

Environmental Law with Sustainable Principles in Waste Bank Management in Sukoharjo Regency

Nabila Febriyanti¹, Rahayu Subekti², Fatma Ulfatun Najicha³

¹ Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia; nabilafebriyanti0802@gmail.com

² Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia; rahayusubekti0211@staff.uns.ac.id

³ Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia; fatmanajicha_law@staff.uns.ac.id

Received: 17/11/2023

Revised: 03/01/2024

Accepted: 16/02/2024

Abstract

The author's aim in researching waste banks is to provide an understanding of waste management with a new paradigm in waste management, namely waste banks. Based on Law Number 18 of 2008, the use new paradigm of collect-transport-dispose in the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 14 of 2021, namely with the issuance of a circular. This research was carried out using the legal research method. This type of empirical legal research is descriptive in nature, explaining what happened in Sukoharjo Regency and analyzed qualitatively. Results from several literature and interviews with the existence of waste bank regulations, local governments carry out and implement them. Sukoharjo Regency has the role of the environmental service in carrying out environmental management, especially waste management. However, there are areas where not all of them have active waste banks, so this research is interesting to examine waste banks in realizing the legal principles of a sustainable environment in Sukoharjo Regency. The research results show that the implementation of waste banks in Sukoharjo Regency must be further optimized to achieve environmental law objectives with the principle of sustainability and waste banks as a circular economy.

Keywords

Waste bank; Sustainable principles; Environmental law

Corresponding Author:

Nabila Febriyanti

Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia; nabilafebriyanti0802@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

The environment can be considered as a place for living creatures to live, and protecting and preserving it is a shared responsibility. According to Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning environmental protection and management, there are various principles that must be upheld, including the principles of sustainability and sustainability as explained in Article 2. These aspects are the basis for efforts to maintain ecosystems and environmental sustainability. In the current era, we see that the majority of the population is less concerned about the environment, especially in dealing with waste problems. Even though there are regulations regarding waste management, as regulated in Law Number 18 of 2008 in Indonesia, there is still a lack of public awareness. Many people still throw rubbish carelessly



and do not understand the importance of sorting waste. This condition causes a lack of awareness in sorting and processing waste, which in turn causes significant accumulation of waste in various areas. Waste management experiences obstacles in terms of final disposal. (Asiyah, 2019). People in general only see waste as waste and often do not understand that waste sorting can provide great benefits for the environment. It is important to remember that the waste problem is a joint responsibility of the community and the government. Collective efforts from all parties, including government, private sector, and individuals, are needed to create positive behavioral changes regarding waste management.

The increasing population and the increasing consumer lifestyle of society increase the volume, types and characteristics of waste to become diverse (Bakhri, 2018). Garbage that is left piled up for a long period has the potential to disrupt the aesthetics and beauty of the surrounding environment. In addition, the negative impacts can include the emergence of various diseases that can be detrimental to human health. Environmental disturbances caused by waste often originate from humans' inability to handle or manage waste effectively. Public awareness about the importance of waste management is still low, especially in terms of using segregated waste bins at home, and throwing them away inappropriately, for example into waterways or by burning them, which ultimately pollutes the surrounding environment. The main challenge is the difficulty of society in adopting correct waste management practices at the household level. In responding to this problem, the government faces the need to design effective programs and policies to overcome waste management problems. The presence of the Law on waste management reflects the government's initiative to provide a structured and comprehensive solution to overcoming the waste problem in this country. This is an effort taken by the government to address the waste problem as a whole, from its source to its management, with the hope of providing economic benefits to the community. This law was born out of the government's concern about the escalation of the waste problem which requires a more planned and holistic approach, covering upstream to downstream aspects. The aim is not only to keep the environment clean but also to provide economic benefits to the community through efficient waste management. Therefore, it is hoped that this Law can become an effective instrument in achieving a healthy and sustainable living environment. Through the implementation of the waste management law, the government is trying to provide concrete solutions in dealing with waste problems, with the hope of creating a clean, healthy environment and providing positive benefits for the lives of society as a whole. (Abdussamad et al., 2022)

