

The Effect of Household Waste Management on Environmental Quality Based on Law Number 32 of 2009 Concerning Environmental Protection and Management.

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ABSTRACT

Household waste is one of the main contributors to environmental pollution. Exposure to household waste can lead to a variety of health problems, from skin and respiratory diseases to more serious illnesses. Waste that is not managed properly can also damage natural habitats and disrupt the balance of the ecosystem. The environment is everything that affects the lives of living things, including humans. Environmental pollution is the entry of foreign substances into the environment that disrupt the balance of the ecosystem. The implementation of the concept of a healthy environment in daily life often faces various challenges, especially in the context of community life. Industrial development and population growth have led to increased exploitation of natural resources and environmental pollution. This narrative discusses the responsibilities of environmental pollution perpetrators and the conflict between economic interests and environmental conservation. Sustainable development is a solution offered to balance these two aspects. This study uses a triangulation approach to explore the factors that cause weak environmental law enforcement in Medan Krio Village. Through document studies, observations, and in-depth interviews, this study succeeded in identifying various obstacles faced in environmental law enforcement efforts at the village level. Improper household waste management causes various negative impacts, such as environmental pollution, the emergence of diseases, and threats to biodiversity. Factors that cause this problem include low public awareness, weak law enforcement, and limited infrastructure and technology. To overcome this problem, a comprehensive effort involving various parties is needed.

Keywords: Waste management, law enforcement, community, coordination, regulations

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1. INTRODUCTION

Waste produced from households that are not properly managed will have the potential to cause various adverse impacts, both on the environment, human health, and aesthetics and have an impact on the environment which can cause: Water pollution, household liquid waste containing organic matter, detergents, and other chemicals can contaminate groundwater and rivers.

The impact on human health, including disease, environmental pollution due to household waste can cause various health problems for humans, such as skin diseases, respiratory disorders, and infections. Sharp waste accidents, such as broken glass and metal, can cause accidents if not disposed of properly. Aesthetic disturbances that include piles of garbage that are not properly managed can damage the beauty of the environment and interfere with the comfort of the community. Bad smell: Decomposing organic waste can produce unpleasant odors that disturb the surrounding community

Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management where in the law Article 1 states "The environment is the unity of space with all objects, forces, circumstances, and living things, including humans and their behavior, which affect nature itself, the continuity of life, and the welfare of humans and other living beings."

This pollution can cause the death of aquatic biota, poisoning in humans, and various other diseases. Soil pollution of household solid waste, such as plastics, cans, and bottles, that does not decompose perfectly can contaminate the soil. Soil pollution can decrease soil fertility, interfere with plant growth, and pollute groundwater. Blockages of waterways, household solid waste, such as plastics and fabrics, can clog waterways, cause flooding and other drainage problems. Habitat destruction, waste that pollutes the environment can damage the natural habitat of flora and fauna, disturbing the balance of the ecosystem.

Therefore, it is important to manage household waste well to avoid the various adverse impacts that it can cause, there are several ways to manage household waste well, including reducing the amount of waste produced by using environmentally friendly products, avoiding the use of single-use plastics, and repairing damaged items rather than buying new ones. Reuse reuses items that can still be used in creative ways, such as used bottles as plant pots or used clothes as rags, Recycle recycles recyclable waste, such as plastic, paper, and metal and compost converts organic waste into compost and proper disposal is throwing waste in its place and according to its type.

The environment is all objects, forces and conditions that exist in a place or space where humans or living things are located and can affect their lives. The term environment, in English is called environment, in Dutch it is called milieu or in French it is called l'environnement. According to Otto Soemarwoto, the environment is the sum of all objects and conditions that exist in the space we occupy that affect our lives .(Otto , 2001.)

Pollution is the process of pollutants entering an environment so that it reduces the quality of the environment, while what is meant by the environment is everything around us, both in the form of abiotic factors (inanimate matter) and biotic factors (living things). Environmental pollution is a change in the environmental order by human activities or natural processes, so that the quality of environmental quality drops to a certain level which causes the environment to not function as it should. The entry of pollutants or pollutants into certain environments whose existence disrupts environmental stability.

The implementation in community life regarding a healthy and harmonious environment in daily life, certainly not as easy and beautiful as imagined, it is certain that there will be a problem in life in society. In this case, the understanding and sense of togetherness and family spirit are needed so that later all problems can be faced and overcome in the hope that the problem will be solved properly.

