

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN WASTE MANAGEMENT IN PINRANG REGENCY: TOWARDS A WASTE-FREE ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract

The problem of waste management in Penrang Village is caused by the fact that many people are not yet aware of disposing of waste in its place, the lack of community participation due to the lack of understanding and legal awareness of the community in protecting the environment, the suboptimal management of waste by the local government through TPS3R, and the lack of community understanding regarding Pinrang Regency Regulation no. 7 of 2013 concerning Waste Management. Legal socialization is the best solution that can be offered, so the method of implementing the activities used in lectures and discussions between the PPMU-PK-M Team of Hasanuddin University with the village apparatus and the surrounding community. The community's lack of understanding and awareness regarding their role in waste management causes many problems related to environmental management, especially concerning waste management in Penrang Village. The number of cleaning staff in Penrang Village is also inadequate, so they are overwhelmed in carrying out their duties. The lack of officers hampers the distribution of household waste to the final disposal site. This is because many people refuse to pay their waste transportation fees, even though the fees are managed to become the wages of cleaning staff in the village. In this case, the local government should be able to resolve the issue of wages for cleaning staff in order to achieve good waste management in Penrang Subdistrict.

Keywords:Community Participation; Waste Management; Waste-Free Environment

INTRODUCTION

The environment is an absolute part of everyone's life. Humans breathe and get light because there is air and sun. Likewise, human needs for food, drink, farming, making houses, bathing, and shelter are from the environment. Humans in relation to environmental sustainability, the existence of the role of society needs to be directed so that it can be used positively and then minimize actions that are detrimental (negative) to environmental protection (Siahaan, 2008). The environment is all external factors that have an impact on an organism; these factors can be living organisms (biotic factors) or non-living variables (abiotic factors) (Mulyanto, 2007). Living organisms (biotic) and the non-living environment (abiotic) have a close, inseparable relationship and influence each other in an ecology or ecosystem (Marhaeni Ria Siombo, 2012). The term environment in English is called environment; in Dutch, it is called milieu; and in French, it is called environment (Wilsa, 2020).

Theoretically, there is an environmental principle, namely the principle of no lawsuit without legal interest (point d'interest, point d'action), which means that a person or group is said to have a position if there is good and negligence in fulfilling the rights of citizens. The plaintiff only needs to prove that he or they are a citizen. In this lawsuit, the plaintiff does not need to prove that the plaintiff has a legal interest or a party who suffers direct losses from the action of legal interest (Muzakkir Abubakar, 2019). In addition to theoretical principles, other principles in environmental law normatively in the environmental protection and management law also contain several principles based on Article 2, including: the principle of sustainability and sustainability, the principle of benefit, the principle of polluter pays, the principle of participation, the principle of good governance, and the principle of regional autonomy.

One of the principles of environmental law contained in the Environmental Protection and Management Law is the principle of regional autonomy so that the central government and regional governments regulate and manage their own government affairs in the field of PPLH by paying attention to the specificity and diversity of regions within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

The location of community service on this occasion is Pinrang Regency. Pinrang Regency is one of the Level II Regions in South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. The capital of this Regency is located in Pinrang. This Regency has an area of 1,961.77 km² with a population of ± 351,118 people with a population density of 171 people/km², where the language used in this Regency is Patinjo. The majority of the population in this Regency is Muslim. Pinrang Regency is located at coordinates between 43°10'30" - 30°19'13" North Latitude and 119°26'30" - 119°47'20" East Longitude (Dinas Komunikasi Informatika, Statistik dan Persandian Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan, 2023). Penrang Village is one of the villages in Watang Sawitto District, Pinrang Regency, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. This village is located in the middle of Watang Sawitto District, which has quite a large population, so it is undeniable that there is quite a lot of waste in the village.

Based on the results of the identification of waste management problems in Watang Sawitto District, Pinrang Regency, it can be identified that the strategic issues faced, especially in Penrang Village, are that many people are not yet aware of throwing garbage in its place, the lack of community participation due to the lack of understanding and legal awareness of the community in protecting the environment, the suboptimal local government in managing waste through TPS3R, and the lack of community understanding regarding Pinrang Regency Regulation no. 7 of 2013 concerning Waste Management. Based on the description above, the author examines the community's role in waste management.

METHOD

The priority issues faced by the community and the government of Watang Sawitto District, Pinrang Regency, especially in Penrang Village, are that until now, waste management has not been organized and the lack of legal awareness of the community regarding the environment so that the quality of environmental health and air is increasingly polluted due to the large amount of waste that is not managed properly. This is due to the lack of public awareness of the provisions regarding the procedures and urgency of waste management. This legal socialization is the best solution that can be offered, so the method of implementing the activities used in lectures and discussions between the PPMU-PK-M Team of Hasanuddin University with the apparatus and the community of Watang Sawitto District, Pinrang Regency.

