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Legal Strategies in Household Waste Management in Villages

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Abstract

This article aims to describe and analyze legal strategies in overcoming waste management problems in villages. Rapid population growth in Kebumen Regency, especially Tanuharjo Village, Alian District, Kebumen Regency. Followed by an increase in various economic and social activities of the community which then gave rise to problems in the community. This condition is exacerbated by limited resources from local governments to deal with these problems. In general, this condition is a challenge for the village government to create an environment that can support the lives of all its citizens. Another problem that arises because of the rapid increase in the number of city residents is the increasing volume of waste. The amount or volume of waste is directly proportional to the level of public consumption of goods or materials used daily. Likewise, the type of waste depends on the type of material that the community consumes. Therefore, waste management cannot be separated from the lifestyle of the community, for this reason it must be immediately handled for the alleviation of settlements and slums in Kebumen Regency, especially in Tanuharjo Village, Alian District. The right legal strategy to overcome the waste problem in the village is through making village regulations and supported by existing village facilities.

Keywords

Waste Management, Village Regulations, Rural, Tanuharjo Village

I. Introduction

Environmental issues are a topic because of the awareness that the increasing population results in an increase in human socio-economic activities that threaten the environment. The most important factor in this problem is the size of the human population¹. The population that is increasing and not balanced with the awareness to maintain a clean environment, will cause its own problems for the environment.

Today, waste is one of the serious problems in the environment around the world and is very closely related to daily human life². Without the public realizing, the problems caused by waste are getting bigger and bigger. The waste problem is closely related to the lifestyle and culture of the community itself³. Problems that will arise from waste include the loss of aesthetic value in the environment, both in the form of soil, water, and air pollution to cause sources of disease and in the long term the potential for natural disasters such as floods and landslides.

The increasing population and lifestyle greatly affect the

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- ¹ Ashabul Kahfi, "Tinjauan Terhadap Pengelolaan Sampah," *Jurisprudentie* 4, no. 1 (2017): 12, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24252/jurisprudentie.v4i1.3661>.
 - ² Ririn Setyowati and Surahma Asti Mulasari, "Pengetahuan Dan Perilaku Ibu Rumah Tangga Dalam Pengelolaan Sampah Plastik," *Kesmas: National Public Health Journal* 7, no. 12 (2013): 562, <https://doi.org/10.21109/kesmas.v7i12.331>.
 - ³ Rahadi Wirawan, "Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Menuju Lingkungan Bersih Dusun Dasan Daya Desa Lembar," *Jurnal Warta Desa (JWD)* 1, no. 1 (2019): 15–20, <https://doi.org/10.29303/jwd.v1i1.12>.

volume of the pile, the types and diversity of waste characteristics. When the population is still small and the need for space is still relatively low, waste disposal with conventional management patterns is adequate to use.

Waste always arises as a complicated problem in communities that lack sensitivity to the environment. Indiscipline regarding cleanliness can create a chaotic atmosphere due to garbage piles. So many unpleasant conditions will appear, such as unpleasant odors, flies flying, and the disorder of various diseases ready to face in front of our eyes. Not only that, the opportunity for environmental pollution accompanied by a decline in the quality of health and beauty will also become a daily meal for the community⁴. Waste disposal that is not properly taken care of will result in big problems, because the accumulation of garbage or carelessly throwing it into open areas will result in soil pollution which will also have an impact on groundwater channels. Likewise, burning garbage will result in air pollution, dumping garbage into rivers will result in water pollution, clogging of waterways and flooding⁵. The problem of waste is one of the things that is still difficult to solve. Population growth and people's consumption patterns add to the causes of the accumulation of waste⁶.

⁴ Ni Luh Putu Juniartini, "Pengelolaan Sampah Dari Lingkup Terkecil Dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Sebagai Bentuk Tindakan Peduli Lingkungan," *Jurnal Bali Membangun Bali* 1, no. 1 (2020): 27–40, <https://doi.org/10.51172/jbmb.v1i1.106>.

⁵ Rosmidah Hasibuan, "Analisis Dampak Limbah/Sampah Rumah Tangga Terhadap Pencemaran Lingkungan Hidup," *Jurnal Ilmiah Advokasi* 04, no. 1 (2016): 42–52, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.36987/jiad.v4i1.354>.

