

# Responsibilities of the Purbalingga Regency Government in Handling and Managing Food Packaging Residue Waste

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**ABSTRACT:** This research discusses the effectiveness of written positive legal provisions governing the responsibilities of the local government of Purbalingga Regency in handling and managing residual food packaging waste. This research uses an empirical-sociological legal research method with a qualitative approach, examining primary and secondary data through document studies, interviews, and field observations. Data analysis was conducted using the Triangular Concept of Legal Pluralism theory, legal liability theory, and legal effectiveness theory. The results showed that the written positive legal provisions on the responsibility of the local government in handling and managing food packaging residual waste have not been effective. The regulations on residual waste in Purbalingga Regency have not been detailed and are constrained in the process of guidance and supervision of waste management performance. Leadership shifts in Purbalingga also affect waste management policies. Factors affecting the effectiveness of written positive legal provisions on the handling and management of food packaging residual waste include the legal factors themselves, law enforcement factors, facilities or facilities, community factors, cultural factors, and leadership shifts. Suggestions include the need for guidance and supervision of PKRT by the Purbalingga Regency Government, giving rewards to those who show high dedication, and maximizing the role of KUD and Bumdes in waste management.

**Keywords:** Residual Waste; Local Government Responsibility; Waste Management; Legal Effectiveness; Purbalingga Regency

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Humans in their lives are never separated from the problem of waste along with the increase in population which causes changes in population activities such as increasing community consumption patterns, which certainly have an impact on the amount of waste volume. The waste problem is a crucial issue that is a challenge both nationally and in cities.<sup>1</sup> Because the uncontrolled accumulation of waste results in environmental pollution to health problems.

The Preamble of the 1945 Constitution in the Fourth Paragraph states that "The Government of the Republic of Indonesia protects the entire Indonesian nation and the entire Indonesian homeland, and to promote general welfare, educate the nation's life", then in Article 3 paragraph 1 explains that "The State of Indonesia is a state of law", in Article 33 paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution confirms that "The land and water and the natural

resources contained therein are controlled by the State and used for the greatest prosperity of the people”.

The problem of environmental pollution due to waste is a serious concern of the government. Through Law No. 18/2008 on Waste Management, the government seeks to address, prevent, and reduce waste problems. This law emphasizes the principles of responsibility, sustainability, benefits, justice, awareness, togetherness, safety, security, and economic value in waste management. This regulation encourages the government to manage waste properly and actively involve the community. The active role of the community is key to improving public health, maintaining environmental quality, and making waste a useful resource.<sup>2</sup>

Law No. 18/2008 on Waste Management describes waste reduction activities, including limiting the accumulation of the amount of waste generated, recycling, and waste utilization. Within the framework of waste management regulated by this law, efforts to address waste problems begin at the source, such as households, markets, and other places.<sup>3</sup>

Meanwhile, the Regional Regulation of Purbalingga Regency Number 29 of 2012 concerning Waste Management intends to provide a legal basis for the Regional Government in managing packaging residual waste to reduce waste piles and improve the quality of a healthy environment for the people of Purbalingga Regency. Meanwhile, residual waste or non-recyclable waste is a type of waste that is difficult or even impossible to recycle so that this type of waste becomes a challenge for the government because it requires special handling so that it does not have a negative impact on the environment and human health.<sup>4</sup>

Regional Regulation of Purbalingga Regency Number 29 of 2012 regulates waste management through five main steps, namely sorting waste based on its type and nature at the household and regional levels; collecting waste using carts, becaks, and containers to be moved to Temporary Disposal Sites (TPS) or Integrated Waste Processing Sites (TPST), transporting waste from TPS to final processing sites using dump trucks and roll'o pick up fleets, processing to change the characteristics and amount of waste, and final processing that returns waste or residue to the environment safely.<sup>5</sup>

The form of waste management by landfill should be abandoned in addition to the impact on health and the surrounding environment. High volumes of waste in landfill sites can produce methane gas and if the methane gas is exposed to high heat, fire sources, or sparks that can spontaneously combust and cause explosions.<sup>6</sup> This case happened at Leuwigajah landfill in West Java in 2005.<sup>7</sup> Purbalingga Regent H Tasdi in Banjaran Village, Bojongsari Subdistrict, is overloaded, currently the Regency Government has difficulty finding a location but not budget difficulties and does not question the budget.<sup>8</sup> However, it is different regarding the statement of the current Purbalingga Regent, Dyah Hayuning Pratiwi, that the Purbalingga Regency budget is limited to handle the TPS3R program,<sup>9</sup> resulting in the emergence of discontinuity related to the policy.

