

# The right to environmental cleanliness through waste management in West Lampung Regency

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## Abstract

**Purpose:** This study aims to examine waste management problems in the Lampung Barat Regency.

**Research Methodology:** This study employed a normative method using a descriptive analysis approach. Secondary data were acquired through meticulous literature review and subjected to qualitative analysis. The secondary data in question include Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, West Lampung Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2018 concerning Waste Management, and West Lampung Regent Regulation Number 31 2022 Regarding Waste Reduction Guidelines. Rigorous literature selection ensured data validity. The outcomes of the analysis served as the basis for accurate conclusions within the research.

**Results:** Fulfillment of the right to a clean environment through waste management is a reference for the government and local governments implementing the principles of Good Environmental Governance with a growth orientation awareness for the community about a good and healthy living environment.

**Limitations:** Waste management remains an unresolved problem. There are several laws and regulations that correlate with waste management in Indonesia, namely Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management and several other laws.

**Contribution:** Fulfilling the right to a clean environment through waste management refers to three legal systems that are a combination of components: structure, substance, and culture. This is related to law enforcement in waste management and can be studied from two perspectives: preventive and repressive.

**Keywords:** *Good Environmental Governance Principle, Law Enforcement, Waste Management*

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## 1. Introduction

Waste is a serious problem that must be addressed immediately is the waste problem. The waste problem has implications for several social, economic, cultural, and health aspects (Prawira, 2014). Factors that cause waste to become difficult to handle include ineffective governance, a lack of synergy between stakeholders, a community culture that considers littering to be a normal thing, and legal sanctions that do not provide a deterrent effect to perpetrators who litter.

Rubbish is one of the major problems experienced by large cities in Indonesia. Waste can be interpreted as a consequence of human activities. Trash it's cannot undeniable that will always be present during activities life continues. Every year, you can be sure that the volume of waste will always increase along with the pattern of consumerism in society. Ministry The Environment records the average population Indonesia produces around 2.5 liters of waste per day or 625 million liters of the total population

(Medlimo, Septania, Hapsari, Zuleika, & Agustin, 2022). This condition continues to increase according to environmental conditions. According to Statistics, the amount of waste that appears throughout Indonesia reaches 38.5 million tons per year, with the dominant waste being on Java Island (21.2 million tons per year).

The economic growth of Indonesian society is increasing annually, which is followed by population growth. This has an increasingly pronounced impact on the environment; that is, humans tend to destroy the environment in order to survive. The quality of the environment continues to decline, giving rise to the problem of environmental degradation in people's lives. One of the environmental problems that remains in urban areas is waste management. Waste is an environmental problem that cannot be handled properly, especially in developing countries, while waste managers' ability to handle waste is not balanced with production.

The 1945 Constitution emphasizes the management of natural wealth, including natural resources (hereinafter referred to as natural resources), for the greatest prosperity of the people, which must be preserved continuously from each generation in a sustainable manner (Akib & Hum, 2019). The Right to environmental cleanliness correlates with human rights, especially constitutional rights, as citizens. Environmental management and protection are part of the concept of Indonesian people's welfare. Referring to this conception, sustainable development must be oriented towards a government policy to carry out development programs without destroying the environment and existing natural resources to ensure the justice and welfare of the people.

The aims and ideals of Indonesian state law are abstractly embodied in the fourth paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, (hereinafter referred to as the 1945 Constitution), namely "to protect the entire nation and all of Indonesia's blood." This statement is a constitutional principle of the state's obligations and the government's duty to protect all human resources in the Indonesian environment, for the welfare of all Indonesian people and mankind, including protecting natural resources. This is the basis for the state's obligation to protect every citizen to protect all aspects related to the constitutional rights of the Indonesian people (Khan, 2021).

According to Article 1 number (1) of Law no. 18 2008 concerning Waste Management, the definition of waste is the daily activities humans and/or natural processes in solid form (Hartono, Mardhia, Ayu, & Masniadi, 2020). According to Article 1, (5) waste management is a systematic, comprehensive, and comprehensive activity sustainability that includes reducing and handling waste. Waste management in urban areas is currently faced with various complex challenges. These problems include the high rate of waste accumulation, low public concern (human behavior), and problems with final waste disposal activities.