Based on data from the Sukoharjo Regency Environmental Service in January 2023, Sukoharjo Regency has a waste accumulation problem, the waste generation is 363.29 tons throughout Sukoharjo Regency, whereas according to the Environmental Service's estimate for 2023 the potential for waste generation is only around 137,861 tons. Based on this data, the accumulation of waste in Sukoharjo

exceeds the potential predicted by the Sukoharjo Regency Environmental Service. Then, the Government launched a waste bank to implement a new paradigm in waste management. Apart from that, Law enforcement in waste management is handling and prevention (Candrakirana, 2015). However, its operation is not optimal in all areas in Sukoharjo Regency and there are waste banks that are no longer active. One concrete form of waste management that can be directly felt by the community on a small scale is the Waste Bank (Istanabi et al., 2022).

The problems that occur in Sukoharjo Regency can be analyzed through the prism of sustainable development theory, which is in line with the principles of sustainability contained in environmental law, which is the science of effective and ethical environmental management. Sustainable Development Theory is an important basis for maintaining the economy, social and environment, so that people can enjoy an adequate environment for prosperity and health. The dense population in Sukoharjo Regency has a significant relationship with the environment, especially considering the lack of territory. This is one of the triggers for the emergence of a growing socio-economic class in society. In this context, differences in economic class reflect inequality in access and use of environmental resources, which can worsen environmental conditions and cause negative impacts on community welfare. Sustainability aspects in environmental law provide a strong legal basis for managing the environment properly and correctly. Principles such as preserving natural resources, reducing waste, and efficient use of resources serve as guidelines in efforts to maintain a sustainable environment. By implementing this principle of sustainability, it is hoped that development in Sukoharjo Regency can take place without sacrificing the environment and be able to provide long-term benefits for the community. A healthy environment is a prerequisite for people's well-being, especially in terms of physical and mental health. Therefore, maintaining a balance between development and environmental sustainability will help create optimal conditions for the people of Sukoharjo Regency. Sustainable Development Theory and the principle of sustainability in environmental management, it is hoped that Sukoharjo Regency can build a sustainable future, where economic, social and environmental development can go hand in hand and provide long-term benefits for future generations. Thus, the problems faced can be overcome with a comprehensive and sustainable approach. (Natasya et al., 2023)

Based on Article 28 H of the 1945 Constitution, economic development in Indonesia is directed by considering the principles of sustainable and environmentally sound development. This reflects the spirit of integrating sustainability aspects in every development effort so that the law can provide benefits to the community (Romdoni, 2023). Regional regulations in the administration of the government of The state makes changes to the authority between the center and the regions in handling environmental protection and management. This change has a significant impact, namely a decrease in environmental credibility, which can threaten the sustainability of human life and other living creatures.

Therefore, appropriate and consistent environmental protection and management is a solution that involves all parties playing a role. This effort is not only aimed at ensuring sustainable economic development but also as a form of collective responsibility to maintain ecosystem balance and support the survival of all forms of life. In this context, legal certainty and protection of each individual's rights are the main focus. With clear and consistent laws, everyone has the certainty that their rights in the environment will be recognized and protected. This creates a solid legal basis for involving all parties in protecting the environment. Regional regulations given to regional governments provide space to accommodate the diversity of environmental conditions in each region. This allows the formulation of policies that are more responsive to local environmental challenges and strengthens community participation in environmental management. The spirit of sustainable and environmentally sound development in the 1945 Constitution reflects a commitment to direct economic development without sacrificing environmental sustainability. This creates the basis for policies and actions that support harmonization between development aspects and environmental protection. Environmental protection and management needs to continue to strengthen cooperation between central and regional governments, involve all stakeholders, and maintain the sustainability of environmental protection efforts for the next generation. (Ulfatun Najicha, 2022)