The mapping results show that four Recycling Center (PDU) and Integrated Waste Management Site (TPST) locations are needed to manage waste in Purbalingga. The planned locations include Bobotsari, Rembang, Bukateja, and Purbalingga sub-districts. In Purbalingga sub-district, there is a special priority that will serve only one sub-district, considering the highest volume of waste in the area.<sup>10</sup>

#### **Problem formulation**

- A. What is the effectiveness of written positive legal provisions regulating the responsibilities of local governments in handling and managing residual food packaging waste?
- B. What factors influence the effectiveness of written positive legal provisions on the handling and management of residual food packaging waste?

## 2. RESEARCH METHODS

This article is prepared on the basis of empirical-sociological legal research methods based on primary data and supported by secondary data as a first step for the preparation of proposals and lists of questions to be asked to sources. The research was conducted using a qualitative approach to gain an understanding of the symptoms studied. On this occasion, three data collection tools were used, namely document studies (secondary data), as well as interviews and observations (primary data).

Data collection and processing were carried out qualitatively where the location was determined purposively and the resource persons contacted were done purposively while still paying attention to the aspect of representativeness where the location of the sub-districts selected in the implementation of the research was based on their location on the location map of Purbalingga Regency, based on the winds there are those located in the western, northern, eastern, southern, and central parts. Meanwhile, the sources contacted included the Environmental Agency (DLH) of Purbalingga Regency, the Development Planning and Research Agency (Bapelitbangda), TPS and TPA management in the area: Rembang sub-district, Karangjambu sub-district, Pengadegan sub-district, Padamara sub-district, Mrebet sub-district, Purbalingga Kota sub-district, Karangcegak sub-district, as well as the local community.

Data analysis is done qualitatively by using three theories as visual analysis, namely: Triangular Concept of Legal Pluralism by Werner Menski to analyze the interaction between legal behavior: normative, empirical, and philosophical.<sup>11</sup> This method introduces legal pluralism as the fourth major methodological approach in legal theory.<sup>12</sup> The theory of responsibility is used to analyze the mechanism of accountability for violations of the law, while the theory of legal effectiveness is used to assess whether the law is able to achieve its objectives in the Responsibility of the Regional Government of Purbalingga Regency in Handling and Managing Food Packaging Residue Waste.

The entire data mentioned above is processed in such a way through triangulation where each legal material obtained from various sources is checked for substance in such a way through a process of checking, rechecking and cross checking so that the data and information obtained is not only verified but also strives to meet the criteria for validation. Furthermore, the data and information are also further examined by linking them with the results of interviews with various sources so that overall various legal materials and interview results are confirmed with each other and then interpreted hermeneutically using deductive logic.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. The Effectiveness of Written Positive Law Provisions Regulating the Responsibility of Local Governments in Handling and Managing Food Packaging Residue Waste

Werner Menski examines methods for dealing with various legal issues in the globalized world by using normative, empirical and philosophical legal approaches, known as the *Triangular Concept of Legal Pluralism*<sup>13</sup> He evaluates how effective the application of law is in achieving social and justice goals, taking into account aspects of individual and collective responsibility in violating the law<sup>14</sup> by analyzing the interaction between the diversity of legal norms produced by society, the state, and ethical values.



Referring to Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, “Every person has the right 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 obtain health services”. The concept of legal liability, as explained by Hans Kelsen, refers to the obligation of individuals or entities to account for their actions before the law. This obligation includes the potential for sanctions if the action violates legal provisions.<sup>15</sup> The concept of legal liability, which includes individual, collective, fault-based, and absolute liability, has important implications in the context of waste management.<sup>16</sup> In the legal world, the term “responsibility” has two different meanings, namely “liability” and “responsibility”. “Liability refers to legal responsibility, which means that a legal subject can be sued for wrongdoing. Meanwhile, “responsibility” refers to political responsibility. The theory of responsibility in law emphasizes more on “liability”, which is a legal obligation that arises from the provisions of laws and regulations.<sup>17</sup> There is no authority without responsibility.<sup>18</sup>