⁶ Akhmad Luqman Hakim and Dian Hidayati, "Operasional Bank Sampah Dalam Pembentukan Gaya Hidup Berkelanjutan," *Jurnal*

Laws and regulations have been issued in Indonesia to overcome the waste problem, starting from legal rules in the form of laws, to regional regulations. The legislation also states that waste management is carried out by reducing waste and handling waste. Waste reduction as intended includes activities to limit waste generation, reuse waste, and recycle waste. Community participation in waste management is the most important aspect of integrated waste management. Overcoming the waste problem must start with households within the scope of RT/RW, Village and District and then continue a wider scale. This is known as a community-based independent waste management program⁷.

The increasing pressure on the population, people's purchasing power, industrial development, urbanization, and the increase in businesses or activities that support the economic growth of a region also make a great contribution to the quantity and quality of waste produced which has disrupted the regional order so that the conventional waste management system is no longer suitable for use.

Currently, almost all waste management ends up in the Final Disposal Site (TPA), causing the burden of the landfill to be very heavy. In addition to the need for a large enough land, very expensive maintenance facilities are also needed. The increasing amount of waste that must be disposed of in landfills is partly due to the fact that efforts

Syntax Admiration 4, no. 11 (2023): 2262–72, <https://doi.org/10.46799/jsa.v4i11.921>.

⁷ Said Usman, "Strategi Pengelolaan Sampah Rumah Tangga Di Kota Tarakan Kalimantan Utara," *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan* 5, no. 3 (2016): 349–59, https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Said-Usman-2/publication/327396224_Strategi_Pengelolaan_Sampah_Rumah_Tangga_Di_Kota_Tarakan_Kalimantan_Utara/links/5b8d21d74585151fd1452cec/Strategi-Pengelolaan-Sampah-Rumah-Tangga-Di-Kota-Tarakan-Kalimantan-Utara.pdf.

have not been made to reduce the volume of waste seriously from the source.

Conventional waste management is an *open dumping* system that piles up waste in the open. It is not an environmentally friendly choice because it allows methane gas and leachate to pollute the surrounding environment⁸. Centralized handling at landfills makes transportation routes longer and less efficient.

In addition, there are also inadequate waste management facilities and infrastructure, which causes less than optimal work of waste managers, in this case the Hygiene and Parks Service. In addition, the community's perspective as a waste producer on environmental health and cleanliness is also questionable. In this case, it has become a problem of social psychology and deviant behavior of urban communities, that the image and ideals of environmental cleanliness and health only apply to private areas and not public areas.

In addition, community participation in waste management is also an important aspect in integrated waste management. Overcoming the waste problem must start from households, sub-districts and sub-districts and then continue on a wider scale. This is known as a community-based independent waste management program. Public perception of environmental aesthetics is the first step for community participation in waste management. The people in Kebumen Regency have realized that environmental aesthetics are very important. So it is necessary to

⁸ Liky Faizal Eko Hidayat, "Strategi Pengelolaan Sampah Sebagai Upaya Peningkatan Pengelolaan Sampah Di Era Otonomi Daerah," *Asas: Jurnal Hukum Ekonomi Syariah* 12, no. 2 (2020), file:///C:/Users/user/Downloads/8277-26513-1-SM.pdf.

study the legal statistics of waste management development carried out by the community independently.

II. Method

The type of research is socio-legal with the focus of this research being to prepare and implement laws, regulations, and policies related to research problems, and its practical implications for the approach and village government strategies in carrying out waste management efforts in the village. The location of the village in this research is Tanuharjo Village, Alian District, Kebumen Regency, Central Java Province. The approaches taken are the statutory approach, the conceptual approach, and the case approach. A statutory approach was taken to research legal rules and policies in managing waste. The conceptual approach is used to understand concepts related to waste and various waste management issues from a legal perspective. The case approach is used to examine the application of norms or legal rules governing waste problems. Descriptive-qualitative analysis to produce research conclusions and recommendations. To test the accuracy of the data, the data is tested through natural history validity, that is, the data is said to be valid from a natural history if other people can accept the results of the research conducted by the researcher.

III. Result & Discussion

A. Household Waste Management Strategy in Tanuharjo Village, Kebumen Regency

Waste is a waste product produced from a production process, both industrial and domestic (household)⁹. In the provisions of the law, waste is the remnants of daily human activities and/or natural processes in solid form¹⁰. Waste has become an important problem to be handled seriously. This is related to the impact of waste on life in the community. One of the dreams of the Indonesian people is a clean and healthy environment and free from hazardous waste.

