

Juridical Review of the Role of the Civil Service Police Unit of Yogyakarta City in Enforcing the Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation on Waste Management

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HIGHLIGHTS

- The Complexity of Issues and Challenges in Waste Management
- The Strategic Role of the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) in Law Enforcement
- Strategies and Obstacles in Law Enforcement

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ABSTRACT

The effectiveness of waste management in Yogyakarta City is challenged by increasing waste production, limited infrastructure, and low public awareness. This study analyzes the role of the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) in enforcing the Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2012 on Waste Management and examines the extent of community participation in supporting sustainable waste governance. Employing a normative-empirical legal research method with a qualitative approach, the study integrates legal analysis with empirical field data obtained through interviews, observations, and documentation. Findings indicate that Satpol PP plays a critical role as a front-line enforcement agency, conducting patrols, issuing administrative sanctions, and initiating legal proceedings against violators. However, enforcement is often hindered by inadequate human resources, limited public facilities, and persistent public resistance to sanctions. While the legal mandate for waste regulation is well established, its implementation is not fully effective without corresponding community involvement. Community participation—particularly through grassroots facilitators such as neighborhood leaders (RTs)—is vital in promoting awareness, encouraging waste sorting at the source, and fostering a culture of environmental responsibility. Nonetheless, actual engagement remains suboptimal due to socioeconomic constraints, cultural habits, and insufficient education on waste management. The study highlights that when communities are actively involved, positive social impacts emerge, including strengthened social cohesion, improved environmental hygiene, and reduced conflict over waste issues. This research concludes that a balanced integration of repressive (law enforcement) and persuasive (educational and dialogic) strategies is essential. Moreover, public participation must be seen as a form of social investment that enhances environmental quality and social resilience. Strengthening institutional capacity, community facilitation, and collaborative governance is key to realizing effective and sustainable urban waste management in Yogyakarta.

A. INTRODUCTION

The Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) is a regional government agency mandated to maintain public order and community peace, as well as to enforce regional regulations. The existence of Satpol PP is based on the provisions of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, which explicitly regulates its position and functions. According to Article 334 paragraph (3) of the law, Satpol PP operates under the authority of and reports directly to the regional head. In addition to its supervisory function in ensuring public compliance with regional regulations, Satpol PP may also be involved in activities related to the maintenance of public security and order, as long as these activities remain within the scope of duties as stipulated.¹

The main duties and functions (Tupoksi) of this institution are further reaffirmed in Government Regulation Number 16 of 2018. This regulation stipulates that, as a regional apparatus, the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) functions to maintain public order and peace and holds the responsibility of enforcing regional regulations (Perda). This authority is inherent, as the establishment of the organizational structure and working procedures of Satpol PP is also regulated through regional regulations in each respective area. Satpol PP is established at both the provincial and regency/municipal levels. At the provincial level, the leadership structure is headed by a chief who operates under the direct coordination of the governor through the regional secretary. Meanwhile, at the regency or municipal level, the head of Satpol PP reports to the regent or mayor through the respective regional secretary.²

As a government agency tasked with enforcing regional regulations, it is only proper that the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) enforces regulations

¹ Widiensyah, Anugerah. "Apa Itu Satpol PP? Pahami Tugas Dan Fungsi Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja." Local Startup Fest, 15 Mei 2025, <https://localstartupfest.lokercepat.id/faq/apa-itu-satpol-pp/>. Accessed on June 14, 2025.

² Tim Sindonews. "Tugas Dan Kewenangan Satpol PP, Simak Penjelasannya." Sindonews, 30 Okt. 2022, <https://daerah.sindonews.com/read/927143/171/tugas-dan-kewenangan-satpol-pp-simak-penjasannya-1667113847>. Accessed on June 14, 2025.

concerning waste management in Yogyakarta City. Waste remains an escalating environmental issue in line with population growth and industrial development. Ineffective waste management can lead to negative impacts on public health, environmental pollution, and ecosystem imbalance.³ Therefore, the government has regulated waste management through various laws and regulations in order to establish a more effective and sustainable system. The primary legal foundation for waste management in Indonesia is stipulated in Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management.⁴ This law emphasizes the importance of systematic, comprehensive, and sustainable waste reduction and management. Furthermore, it promotes the 3R principles (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) as a key strategy to minimize waste generation and its impact on the environment.