Research specifically explores waste banks by referring to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation No. 16 of 2021 concerning waste management, as well as more detailed implementation of waste banks through Sukoharjo Regent Regulation Number 46 of 2022 concerning guidelines for implementing waste management, which specifically discusses the role of Waste Banks. The uniqueness and importance of this research lies in the fact that although there are many waste banks in Sukoharjo Regency, their distribution is not evenly distributed throughout the region. Therefore, the urgency of this research is because it can contribute to identifying the extent to which waste bank implementation is by existing regulations. It is hoped that the results of this research will provide in-depth insight into waste bank management that occurs in the community of Sukoharjo Regency. The importance of this research is not only limited to the individual level, but also at the level of society as a whole. Through this research, it is hoped that it can create a society that cares more about the environment with their active role in managing waste banks. This research highlights the important role of the government in achieving sustainable principles in waste bank management in Sukoharjo Regency as a basis for the government's efforts to optimize the role of waste banks as an integral part of a sustainable and efficient waste management system.

2. METHOD

This research adopts a type of empirical research, also known as non-doctrinal research in the context of legal research. In the empirical approach, the initial focus of research is on secondary data, which is then followed by research on primary data through field activities or direct interaction with the community, according to the concept explained (Soekanto, 2020). This method involves collecting data through interviews and field observations to gain an in-depth understanding of the problem under study. This research approach uses a qualitative approach to describe and explain phenomena related to waste bank management in the Sukoharjo Regency. The primary data collection process was carried out through interviews with related parties, such as the Sukoharjo Regency Environmental Service and waste bank administrators in Sukoharjo District. Secondary data collection was carried out through document study and literature study. The data analysis method applied involves the stages of collecting data, presenting data, and verifying data. This aims to detail and present the information obtained systematically, as well as verify the accuracy and validity of the data that has been collected. This approach allows researchers to gain an in-depth understanding of waste bank management practices in Sukoharjo Regency and present findings comprehensively.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Coherence of Environmental Law in Waste Banks with Sustainable Environmental Principles

Environmental Law is a branch of science that regulates aspects related to the environment. The division of environmental law consists of two points of view, namely modern which focuses on the environment or what is known as environment-oriented law, and classical environmental law which is oriented towards environmental use is called user-oriented law. Currently, in Indonesia, what is being implemented is modern environmental law, which includes the basic rules for maintaining human behavior to protect the environment from damage and ensure its sustainability and quality. The modern orientation of environmental law places primary attention on protecting the environment and improving its quality. This includes creating policies and regulations that support the principles of preserving natural resources, managing waste, and mitigating negative impacts on ecosystems. Environmental law aims to ensure that the use of natural resources is carried out sustainably and responsibly. The modern orientation of environmental law reflects awareness of the urgency of environmental conservation as an integral part of sustainable development. It is hoped that the implementation of this law can shape the mindset and behavior of society and industry players towards environmental sustainability. In the context of modern environmental law, it is important to create regulations that can regulate the management of natural resources, waste handling, and other human actions that have the potential to damage the environment. This environmental law aims to provide a

strong legal basis for achieving a balance between human needs and nature conservation. Modern environmental law includes the basis and norms created to minimize environmental losses due to human activities. A clear legal basis is expected for public awareness and responsibility for environmental conservation.

Environmental law functions as a juridical instrument that regulates environmental management with several roles for the government and government regulations. Environmental law as a juridical instrument has an important role in managing and protecting the environment in the form of regulations, policies, and norms that determine procedures and responsibilities for overall environmental management depending on the government's role in implementing environmental law. Environmental management law as part of environmental law has the aim of regulating human behavior in interacting with the environment. This regulation is designed to create a sustainable balance between human needs and environmental conservation to create a good and healthy living environment. Environmental governance law addresses various aspects, including natural resource management, waste management, and biodiversity conservation. Through this regulation, it is hoped that human behavior can be directed and in line with the principles of environmental conservation. Aspects of the balance of human life in using the environment are regulated in laws that regulate the limitation of natural resources for future generations. Therefore, this regulation is aimed at preventing over-exploitation and environmental damage, with the hope of creating good environmental conditions for future generations. In environmental law, aspects of environmental governance help create a legal foundation that guides human behavior to be in line with sustainability principles. These regulations create the basis for responsible and sustainable environmental management.