The waste problem is a serious problem that is shared because all humans are the parties that produce waste. Waste becomes a problem when waste starts to accumulate and the quantity cannot be controlled. Effective waste management can reduce the amount of waste so that a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment is created¹¹. The environment can arise

⁹ Chusnul Chotimah, *Pengelolaan Sampah Dan Pengembangan Ekonomi Kreatif Di Kawasan Destinasi Wisata Pasisir Pantai Selatan Tulungagung* (Tulungagung: Akademia Pustaka, 2020), <http://repo.iain-tulungagung.ac.id/15001/>.

¹⁰ Indonesia, "Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management," Indonesia § (2008).

¹¹ Syafri V. V. Octovianus Nafurbenan, Murshal Manaf, Rudi Latief, *Penanganan Dan Pengelolaan Persampahan, Jurnal Sains Dan Seni ITS*, vol. 6 (Makassar: Chakti Pustaka Indonesia, 2022), <http://repositorio.unan.edu.ni/2986/1/5624.pdf%0Ahttp://fiskal.kemenkeu.go.id/ejournal%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cirp.2016.06.001%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.powtec.2016.12.055%0>

as a major problem for the community if it has been polluted by waste¹².

The results of the survey that have been carried out show that the efforts made by the Kebumen Regency government to maintain cleanliness with several programs that have been carried out so far. *First*, the government carries out a policy of one of the efforts in environmentally friendly waste management in Kebumen Regency, especially in Tanuharjo Village, namely through the concept of 3 Rs (*Reduce, Reuse and Recycle*), namely reducing waste piles, reusing materials that have the potential to cause waste and recycling waste, both organic waste in the form of food scraps, vegetables, fruits, this type of waste can be produced (communal-based, home industry) into solid and liquid organic fertilizers manually or using composters. Meanwhile, non-organic waste in the form of pieces of glass, paper, metal, plastic, rubber and other non-organic materials can also be recycled. *Second*, the program run by the government of Tanuharjo Village, Alian District, Kebumen Regency in dealing with waste problems has a strategy, namely for the downstream level of Tanuharjo village in collaboration with the academia in waste management. *Third*, waste management in an environmentally friendly manner with a

[Ahttps://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijfatigue.2019.02.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijfatigue.2019.02.006)[Ahttps://doi.org/10.1](https://doi.org/10.1)

- ¹² Ratna Hindira DPS Rianda Dirkareshza, Ali Imran Nasution, Taupiqqurrahman, “Pengembangan Desa Pesisir Dengan Implementasi Metode Ekonomi Sirkular Melalui Peraturan Desa Dalam Mendukung Sustainable Development GOALS,” *Abdi Masyarakat* 4, no. 2 (2022): 158–66, <https://doi.org/10.58258/abdi.v4i2.4166>.

community participation program through the Waste Bank. This effort is carried out in order to realize public awareness in environmentally friendly waste management into useful materials. In addition, the existence of this waste bank is part of the implementation of the Waste Management Regulation in Tanuharjo Village, that waste management is carried out with the participation of the community. In general, what has happened in the implementation of waste management in Tanuharjo Village so far, where household waste by the community is collected and disposed of in a dump or container provided by the government. Then the collected waste is transported by truck to *the sanitary landfill* and disposed of in the garbage can. This is generally less controlled in waste management, where the waste has not been sorted out which organic and inorganic waste can actually be recycled. It is hoped that the existence of waste banks in the community can build awareness in waste management. Currently, the community in Tanuharjo Village in waste management is still low. One of the things that can be seen is when people throw garbage in the river, on empty land that is not a garbage can.

The 3 (three) R waste management paradigm can be described as follows: (1) Reduce, which is an effort to reduce or limit waste through various means, such as not using plastic bags. This can also be done by reducing the use of single-use plastic bags with tote bags that can be used repeatedly. (2) Reuse, garbage with the same function or use it for another function. (3) Recycle, which is recycling waste so that it can be reused. The application of the 3R system in waste management is a solution to preserve the environment in an easy and cheap way. Everyone can apply the 3R

principles in waste management, especially household waste¹³.

The efforts made by the government in maintaining the cleanliness of Tanuharjo Village are not only limited to the procurement of infrastructure facilities but also by making the community aware that they are willing and able to manage waste properly. Because even though in the Waste Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, namely Waste Management, good and environmentally sound waste handling is the task of the Regional Government.