In addition, in urban communities, consumer culture improves the quality and type of waste (Rahmadi, Sari, & Indriyani, 2022). In practice, waste management cannot be separated from intervention countries and various sectors of society, including the business world. In other words, society is a network or community of waste disposers and has a big role in waste management; in this case, the recycling process is reused so that it can be reused. Therefore, waste management is a part of public services that must be regulated in regulations that are expected to provide comfort in the daily lives of citizens.

Waste management has become a crucial problem for regions (districts/cities) and has experienced many obstacles in waste management. One of the things that became obstacles to the implementation and enforcement of waste management laws is environmental law enforcement, especially the implementation of sanctions. In Indonesia, there are several laws and regulations that have a correlation or are directly related to waste management, namely Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management Long live, Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government is replaced with Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, Law Number 18 of 2008 regarding Waste Management, and several regional regulations that have been established

by the regional government either at the Regency or City level, as in the City Regional Regulations Number 4 of 2018 concerning Waste Management in West Lampung Regency.

Existing regulations, especially those concerning waste management, have no deterrent effect on people who do not manage waste wisely, so it is necessary to study the effectiveness of sanctions in enforcing waste management laws. In addition, the role of the local government is very important in issuing a policy on waste management. If the area can manage waste well, then implementing the good principles of Environmental Governance can be said to be fulfilled (Khan & Sultana, 2021).

In 2022, the West Lampung Regency received the Adipura Award from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to successfully implement effective environmental management. As a regency that received the Adipura Award representing Lampung Province, the West Lampung Regency can be said to have carried out good waste management development, which should indeed have a good waste management system in accordance with the awards received. The Adipura program is one of the central government programs, in this case the State Ministry of the Environment, in accordance with the Minister of Environment Regulation Number 07 of 2011 concerning Guidelines for Implementing Adipura Monitoring, which aims to encourage regency/city governments and build active community participation through the Adipura award to create a city that is ecologically, socially, and economically sustainable by applying the principles of good governance in the field of sustainable environmental protection and management in order to create a good environment and improve people's welfare (Medlimo, 2022).

In reality, many piles of rubbish are scattered on the roads in Lumbok Seminung District, creating an unsightly impression for both the public and the tourists. Furthermore, Efendi, a resident of Lumbok Seminung, West Lampung, revealed that this section of the road had long been filled with piles of rubbish. "This is because there is no final disposal site (TPA) for rubbish around the location, perhaps that is the reason people often throw rubbish carelessly here," he added. In fact, this road section is the main access point for tourists to visit tourist destinations in the Lumbok Seminung area, West Lampung.

Waste management by local governments tends to be poorly supervised, resulting in inadequate fulfillment of the right to environmental cleanliness (Sari et al., 2023). In fact, Article 54 of West Lampung Regency Regulation Number 4 of 2018 concerning Waste Management states that the West Lampung Regency government is obliged to supervise waste management by the Regent or an appointed official. If, in reality, waste management in the West Lampung Regency is not optimal, there could be questions regarding the suitability of the assessment with the actual conditions of waste management in the area. Referring to these conditions and situations, this research examines the fulfillment of the right to environmental cleanliness through waste management in the West Lampung Regency.

### ***1.1. Problem Formulation***

Based on this background description, the problem formulation in this study is as follows.

1. How is the right to environmental cleanliness fulfilled through waste management in West Lampung Regency?
2. How is waste management monitored in the West Lampung Regency regarding fulfillment of the right to environmental cleanliness?

### ***1.2. Purpose of Writing***

This study aims to examine the problems in waste management in the Lampung Barat Regency.

## **2. Research methodology**

This study employs a normative method using a descriptive analysis approach. The secondary data in question include Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, West Lampung Regency Regulation Number 4 of 2018 concerning Waste Management, and West Lampung Regency Regulation Number 31 2022 Regarding Waste Reduction Guidelines.

### 3. Results and discussions

#### 3.1. *Fulfilling the Right to Environmental Cleanliness Through Waste Management in West Lampung Regency*

According to Article 28, Paragraph (1), humans have the right to live in a good and healthy environment. This includes the right to access a clean and healthy environment and the right to obtain adequate health services. In the context of the right to environmental cleanliness, Article 28 H Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution shows the commitment of the Indonesian state to protect and promote these rights. The state is responsible for creating policies, regulations, and actions that support a clean and healthy environment for all citizens. Article 28 H Paragraph (1) is also in line with the principles of sustainable development and environmental conservation, which recognize the importance of maintaining a balance between human needs and nature protection (Akib, Triono, & Tisnanta, 2022). Thus, the right to environmental cleanliness is an important component of Indonesia's legal and constitutional framework.