Environmental management is of course regulated in environmental management contained in Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. Article 3 contains the objectives of environmental protection and management, which have a focus on protecting the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, covering several aspects:

- a. Protect the country from environmental pollution
- b. Sufficient safety, health and community life
- c. Fulfilling the survival of living things and preserving the ecosystem;
- d. Carry out environmental function sustainability;
- e. Realizing environmental harmony, harmony, and balance;
- f. Sufficient and safeguarding the environment to achieve intergenerational and intragenerational justice;
- g. Fulfilling the protection of environmental rights;
- h. Take care and be wise in using resources;
- i. Realizing sustainable development; And

j. Anticipating global environmental issues.

From this goal, the concept of using sustainable principles becomes the basis for achieving sustainable development goals. One important aspect of waste management refers to the remains of human activities. This waste or rubbish management aims to reduce the accumulation and hoarding of waste that occurs in the environment. Waste management as part of a sustainable concept includes various strategies, including recycling, waste reduction, and responsible management of each type of waste produced. Thus, waste is considered a resource that can be reused. Sustainable principles in waste management also involve active community participation in environmentally friendly waste management practices. This includes awareness of waste segregation, the use of environmentally friendly products, and the adoption of a sustainable lifestyle. Sustainable waste management does not only include technical aspects but also involves education and guidance for the community regarding the importance of waste management. Reducing waste landfilling through sustainable waste management can contribute to maintaining ecosystem balance and preventing negative impacts on the environment for development purposes that take into account the needs of the current generation without compromising the capabilities of future generations. Prioritizing sustainable waste management allows society to actively participate in overall sustainable development.

Waste can be defined as unused leftover results from daily activities. Every individual is a waste producer as a result of natural processes that result in the formation of piles of rubbish. Waste management, as explained in Article 3 of the Waste Management Law, is regulated based on several important principles. The principle of responsibility refers to the obligation of every party, including individuals, to be responsible for the waste they produce. This principle emphasizes the importance of active participation in waste management. The sustainable principle views waste management as an effort that must take into account environmental sustainability. In this context, waste management actions are directed at meeting current needs without compromising the capabilities of future generations. The benefit principle reflects that waste management must produce positive benefits, both in environmental, economic, and social terms. Waste can be managed in such a way that it produces added value or benefits for society. The principle of justice emphasizes the importance of distributing the burden and benefits of waste management fairly among all parties involved. This justice involves equal treatment of all elements of society. The awareness principle shows that waste management must be based on the level of public awareness of the importance of environmental protection and responsibility for the waste produced. The principle of togetherness refers to collaboration between various parties, including government, society, and the private sector, in waste management efforts. This synergy is considered important to achieve optimal results. The principle of safety and security demands that waste management must be carried out by paying attention to security and safety factors,

both for humans and the environment. The principle of economic value emphasizes that waste management must take into account the economic value of the waste, including the potential to recycle or produce valuable products from the waste.

The principle of sustainability cannot be separated from the implementation of good environmental governance, which includes the application of principles Environmental Governance (GEG) is an important approach in ensuring sustainable use of natural resources and protecting environmental quality. To achieve this, openness in handling the environment by the Government, as well as active involvement of the community in making new decisions, are the keys to formulating and implementing environmental policies (Purniawati et al., 2020). Waste management is directed at the main goal, namely maintaining public health, maintaining environmental quality, and providing added value to waste (Evita & Galingging, 2019). To achieve this goal, waste management must be regulated and supervised by legal provisions. Law Number 18 of 2008 is the legal framework that regulates waste management in Indonesia. Article 2 of the waste management law explains in detail the types of waste that are regulated and managed. This includes the definition and classification of waste, providing a legal basis for the government to manage various types of waste left over from residential and industrial activities. The principle of sustainability in waste management is the basis for formulating related policies and programs. By ensuring that every step in waste management considers sustainability aspects, it is hoped that we can create a system that can operate sustainably and contribute positively to the environment. Apart from that, the principles of Environmental Governance (GEG) support the implementation of effective waste management. Community involvement in the decision-making process and implementation of environmental programs is a form of GEG, which can increase the effectiveness and sustainability of waste management. The principles of sustainability and good governance are expected to be able to protect the community in the areas of health, the environment and positive values originating from household, similar or special waste.