The theory of legal effectiveness according to Soerjono Soekanto emphasizes that a law can achieve its goals. The effectiveness of the law can be measured by the positive impact caused by the law in directing or changing human behavior so that it becomes behavior in accordance with the law. In other words, a law is said to be effective if people obey and behave in accordance with existing provisions.<sup>19</sup> The provisions that apply and that regulate waste handling are found in: Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (PPLH) comprehensively discusses efforts to protect and manage the environment in Indonesia, establishes the basic principles of environmental management, regulates the obligations and rights of citizens, the role of government including in terms of planning, implementation, supervision, and law enforcement, environmental management mechanisms, prevention of environmental pollution and damage, and sanctions for violators.<sup>20</sup>

Article 13 paragraph 3 of the PPLH Law states that “Control of environmental pollution and/or damage as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by the Government, regional governments, and persons in charge of businesses and/or activities in accordance with their respective authorities, roles, and responsibilities.” Meanwhile, Explanation I General number 1 states that the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states that a good and healthy environment is a human right and constitutional right for every Indonesian citizen. Therefore, the state, government, and all stakeholders are obliged to protect and manage the environment in the implementation of sustainable development so that the Indonesian environment can remain a source and support of life for the Indonesian people and other living things.

Furthermore, Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management regulates waste management in general, starting from collection, transportation, processing, to final disposal. Law No. 23/2014 on Regional Government authorizes local governments to regulate and manage waste in their areas. Government Regulation (PP) Number 81 of 2012 concerning the Processing of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Households regulates the processing of household waste and waste similar to households, including collection, transportation, and processing. PP No. 27/2020 on Plastic Waste Management regulates the management of plastic waste, including

reduction, recycling, and final disposal.

With regard to the above, Presidential Regulation No. 97/2017 on National Energy Policy emphasizes the importance of waste management as a source of renewable energy. Regional Regulation of Central Java Province Number 3 of 2014 concerning Waste Management in Central Java regulates waste management in Central Java Province, including collection, transportation, processing, and final disposal. Articles 3, 4, and 5 state that: Waste management is intended in order to carry out systematic and sustainable waste reduction and handling activities, including: a. limitation; b. reuse; c. recycling; d. sorting; e. collection; f. transportation; g. processing; and h. final processing.

Meanwhile, waste management aims to: a. improve public health; b. improve environmental quality; c. preserve environmental functions; d. make waste a resource; and e. improve the welfare of the community. The objectives of regulating waste management are as follows: a. increasing public awareness and concern in waste management; b. improving environmentally sound waste management; c. increasing the role of the Regional Government, the community and the private sector in waste management; and d. reducing the social and environmental impacts of waste management; e. increasing waste resources for the welfare of the community.

According to the provisions of Article 7 of the Regional Regulation of Central Java Province Number 3 of 2014, the Regional Government has the task of ensuring the implementation of good and environmentally sound regional waste management, including: a. developing and increasing public awareness in waste management; b. conducting research and development of waste reduction and handling technology; c. facilitating, developing, and implementing efforts to reduce, handle, and utilize waste; d. implementing waste management and facilitating the provision of infrastructure and utilization of waste; e. increasing waste resources for community welfare. implementing waste management and facilitating the provision of regional waste management infrastructure and facilities; e. encouraging and facilitating the development of benefits from waste processing; f. facilitating the application of local specific technology that develops in communities in the Region to reduce and handle waste; g. coordinating between Government agencies, the community, and the business world so that there is integration in waste management; and h. providing a community complaint service unit.

Article 8 of the Regional Regulation of Central Java Province Number 3 of 2014, confirms that in organizing regional waste management, the Regional Government has the authority: a. establish regional policies and strategies in waste management; b. facilitate inter-regional cooperation, partnerships with the business world and the community and networking in regional waste management; c. organize coordination, guidance, and supervision of Regency/ City performance in waste management; d. organize Regional TPPAS operations including processing and processing through inter-regional cooperation; e. establish regional waste management organizing institutions; f. establish norms, standards, procedures and criteria for waste management, referring to the minimum service standards set by the Government; g. granting permits for the implementation of regional waste management; h. providing technical assistance and guidance on regional waste management; i. providing technical assistance and guidance on community-based waste management; j. increasing the management capacity of regional waste management organizers; k. preparing a master plan for the development of regional waste infrastructure and facilities; l. facilitating the settlement of waste management disputes between Regencies / Cities; m. carrying out supervision and control of waste development in the Region; and n. evaluating the performance of regional waste management implementation.