Based on Article 9 Paragraph (1) of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights in Indonesia, it states "The right of every person to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to have a place to live, and to have a good and healthy living environment and the right to receive health services." In the context of the community's right to good environmental cleanliness, Article 9, Paragraph (1), is a fundamental instrument. This article recognizes the human right to live in a healthy environment. These arrangements include people's rights to access a clean, safe, and healthy environment as well as their right to obtain adequate health services.

This study is in line with the principles of environmental protection and human welfare. This also reflects the state's responsibility to protect these rights and to create policies that support efforts to maintain environmental cleanliness and public health. This article also recognizes the human right to live in a good and healthy environment, as well as the right to benefit from science and technology that can improve quality of life. In the context of the right to environmental cleanliness, Article 9 Paragraph (1) of Law Number 39 of 1999 confirms that every individual has the right to live in a healthy environment. Governments are responsible for protecting and promoting these rights through policies, regulations, and actions that support environmental protection and people's well-being. Therefore, fulfilling the right to environmental cleanliness through waste management must be fulfilled so that people can get their right, namely, to have a good and healthy environment.

Fulfilling the right to environmental cleanliness through waste management in the West Lampung Regency is an important effort to ensure that people can live in a healthy and clean environment. There are several ways to fulfill the community's right to a good environment through waste management in the West Lampung Regency:

1. A good waste management system should include efficient waste collection and transportation. This ensures that waste does not accumulate in public places and does not create a health risk for the public.
2. Good waste management includes waste processing and recycling. Thus, waste can be processed into materials that can be safely reused or broken down, reducing its negative impact on the environment.
3. Sorting waste at the source (before disposal) makes it possible to recycle more material and reduce the volume of waste that ends up in landfills.
4. Fulfillment of facilities and infrastructure in waste management, in the distribution of waste from residents' homes to TPS, the regional government also provides TPS/TPST and TPA in accordance with needs, as stated in Article 18, paragraph (1) of West Lampung Regency Regional Regulation Number 04 of 2018.
5. Controlling Pollution and Environmental Damage: With good waste management, environmental pollution caused by illegal or uncontrolled waste disposal can be avoided. This will maintain a clean and healthy natural environment.
6. Waste reduction and handling, one of the main goals of waste management is to reduce the waste produced. This can be achieved by promoting waste reduction practices such as reusing items, avoiding purchasing excess products, and reusing packaging. Adapting Article 10 of West Lampung Regency Regional Regulation Number 04 of 2018

7. In compliance with existing regulations, the West Lampung Regency has waste management regulations in West Lampung Regency Regional Regulation Number 04 of 2018 concerning waste management, and the public is obliged to implement them. The West Lampung Regency government also monitors and ensures that all parties, including industries and individuals, comply with the rules governing waste management.

The public must be fully aware of waste management. Efforts that can be made to increase public awareness include effective law enforcement so that it can provide a deterrent effect for any party who violates it. Law enforcement plays a role in generalizing community relations towards the values contained in the rules or views of values based on attitudes and actions to realize social technology and maintain social control.

Enforcement of environmental laws ensures that people comply with existing rules and regulations. Therefore, the regulation of Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management can be used as an instrument so that people can maintain environmental conditions in their respective regions. If society can maintain its environmental conditions, it will automatically have a healthy living environment.

The West Lampung Regency Government has implemented the 3R concept, namely, Reduce, Reuse and Recycle (Hakim, 2019). First, the reduced concept can encourage people to reduce the use of goods that can produce waste. Second, the concept of reuse means that people can reuse items that have been thrown away by avoiding disposable items that are used once and then thrown away because this can lead to an extension of the usage time of the item before the item becomes waste. The third is the recycling concept, in which people can recycle waste, but the waste that is thrown away must be selected first, so that each part of the waste can be recycled optimally, rather than throwing the waste directly into the waste disposal system where it is already mixed and cannot be recycled.

Apart from that, with the 3R concept, it is not only ordinary people who must be aware of the importance of implementing the 3R concept, but every industry in West Lampung Regency is obliged to redesign its products to make the recycling process easier. The principles mentioned apply to all types and streams of waste. In addition, this classification makes it easier for scavengers and volunteers to find waste that is suitable for recycling. In practice, if waste disposal is mixed, it can cause damage and reduce the value of materials that can still be reused. As an illustration, there are organic materials that can contaminate or come into contact with materials that are still suitable for recycling; therefore, the toxins contained in this organic waste can damage the usefulness of both types of waste.

