of this law is to encourage harmony and balance in development to achieve the interests and welfare of citizens, where between the two there are policies that are pro-people that are harmonious and balanced. This provision further encourages sustainable environmental development which is the basic rights of citizens as stated in article 28 H of the 1945 Constitution: "Everyone has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity to live and to have a good and healthy living environment and has the right to receive services health." this point is in the context of Human Rights (HAM) that must be fulfilled by the State.¹

Based on the value of the low service level of waste management in South Tangerang City based on the results of the EHRA (Environment Health Risk Assessment)² survey, it explains that the service level of the waste management system in the South Tangerang City area is still low from the SNI standard (less than the SNI standard that the minimum service level is the waste management system, which is 80%) explains that only a small amount of waste has just been handled by the Regional Governments of each TPA Tangerang Raya area. This is largely constrained by the availability of waste infrastructure facilities, namely the low provision of temporary waste processing sites (TPS), the lack of final

¹ Yunus Wahid, A.M. *Pengantar Hukum Lingkungan, edisi kedua*, Prenadamedia Group, Jakarta, 2018. page 172

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processing facilities (TPA) services in community waste management which have an impact on the environment because unserved waste is the cause of environmental pollution and disrupts aesthetics. city/district The 2021 EHRA Survey that has been conducted found that household waste sorting is still low, at 18.54%. This is still low for each household to want to sort their own waste.

The problem with waste is that a lot of people throw it away, a few take care of it, so the solution is that a lot of people throw away the trash and a lot of people take care of it or have high discipline in maintaining cleanliness. To overcome the current waste problem, Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) programs were held which were introduced by the government, the Center for Garbage SLBM Program aims to be one of the solution options for existing waste problems by involving the community in it for the success and sustainability of waste management. community based.

Other options implemented by the Central and Regional Governments are the Garbage Bank Program which encourages residents to save by using waste that can be recycled and has economic value, maintaining infiltration wells and composting organic waste with the Biopori program, the TPS 3R program which is area based and and so on with several advantages and disadvantages, one of which is the scholastic waste handling that combines waste handling with - supervision of sorting - processing of organic waste - handling of non-organic waste and reuse of compost for household plants and processing of residual waste. This program is called Waste reduction at the source. In the concept of reducing waste, it can be sourced in simple ways and in various ways, such as: Takakura, Torak, Composter, Biopori, Kaspariy and Household Sanitary Landfill or HSL using "Household-Scale Embedded Barrels (GTSR)" media.

B. Focus Of Problems

1. Has the provisions for the Determination of Human Rights in obtaining a healthy environment been regulated as the norms in Law No. 32 of 2009?
2. Has the action of educating the community about good environmental awareness been running effectively?

3. What is the pattern of approach to good waste management as stipulated in the legal norms of Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management?

C. Research methodology

The benefits that can be drawn from this research are:

1. Theoretical benefits It is expected that the results of this research can be used as reference material for studies in overcoming solid waste problems which gradually become multi-complex problems, costly, require joint thinking from various lines and are difficult to overcome.
2. Practical benefits From the writing of the results of this research can provide benefits in the form of joint awareness to try to reduce, reuse materials that can still be used and handle the remaining waste within the smallest scope of society, namely the family, so that most waste problems have been handled at the source.

D. Finding and Discussion

1. The Role of the Community in Maintaining Environmental Conservation

An understanding of various aspects of the diversity of life of God's creatures is very important if we want the community's role in preserving the environment for the future generations to come. We often read slogans or sayings on the banners posted that "Natural environment is not ours, but entrusted to future generations". Our concern for a good environment by paying attention to social and ecological perspectives in order to maintain and protect the environment from a decline in natural carrying capacity for the lives of our children and grandchildren in the future.

Koesnadi Harjasoemantri in giving an introduction to a book, stated; "Often people associate the environment with the physical environment solely, even though the living environment also includes the non-physical environment, including the socio-cultural environment. In fact, the problem of the socio-cultural environment is more complicated, which needs careful attention"³

³ Koesnadi Harjasoemantri, *Perspektif Sosial dan Ekologi Keragaman Hayati*, Konphalindo, Jakarta, 1993, page13.

His description as an academic especially in the environmental field is very appropriate, because the basis of Biodiversity in Indonesia is in Article 12 of Law NO. 04 of 1982 concerning Basic Provisions for the Environment, where it is stated that Provisions for the Conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystems are stipulated by law. This determination is based on ecosystems and biodiversity which are interdependent and influence each other, if there is damage and extinction of one of the elements of the two it will affect and disrupt the ecosystem.