RESULTS

This activity has the following agenda: (1) Socialization and Education: Counseling on types of waste, waste management techniques, and the importance of recycling; (2) Education on how to

properly sort waste into valuable products; and (3) Education on environmental regulations, especially criminal regulations.

With this program, Hasanuddin University hopes to provide real contributions to improving the quality of the environment and strengthening the synergy between educational institutions and the community, which is the tri dharma of Higher Education.

Theory of Legal Effectiveness

Effectiveness comes from the word effective; according to the big Indonesian dictionary, the word effective can mean effect, influence, consequence, or result. Hasan Sholeh(2012) stated that effectiveness is a condition that contains the occurrence of an effect or consequence of what is done by someone to do a certain act that he wants. Therefore, something can be said to be effective if it causes an effect or has the intention desired.

According to SoewonoHandayaningrat, what is meant by effectiveness is a goal of a target that is achieved according to a predetermined plan. Effectiveness is not necessarily efficient, but efficiency is certainly effective. Furthermore, the goal of effectiveness is the achievement of goals that have been set in planning that have a large influence on society at large, both in the political, economic, social and cultural fields (SoerdjonoSoekanto, 2024).Effectiveness is always related to the relationship between expected results and actual results achieved (Galih Orlando, 2022).So, it can be understood that legal effectiveness is an indicator of effectiveness in the sense that the achievement of previously determined targets or goals is a measurement where a target has been achieved in accordance with what has been planned. SoerjonoSoekanto argues that legal effectiveness can be influenced by various factors, including the legal factor itself, law enforcement factors, factors of facilities or facilities that support law enforcement, community factors, and cultural factors (WinartoYudho and Hery Tjandrasari, 1987).

Meanwhile, according to Achmad Ali, the effectiveness of the law is that in general a law can be said to be effective or ineffective based on the professional and optimal implementation of the role, authority, and function of law enforcers, both in carrying out the tasks assigned to them and in enforcing legislation (Achmad Ali, 2010).

Participatory Theory

Definition of Participation Participation means "taking part", or according to Hoofsteede, " Taking Part in one or more phases of the process" (participation) means taking part in one or more stages of a process (Khairuddin, 1992). Mubyarto defines participation as the willingness to help make every program successful according to each person's abilities without sacrificing one's interests (TaliziduhuNdraha, 1987).

Participatory theory is a theory that discusses the process of individual involvement in various activities related to society. This is related to the role of individuals as social beings who cannot separate themselves from the circumstances around them. The view of several experts, a process of full involvement of a person in a mutually agreed determination is a definition of participation from the perspective of several experts. Participatory theory can also be interpreted as a relationship between society and the power system in the development process that is equally correlated. Conditions that benefit both parties who interact with each other can also be connected to participation. The more benefits obtained from the interaction process, the stronger the relationship between them. Participation is classified into two types, namely social participation and political participation (Online Source, 2024).

A person's involvement in social life is a type of social participation. Social participation is a process of voluntary involvement of people in community organizations/activities where they involve themselves with several types of individuals and activities that are carried out routinely. Political participation is an activity of citizens carried out in the name of an individual that is intended to influence the decision-making process by the authorities. Political participation can be individual or collective, depending on the situation and conditions. Participation encourages people to accept responsibility for group activities. The social process through which people become involved in the organization and realize its success (Keith Davis, 1985). Group or community involvement as a whole can be called collective participation, while individual involvement in group activities can be called individual participation. Participation like this is a sign of the beginning of the growth of a community that is able to develop independently.

Community Participation in Waste Management

Based on the description of the partner's problems, the priority problem faced by the partner of Penrang Village, WatangSawitto District, Pinrang Regency is the unorganized waste management in

WatangSawitto District, resulting in a lot of piles of garbage on empty land, disrupting the quality of the environment and air quality for the surrounding community and disrupting the beauty of the city. This is due to the community's lack of understanding of environmental law, especially in waste management.

In relation to environmental issues in Penrang Village, this is in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals or SDGs, in Indonesia known as the Sustainable Development Goals, a series of goals created by the United Nations (UN) as a guide for all member countries to achieve sustainable development.

The guide has 17 main points as goals for achieving sustainable development. On the issue we raise, it focuses on several points, including;

1. point 6, namely Clean Water and Sanitation, aims to ensure the availability and management of sustainable water and sanitation for everyone. Clean water and proper sanitation are basic human needs. Environmental issues, especially concerning waste management in Penrang Village, indicate that poor waste management is damaging groundwater quality.
2. Point 11, namely Sustainable Cities and Communities, is the main goal of this point, which is to create a safe and sustainable city. At the same time, it involves investment in public transportation, creating green spaces for the public, and improving inclusive urban planning and regulation. This point is also related to the issue of waste in Penrang Village because of the conditions where waste has not been managed properly, so it is indicated that the community cannot feel healthy green spaces, especially the WatangSawitto District Community.
3. Point 13 Climate Action: this point aims to take action as soon as possible to combat climate change and its impacts. No country in the world is affected by climate change. Greenhouse gas emissions continue to increase, and global warming causes prolonged changes in the global climate. The problem of waste also plays an important role in climate change because waste also contributes to worsening climate change which causes global warming. Piles of waste in the open air emit methane gas, one of the gases responsible for global warming. We must play a role in preventing global warming.