This waste problem is, of course, related to the implementation of the principles of Good Environmental Governance, namely, principles that synergize the roles of the Central Government and Regional Governments in supporting the creation of a healthy living environment. In addition, this principle is oriented towards creating sustainable development. Several elements contained in the Principles of Good Environmental Governance can be used as references for the government and society to manage waste through waste banks. This is to consistently enforce environmental laws, both preventive and repressive. Furthermore, the Principles of Good Environmental Governance are a concrete step for the Government of West Lampung Regency in presenting an environmentally friendly city as well as a manifestation of the welfare of its people.

The idea of developing a Waste Bank in The Regency of West Lampung emerged from the “Gemah Ripah” in Badegan, Bantul, which was founded by Mr. Bambang Suwerda. The idea was then studied and reviewed by the DKP for possibilities implemented in the West Lampung Regency. Implementation was carried out using a strategy adapted to the characteristics of the poor city community (Juliardi AR, 2022). Initially, the city government established the Environmental Cadre Association (ECA) by the DKP in December 2010. This association has helped to conduct this outreach about the environment in the community, especially in terms of waste management. The socialization carried out is still limited to appeals and awareness and has not yet reached the implementation stage overall. Environmental cadres have introduced the 3R method to sort rubbish into the society. In one year First, 16,000 cadres were collected.

Next, the city government and cadres environment established Bank Sampah Lampung Barat (which is hereinafter referred to BSLB) in the form of functional cooperative of environmental cadres. By forming a cooperative and having an AD/ART, institutions are more focused on social missions. The number of personnel BSLB is 21, consisting of five people from the DKP and 16 people from the community, with a management period of three years (Khoiriyah, 2021).

To determine the extent of the benefits and waste profits from the existence of the BSLB, the DKP formed a team to conduct an assessment of the community in April 2011 (Lestari & Djanggih, 2019). This team also actively participated in work meetings on national waste banks, such as in Yogyakarta City, and had an internship in the city of Surabaya for three days. Based on surveys and work visits, the BSLB agreed that 77 types of waste must be accepted. On August 12, 2011, the Lampung Barat Waste Bank was officially established by learning the technical aspects of several banks' previous trashes.

BSLB is a community institution in the form of a cooperative, with a notarial deed in its name Yudo Sigit Riswanto, SH, Number 9 of 2011, dated August 12, 2011, and ratified by Mayor Bandarlampung Number 518/18/35.73.112/2011 dated August 16, 2011. It was then inaugurated by the Ministry of the Environment on November 15, 2011. The institutional form of the BSLB is appropriate with the applicable rules, even though Regulations Minister of Environment Number 13 of 2012 regarding Guidelines for Implementing 3R through the new waste bank issued by the government on August 7, 2012. This institution was formed based on the concerns of the West Lampung Regency DKP (as the regional agency responsible for the waste problem), Cadre West Lampung Regency Environment, and Mobilization Team Family Welfare Development (PKK) West Lampung Regency. Together, they immediately go out to the community to invite, foster, and develop social awareness of the environment, especially in waste management and greening.

The BSLB was founded in collaboration with the West Lampung Regency Government and CSR from the PT. PLN Lampung Distribution. The BSLB is expected to be a forum for developing, training, accompanying, as well as purchasing and marketing the results of waste management activities from upstream (source), in the context of reducing waste at TPS/TPA; and community economic empowerment, utilizing waste with 3R; and changes in community behavior towards a clean West Lampung Regency environment, cool, and useful. The organizational structure of the BSLB is as follows: the BSLB consists of scattered BSLB units in society, government agencies, individuals, and schools. As of April 2013, there were 282 Community BSLB Units (active 90%), 169 BSLB School Units (active 60%), 24 Institutions (active), 434 Individuals (active) and stalls/collectors 5 units.13 Meanwhile, total the number of customers as of July 2013 was + 22,000 customers.

From this BSLB activity, the amount of waste The average BSLB taken per day is  $\pm 2.5$  tonnes ( $\pm 2$  tons from BSLB customers and  $\pm 0.5$  tons from stalls/collector). Average total number of transactions per day  $\pm$  Rp. 4 million. Currently, sales receipt waste from shredded/ground rubbish, which is not enumerated, is  $\pm 150$  million, with a profit of  $\pm 30$  million per month (BPS, 2023).