This encourages that ecosystems and living natural resources should not be disturbed, so it is necessary to protect the use of living resources and ecosystems as well as possible. The Indonesian government has looked at various provisions and laws relating to these provisions which always involve elements of the government, the business world and the community. Whether these provisions are effective or not in upholding environmentally sound development depends on these 3 elements. Soetjipto Wirosardjono at the time as Deputy Head of the Central Bureau of Statistics stated;

"To build awareness of the importance of the environmental dimension of development programs, the participation of the community and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is absolutely necessary. Members of the community who are directly the beneficiaries of development, but who also have the environmental impact of the development, should be involved in the process of planning, implementing and evaluating development programs, which are directly related to their interests. Meanwhile, the role of NGOs is to carry out advocacy in bridging development interests that have micro and macro dimensions.⁴

Poor sanitary conditions allow various infectious diseases to continue to spread. The government's obligation to provide protection to its citizens will maintain health, so health-related programs are a development priority for every government, regardless of the president. The priority is almost balanced with the need for education. Among human diseases caused by the parasite schistosomes

⁴ soetjipto Wirosarjono *Ekonomi Manusia Versus Ekonomi Pembangunan pada PJPT II*, KONPHALINDO, Jakarta 1993,

ranks second after malaria. The disease is endemic in 74 developing countries and infects 200 million people and 20 million of them suffer greatly as a result of the disease. The General Assembly of the United Nations (UN) with its resolution 64/292 firmly recognizes its Human Right to water and sanitation and recognizes that clean water for drinking and sanitation is very important for the realization of all human rights.⁵ Drinking water is a basic right of every human being, creatures of God in this world, because it is absolutely impossible to ignore this basic need. However, sanitation issues are also in the spotlight of the world where this is also a basic human need, such as: Management of solid waste water or solid waste and drainage. Bad influences from the environment can actually be prevented by developing healthy living habits and creating good environmental sanitation. Healthy living habits are carried out in various ways such as washing hands before and after eating, disposing of trash in its place, cleaning the house and yard regularly, cleaning the bathroom and tub regularly and so on. This habit can break the breeding cycle of various types of disease-carrying organisms.

2. Environmental Law and Policy

To understand the position of the principles of environmental law as outlined in the UULH-UUPPLH as Indonesian environmental policy, the definition of policy and its relationship to the environment is closely related to public policy. The government implements various policies that concern the public interest and for this purpose the government has various alternative steps that are briefly formulated by Dye: "Public policy is whatever the government chooses to do or not to do". In formulating policies, the government usually determines the goals to be achieved, as stated by Friedrich: "it is essential for the policy concept that there be a goal, objective, or purpose". This thinking is reflected in article 4 of the UULH regarding the objectives of environmental management or article 4 of the UUPPLH regarding the objectives of environmental management. Koopmans argues that as a means of social engineering, laws contain policies that the government wants to

⁵ A'an Efendi, *Hukum Pengelolaan Lingkungan*. Indeks Jakarta, 2018.
page13

achieve. Wisdom is essentially a determination of priorities and in conjunction with the next Kopmans law states

3. Environmental Health, Sanitation and Garbage

Meanwhile Sanitation is closely related to the Environment if we look at the General Provisions in the Law on the Protection and Management of the Environment (PPLH) in the general provisions, it is explained what is meant by: "The environment is a unitary space with all objects, forces, conditions, and living things, including humans and their behavior, which affect nature itself, the continuity of life, and the welfare of humans and other living things. Environmental protection and management are systematic and integrated efforts made to preserve environmental functions and prevent environmental pollution and/or damage which includes planning, supervision and law enforcement." From the environmental provisions above, it is an important prerequisite if community participation is desired in the development of a healthy living environment for human survival. Often we associate the environment with the physical environment alone, even though the environment includes both physical and non-physical.

In article 12 of Law No. 4 of 1982 concerning Basic Provisions for Environmental Management which was changed to Law no. 23 of 1997 and finally changed again to Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. The content of the article is a statement that there are provisions concerning the Conservation of Biological Resources and their ecosystems determined by law. This expression from a Professor of the Environment is to illustrate how widespread the problem of the Environment is. From the effectiveness of the law in society, in his description, Soerjono Soekanto stated that there are 5 factors for the effectiveness of the law to work. As for the fifth factor, namely regarding culture as a habit that is carried out by the community regarding the treatment of the existence of a rule.

4. Waste Management

Garbage has an important role in influencing health, including as a vector for disease, a source of infection, a source of water and soil pollution, in addition to aesthetic problems. In waste management there are several components, namely; 1.

Garbage generation 2. Local repository 3. Collection 4. Removal and transportation
5. Utilization of results and discovery of materials (materials) 6. Final disposal.

E. Conclusion

1. The functioning of the law is a sign that the law has achieved its legal objectives, namely trying to defend and protect the community in social life.
2. Education to grow and develop public awareness is carried out, both through formal education channels starting from kindergarten/elementary school to tertiary institutions, studies of existing environmental conditions, trends in environmental change, both naturally and due to environmental influences, as well as reciprocal relationships between the increasing human needs and the biological and non-biological environment including the area of unwanted waste, this is called the NIMBY disease (Not in back yard syndrome).

F. Recommendation

1. The government can introduce it to the public and enforce more strictly the laws and norms regarding waste management in Indonesia. Laws that have been drafted such as the Waste Management Law are not necessarily understood by the public. The simple delivery of the translation of the law will be better understood by the public.
2. Information is easier with today's technological sophistication, people can find information related to applicable laws in Indonesia such as waste management, the environment and other regulations more easily. With the hope that technology will become more sophisticated, people will be more educated about rules and laws and compliance with laws will also be implemented.
3. There needs to be more optimal law enforcement, as well as the provision of strict sanctions so that it becomes a deterrent effect for lawbreakers

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