

The Effectiveness of Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2022 on Waste Management in Tourism Cities

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Abstract

Sustainable waste management is an important issue in Yogyakarta, where Yogyakarta is a tourist city with the most visitors annually. To overcome the overflowing waste disposal at the Piyungan Integrated Waste Disposal Site (TPST), Bantul, the regional government of the city of Yogyakarta created a new Regional Regulation to update the Yogyakarta City PERDA No. 10 of 2012 became No. 1 of 2022. This PERDA regulates that Yogyakarta waste management can be carried out by the community independently, starting from sorting, re-management, and obtaining incentive funds as support from the local government as a form of motivation. However, in this PERDA, visitor waste management needs to be considered, which cannot be handled again by the community and temporary waste storage depots. Visitors still need to be made aware of independent waste management in Yogyakarta. This ultimately makes people unable to manage their waste independently, which has dangerous effects on health and creates smelly waste in the city of Yogyakarta.

I. Introduction

Waste and environmental cleanliness are closely related. Where people live. The reality shows that general awareness regarding the spirit of providing waste management still needs to improve. One example is that some people still practice littering carelessly and must follow the time set by the local Environmental Service. Article 28H of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states that it has provided legal certainty and protection of human rights to obtain a good and healthy living environment as an effort to protect the entire ecosystem (Yandri et al., 2023). Public education regarding the complex environmental problems caused by the emergence of waste everywhere needs to be raised to increase public awareness. People aware of waste management can carry out activities to limit waste production, recycle, and utilize waste recycling or Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle (3R). All parties, such as the government, business actors, and the community, are responsible for waste management (Kharisma Wardhani et al., 2022).

Reducing waste generation can be done through waste reduction, recycling, and reuse activities. Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle (3R) activities can be carried out with government assistance and community self-help through waste bank programs in each region to maintain environmental cleanliness and health. Waste reduction must be implemented by setting targets for reducing waste slowly, little by little, using safe technology for the environment, setting an agenda for waste re-management, and promoting recycled products (Kuswandi et al., 2023a). Waste has been divided into household waste and specific waste. Household waste is waste from commercial environments, public, social, and other facilities—especially several stages, such as waste containing toxic materials resulting from disasters and technology. Then, in reducing waste, the government must also intervene through public education, law enforcement, and supervision of the implementation of the law (Mustofa et al., 2024). The government's role in providing law enforcement is stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia No. 13 of 2012 Article 1, which states that activities (3R) are all activities to reduce the amount of waste, recycling management activities for waste that is still suitable for use and waste to be turned into new products (Januard et al., 2024).

Providing guidelines or regulations for managing waste needs to be emphasized and monitored. Waste regulations have been made at the national and regional levels. Waste, especially in Indonesia, is still lacking and needs to be more publicized, so many regions emphasize regulatory guidelines by making Regional Regulations (PERDA) in each respective region. The urgency that is currently increasing is Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation no. 1 of 2022 concerning independent waste management for each community organization in exchange for incentive fund facilities (Tresiana et al., 2022). Yogyakarta is a city with a high level of tourists, so many people enter and leave the city of Jogja. Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2022 has been running for almost two years in 2024. However, there is still a solution to waste management in Jogja, especially in the municipalities of Jogja, Sleman Regency, and Bantul Regency (Permata & Asri, 2023).

Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2022 focuses on reducing waste by encouraging people to manage it independently. In reality, the people in the city of Jogja still need to be able to manage household waste and specific waste independently because the waste currently being scattered is a large amount of household waste from tourists, and there are no large disposal containers to accommodate it. According to Soerjono Soekanto's theory of legal effectiveness, laws or statutes will be efficient if people follow the rules according to what has been regulated by statutory regulations. Four (4) factors determine the effectiveness of the law: Legal factors themselves, law enforcement factors, means and facilities supporting law enforcement, and community factors.