Nevertheless, these advantages still smaller, when compared with expenses that must be borne by BSLB for its operationalization (Billah, Sari, & Khasanah, 2018). The BSLB hopes to receive regular assistance from the government to cover the operational costs. If Operational costs can be handled by the regional government, BSLB estimates that it can provide PAD to the West Lampung Regency Government +Rp. 250 million per year. However, it is not possible for the APBD to provide assistance regularly to the BSLB, because the form BSLB's institution is cooperative. If referring to Law no. 17 of 2012 concerning Cooperatives, APBN or APBD may be given to cooperatives as capital in the form of loans.

If the BSLB becomes a Regional Company, It possible to use the APBD budget wisely routine in the form of capital participation. However, this is not recommended because according to the Regulations Minister of Environment No. 13 of 2012 regarding Guidelines for Implementing 3R through the Waste Bank, institutional waste banks can only take the form of cooperatives or foundations.

From the financing aspect, one problem experienced by BSLB, namely value waste rupiah, which is still low and partially judged from an economic perspective, so there are still few class communities in the upper middle class economy who are customers of the Waste Bank. Based on BSLB data, almost 80% of BSLB units in community groups come from social groups with a lower-middle socioeconomic status (Iskandar & Kurniawan, 2019). In the upper middle-class group, it is still difficult to carry out bank activities for garbage in groups or form units. They are more likely to do so and bring rubbish directly to the BSLB by using their vehicles (Khodijah, 2021).

Another problem is related to fluctuating waste prices following the price market. Prices are determined by requests for raw materials from waste by companies both domestically and abroad. Price fluctuations are also due to the large number of waste imports that have entered Indonesian territory. Meanwhile, unhealthy competition occurs between lapaks because the lapak is doing business purely; otherwise, it is a trash bank having a minimum position that must be the same as stalls/collectors in purchasing rubbish – no purely business activity.

Customers who understand the price of waste often compare the prices of rubbish at the bank with prices in surrounding stalls. If the purchase price at the stall is higher, the customer chooses to sell it to the stall rather than to the Waste Bank. This condition is one of the obstacles for the BSLB because prices must be set according to benchmarks at stall prices. Information about valuable waste and economics is still kept confidential by some large stalls/collectors. Certain types of waste have a high value and are sometimes equated to waste that has a low value. For example, blowing can be equated with plastic paper. In fact, the Waste Bank is considered a new competitor by stall businessmen. Therefore, The Waste Bank must have a new segment that is not the same as the stalls.

In the policy/legal aspect, the Government West Lampung Region has issued regulations West Lampung Region Number 4 of 2018 concerning Waste management (Saputra, 2023). This shows the West Lampung Regency Government's firm commitment to manage waste according to correct rules. As previously stated, The BSLB institution is in the form of a cooperative. By law, the BSLB has a deed, SIUP, TDP, HO, and Industrial Business Permit (Wahyudi, 2022).

The BSLB also moderates the formation of a community of stalls with the hope that ethics will be formed in business. The community of stalls is a vehicle to arrange for the BSLB to cooperate more professionally with collectors. In this case, the BSLB can be both a producer and consumer for these stalls. There are formal rules, such as a cooperation agreement, or at least memorandum of understanding, between the BSLB and lapak-lapak, which is a good step, so that mutually beneficial cooperation can be carried out (Kanafi, 2023).

In carrying out its activities, the BSLB creates internal rules, including

1. Requirements for becoming a BSLB customer; registration mechanism to become a group/ built units;
  2. Statement of commitment to becoming a member of the BSLB
  3. Deposit mechanism;
  4. Savings management
  5. Scheduling and picking up trash from fostered group; And
  6. Recording of waste purchase transactions and working mechanism of the BSLB unit with BSLB.
- These rules are made by the BSB and disseminated to customers and built units/groups.

Another interesting thing to learn from the West Lampung Regency, namely, participation society, is very high in waste management (Lia, 2022). The volume of waste handled by the West Lampung City Government reached 607 tons per day. Around 420 tons were transported to the Bahway TPA, and the remaining 186 tons were managed by the community.<sup>15</sup> This means that more than 30% of the stockpile Waste in West Lampung Regency is managed through community-based programs.

The Waste Bank is one of the programs for community empowerment in the waste sector. The Lampung Barat Waste Bank was initially initiated by the DKP West Lampung Regency and then grew into an independent institution, as assessed by The Ministry of the Environment, which has been successful in mobilizing the community to participate in waste management in the West Lampung Regency.