One of the appropriate government policies to achieve a good environment and have sustainability principles is the implementation of the waste bank policy. The government makes policies to reduce and handle waste. The government is implementing a new paradigm from collecting-transporting-disposing to having economic value. One of the initiatives that has emerged to support sustainable waste management is the implementation of Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 14 of 2021. Waste banks are considered a concrete step towards the principle of sustainability because they involve processes that play a role in preserving nature. This effort aims to ensure that every individual can enjoy a good and healthy living environment, in line with the principles of sustainability. Waste banks are a means of achieving sustainability because they involve the community directly in waste management. The implementation of waste banks is not only a place to collect waste but also a

place to create environmental awareness and change consumer behavior towards a more sustainable lifestyle. Active participation in waste banks is expected to create a healthy living environment and have a positive impact on justice for the current generation and future. By applying the principles of Sustainable Development, waste management efforts can contribute to achieving justice, both in the context of one generation and between generations. The Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation provides a clear legal basis for waste management and the role of waste banks in realizing a sustainable environment. By implementing this regulation, it is hoped that a system can be created that is resilient, actively involves the community, and has a positive impact on the quality of the environment. The principle of sustainability contained in the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry is the basis for achieving justice goals in the short and long term.

The operation of the waste bank is of course also supported by the role of the Regional Government, namely by providing facilities and infrastructure for the waste bank. Based on interviews with the environmental service, the facilities in Sukoharjo Regency provide weighing facilities, waste sorting bins, and buildings for storing waste. This is the same thing that is also felt at the Joho Makmur waste bank. They are given waste sorting bins so they can sort the waste according to what can be recycled or not so that it can be by sustainable principles to keep the Joho area free from waste and utilize waste at the waste bank. running continuously. This is different from less active waste banks, they only get a scale for the sustainability of the waste bank.

“Planned, integrated, and systematic activities to increase human well-being and protect the environment's sustainability function without reducing access or benefits for future generations are required. Becomes a method for looking at or referencing government and society, as well as the parties involved, to realize an environment where Policy is insightful. This item is the embodiment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) draft. Draft development that is sustainable as a result of guarding the environment's endurance is capable of aiding the environment and the sustainability of life. Sustainability-related and purposeful policy development for the protection of human life, natural resource equilibrium, and the preservation of the environment”. (Najicha et al., 2023)

Policy implementation can be measured through success indicators that can reflect the achievement of goals and positive impacts on society. Therefore, a policy must be implemented effectively and related to regional government operations (Megasafitri et al., 2023). The effectiveness of policy implementation has a significant influence on environmental functions, preserving the environment and ensuring human welfare. Systematically planned activities are needed to improve human welfare without harming the environment so that future generations can feel the benefits. An effective policy must be directed at the goal of sustainable development, namely creating a healthy and sustainable environment. This policy serves as a guide for the government, society, and related parties in achieving

a broad-minded policy environment. As part of the design of sustainable development goals, this policy reflects efforts to balance development and environmental preservation.

The Environmental Service implements a waste bank program to provide lessons to local communities regarding the importance of sorting household waste according to type. Furthermore, the system implemented by the Waste Bank has developed by providing an understanding that waste has a selling value that is received by customers, not only in the form of money from waste collection but also in the form of savings. The increase in the amount of savings is adjusted to the amount of waste collected by the community. These savings can be withdrawn after one year has passed or during holidays, providing economic incentives to people who participate in the waste bank program, this fact was revealed in research by (Septiani et al., 2019). The success of waste banks is not only reflected in better waste management but also in the positive impact on the economic conditions of the communities involved. Support from statutory regulations strengthens the existence of waste banks as a sustainability model that is integrated into the legal system. Therefore, the existence of a waste bank not only provides environmental benefits, but also creates a positive impact in the economic aspect of society, in accordance with the sustainability principles that have been implemented.