The increase in population development and industrialization as well as technological advances in development certainly make continuous use of natural resources to improve human welfare and quality of life. The increasing development activities of course contain risks to the environment, namely pollution and/or destruction of the environment so that the basic structure and function of the ecosystem that supports life can be damaged, an application can be influenced by how a policy is realized with the previous policy. (Ali Yusron Gea, 2023). The problem of responsibility for pollution and/or environmental damage can be imposed on the perpetrators both individually and as legal entities. The responsibility carried out can be in the form of compensation for damage caused or efforts to repair the environment. In Article 1 number 39 of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, it is regulated that accountability is imposed on people, namely individuals and/or groups of people and/or legal entities.

How much industrial development produces toxic waste that is dumped into the environment has received protests from the community, but these protests are often ignored by the authorities on the grounds that, especially in developing countries, this industry creates a lot of jobs so that it is able to spur economic growth. This shows that there is a link between the economic motivation of a company and a country's development policy with the increasing globalization of international trade, so that it often ignores the environmental impact it produces, Therefore, sustainable development encourages economic growth, human resource development, and environmental protection.(Tamaulina Sembiring, 2023)

Juridically, with the presence of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management in order to provide protection for environmental conservation, but in reality there are still many companies and communities that commit violations by not managing their household and industrial waste and simply throwing it away, thus causing pollution and/or destruction to the environment.

It is rare to hear of a lawsuit from the public against the perpetrators of pollution and/or environmental destruction through the judiciary. Especially related to the obligation of the perpetrators to restore the function of the environment as before. This shows that law enforcement against cases of environmental pollution and/or destruction is still very weak, the government as the person responsible for the welfare of its people has a fairly heavy responsibility, especially in thinking about and realizing that every activity carried out is maintained to preserve the environment.(Tamaulina Br Sembiring 2019.)

2. METHODS

To achieve the objectives of this study, the method used is adjusted to the goals to be achieved, among others, the cause of the inability to enforce environmental laws in the village of Medan Krio was revealed. Therefore, the method used is a triangulation method that combines document studies, observations and in-depth interviews with local residents. The first is a document study by inventorying all regulations related to cleanliness and the environment, after all relevant regulations are found and inventoried, observations are made to the research location. From the results of the document study and observation, in-depth interviews were conducted with community members living in Medan Krio village. The approach is used through a sociological approach to law in order to reveal the obstacles faced in law enforcement. All data obtained and collected through document studies, observations and interviews are then analyzed qualitatively, namely by connecting existing data related to the discussion and then presented in a descriptive manner.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Household waste, if not managed properly, can be a serious threat to the environment and our health. Just imagine, every day we produce various kinds of waste, ranging from food scraps, plastic packaging, drink bottles, to used detergent. If all of this waste is not disposed of in its place or processed properly, there will be a build-up of waste that can cause complex environmental problems.

One of the most obvious impacts is water pollution. Liquid waste from households, such as laundry water, washed food scraps, and used detergent water, contains a wide variety of organic substances, detergents, and other chemicals. If this liquid waste is directly dumped into rivers or seeps into the soil, it will pollute our water sources. Water pollution can cause various problems, such as polluting drinking water sources, polluted groundwater and rivers that are no longer suitable for consumption, so it can cause various diseases such as diarrhea, cholera, and skin diseases, killing living things in the water.

In addition to having an impact on health, household waste also damages the beauty of the environment. Piles of garbage scattered everywhere certainly disturb the scenery and reduce the comfort of our lives. The pungent stench caused by the decay of organic waste is also very disturbing and can reduce the quality of life of the community. To solve this problem, we need to change our habits in managing waste. (Andoko, Urgensi Penegakan Terhadap Pencemaran Lingkungan Hidup Dalam Aspek Hukum Pidana, *Al-Mufida Jurnal-Jurnal Ilmu Keislaman*, Vol 8, No. 1, 2023, n.d.) Start by sorting waste from home, reducing the use of plastic, and recycling waste that can still be used. By doing so, we can reduce the amount of waste that goes to landfills and keep our environment clean and healthy.

Lack of public awareness

Lack of understanding of the impact of the environment on people's lives results in people often not realizing the long-term impact of their actions on the environment, in daily life needs are often the main priority is to meet daily life and other busy activities so that environmental problems are considered unimportant and less urgent. Community behavior that is not friendly to the environment and that is not good about the importance of protecting the environment is also influenced by the people around it can be a bad example and difficult to change.