The BSLB has individual customers, fostered groups, and suppliers/stalls with different requirements (DLH Lampung Barat 2023). Customer: The fostered group consists of two forms: school and community groups. For community groups, it is necessary to form a unit management consisting of a Chairman, Secretary, and treasurer; have members with a minimum group of 17 members or 20 members, including resident administrators in one region; have a commitment to collect, sort, and sell (saving) waste to BSLB; and the rubbish is picked up on site and given limits, for example, a minimum of 50 kg per take.

Meanwhile, for group building, which is a school, the requirements are the same, except that the minimum number of members is 37 (five classes) or 40, including the administrator. In addition, it is hoped that each group/built unit has the following facilities and infrastructure: scales: master book for recording the amount of waste and nominal savings from members group; note for proof of purchase transaction waste deposited by group members; savings book to record financial transactions; good members deposit waste based on notes as well as withdrawal of savings, means of transportation (carts) if needed to transport rubbish if distance from the warehouse to the waste collection location by remote BSLB, and a warehouse for collecting, sorting, and diverting waste from members before collection by BSLB (Qotrun, n.d). Meanwhile, for supplier/shop customers, the conditions are as follows: commitment to cooperate and provide and sell waste with special specifications to the BSLB.

The management of the target group, namely the chairman, secretary, and treasurer, has duties and different responsibilities. Chairman Responsible for unit/group activities and coordinating all group members. The secretary is responsible for carrying out the process of weighing and recording notes, and administering group activities. The treasurer is responsible for recording waste purchase transactions in the member's main book and savings as well as saving and making payments on junk purchases and withdrawals of member savings groups. Nevertheless, in activities, everything should be weighed, and sorted administrators are involved and help each other in addition to their duties.

These fostered groups became BSLB units. As of April 2013, BSLB customers reached ±21,000 (+2% of Malang's population totaling +82,000 people), consisting of 282 community BSLB units (90% active), 169 school BSLB units (60% active), 24 agencies (active), 434 individuals (active), and five stall/collector units (interview with BSLB Director, May 30, 2013). With so many people becoming BSLB customers and actively involved in it, citizen participation in management trash is good enough. The BSLB unit located at the school is one thing that can be done to become a model for sector participation education in waste management. The BSLB empowers all elements of society at the family level (father/mother, children) up to level RT/RW in managing household waste. Public awareness has emerged regarding sorting things out of waste, recycling inorganic waste into craft items (recycled products), and processing organic waste into compost.

Furthermore, the BSLB complements waste management activities in the Zero Village Waste so that waste management activities as well as its people. The Zero Waste Village is a green village in West Lampung Regency, which has been able to do so by minimizing the waste produced by carrying out 3R and developing the BSLB unit. In the Zero Waste village, the waste is inorganically sorted through the BSLB management mechanism as a BSBL unit customer with a saving-type environment. In addition, inorganic waste is also processed back as a marketing craft, some of which is carried out through BSLB.

The BSLB can act as a dropping point for manufacturers for product and product packaging, whose useful life has expired. Some responsibility for government waste management is also the responsibility of the business actor. By applying this pattern, the volume of waste disposed in landfills is expected to be reduced. Aspects of waste management when implemented optimally at BSLB will help with management rubbish in the West Lampung Regency. Applying 3R principles as close as possible to the



source of the waste, it is hoped that this will solve the waste problem in an integrated and comprehensive manner, so that the goal of Indonesian Waste Management policy can be implemented well.

### ***3.2. Supervision of Waste Management in West Lampung Regency in Fulfilling the Right to Environmental Cleanliness***

West Lampung Regency Regional Government's supervision of waste management includes various actions and policies carried out by the local government to ensure that waste management runs efficiently and in accordance with applicable regulations (Qadri, Wahyuni, & Listiyawati, 2020). These actions and policies include routine monitoring of waste management facilities, supervision of waste collection and processing processes, and enforcement of environmental and hygiene regulations. Based on Article 54 of West Lampung Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2018 concerning Waste Management, the West Lampung Regency government is obliged to supervise waste management by the Regent or appointed officials.