Meanwhile, based on the provisions of Article 9 of the Central Java Provincial Regulation Number 3 of 2014, it is stated that in organizing waste management, the Regency / City Government has the authority: a. to determine waste management policies and strategies based on national and provincial policies; b. to organize district / city scale waste management in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by

the Government; c. to provide guidance and supervise the performance of waste management carried out by other parties; d. to determine the location of temporary shelters, integrated waste processing sites, and / or final waste processing sites; e. to conduct regular monitoring and evaluation every 6 (six) months during the 20 conduct guidance and supervision of waste management performance carried out by other parties; d. determine the location of temporary shelters, integrated waste processing sites, and/or waste final processing sites; e. conduct regular monitoring and evaluation every 6 (six) months for 20 (twenty) years of waste final processing sites with open disposal systems that have been closed; and f. compile and organize a waste management emergency response system in accordance with its authority.

Purbalingga Regency Regional Regulation Number 29 of 2012 concerning Waste Management regulates waste management in Purbalingga Regency, including collection, transportation, processing, and final disposal. Article 4 states that the objectives of this Regional Regulation are: a. improving public health and environmental quality in the Region; b. utilizing waste as a resource; c. increasing community participation in waste management in the Region. From the various positive legal provisions mentioned above, especially Article 4 of the Regional Regulation of Purbalingga Regency Number 29 of 2012, it is clear that the Purbalingga Regency Government carries out a mission in waste management in its territory to improve public health and environmental quality, which from the results of field observations this mission is still far from reality because starting from the Makam Village Landfill and Bodas Karangjati Landfill to the Kalipancur Landfill has not led to this achievement, considering that the existing waste is only landfilled and burned, sorting and reuse activities have not been maximized. As in Kalipancur landfill, efforts to sort and utilize plastic waste, most of which is also residual waste, are carried out by scavengers manually, not yet integrated as well as TPS3R Citra Mandiri, Kalimanah, which has collaborated with 17 parties including: 9 PT, 2 Housing, 2 Puskesmas, 1 boarding house, and 2 Neighborhood Residents or TPS3R Integrated Gold Waste, Karangreja District which has developed waste combustion technology with a temperature of 600 degrees Celsius with a certain mechanism so that the combustion gas can be eliminated/minimized as small as possible. The Integrated Gold Waste TPS3R management technique needs to be fully supported by the Purbalingga Regency Government because the method used is fairly functional and effective in handling residual waste. If necessary, the managers of TPA/TPS in other Purbalingga neighborhoods imitate the method applied by TPS3R Integrated Gold Waste.

With regard to the increasing volume of waste, the utilization of waste carried out in Kalimanah and Karangcegak in handling plastic waste in addition to burning, the waste is sent to be managed by a certain company. The innovation reached the government, which promised to facilitate and support the movement to utilize plastic waste into other innovative products that are environmentally friendly. However, according to the source, after the promise was made, there was only uncertainty and rejection of the proposal for local government support for his private business to be used as much as possible. Meanwhile, at Kalipancur landfill, the utilization of organic waste has not yet been carried out although preparations for this have been made, so maggot cultivation has not yet begun.

The most difficult thing to do is to separate organic, non-organic, and residual waste from the beginning in the household environment, because generally the community members do not fully understand the importance of sorting waste types. Thus, when the waste generated by the community members is transported by the officers, it is mixed with each other. Efforts to sort waste at the landfill / TPS are a problem in itself because it is exposed to certain bacteria and gases carried / produced by organic waste.