Waste management that is environmentally friendly and sustainable will not be able to run without the will and awareness of the community. One of the very basic problems for waste management in Tanuharjo Village is the large amount of waste heaps produced by the community. In addition, in waste management, the community is also responsible for its handling because waste is generated from community activities. Do not let the waste problem become protracted, because of the lack of community involvement in waste management. With the participation of the community related to waste sorting, it will have a positive impact on the implementation of waste management in Tanuharjo Village, Alian District, Kebumen Regency.

¹³ Edy Nurcahyo and Ernawati Ernawati, "Peningkatan Kesadaran Masyarakat Dalam Pengelolaan Sampah Rumah Tangga Di Desa Mabulugo, Kabupaten Buton," *Empowerment: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat* 2, no. 02 (2019): 31–37, <https://doi.org/10.25134/empowerment.v2i02.1940>.

B. Establishment of Village Regulations to Overcome Waste Problems

The waste problem is a social phenomenon that needs special attention from all parties because every human being must produce waste. The large pile of waste that cannot be handled will cause various problems that arise due to the lack of alternatives and community perspectives on waste management and utilization, both directly and indirectly¹⁴. The impact of household waste can affect environmental pollution such as a decrease in water quality, so it will affect the level of health for others¹⁵. The regulations that regulate the environment, especially the management of household waste/waste, already exist, namely Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management and government regulation No. 81 of 2012 concerning the Management of Household Waste and Household Waste.

Problems that will arise from waste include the loss of aesthetic value in the environment, both in the form of soil, water, and air pollution to cause sources of disease and in the long term the potential for natural disasters such as floods and landslides, on this basis until now waste 2 has become 5 main national problems in Indonesia but its management is still not fully realized by all parties so that in the end this problem is not over even though has

¹⁴ I Nyoman Utama, "Kebijakan Pengelolaan Sampah Di Desa Pangsan," *Community Service Journal (CSJ)* 5, no. 2 (2023): 75–80, <https://doi.org/10.22225/csj.5.2.2023.75-80>.

¹⁵ Hasibuan, "Analisis Dampak Limbah/Sampah Rumah Tangga Terhadap Pencemaran Lingkungan Hidup."

been going on for a long time¹⁶. How to clean garbage besides being thrown away, a lot is burned. When garbage is burned, it can cause air pollution. There is also garbage thrown into the river. Garbage thrown into the river will pollute the river water¹⁷. The waste that is a problem for Tanuharjo Village, Kebumen Regency can be seen in the picture below.

Figure 1: Environmental Conditions in Tanuharjo Village



The accumulated garbage has disturbed the people of Tanuharjo Village and has caused environmental pollution. In addition to the unpleasant smell, there are also many flies and the dirty environment that makes the people of Tanuharjo village uncomfortable. Efforts have been made by the Head of Tanuharjo Village by creating a garbage shelter, but it still has not optimally

¹⁶ Ade Fia Rahmawati et al., “Analisis Pengelolaan Sampah Berkelanjutan Pada Wilayah Perkotaan Di Indonesia,” *Bina Gogik* Vol.8, no. 1 (2021): 1–12, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.61290/pgsd.v8i1.289>.

¹⁷ Wiwik Sulistiyorini, *Sampah Dan Pencemaran*, vol. lim (Jakarta: Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, 2018), [https://badanbahasa.kemdikbud.go.id/resource/doc/files/Sampah_dan_Pencemaran_\(Wiwik_Sulistiyningsih\)_0.pdf](https://badanbahasa.kemdikbud.go.id/resource/doc/files/Sampah_dan_Pencemaran_(Wiwik_Sulistiyningsih)_0.pdf).

overcome the waste problem in Tanuharjo village.

Figure 2: Landfill in Tanuharjo Village



Waste is not something that must be avoided, in fact, waste must be managed properly¹⁸. In accordance with Article 19 of Law Number 18 of 2008, waste management is divided into two main activities, namely waste reduction and waste handling. Article 20 outlines three main activities in the implementation of waste reduction activities, namely limiting waste generation, recycling waste, and reusing waste. These three activities are the embodiment of the principle of environmentally sound waste management called 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle). This Government Regulation plays an important role in protecting public health and environmental quality, suppressing the occurrence of accidents and disasters related to the management of household waste and household waste, and supporting sustainable economic development. In addition, Government Regulations are also

¹⁸ Reni Budi Setianingrum, “Pengelolaan Sampah Dengan Pola 3 R Untuk Memperoleh Manfaat Ekonomi Bagi Masyarakat,” *BERDIKARI: Jurnal Inovasi Dan Penerapan Ipteks* 6, no. 2 (2018): 173–83, <https://doi.org/10.18196/bdr.6244>.

expected to be a reference in drafting regional regulations¹⁹.