In addition, the local government of the West Lampung Regency can also involve the local community in waste management, hold educational programs, and implement incentives or sanctions in accordance with community behavior regarding waste management. This supervision aims to maintain environmental cleanliness, reduce negative impacts on public health, and comply with applicable environmental regulations (Sabubu, 2020). The supervisory role of the West Lampung Regency Regional Government and the West Lampung Regency Environmental Service in waste management is to fulfil the right to environmental cleanliness through effective and sustainable waste management in the region. The supervisory role of the local government in this context is:

1. The enforcement of the West Lampung Regency Regional Regulations and their sanctions and the regional government through the West Lampung Regency Environmental Service must ensure that all parties, especially the community, comply with the rules and regulations, and understand the existing sanctions related to waste management.
2. The supervision of waste management facilities and the local government through the West Lampung Regency Environmental Service must carry out routine supervision of waste management facilities, such as final disposal sites, temporary disposal sites, and waste processing sites. This ensures that these facilities meet the cleanliness and environmental standards that have been set, including the standards required for waste management facilities.
3. Monitoring environmental quality, the local government through the West Lampung Regency Environmental Service must regularly monitor environmental quality, including groundwater, air, and soil around waste management sites, especially in environments where rubbish is often thrown carelessly by the community due to its unavailability. landfill in the area. It aims to identify possible negative impacts and take corrective action if necessary.
4. Public education and awareness, the local government through the West Lampung Regency Environmental Service, can play a role in increasing public awareness about the importance of good waste management, including awareness not to litter. This can be accomplished through educational campaigns, outreach and waste reduction, and recycling and reuse programs.
5. For sustainable policies, the local government, West Lampung Regency Environmental Service, and community leaders need to formulate policies that support sustainable waste management, including making long-term waste management plans and monitoring their implementation.
6. Involving private and non-governmental parties, local governments can collaborate with private parties and non-governmental organizations to improve waste management. Waste banks can take the form of partnerships with waste management companies or collaborations in environmental programs.

By carrying out its role effectively, one of which is to monitor waste management, the regional government of West Lampung Regency can realize the fulfillment of the right to environmental cleanliness through sustainable waste management and has a positive impact on the quality of life of the community. Regional government supervision through the West Lampung Regency Environmental Service, namely monitoring the progress of the waste handling process, including sorting, collecting, transporting, processing and final processing of waste (Quina, Fadhillah, & Vania, 2019). The supervision of waste management in West Lampung Regency is carried out by the West Lampung

Regency Environmental Service through the UPT TPA Bahway, and waste management in West Lampung Regency is carried out well and optimally every day (Muchsin & Saliro, 2020).

The West Lampung Regency Environmental Service has issued an appeal to the public not to throw rubbish in illegal TPSs but rather to burn it as an alternative, but there are still people who choose to throw rubbish in illegal TPSs. In 2022, rubbish in the illegal TPS will be combed for transportation to Bahway TPA. However, in 2023, sweeping will not be carried out again because there is no budget from the district government to carry out routine sweeping at all illegal polling stations along the West Lampung Regency roads. In this way, the West Lampung Regency Environmental Service has carried out good supervision; however, because of the limited budget to be able to meet the infrastructure and awareness of the community itself, monitoring the fulfillment of the right to environmental cleanliness through waste management cannot be fulfilled optimally (Sihotang, Tarus, & Widiastuti, 2019).

#### 4. Conclusions

Based on the discussion results, fulfillment of the right to environmental cleanliness in the West Lampung Regency has not been maximally fulfilled. The data show that waste management in this region is still far from optimal, with only approximately 11.87% of waste managed properly in 2020 and a lower figure in 2019. One of the main causes of this non-optimality is a lack of facilities and infrastructure. transportation and lack of Temporary Disposal Sites (TPS) in several areas.

The regional government of the West Lampung Regency plays an important role in fulfilling people's rights to environmental cleanliness through sustainable waste management. The regional government, through the West Lampung Regency Environmental Service, is responsible for supervising the entire waste handling process, including the sorting, collecting, transporting, processing, and final waste processing stages. However, waste management is currently limited to only one sub-district, namely the Balik Bukit Sub-district.

Based on the data collected, there are 11 illegal waste disposal sites (TPS) in West Lampung Regency, which is a problem due to the lack of public discipline in disposing of rubbish, and the rubbish in the illegal TPS is not collected by the cleaning staff. Even though the Environmental Service has played a good role in monitoring, budget limitations and lack of public awareness are obstacles to achieving the fulfillment of the right to environmental cleanliness through waste management in the West Lampung Regency.

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