In addition to Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, there are various other regulations that support integrated and sustainable waste management. One such regulation is Government Regulation Number 81 of 2012 concerning Household Waste Management.⁵ and similar regulations, which further clarify the responsibilities of the government, the community, and business actors in the daily management of waste. These regulations also govern systems for waste reduction, handling, and utilization in an effective manner, while emphasizing the importance of applying the 3R principles (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) to lessen the burden on final disposal sites. In addition, there are regulations concerning the management of hazardous and toxic waste (B3), medical waste management, as well as local policies that implement national provisions to ensure that waste management is carried out more optimally and adapted to the specific characteristics of each region. The existence of these regulations demonstrates the government's commitment to realizing a clean and healthy environment through improved

³ Anggriani, Dwi, et al. "Analisis Efek Sampah Rumah Tangga Terhadap Pencemaran Lingkungan di Kota Medan." *EKOMA: Jurnal Ekonomi, Manajemen, Akuntansi* 4.1 (2024). Hlm. 187-192.

⁴ Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2008 tentang Pengelolaan Sampah.

⁵ Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 81 Tahun 2012 tentang Pengelolaan Sampah Rumah Tangga.

and more responsible waste management. Furthermore, the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number P.75/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/10/2019 concerning the Roadmap for Waste Reduction by Producers provides technical guidelines for waste management, from household to industrial levels, while also encouraging producer responsibility in reducing the waste they generate.

Nevertheless, waste management issues remain a challenge in various regions, including Yogyakarta City. Although the city has established regulations and community-based waste management programs, Yogyakarta continues to face numerous obstacles, such as the high volume of daily waste, limited processing facilities, low public participation in implementing the 3R principles, and a shortage of land for final disposal sites (TPA). One example of poor waste management occurred in 2023 when the Piyungan Final Disposal Site (TPA), which serves as the final waste disposal facility for Yogyakarta City, was temporarily closed. The temporary closure of the Regional Piyungan Final Disposal Site (TPA) in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) highlighted the waste management problems in the area. According to an official notification signed by the Regional Secretary (Sekda) of DIY on July 21, 2023, it was decided that the Piyungan landfill would cease accepting waste from July 23 to September 5, 2023. This policy was the result of a joint decision between the Regional Secretaries of DIY, Sleman Regency, Bantul Regency, and Yogyakarta City, based on the condition that the existing zones of the Piyungan landfill had exceeded their capacity. After reopening in 2024, according to data from the Environmental and Forestry Office of the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DLHK DIY), the amount of waste from Yogyakarta City transported to the Piyungan Final Disposal Site (TPA) reached a total of 2,830 tons by the end of 2024.⁶ This figure indicates that waste management in the city remains suboptimal. The surge in waste

⁶ Damarjati, Tunggul. "Akhir Tahun 2.830 Ton Sampah Kota Yogyakarta Dikirim ke Piyungan." *IDN Times Jogja*, 2 Jan. 2025, <https://jogja.idntimes.com/news/jogja/baru-beberapa-hari-cctv-dipasang-diskominfo-bantul-10-warga-terekam-buang-sampah-sembarangan-00-8fvh9-y0kt7y>. Accessed on June 14, 2025.

volume further adds pressure to the capacity of the Piyungan Final Disposal Site (TPA), which has already reached a critical stage. This situation highlights the urgent need to optimize the implementation of existing policies, strengthen cross-sector collaboration, and enhance public awareness and education so that waste management can be carried out more effectively and sustainably.⁷

Although regulations to address this issue have been established through Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2012 concerning Waste Management, one of the provisions includes sanctions for individuals who dispose of waste improperly. Under this regulation, violators may be subject to a maximum imprisonment of three months or a fine of up to IDR 50 million. However, in reality, littering remains prevalent, with waste still scattered along roadsides. During the closure of Piyungan Final Disposal Site (TPA), the impact was directly felt through the accumulation of waste at various points throughout Yogyakarta City. Uncollected waste piled up at temporary storage sites, such as those observed on Serma Taruma Ramli Street, Kotabaru area, Yogyakarta City.⁸ Therefore, the involvement of the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) is necessary to support the enforcement of Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2012 concerning Waste Management. Their role is crucial in ensuring public compliance with existing regulations. The urgency of Satpol PP's involvement lies in their function of **supervision** and law enforcement in the field, particularly in addressing the widespread practice of illegal waste disposal. Without firm and structured action from Satpol PP, the established regulations tend to lack effective implementation power.⁹ Furthermore, the presence of Satpol PP can serve as a deterrent