Purbalingga Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2023 concerning Environmental Protection and Management regulates the protection and management of the environment in Purbalingga Regency, including waste management. Purbalingga Regent Regulation (PerBup) Number 51 of 2023 is a derivative regulation of Purbalingga Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2023, which regulates more specifically on waste management. Purbalingga Regent Regulation Number 96 of 2019 regulates waste management in Purbalingga

Regency, including collection, transportation, processing, and final disposal. Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 33 Year 2010 regulates the guidelines for waste management in the regions. Purbalingga Regent Regulation Number 96 of 2019 regulates waste management in Purbalingga Regency, including collection, transportation, processing, and final disposal.

Based on PerBup Purbalingga Number 51 of 2023 jo Perda Purbalingga Regency Number 11 of 2023, the Purbalingga Regional Government has a concrete role in handling residual waste, namely:

1. With regard to creating a healthy environment, the enactment of this provision serves as a benchmark for government and community behavior. This is in accordance with the sixth point of the local government's mission.
2. In terms of driving waste handling, Article 12 states "every person in a household is obliged to manage the waste they produce". The local government is also responsible, on February 15, 2022 as many as 500 heads of rukun tetangga (RT) who are members of the Purbalingga Regency RT Head Association (PKRT) are expected to be a driving force to become a driving force for handling household waste into value.<sup>21</sup> Continuing until June 2, 2024, 27 PKRT administrators for the 2024-2029 period were inaugurated directly by Purbalingga Regent Dyah Hayuning Pratiwi.<sup>22</sup> However, regarding the sustainability of the socialization of waste handling by PKRT by directly engaging in sorting household waste is an issue, because the sustainability of this handling socialization cannot be reached.
3. On the transportation of household residual waste, through interviews conducted on September 28, 2024 to several local communities in Purbalingga, one of them a parking attendant stated that a 6-cubic meter garbage truck would come and pick up waste at the TPS near the market twice a week for all types of waste from the market or household waste.
4. Temporary Disposal Sites (TPS) and Landfill Management, almost all TPS are self-contained, as the government plays a passive role by only providing facilities. Through an interview dated September 28, 2024 to a person also called Ms. Dewi Pujiarti, a casual daily worker (THL). The largest landfill in Pengadegan is located in Kalipancur, which is a dumping site for waste from all TPS in Purbalingga. Plastic waste collection only applies to Purbalingga and Pengadegan, while waste disposal from Rembang requires a permit because it is a different sub-district, and only certain waste. Up to 24 large trucks with more than 6-8 cubic meters of waste enter the dump every day.

Organic waste is usually managed by grinding it into compost. Although there were maggots before, they have been empty for a few weeks and are taken care of by the THL. In addition to the THL, there are also 25 scavengers who work by manually sorting junk and plastic waste for resale by individual scavengers, and they do not receive health incentives. The Kalipancur landfill does not receive subsidies from the government and the leachate storage pond has not been treated. Based on Triangular Theory, the most relevant and effective approach in a pluralistic society is to take a cultural approach in enacting and implementing laws or government policies. For example, such as the approach through the appearance of Begalan with its equipment, such as a pikulan containing bubak kawah or brenong kepeng. Brenong kepeng is a pikulan containing various kitchen utensils such as ilir (fan), siwur, steamer, kekeb, pedaringan, layah, muthu, irus, and rice and crops. A traditional woven culture in simple household equipment can be used as an approach in the utilization of goods (plastic waste) as recycled woven.

Based on the explanation above, it can be argued that the written positive legal provisions governing the responsibilities of local governments in handling and managing residual food packaging waste have not been effective considering that the rules regarding residual waste in the Purbalingga Regency environment have not been outlined in detail and are constrained in the process of guidance and supervision of waste management performance. Therefore, the Purbalingga Regency Government needs to continue to build commitment as well as foster the motivation of PKRT administrators through the provision of rewards to those who show high dedication.

## **B. Factors Affecting the Effectiveness of Written Positive Law Provisions on Handling and Management of Food Packaging Residue Waste**

Based on the Regional Regulation of Purbalingga Regency Number 29 of 2012 concerning Waste Management that is not in accordance with environmentally friendly methods and techniques will result in public health and damage to the surrounding environment. The community in general in waste management still uses the method of collecting, transporting, and disposing of waste to landfill and to be able to decompose requires natural processes with a long period of time. This is where the role of the local government in handling food-packaged residual waste carried out by Purbalingga Regent Dyah Hayuning Pratiwi is to optimize the role of the Reduce, Reuse and Recycle Waste Processing Station (TPS3R). Learning from waste management that has been carried out in Banyumas Regency with the existence of Integrated Waste Management Sites (TPST) in each sub-district that manages waste to completion (zero waste) without disposing of waste to landfill.<sup>23</sup>