In order to carry out integrated and comprehensive waste management, the fulfillment of the rights and obligations of the community, as well as the duties and responsibilities of the Regional Government to carry out waste services, a legal umbrella in the form of a Regional Regulation is needed.

On the basis of the considerations as mentioned above and to carry out the mandate of Article 47 paragraph (2) of Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, it is necessary to establish a Regional Regulation of Kebumen Regency on Waste Management²⁰. The Kebumen Regency Government issued a Regional Regulation, namely Kebumen Regency Regional Regulation Number 34 of 2011 concerning Waste Management.

In Tanuharjo Village, efforts are made with a legal strategy that will be carried out, namely using legal instruments related to waste management. The urgency of the formation of this village regulation is to reduce waste and improve waste management by involving the community.

The availability of specific laws and regulations, public awareness, and household waste management are factors faced by

¹⁹ Indonesia, "Government Regulation No. 81 of 2012 concerning the Management of Household Waste and Household Waste" (2012), <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/5295/pp-no-81-tahun-2012>.

²⁰ Regional Government of Kebumen Regency, "Regional Regulation of Kebumen Regency Number 34 of 2011 concerning Waste Management" (2011), <https://jdih.kebumenkab.go.id/index.php/produkhukum/download/1201>.

rural communities in solving household waste problems²¹. A more specific regulation is intended to be a village regulation made by the Village Head.

In Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages or often referred to as the Village Law, Village Regulations (Perdes) are laws and regulations stipulated by the Village Head after being discussed and agreed with the Village Consultative Body (BPD). The Perdes was obtained democratically and participatory. Village communities have the right to propose or provide input to the Village Head and BPD in the process of drafting the Village Regulation²². The function of the BPD is to establish Village Regulations. In the formulation and determination of Village Regulations, BPD has a position as a partner of the Village Government, which is tasked with providing a contribution with suggestions or inputs on the Village Regulations that have been set, where the suggestions come from the aspirations of the community. The Draft Village Regulation which is jointly stipulated by the Village Government

²¹ Nurhaliza Ainur Rachmat Iing Nasihin, Nurdin Nurdin, Erga Yuhandra, Lilis Nur Alpiyah, "Peningkatan Kapasitas Anggota Badan Permusyawaratan Desa Dalam Teknik Penyusunan Peraturan Desa Pengelolaan Sampah Rumah Tangga," *Empowerment: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat* 06, no. 02 (2023): 178–83, <https://journal.uniku.ac.id/index.php/empowerment/article/view/6787%0Ahttps://journal.uniku.ac.id/index.php/empowerment/article/download/6787/3747>.

²² Azmussyani Trisna Kusuma Wardani, "Pendampingan Penyusunan Peraturan Desa Tentang Sampah," *Abdonesia: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 3, no. 1 (2023), <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.69503/abdonesia.v3i1.237>.

becomes a Village Regulation²³. It is hoped that with the formation of village regulations in Tanuharjo Village, there will be a legal umbrella to carry out good waste management that actively involves the community.

Article 26 paragraph (2) letter d of Law No. 6 of 2014 which states that the authority of the village head is to establish village regulations. Some of the references used in making the Perdes are:

1. Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 7 of 2014, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 5495)
2. Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 244 of 2014, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 5587) as amended by Law No. 2 of 2015 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2014 concerning amendments to Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government into Law (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 24 of 2015, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 5657)
3. Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 69 of 2008, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 4851);
4. Government Regulation No. 81 of 2012 concerning the Management of Household Waste and Household Waste (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 188 of 2012,

²³ Very Y. Londa Karlivon Meta, Alden Laloma, "Formulasi Kebijakan Peraturan Desa Di Desa Bataka Kecamatan Ibu Selatan Kabupaten Halmahera Barat," *Jurnal Administrasi Publik* 4, no. 6 (2018): 54, <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/JAP/article/view/19253>.

- Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 5347);
5. Government Regulation (PP) Number 22 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management
 6. Kebumen Regency Regional Regulation Number 34 of 2011 concerning Waste Management (Supplement to the Kebumen Regency Regional Gazette Number 73)

Important points of the content of the Village Regulation (Perdes), namely: The scope of regulation which includes the duties and authorities of the village government, the establishment of waste bank managers, waste management, supervision and coaching, cooperation and partnerships, community participation, financing, incentives, and closing provisions. As well as principles that refer to the principles of responsibility, sustainability, justice, togetherness, participation, and economic value²⁴. However, in Tanuharjo village, it is necessary to provide assistance in making village regulations related to waste management.

The authority to form village regulations by the village head is actually intended to regulate and solve problems faced empirically by the village government. One of the problems faced not only by the central government, local governments but also village governments is the waste problem that requires a

²⁴ Iing Nasihin, Nurdin Nurdin, Erga Yuhandra, Lilis Nur Alpiyah, "Peningkatan Kapasitas Anggota Badan Permusyawaratan Desa Dalam Teknik Penyusunan Peraturan Desa Pengelolaan Sampah Rumah Tangga."

comprehensive and continuous approach and method²⁵.

Village regulations are prohibited from conflicting with public interests and/or higher laws and regulations. Village regulations are useful: (1) as work guidelines for all parties in carrying out activities in the village; (2) creating a harmonious, harmonious and balanced life order in the village; (3) makes it easier to achieve goals; (4) as a reference for control and supervision; (5) as a basis for the imposition of sanctions or punishment; (6) reduce the possibility of deviation or error²⁶. The contents of village regulations can accommodate waste handling. Waste management can be done by requiring the public and business actors to maintain the cleanliness of waste, both similar waste and household waste. Apart from that, you can also throw the waste into rubbish bins and final disposal. The public and business actors can also use waste transportation services to dispose of them at final disposal sites (TPA).

Other provisions can be included in village regulations regarding communities or business actors who carry out waste collection businesses who are required to pay levies to Village-

²⁵ Mellisa Towadi Novendri Mohamad Nggilu, "Desain Yuridis Peraturan Desa Dalam Penanganan Sampah Melalui Bank Sampah Di Desa Bongo Nol-Gorontalo," *DAS SEIN: Jurnal Pengabdian Hukum Dan Humaniora* 1, no. 1 (2022): 25–37, <https://doi.org/10.33756/jds.v1i1.9827>.

²⁶ Cheptian Wahyu Prabowo and Lely Syiddatul Akliyah, "Kajian Kesiapan Stakeholder Dalam Mewujudkan Implementasi Peraturan Desa Tentang Pengelolaan Sampah Di Desa Kiangroke Kecamatan Banjaran Kabupaten Bandung," *Bandung Conference Series: Urban & Regional Planning* 1, no. 1 (2021): 7–13, <https://doi.org/10.29313/bcsurp.v1i1.58>.

Owned Enterprises. The proceeds from the levy collection will be used by the village-owned enterprise to pay the levy to the final disposal site (TPA). This is done as a preventive measure so that every person or waste transport business does not throw rubbish carelessly. The community must actively report the use of waste collection services to the Village-Owned Enterprise²⁷.

IV. Conclusion

The increase in population and the level of public consumption can cause an increase in the amount of waste. The existence of a large amount of waste, if not managed properly and correctly, will cause disturbances and impacts on the environment, both the impact on physical and chemical components (water and air quality), biology, socio-economy, culture and environmental health. In terms of household waste management, the Tanuharjo Village government implements several programs including the 3R (*Reduce, Reuse and Recycle*) program, collaborates with third parties to hold and hold a waste bank that urgently needs community participation. The physical strategy that has been carried out by Tanuharjo Village needs to be complemented by a legal strategy, namely by making a legal rule related to waste management. The establishment of village

²⁷ Ahmad Syarifudin et al., “Peningkatan Kemampuan Stakeholder Desa Jati Mulyo Kecamatan Jati Agung Kabupaten Dalam Penyusunan Peraturan Desa Tentang Pengelolaan Sampah,” *Wisanggeni: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat* 2, no. 2 (2022): 82–93, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.25217/wisanggeni.v1i1.1335>.

regulations is a legal necessity to overcome waste management in Tanuharjo Village, Alian District, Kebumen Regency. This Village Regulation was formed by accommodating waste management mechanisms and community participation in waste management in the village.

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