3.2. Management of waste banks in Sukoharjo Regency

The management of waste banks in Sukoharjo Regency is by the directions contained in the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 14 of 2021 concerning waste management in waste banks. This Ministerial Regulation was initiated by a new paradigm shift that recognizes the economic value of waste. This paradigm was adopted in the regions, including Sukoharjo Regency, in line with Regional Regulation Number 16 of 2011 Sukoharjo Regency. This paradigm shift implicitly indicates the adoption of the 3R principles (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle) in waste management in Sukoharjo Regency. The details are regulated in more detail in Regent Regulation Number 46 of 2022, which is a guideline for implementing waste management at the local level. Through this series of regulations, Sukoharjo Regency integrates the concept of the economic value of waste with the 3R principles, creating a clear and detailed legal basis for waste bank management. Thus, this region's efforts to mitigate the waste problem do not only rely on environmental aspects but also consider economic and social aspects in sustainability efforts.

Management of waste banks in Sukoharjo Regency, there are many waste banks in Sukoharjo Regency, in Weru District there are 5 waste banks, Bulu District 27 waste banks, Tawang Sari District 4 waste banks, Sukoharjo District 26 waste banks, Nguter District 7 waste banks, Bendosari District 10 waste banks, Polokarto District 13 waste banks, Mojolaban District 20 waste banks, Baki District 6 waste banks, Grogol District 20 waste banks, Gatak District 10 waste banks and Kartasura District 78 waste

banks. So, a total of 226 waste banks with data taken from the Environmental Service regarding the number of waste banks in Sukoharjo Regency, the most waste banks are in Kartasura District with 78 waste banks and the fewest in Tawang Sari are 4 waste banks. This means that not all sub-districts or villages have waste banks. Even though the appeal regarding waste banks is of course to be implemented in the community (the smallest units such as sub-districts or villages). For example, in Tawang Sari District there are 12 villages or sub-districts there are only 4 waste banks. So, not all villages or sub-districts have formed and owned one. The community should become social capital to make the existence of waste banks effective in waste management programs (Nurikah & Furqon, 2022).

Waste bank management has an important role for the environmental service and also the community. The environmental service carries out outreach to the community and the community is expected to implement it. Community enthusiasm is also used in waste bank management because based on interviews, many waste banks in Sukoharjo Regency which were initially active became less active due to a lack of community enthusiasm and a lack of successor regeneration. This is following the measurement of legal effectiveness which can be seen from several conditions, namely real behavior, meaning behavior that can be seen with human senses. For example, in traditional communities in rural areas it is expected that a traditional head will protect the people he leads. This can be checked or observed by monitoring real behavior, both when a dispute arises and when there is no dispute (Soekanto, 2019). In this case, the waste bank always gets a role from the environmental service but not in continuity so there is no regular supervision, it's just that according to the interview the author found, the waste bank management made a report to the service but there was no feedback.

The concepts regarding social benefits by the waste bank policy implemented by the government are reflected in Article 1 paragraph 6 which states that a waste bank is a facility for managing waste with the 3R principle (reduce, reuse, and recycle). This article emphasizes that waste banks can be formed and managed by various parties, such as the community, business entities, or local governments. Therefore, waste banks are not only a tool to reduce the amount of waste and increase community participation in waste management. The application of the 3R principles in waste banks is a concrete illustration of the concept of sustainable development and technological innovation. The application of this concept ensures that waste management activities are carried out in a planned, directed manner and taking into account their impact on the environment. Thus, waste banks are not only a solution to reduce the waste problem but also an integral part of holistic and sustainable development efforts. (Dirkareshza et al., 2022)

The circular economy concept (circular economy) is coherent with the base Sustainable Development (Sustainable Development), because the success of this concept is made to realize the four pillars of sustainable Development so that it can be resolved, where problems of growth (economic),

equality (social), environment and legal governance can be resolved together. Although, Sustainable Development it is still often felt as a concept that is too biased towards things that humans use in nature and excludes other non-human creatures even though those who do it come from human activities themselves (Masruroh, Nikmatul, 2022). In implementing the formation and management of waste banks, it is carried out by referring to the principles of responsibility, sustainability, justice, togetherness, participation and economic value (Nggilu & Towadi, 2022)\