Through the Waste Management Reduce, Reuse and Recycle (TPS3R) program is it effective to reduce the volume of waste in Purbalingga. When discussing the effectiveness of law in Indonesian society, it means that it will discuss how well the law can regulate and encourage people to comply with existing regulations.<sup>24</sup> In the theory put forward by Soerjono Soekanto, the theory of legal effectiveness is that law enforcement is influenced by factors:<sup>25</sup>

1. The law factor itself (The law itself). The legal factor itself is related to the law, according to Gustav Radbruch, the purpose of law is justice, benefit and certainty. However, according to Andin Anggoro, Adiwiyata Supervisor in the field of PSLB3 PLKH in practice regarding local regulations on waste management is not yet optimal and the assertiveness of the Regional Government in providing a sanction to violators is still relatively light. However, the TPST is still only in the planning stage so it is still waiting for the Draft Law related to waste management at the sub-district to village level.<sup>26</sup>
2. Law enforcement agencies. This factor includes the parties who form and implement the law or law enforcement but also peace maintenance,<sup>27</sup> law enforcers should strictly sanction violators who still throw garbage into the river without sorting it first<sup>28</sup> and still accumulate garbage to burn garbage carelessly. So that through the assertiveness of law enforcement officers, TPST waste processing will be realized which has an impact on a clean, beautiful and healthy environment, besides the active role of law enforcement to provide socialization to the community.
3. Resources and infrastructure factors. This factor includes facilities for processing TPST waste, if you look at Purbalingga Regency, there are 224 villages divided into 18 sub-districts and 15 villages,<sup>29</sup> there are 17 TPS and 1 TPA which are used to manage waste in an integrated manner which have been equipped with facilities for collecting, sorting, and processing waste which are useful for supporting waste management to be more efficient.<sup>30</sup>
4. Community factors (Social context). One of the factors that make a regulation effective is community members. One indicator of legal functioning is public awareness to comply with a statutory regulation, which is often called the degree of compliance.<sup>31</sup> Compliance and public concern for residual waste can be in the form of awareness through socialization from the government in the form of the importance and benefits of sorting waste at least in every home, the dangers of burning waste and accumulating waste, increasing awareness that the waste problem is a common problem, then it is hoped that the government can support waste management activities by participating with the community. In Purbalingga itself, the Neighborhood Association (RT), which is part of the members of the Association of RT Heads (PKRT) of Purbalingga Regency, is encouraged to play a role as a driving force in waste management in the hope of overcoming the waste emergency condition in Purbalingga.<sup>32</sup> It starts with how to empower to convince every housewife, especially the Head of RT as a role model for waste management to sort waste. TPS3R can not only solve waste-related problems but also provide economic benefits for self-help groups.
5. Cultural values. The problem of values that form the basis of spiritual or non-material culture as a system or subsystem of the social system.<sup>33</sup> Because in society, cultural factors generally drive and motivate

behavior. However, the culture of sorting waste in every home is still a common thing for Indonesians to do. If you look at Japan where the government works with the community with a disciplined approach where Japan has a strict waste disposal schedule according to its type and ensures that waste transportation is carried out on time. As a result, through the culture it implements, it will become a habitual culture.

The shift in leadership in Purbalingga Regency has greatly affected the policies made by Tasdi who became a suspect in the Islamic Center development case regarding the alleged acceptance of gifts or promises related to the procurement of goods and services within the Purbalingga Regency Government amounting to Rp 100 million.<sup>34</sup> The case has changed the road map for waste management in Purbalingga Regency and has greatly affected efforts to develop community initiatives and responsibilities related to waste management, especially residual waste, because since the case, the commitment and funding support that had originally been promised to various components of citizens who have contributed to creative waste management have lost their “grip” because their efforts have been hampered, lost the moral and financial support that is needed to carry out sorting activities to the utilization of waste into various useful products such as compost, maggot and other products as a form of innovation and creativity of community members who are called to run TPS3R.