The impact of public awareness of the environment can cause environmental pollution followed by an increase in the amount of garbage, industrial waste, and excessive use of chemicals, ecosystem damage, destruction of forests, rivers, and seas due to overexploitation and climate change and an increase in greenhouse gas emissions that cause global warming and the emergence of diseases caused by environmental pollution including diseases, such as diarrhea, malaria, and respiratory diseases. (Ismaidar, 2024)

a. Limited facilities

The lack of adequate landfills (TPA) and limited capacity and many landfills are already overcapacity, so that they are unable to accommodate all waste produced by

households, unstrategic locations also affect lazy people to dispose of existing waste so that they are far from settlements causing often to become obstacles in waste transportation, management is not optimal so that many landfills are poorly managed, thus causing environmental pollution

Lack of Waste Treatment Facilities Lack of wastewater treatment plants (WWTP), many households and industries do not have WWTP, so liquid waste is directly discharged into the environment, lack of organic waste treatment facilities: Composting or biogas production facilities are still limited, lack of recycling facilities: Recycling facilities for various types of waste are still inadequate.

Limited waste transportation infrastructure and limited waste transport vehicles can also contribute to waste transportation which is often insufficient to serve all existing areas and regions, inadequate road networks damaged road conditions make it difficult to transport waste, especially in remote areas.

b. Weaknesses in law enforcement:

The habit of littering is still many people who are not used to sorting garbage and disposing of it in the appropriate place, do not understand the negative impact of litter produced by households and many are not aware of the bad impact of littering on the environment. Weak Law Enforcement due to ineffective sanctions, sanctions given to violators are often considered light and do not have a deterrent effect, limited resources and cleaners and supervisors often lack adequate numbers and equipment.(Zarzani, 2024)

Poor coordination between local governments, communities, and the private sector often lacks coordination in the management of waste generated from households, regulations that are not optimal and overlapping, and the existence of various regulations that regulate waste, but have not been properly integrated. Slow implementation and existing regulations have not been fully implemented in the name of lack of waste treatment facilities and limited existing facilities with limited landfills and waste treatment facilities.

Inadequate technology is an obstacle in existing waste processing technology that is not optimal and often causes new problems and can cause economic challenges which include high management costs for waste management produced from households in a region requires considerable costs, so it often becomes a burden for local governments, development priorities and budgets for waste management are often less competitive with the sector other developments that receive a priority scale. The impact of weak law enforcement in environmental pollution causes piles of waste that are not properly managed to pollute the soil, water, and air as well as the

emergence of diseases, garbage becomes a breeding ground for various types of diseases, such as dengue fever, diarrhea, and skin diseases. To prevent the environment from being polluted by household waste and can hinder the development of the tourism and agricultural sectors and threaten biodiversity, waste that is allowed to decompose by itself can damage animal habitats and threaten the sustainability of biodiversity.

c. Supervision from related parties

Supervision from related parties in household waste management should receive top priority considering that high supervision is one of the keys to success in household waste management, several parties that play a role in this supervision include the central government responsible for making policies and regulations related to waste management nationally. Local governments are responsible for implementing policies at the regional level, including supervision of waste management in their areas.

The duties of local governments include making regional regulations related to waste management procedures in their areas, supervising waste management companies to ensure that waste management companies carry out their duties in accordance with applicable agreements and regulations, conducting socialization and education to increase public awareness about the importance of waste management carried out properly and correctly as well as providing facilities and providing temporary waste disposal sites (TPS), integrated waste treatment site (TPST), and final disposal site (TPA).

Companies and waste management agencies should collect waste from households and public places, which are in the corners of the village and transport waste to processing sites or final disposal sites so that there is no accumulation of waste that can cause an uncomfortable atmosphere and pollute an existing village or environment. Good and correct waste processing and waste sorting have a good impact, in carrying out waste processing processes, such as sorting, composting, or recycling can reduce hoarding and can create an atmosphere for the environment and the village to be more beautiful and beautiful.

4. CONCLUSION

The community as a waste producer must be responsible for sorting waste and disposing of it in an appropriate place so as not to cause scattered waste and cause a strong odor, it is appropriate for the community as a producer and at the same time supervisors to be able to report if they find violations in improper waste management.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play a role in providing education and advocating related to waste policies and management.

To overcome the problem of environmental pollution due to household waste, joint efforts are needed from all levels of society and each individual must play an active role in managing household waste properly, for example by separating organic and inorganic waste, reducing the use of detergents, and not throwing liquid waste directly into waterways. We must immediately take action to overcome the problem of water pollution due to household waste, if we do not take immediate action, we will face very serious consequences, both for human health and environmental sustainability. Companies and regional waste management agencies have an important role in maintaining the cleanliness of the village and the environment by collecting and transporting waste from households, public places, and corners of the village in an orderly and scheduled manner. Good waste processing and sorting, such as sorting, composting, and recycling, can reduce waste buildup and create a cleaner and cleaner environment

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