In the environmental sector, waste management that uses circular economy principles is a waste bank, because a waste bank makes the remaining results of human activity (garbage) into something useful and has economic value. The economic value is in the form of savings. On the other hand, the application of waste banks to achieve a circular economy also takes the form of utilizing organic waste into compost, the compost can be sold and become income for the community. The waste bank process, which begins with waste sorting activities by the community, also has a positive impact on the economy. Through waste sorting, people can effectively separate types of waste and recycle materials that can be reprocessed. This not only reduces the amount of waste that pollutes the environment, but also creates new economic potential. By being actively involved in sorting waste, people can collect materials that have economic value, such as paper, plastic or metal. The waste bank then facilitates the sale or reuse of these materials, creating an additional source of income for the communities involved. In this way, waste banks act as microeconomic drivers at the local level. In addition, this process provides an opportunity for the community to better understand the economic value of waste and develop awareness of the importance of sustainable waste management. Increasing community participation in these activities can also create local jobs and increase purchasing power at the community level. As a result, the waste banking process not only creates a positive impact on the environment but also makes a real contribution to the economy of the local community. Waste Banks are an alternative solution for the government and society in reducing the ever-increasing volume of waste (Purwendah et al., 2022).

4. CONCLUSION

Environmental law is applied in waste banks to realize the principle of sustainability which is one of the principles of environmental law applied in society beneficial for environmental sustainability and sustainable living by converting waste into economic value. Waste banks can be put to good use by the community.

The waste bank in Sukoharjo Regency is assisted by the environmental service in providing facilities and outreach. However, the community also needs an active role in smoothing the operation of waste banks in the field. This is why there are still waste banks in Sukoharjo that are less active due to community enthusiasm and also the lack of successor regeneration. So, the government can provide

solutions so that every waste bank remains active to help reduce waste in Sukoharjo Regency.

REFERENCES

- Abdussamad, J., Tui, F. P., Mohamad, F., & Dunggio, S. (2022). Implementasi Kebijakan Pengelolaan Sampah Melalui Program Bank Sampah Di Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten Bone Bolango. *Publik: Jurnal Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia, Administrasi Dan Pelayanan Publik*, 9(4), 850–868. <https://doi.org/10.37606/publik.v9i4.504>
- Asiyah, N. (2019). KEBIJAKAN PEMERINTAH KOTA LANGSA TERHADAP PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH DALAM MEMENUHI PRINSIP GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE. *Jurnal Hukum Samudra Keadilan*, 14(2), 316–327. <https://doi.org/10.33059/jhsk.v14i2.1920>
- Bakhri, B. S. (2018). Perspektif Ekonomi Syariah Tentang Peranan Bank Sampah Terhadap Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Tempatan. *Syarikat: Jurnal Rumpun Ekonomi Syariah*, 1(1), 27–38. [https://doi.org/10.25299/syarikat.2018.vol1\(1\).2626](https://doi.org/10.25299/syarikat.2018.vol1(1).2626)
- Candrakirana, R. (2015). PENEGAKAN HUKUM LINGKUNGAN DALAM BIDANG PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH SEBAGAI PERWUJUDAN PRINSIP GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE DI KOTA SURAKARTA. *Yustisia Jurnal Hukum*, 4(3). <https://doi.org/10.20961/yustisia.v4i3.8690>
- Dirkareshza, R., Nasution, A. I., Taupiqurrahman, T., & Hindira DPS, R. (2022). PENGEMBANGAN DESA PESISI DENGAN IMPLEMENTASI METODE EKONOMI SIRKULAR MELALUI PERATURAN DESA DALAM Mendukung Sustainable Development Goals. *Abdi Masyarakat*, 4(2), 158–166. <https://doi.org/10.58258/abdi.v4i2.4166>
- Evita, L., & Galinggng, R. (2019). REGULASI DAN MEKANISME IMPOR LIMBAH NON-BAHAN BERBAHAYA DAN BERACUN DALAM RANGKA PERLINDUNGAN DAN PENGELOLAAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP. *Jurnal Hukum*, Vol.11 No., 25.
- Istanabi, T., Miladan, N., Suminar, L., Kusumastuti, K., Aliyah, I., Soedwihajono, S., Utomo, R. P., Werdiningtyas, Rr. R., & Yudana, G. (2022). Pengelolaan Bank Sampah sebagai implementasi Ekonomi Kreatif di Bank Sampah Guyub Rukun Dusun Madugondo, Kecamatan Piyungan, Bantul. *PengabdianMu: Jurnal Ilmiah Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 7(3), 407–413. <https://doi.org/10.33084/pengabdianmu.v7i3.2765>
- Masruroh, Nikmatul, Et. al. (2022). Ekonomi Sirkular dan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan. In *Jejak Pustaka*.
- Megasafitri, N. N., Ayu, I. G., Rachmi, K., & Karjoko, L. (2023). Analisa Kebijakan Peraturan Daerah Kota Surakarta. *PLEDOI (Jurnal Hukum Dan Keadilan) Vol. 2 No. 2, 2023, 2(2)*, 147–155.
- Najicha, F. U., 1*, M. M. S. W., & Nurita Wulandari3. (2023). The Optimization of Environmental Policy to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals. *Journal of Sustainable Development and Regulatory Issues*, 1(2), 98–107.