⁷ Anggiyanti, Destina Balqis, et al. "Optimalisasi Pengelolaan Sampah di Kota Yogyakarta dalam Mewujudkan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan." *Journal of Multidisciplinary Inquiry in Science, Technology and Educational Research* 2.1 (2025). Hlm. 767-778.

⁸ Tim detikJogja. "Jogja Darurat Sampah Buntut Penutupan TPA Piyungan." *detikJogja*, 30 July 2023, www.detik.com/jogja/berita/d-6849285/jogja-darurat-sampah-buntut-penutupan-tpa-piyungan. Accessed on June 14, 2025.

⁹ Oktafemla, Michel. *Peran Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja Dalam Mengawasi Kebersihan Sungai Dari Sampah Di Sungai Guntung Kecamatan Kateman Berdasarkan Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir Nomor 11 Tahun 2016 Tentang Pembinaan, Pengawasan Dan Penindakan*

through both measured persuasive and repressive approaches, while also fostering public awareness that waste management is not solely the responsibility of the government, but a collective obligation of all levels of **society**. In this context, Satpol PP acts as a bridge between formal policies and everyday public behavior, ensuring that regulations are not merely written on paper but are truly implemented in practice.

Nevertheless, the success of waste management does not solely depend on law enforcement by authorities, but is also highly determined by active public participation. The role of the community serves as the primary foundation in a sustainable waste management system. Individual awareness to dispose of waste properly, separate waste at its source, and support recycling programs and household waste reduction initiatives constitutes a direct and highly significant contribution. Without public support and behavioral change, the policies implemented will struggle to achieve their objectives to the fullest extent.

Therefore, strengthening the role of Satpol PP and enhancing active community participation are strategic measures to improve waste management governance and ensure the sustainable preservation of the environment. Without such efforts, waste will continue to accumulate and pile up day by day, in line with the increasing population growth and the rise in human activities that generate waste.

This study aims to analyze the role of the Yogyakarta City Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) in enforcing the Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation on Waste Management, particularly in the aspect of imposing sanctions for violations. In addition, this study examines community participation in waste management in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the regulation. Through a critical legal analysis approach, this research is expected to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of the implementation of local regulations, as well as to examine the balance

between law enforcement functions carried out by authorities and the active role of the community as the primary subject in efforts to realize a sustainable urban waste management system.

B. RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used in this study is a normative-empirical legal research method with a qualitative approach.¹⁰ Normative-empirical research is a combination of normative juridical and empirical approaches. The normative approach is employed to examine the applicable laws and regulations, particularly the Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation on Waste Management, which serves as the legal basis for the actions of Satpol PP. Meanwhile, the empirical approach aims to observe the implementation of these regulations in practice, including the extent to which Satpol PP and the community participate in carrying out the mandates of the regulation.

The qualitative approach.¹¹ is used to explore and gain an in-depth understanding of the social and legal phenomena that occur, through the collection of descriptive data obtained from interviews, observations, and documentation. The data produced is narrative in nature and not presented in numerical form, as this study focuses on interpreting actions, responses, and the social dynamics behind the process of law enforcement and community participation. The use of a qualitative approach in this normative-empirical research aims to obtain a comprehensive and holistic picture of how regulations are implemented in real-life contexts, as well as the factors that either support or hinder their effectiveness. Thus, the results of this study are expected to reflect the relationship between written legal norms and their practical implementation in the field in an accurate and in depth manner.