2. Research Method

This research uses normative juridical analysis, namely the concept of law as norms, rules, and origins. Normative juridical with a tendency to image law as a perspective discipline seen from the point of view of research approaches, namely legislation or statute approach, conceptual approach, and case approach (Masjhoer & Vitrianto, 2024a). This type of research uses secondary data, namely literature studies, journals, relevant

law books, legal journals, and views of legal experts (doctrine). This approach focuses on problems with various legal regulations.

3. Results and Discussion

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Sustainable waste management is a particular challenge and is reflected in the waste emergency in Yogyakarta. The problem is related to the impact of waste growth in Yogyakarta since the increase in tourism industry activity after the COVID-19 pandemic has produced waste by residents and tourists (Siregar & Syafiq Rizqullah, 2022). The increase in waste comes from consumption, production, tourism, and daily activities. Parts of areas with high populations and greater visitor activity can produce more waste. Effective and sustainable waste management is very important to avoid negative impacts on the environment and community welfare and ensure the sustainable growth of Yogyakarta (Mujiburohman et al., 2024).

Considering that the city of Yogyakarta is a tourist city with a significantly high visitor population, the city government must be able to emphasize the importance of encouraging independent waste disposal and waste sorting at tourist attractions and tourist attraction stakeholders. Emphasis on intensifying this appeal is very important to carry out the government's responsibility as a law enforcer. The government's responsibility as a law enforcer can be to provide public information regarding policies in waste management practices and greater accessibility to waste. The four (4) factors that determine the legal effectiveness of the implementation of Yogyakarta City PERDA No.1 of 2022 include Legal factors themselves, law enforcement factors, means and facilities supporting law enforcement, and community factors (Avrilya & Arisal Asad, 2023).

Own Legal Factors

Law enforcement regulations usually play a big role in shaping people's behavior; good law enforcement can make people obedient to these regulations. The legal factors in regulating waste management in the City of Jogja have been made very clear by Yogyakarta City law enforcers such as Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2022. This regulation was created so people can independently manage their waste and reduce waste disposal at the Jogja City Final Disposal Site (Azmi et al., 2022). The community created this PERDA to optimize and improve waste management and provide incentive funds for guidance and supervision. Independent waste management in Yogyakarta City has yet to be able to promote cleanliness and beauty in the Yogyakarta City area, especially since this city is a tourist city where visitors will continue to change in and out without paying attention to the rules that have been made. On the other hand, strong involvement from the government refers to their active role in formulating policies, establishing regulations, and facilitating the implementation of sustainable waste management programs (Zahrah et al., 2024).

Creating the Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation No.1 of 22 has pros and cons for the community. The government must proactively increase legal sources that are more useful and run according to the needs and capabilities of the community, which can support the effectiveness of sustainable waste management activities to maintain environmental

sustainability and sanitation in the City of Yogyakarta to create a good impression on new tourists (Aminullah et al., 2022). The government can also show its responsibility to regulate and emphasize implementing effective waste management. The effectiveness of this PERDA can be seen from the policies, plans, and actions taken by this regulation, whether within one year, it has brought about change or even made the situation worse (Prasetyawati et al., 2024).

Expressed compliance and moral and social standards are greatly influenced by the legal status of behavior, whether it is legal or not. In most cases, the law does not influence individual behavior in a vacuum; instead, this influence comes from group life, which forms norms and values and, in turn, influences individual attitudes and behavior. When laws attempt to influence an agent's reasons for acting without mandating or prohibiting behavior, they exercise advisory influence. This controlling influence must be distinguished from its imperative influence (Alim et al., 2023).

Law Enforcement Factors

Every stage of law enforcement (police, prosecutors, and judges) must be carried out properly and correctly so that law enforcement is successful. State apparatus operates by regulations in the context of law enforcement, which is a process to realize legal objectives and concepts. Law enforcement must be made aware of the priority research focus on assessing the effectiveness of a law (Pribudi et al., 2023). When referring to legal compliance, there is a lot of dependence on the interests of society in a particular field to accommodate some of these legal provisions. Law enforcement efforts in the City of Yogyakarta have become a patent schedule that continues to be carried out to minimize waste, but violations of regulations still occur frequently. Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation No.1 of 2022 is a new regulation that needs to be revised in light of the situation in Yogyakarta City, a tourist city. The government can ensure adequate infrastructure, monitor compliance with environmental regulations, and involve the community in decision-making processes regarding waste management (Azizah, 2024).