In relation to the problem of waste management in Penrang Village, we feel the need to carry out community service in the form of socialization of laws related to waste management, especially in Penrang Village, Pinrang Regency. This is in line with the UN objectives stated in the SDGs explained above to assist the government in achieving these goals to fulfill the right to a healthy environment and sustainable development.

Therefore, this socialization program aims to provide a solution in the form of increasing understanding to local governments and the community regarding waste management procedures and the impacts that will arise due to not managing waste properly so that the right to a healthy environment can be felt by the entire community, especially in Penrang Village.

In order to realize a healthy and clean environment from waste, it is necessary to handle waste comprehensively and integrated by involving the participation of the community and the business world proportionally, effectively, and efficiently. Waste problems need to be managed comprehensively and integrated in order to provide economic benefits, be healthy for the community and safe for the environment, and change people's behavior. Based on this, it has been regulated in Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management (hereinafter referred to as the Waste Management Law) and further regulated in Pinrang Regency Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2013 concerning Waste Management (hereinafter referred to as the Waste Management Regulation).

The Waste Management Law regulates community participation in waste management. The community can play a role in waste management organized by the Government and/or local governments. The role of the community can be carried out through:

- a. providing proposals, considerations, and suggestions to the Government and/or local governments;
- b. formulating waste management policies; and/or
- c. providing suggestions and opinions in resolving waste disputes

In addition to being regulated in the Waste Management Law, community participation is also further regulated in the Waste Management Regional Regulation. The forms of community participation in waste management include:

- a. maintaining environmental cleanliness;
- b. being active in waste reduction, collection, sorting, transportation, and processing activities; and
- c. providing advice, suggestions, complaints, considerations, and opinions in efforts to improve waste management in their area.

Increasing the role of the community in maintaining environmental cleanliness is carried out through several efforts ranging from socialization, mobilization, mutual cooperation activities, and providing incentives. In addition, in order to reduce the amount of waste, information is developed on business opportunities in the waste sector and the provision of communication media so that community aspirations can be conveyed.

In terms of regulations related to the role of the community in waste management, there are already regulations. However, when monitoring and observation are conducted in the field, implementation still has problems. Although the government has facilitated the community to manage their waste, both through waste bank services to be processed so that it generates additional income for the community and waste transportation services from people's homes to final waste disposal sites, there are still people who burn their household waste so that environmental pollution occurs. Regarding waste burning, it has actually been regulated in the Waste Management Regional Regulation, which prohibits waste burning on roads, green belts, parks, inside TPS, around TPS, TPA, and other public places;

When interviewed by the Head of Penrang Village, he said that the role of the community in waste management has not been maximized; this is because the community does not understand the importance of the role of the community in waste management. This can be seen from the community's refusal to pay household waste transportation fees; the community prefers to throw their waste anywhere; even before the appeal was made, there were people who threw their waste in the river. The refusal to pay the waste transportation fees resulted in delays in waste management. Many cleaners resigned because they did not get paid for their work because the wages for the cleaners were deducted from the contributions of the surrounding community.

Based on this, the role of the community in waste management in Pinrang Regency can be said to be not optimal; this is based on the participatory theory that has been explained previously. In addition, enforcement of related regulations has also not been optimal due to the lack of public awareness regarding their role in protecting the environment. In addition, there is also a factor of law enforcement that has not been optimal in enforcing the law, especially in taking action against people who burn garbage in public places; this was a complaint from one of the people during the discussion session, even the related parties also acknowledged that no one had ever been prosecuted regarding the prohibition on burning garbage in public places.

CONCLUSION

Lack of public understanding and awareness regarding their role in waste management means that many people are still ignorant of their role in protecting the environment, causing many problems related to environmental management, especially waste management in Penrang Village, WatangSawitto District, Pinrang Regency. In addition, the number of cleaning staff in Penrang Village is also inadequate, so they are overwhelmed in carrying out their duties. The lack of staff hampers the distribution of household waste to the final disposal site. This is because many people refuse to pay their waste transportation fees, even though the fees are managed as wages for cleaning staff in the village. In this case, the local government should be able to resolve the cleaning staff wages issue to achieve good waste management in Penrang Village. This is in accordance with the principle of regional autonomy in the Law on Environmental Protection and Management, so the local government must resolve these problems in order to achieve the 17 SDG points in the future.

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