¹⁰ Soerjono Soekanto, *Pengantar Penelitian Hukum*, (Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia, 2012), Hlm. 10

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Role of Yogyakarta City Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) in Enforcing Sanctions Based on the Regional Regulation on Waste Management

As previously explained, Satpol PP serves as the front line in the implementation and enforcement of Regional Regulations (Perda). According to Article 255 of Law Number 23 of 2014 on Regional Government, the establishment of Satpol PP aims to fulfill three main duties: enforcing Regional Regulations and Head of Region Regulations, maintaining public order and community tranquility, and providing public protection. In carrying out these three core duties, Satpol PP has several key functions. These include enforcing regional administrative laws, which are implemented through monitoring violations of Perda, such as unauthorized buildings, illegal waste disposal, unauthorized advertisements, and various other forms of violations. In addition, Satpol PP carries out operational activities such as raids, area patrols, and securing public events aimed at maintaining local social stability. Educational and mediating functions are also performed, where Satpol PP plays a role in raising public legal awareness through socialization and direct field guidance. The authority possessed by Satpol PP includes limited investigative actions for Perda violations through minor criminal offense (tipiring) mechanisms, administrative supervision of community and business activities, as well as the imposition of non-judicial sanctions such as verbal or written warnings. In performing its duties, Satpol PP may also coordinate with other law enforcement agencies, such as the police, when situations require a more comprehensive legal approach.

The duties, functions, and authorities of Satpol PP are further reaffirmed in Article 5 of Government Regulation Number 16 of 2018 concerning the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP):¹²

¹¹ *Ibid*, Hlm. 32

¹² Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 16 Tahun 2018 Tentang Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja

- a. To enforce regional regulations and regulations issued by the head of the region.
- b. To manage and maintain public order and create a peaceful environment within the community.
- c. To carry out the function of protecting the community through preventive and responsive actions in accordance with applicable regulations.

This authority is highly relevant in the context of enforcing Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2012 on Waste Management. As the technical implementer in the field, Satpol PP holds legal legitimacy to take action against individuals who violate waste management provisions, whether through administrative sanctions or by referring cases to the minor criminal offense (*tipiring*) mechanism.

Based on the author's observations, it was found that in efforts to enforce Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2012 on Waste Management, the Yogyakarta City Government, through the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP), has been intensively conducting integrated patrols at several locations identified as prone to illegal waste disposal. These patrols are divided into three teams deployed at strategic locations, namely KH Ahmad Dahlan Street, Kusuma Negara Street, and Batikan Street all of which are areas frequently used by the public for illegal waste disposal. The Head of the Law Enforcement Division of Satpol PP Yogyakarta City, Dody Kurnianto, stated that during the three consecutive days of patrols, the unit apprehended at least 30 individuals caught red-handed illegally dumping waste on the roadside. Legal proceedings were carried out against these offenders through the preparation of an official investigation report (BAP), after which they would face trial at the District Court (*Pengadilan Negeri*).¹³

In addition to the locations mentioned above, Satpol PP Yogyakarta City actively conducts monitoring at various vulnerable points, such as

¹³ Interview with Dody Kurnianto, Head of the Law Enforcement Division, Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) of Yogyakarta City, Yogyakarta, May 5, 2025.

traditional markets, tourist areas, and other public spaces, with the aim of ensuring that waste management is carried out in an orderly and effective manner.¹⁴ As part of its law enforcement strategy in waste management, the Yogyakarta City Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) not only conducts patrols and apprehends violators but also imposes administrative sanctions in accordance with the provisions of the Regional Regulation. When violations such as illegal waste disposal are identified, Satpol PP firmly issues warnings or imposes administrative fines.

However, the implementation of this policy does not always proceed without obstacles. In practice, resistance is still encountered from certain segments of the community who feel burdened or are unwilling to accept the sanctions imposed. This situation has the potential to generate negative perceptions toward law enforcement officers and may lead to social conflicts that hinder community empowerment efforts.¹⁵

Although Satpol PP has carried out its duties in accordance with the authority granted by the Regional Regulation, there are several obstacles that hinder the effectiveness of enforcing the Waste Management Regional Regulation in Yogyakarta City. One of the main challenges is the lack of adequate infrastructure and waste management facilities, such as the insufficient number of public trash bins in public areas and the lack of facilities for sorting recyclable waste. This situation makes it difficult for the community to actively participate in proper waste management practices. In addition, the level of public awareness regarding the importance of proper waste management remains low, resulting in many residents continuing to dispose of waste improperly and failing to comply with waste-sorting regulations. This ultimately leads to the accumulation of unmanaged waste in various locations. On the other hand, limited human resources within Satpol PP also pose a significant challenge, as the small number of personnel makes