- Natasya, Y. H., Subekti, R., & Raharjo, P. S. (2023). Penerapan Konsep Konsolidasi Tanah pada Permukiman Peraturan Kepala Badan Pertanahan Nasional Nomor 12. *PLEDOI (Jurnal Hukum Dan Keadilan) Vol. 2 No. 2, 2023, 2(2)*, 180–191.
- Nggilu, N. M., & Towadi, M. (2022). Desain Yuridis Peraturan Desa Dalam Penanganan sampah Melalui Bank Sampah di Desa Bongo Nol-Gorontalo. *DAS SEIN: Jurnal Pengabdian Hukum Dan Humaniora*, 1(1), 25–37. <https://doi.org/10.33756/jds.v1i1.9827>
- Nurikah, N., & Furqon, E. (2022). Community-Driven Waste Management: The Waste Bank Initiative in Taman Banten Lestari Housing Estate, Serang City. *Probono and Community Service Journal*, 1(2), 66. <https://doi.org/10.51825/pcsj.v1i2.16897>
- Purniawati, P., Kasana, N., & Rodiyah, R. (2020). Good Environmental Governance in Indonesia (Perspective of Environmental Protection and Management). *The Indonesian Journal of International Clinical Legal Education*, 2(1), 43–56. <https://doi.org/10.15294/ijicle.v2i1.37328>
- Purwendah, E. K., Rusito, & Periani, A. (2022). KEWAJIBAN MASYARAKAT DALAM PEMELIHARAAN KELESTARIAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP MELALUI PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH BERBASIS MASYARAKAT. *Jurnal Locus Delicti*, 3(2), 121–134. <https://doi.org/10.23887/jld.v3i2.1609>
- Romdoni, M. (2023). A critique and solution of justice, certainty, and usefulness in law enforcement in Indonesia. *Journal Of Law Science*, 5(4), 174–181.
- Septiani, B. A., Arianie, D. M., Risman, V. F. A. A., Handayani, W., & Kawuryan, I. S. S. (2019). PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH PLASTIK DI SALATIGA: Praktik, dan tantangan. *Jurnal Ilmu Lingkungan*, 17(1), 90. <https://doi.org/10.14710/jil.17.1.90-99>
- Soekanto, S. (2019). *Efektivitas Hukum dan Peranan Sanksi*. CV Remadya Karya.
- Soekanto, S. (2020). *Pengantar Penelitian Hukum*. UI Press.
- Ulfatun Najicha, F. (2022). Penegakan Hukum Konservasi Lingkungan di Indonesia Dalam Perencanaan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan. *Penegakan Hukum Konservasi Lingkungan Di Indonesia Dalam Perencanaan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan*, 5(April), 1–7.