A regulation must consider its effectiveness, and it can be made through strong cooperation between the law enforcement government and the community so that there is harmony. Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation No.1 of 2022 still needs harmony in the management of its regulations, seeing that piles of rubbish to this day have not provided results and solutions for the pile-up, which has exploded and scattered everywhere. In this context, the independent waste management of the city of Yogyakarta can be said to have failed, considering that its waste management is not effective and sustainable (Kuswandi et al., 2023b).

Facilities and Facilities Factors That Support Law Enforcement

The Piyungan Bantul Integrated Waste Disposal Site (TPST) facility was previously the largest final disposal facility owned by Yogyakarta to accommodate three regions: Jogja City, Sleman Regency, and Bantul Regency. The Secretary of Kartamantul reported that the Piyungan TPST receives an average of 700 tons of waste daily (Orlando, 2022). The large amount of waste coming in at the Piyungan TPST has prompted the government to issue Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation No.1 of 2022 to first appeal to the community to be able to manage—trash independently (Luna et al., 2022). In reality, this PERDA has not been

able to meet the standards of public education and the facilities provided in Yogyakarta, resulting in piles of rubbish that need to know where to throw them. This has resulted in many depots and also rubbish dumps experiencing rubbish explosions.

The factors that support the operation of law enforcement must pay attention to and provide the following:

1. Public Awareness
2. Local Government Commitment
3. Involvement of Environmental Activists and NGOs
4. Education and Public Awareness
5. Supporting Infrastructure
6. Commitment to Transparency
7. Private Sector Partnerships and Other Organizations
8. Supporting regulations
9. Community Empowerment
10. Technology-Based Approach

Community Factors

The community factor is seen from the level of community participation, which is a significant stakeholder and functions as a tool with a strategic position in protecting environmental management, monitoring law enforcement, population, or environmental degradation. By involving community participation in waste management, the community contributes to building a transparent government system. , openness, accountability, and justice (Sundawan & Laksmi, 2024). The people in Yogyakarta City still show a lack of involvement in managing waste through the guidelines in Yogyakarta City PERDA No.1 of 2022 to manage their waste independently, including household waste classification, even though there is encouragement from the government to issue incentive funds as a form of appreciation and motivation regarding waste management. So, this PERDA needs to be aligned with the activities of the people of Jogja and the number of tourist visitors to strengthen participation and awareness regarding waste management in the City of Yogyakarta to achieve efficient and clean goals (Masjhoer & Vitrianto, 2024b).

Soerjono Soekanto believes that the community plays an important role in the legislation's success, even though positive laws have been made to deal with the waste problem and law enforcers carry out socialization and supervision of these laws. Therefore, Yogyakarta City regional regulation no. 1 of 2022 concerning Waste Management, which aims to overcome the waste problem in DIY, will not be effective if it only involves a few communities. Therefore, the importance of waste management must be recognized. Communities also need to be empowered through training and education to increase their capacity to participate and manage waste actively. This includes learning about sustainable waste management and recycling practices (Lingkungan et al., 2023).

4. Conclusion

From the results of this analysis, based on the discussion above, a common thread can be drawn that Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2022 is an update of Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2012. PERDA No. 1 of 2022 focuses on processing waste independently by the community, which is supported by providing

incentive funds as a form of motivation. However, in this update, Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2022 still needs to be more effective because there is no consideration for the regulation of Tourist Cities where many visitors leave and enter this city without paying attention to the regional regulations for the area. Then, this PERDA was created to cover waste disposal activities at the Piyungan Integrated Waste Disposal Site (TPST) so that waste management can be carried out independently. This regional regulation was passed without further testing on public education, infrastructure improvement, supervision, and law enforcement factors. , collaboration with related parties, and comprehensive monitoring and evaluation.

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