Meanwhile, the Vice Regent who replaced Tasdi as Regent has a different level of commitment from his seniors so that the policies pursued have different nuances. From the information of the managers of TPS3R Kalimantan, TPS3R Citra Mandiri, TPS3R Karangcegak, TPS3R Integrated Gold Waste, Makam Village Landfill, Kalipancur Landfill and also information from residents around the Bodas Karangjati Village Landfill, Rembang District, it is known that each of these waste processing units experiences different problems from one another. The Purbalingga Regency Government needs to make further approaches to various parties who have contributed to waste management to show moral support as well as prepare financial support in the form of a budget from the Purbalingga Regency APBD as compensation and a form of appreciation for those who have taken the initiative and taken risks related to waste management in Purbalingga Regency if at the Kalipancur Landfill there are 25 THL (casual daily workers)<sup>35</sup> and utilize 20 or so scavengers who collect various kinds such as plastic and so on where organic waste has not been utilized as a medium for maggot cultivation, the cement tub prepared for it appears empty.

In this regard, the number of THLs should be increased and placed in various sub-districts that have or do not have TPS facilities as well as giving them the task of communicating intensely with the Head of the RT who has been appointed as a role model for waste management to sort waste. In addition, all those involved need a health BPJS whose dues are borne by the local government because they are all potentially exposed to various diseases carried by waste every day. This is not an exaggeration considering that the Regency Government as part of a government agency has an obligation to provide legal and health protection to these parties. The Purbalingga Regency Government needs to build a sustainable commitment, the limitations of the APBD can be overcome by seeking various kinds of assistance from the national private sector and even from other countries, such as the Cilacap Regency Government which has invited investors such as the Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF) waste management cooperation project between the Cilacap Regency Government and the Kingdom of Denmark which was inaugurated by the Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment Luhut Binsar Panjaitan in 2020.<sup>36</sup> In addition, it can be exemplified by the collaboration between PT Jakarta Propertindo (Jakpro) which collaborates with investors from Finland to build an inner-city waste processing or Intermediate Treatment Facility (ITF) in North Jakarta.<sup>37</sup>

In this regard, it is necessary for the Purbalingga Regency Government to maximize the role of KUD and Bumdes in each village to be utilized in waste processing, this step is important to change the mindset of economic actors at the village level within the Purbalingga Regency related to waste, no longer understanding it as a waste product in household and industrial activities but placing it as an opportunity to get results through various

creative and innovative activities so that existing waste can be turned into something valuable like gold as a precious metal.

#### **4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

##### **Conclusion**

The theory of legal effectiveness according to Soerjono Soekanto emphasizes that a law can achieve its goals. Legal effectiveness can be measured by the positive impact that legal provisions have on behavior. The effectiveness of written positive legal provisions governing the responsibilities of local governments in handling and managing residual food packaging waste is not yet effective considering that the rules regarding residual waste in the Purbalingga Regency environment have not been outlined in detail and are constrained in the process of fostering and supervising waste management performance. Werner Menski examines methods for dealing with various legal issues in the era of world globalization by using normative, empirical and philosophical legal approaches, known as the triangular concept of legal pluralism. The need for an approach that is most relevant and effective in a pluralistic society is to take a cultural approach in enacting, and implementing laws or government policies in regulating this residual waste.

The shift in leadership within the Purbalingga Regency has greatly influenced policies that change the road map for waste management in Purbalingga Regency and has greatly affected efforts to develop community initiatives and responsibilities related to waste management because their efforts have been hampered as if the community has lost its “grip”. By empowering the Association of RT Heads (PKRT), Purbalingga Regency is encouraged to play a role as a driving force in waste management with the hope of overcoming the waste emergency condition in Purbalingga, starting with convincing every housewife to sort waste.

##### **Suggestion**

The Purbalingga Regency Government can develop the administrators of the RT Head Association (PKRT) with the hope of becoming a role model for handling household waste into value through coaching and supervision of PKRT by the Purbalingga Regency Government then giving rewards to those who show high dedication to motivate the PKRT.

The Purbalingga Regency Government needs to continue to approach various parties who have contributed to waste management to show moral support as well as prepare financial support in the form of a budget from the Regency APBD or can work together by cooperating with the private sector and maximizing the role of KUD and Bumdes in each village to be utilized in waste management.

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