¹⁴ Interview with Drs. ST. Totok Suryonoto, M.Si, Head of the Human Resources Development and Capacity Building Division, Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) of Yogyakarta City, Yogyakarta, May 5, 2025.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

it difficult to carry out comprehensive supervision throughout the Yogyakarta City area. Budget constraints and a lack of supporting facilities further limit Satpol PP's capacity to perform its duties optimally, thereby necessitating efforts to strengthen resources so that the enforcement of the Waste Management Regional Regulation can be conducted more effectively and sustainably.¹⁶

Therefore, repressive approaches need to be balanced with persuasive approaches. In addition to carrying out enforcement functions, Satpol PP must also strengthen its educational role through inclusive and dialogical communication, so that the public understands that law enforcement actions are taken for the common good. According to Soerjono Soekanto, law enforcement is not merely about applying legal norms, but also reflects efforts to harmonize social values with individual attitudes and behaviors within society. In this context, law enforcement functions as a tool to achieve justice, provide legal certainty, and ensure optimal social benefits. This approach is not solely intended to create a deterrent effect but also to foster collective awareness of the importance of maintaining a clean, orderly, and sustainable environment. Furthermore, Soekanto emphasizes that concrete law enforcement is the implementation of positive law in practice, in accordance with what should be observed. This means that the law must have strength and effectiveness in regulating social life and must be applied consistently and fairly. In its process, law enforcement must be capable of delivering justice to all parties involved. Justice is achieved when legal decisions are based not only on formal aspects but also prioritize material aspects, thereby ensuring that the rights and obligations of each individual are protected proportionally. In the context of waste management, law enforcement through the role of Satpol PP becomes highly significant. Satpol PP (Civil Service Police Unit) is a government institution responsible for enforcing

¹⁶ Interview with Yudho Bangun Pamungkas, S.H., Head of the Operational Control Section, Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) of Yogyakarta City, Yogyakarta, May 5, 2025

regional regulations and maintaining public order.¹⁷ Thus, the synergy between law enforcement and public education becomes the key to success in waste management in Yogyakarta City.

Overall, despite facing various challenges, the enforcement of the Regional Regulation on Waste Management carried out by Satpol PP has had a positive impact on waste management in Yogyakarta City. Based on the findings of this study, there has been an increase in public awareness regarding proper waste disposal, leading to better behavioral changes. However, achieving more optimal results still requires greater efforts from Satpol PP in terms of supervision and enforcement of violations, as well as stronger support from the community and other relevant stakeholders. With improved synergy, it is expected that waste management can be implemented more effectively and sustainably, thereby contributing to the improvement of the environmental quality in the city.

Community participation in waste management is based on the Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation on Waste Management in Yogyakarta City.

Based on the results of an interview with a resident in the Kleringan area of Yogyakarta City, it is evident that community participation plays a strategic role in supporting the implementation of the Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation on Waste Management.¹⁸ One form of this community participation is reflected in the role of residents as facilitators of environmental order. This role includes efforts to ensure that the waste management process runs in an orderly manner and in accordance with the applicable regulations. Facilitators serve as a bridge between the government, law enforcement authorities, and local communities, thereby creating

¹⁷ Soekanto, Soerjono. *Kesadaran Hukum dan Kepatuhan Hukum*. Jakarta: Rajawali. 1982. Hlm. 462-471.

¹⁸ Interview with Wardoyo, Community Figure of Kleringan, Yogyakarta, May 15, 2025.

effective, participatory, and sustainable coordination in maintaining urban cleanliness and environmental order.

Wardoyo stated that the facilitators in question could include neighborhood association (RT) leaders in local communities. In Kleringan Village, for example, according to Wardoyo, RT leaders are expected to act as key drivers in educating residents about the importance of waste separation at the source and in encouraging the orderly, consistent, and organized implementation of waste management practices. In addition, they also serve as the main link between the community, the environment, and the government in conveying information and policies related to waste management.¹⁹ With the active role of social structures such as neighborhood associations (RT), environmental awareness at the grassroots level can be enhanced. This is crucial for strengthening the implementation of the Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation on Waste Management, where the community is not merely treated as an object but also as a subject directly involved in creating sustainable and responsible waste governance. The community is expected to serve as an agent of change with a collective awareness of the importance of protecting the environment through proper waste management practices.

Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2012 on Waste Management emphasizes that the success of waste management does not solely depend on government policies and law enforcement officials, but is also strongly influenced by the active participation of all elements of society. In this context, the main expectation is for the community to become agents of change who are aware of the importance of sustainable and responsible waste management. Through such awareness, it is hoped that the community will be capable of separating waste at its source, while facilitators ensure that this process is carried out in an orderly and organized manner, help address any challenges that arise in the field, ensure waste is disposed of in designated

¹⁹ Interview with Wardoyo, Community Leader of Kleringan, Yogyakarta, May 15, 2025.

places, and ensure compliance with established regulations, such as waste collection schedules and the use of official waste disposal facilities. Moreover, the community is expected to participate in social and educational activities, such as waste bank programs, environmental clean-up initiatives, and training on organic and inorganic waste management. In this way, active community participation will not only enhance the administrative effectiveness of waste management but also foster a sustainable culture of environmental awareness and responsibility.

However, the reality in the field shows that the level of community participation is still far from optimal. Many residents have yet to fully understand or realize the importance of proper and responsible waste management.²⁰ There are still many cases of illegal waste disposal in inappropriate places, such as drains, rivers, or public areas lacking adequate waste disposal facilities. In addition, the lack of knowledge and awareness among the community about the importance of waste separation at the source remains one of the main challenges. Economic factors, cultural habits, and the lack of continuous education also contribute to the low level of active community participation.²¹ This condition demonstrates that the success of waste management in Yogyakarta City still requires greater and more consistent efforts from the government, law enforcement, and all citizens to enhance collective participation and awareness.

The social impact of community involvement in waste management is broad and significant. When the community actively participates, it fosters a harmonious and mutually supportive social atmosphere. Communities that care about the environment will develop a sense of shared responsibility, thus creating a sense of togetherness and social solidarity. Conversely, when

²⁰ Interview with Wahyuni, Chairperson of the Family Welfare Movement (PKK) of Kleringan, Yogyakarta, May 15, 2025.

²¹ Marpaung, Desi Natalia, Yudha Nur Iriyanti, and Diansanto Prayoga. "Analisis faktor penyebab perilaku buang sampah sembarangan pada masyarakat Desa Kluncing, Banyuwangi." *Preventif: Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat* 13.1 (2022). Hlm. 47-57.

community participation remains low, disparities in waste management can lead to dissatisfaction and social conflicts, especially in areas that become the focal point of cleanliness issues. Poorly managed waste can cause environmental pollution, generate unpleasant odors, and become a source of disease that spreads within the community. Such conditions not only damage the aesthetic quality of the environment but also have the potential to reduce the quality of life and disrupt social and economic aspects, such as diminished tourism appeal and deteriorating public health. Therefore, active community participation in waste management should be regarded as an important social investment, as it can strengthen social resilience and improve environmental quality in a sustainable manner.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the above explanation, it can be concluded that the role of the Yogyakarta City Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) in enforcing Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2012 on Waste Management holds a strategic position in realizing orderly and sustainable environmental governance. Satpol PP not only serves as a law enforcement authority through patrol operations, inspections, and the imposition of sanctions on violations of illegal waste disposal but also performs educational and mediative functions in fostering public awareness of the importance of proper waste management. However, the implementation of this role still faces various challenges, such as social resistance, limited infrastructure and resources, as well as low levels of public awareness.

In this context, community participation serves as an inseparable supporting element. Through social structures such as neighborhood association (RT) leaders, the community plays a role as facilitators of environmental order and agents of change in promoting clean living behaviors and waste management at the source. Collective awareness and

active citizen involvement have proven to be crucial factors in establishing an orderly, organized, and sustainability-oriented waste management system.

However, the low level of community participation, lack of education, and unequal access to waste management facilities remain obstacles to optimizing the policy. Therefore, a holistic approach is needed, namely synergy between strict law enforcement by Satpol PP and the strengthening of community involvement through education, participatory communication, and the enhancement of institutional capacity at the local level in order to achieve justice and shared benefits. Through this integrative approach, it is expected that waste management in Yogyakarta City can be implemented more effectively, fairly, and sustainably, while also improving the quality of life for its residents and enhancing overall environmental resilience.

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