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**EFFECTIVENESS OF TOURIST AREA BASED WASTE MANAGEMENT LEGAL IN THE MALIOBORO  
YOGYAKARTA TOURISM CENTER**

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Aditya Ananda<sup>1</sup>, Nunik Nurhayati<sup>2</sup>, Rizka<sup>3</sup>, Arief Budiono<sup>4</sup><sup>1</sup>Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta ([C100190255@student.ums.ac.id](mailto:C100190255@student.ums.ac.id))<sup>2</sup>Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta ([nn123@ums.ac.id](mailto:nn123@ums.ac.id))<sup>3</sup>Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta ([Riz123@ums.ac.id](mailto:Riz123@ums.ac.id))<sup>4</sup>Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta ([Ab368@ums.ac.id](mailto:Ab368@ums.ac.id))

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**ABSTRACT**

This article aims to determine the effectiveness of the law regarding tourism-based waste management carried out by the Yogyakarta City Government, targeting the center of the Malioboro Tourism Area as one of the waste producers. This research uses empirical legal methods which are deductive and analyzed qualitatively. Research Location in the Malioboro Tourist Area, Yogyakarta City, Yogyakarta Special Region. This research uses library study data sources, interviews with Yogyakarta City DLH employees and questionnaire techniques for tourists. Then it is processed to get answers to problems related to waste management in the city of Yogyakarta. This research aims to find out 1) There is an overview of waste management in the Jalan Malioboro Tourist Area in terms of Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2022 concerning waste management which describes the technical waste management carried out by the Yogyakarta City Government starting from monitoring the implementation of tourist waste management and the flow of waste sorting. to Final Waste Processing. Then you can describe 2) The effectiveness of waste management in the Malioboro Tourism Area and explain the theory of effectiveness based on the five factors that support implementation in the sectors of legal rules, law enforcement, infrastructure, society and culture. With awareness of protecting the environment carried out by the community and firmness from the Yogyakarta City Government, and carrying out outreach regarding compliance with protecting the environment, especially waste, to tourists and the surrounding community.

**Keywords:** Legal Effectiveness, Waste Management, Malioboro Tourism

**INTRODUCTION**

A country and the people within it cannot be separated from the environment around them, and will always leave behind residual waste which is the impact of community activities. Such as tourist waste which is produced from community activities and has impacts that will be dangerous in the future. Like tourist waste which is generated from community activities and has impacts that will be dangerous in the future, with the needs of people who visit one area to another to travel, waste problems will arise which will have serious impacts.(Asti Mulasari, 2016).

Protecting the welfare and health of citizens is indeed the duty of the state and is stated in the 1945 Constitution, Article 28H Paragraph 1 which sounds every person entitled life prosperous born inner self, housing, and getting a good and healthy living environment and the right to receive health services, By fulfilling the obligations and rights that every citizen receives, the general principles of good governance will operate.(Chandrakirana, 2015)

The sustainability of human life must be based on a picture of the future and the pattern of survival that exists in society requires that concern and welfare be prioritized because society lives side by side with the environment and will not be separated from the economic cycle so that policies, especially environmental policies, should be pursued to the maximum extent possible. get an idea of good development patterns in the future.(Absori, 2018)

The Malioboro Tourism Area is superior in terms of attracting both domestic and non-domestic

tourism and as a tourism center which is indeed an advantage of the City of Yogyakarta itself and is a place that is often discussed because it is thick with cultural nuances and is environmentally friendly which can be a characteristic of an area with its presence. rapid development and good arrangement in terms of layout and maximum waste management.(Tarigan, 2018)

Waste management, especially tourism waste management, is different in how it is handled, which is visible, so that in practice there are very striking differences, such as the handling of waste management in mountainous areas. As well as managing beach tourism, the need to manage waste requires integrated services, namely the Integrated Waste Management Site (TPST), so that there will be activities from upstream to downstream, namely collection, sorting, reuse until the final processing of waste that cannot be used. processed.(Merlin Naltaru S, 2014)

#### **Goal Formulation**

1. What is the description of waste management in the Jalan Malioboro Tourist Area in terms of Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2022 concerning waste management?
2. How effective is waste management in the Malioboro Tourism Area?

#### **Our purposes**

Can prove whether the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2022 concerning tourism waste management and which is a refinement of Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2012 carried out by the Yogyakarta City Government and the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service has been implemented.

As well as being able to find out the obstacles that may arise and the challenges faced by the Yogyakarta City Government in the field so that they know there are factors that become obstacles in implementing the rules that have been made.

#### **Benefits of Discussion**

1. Theoretical Benefits

Contributing to science, especially in the field of legal science regarding waste management policies and the implementation of legal mechanisms that are appropriate to people's lives

2. Practical Benefits

As educational material for readers in implementing correct lifestyles related to waste management so as to create a healthy environment and carry out mandates.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

#### **Research design**

The research carried out by the author used empirical legal research, using research that gets closer to people's behavior and the social conditions of society so that this research reveals the rules of living law which are in line with the actions carried out in people's daily lives.(Purwati, 2020)

#### **Data collection technique**

Data collection using literature studies makes references from various information obtained by the author, then interviews with the necessary sources and distributed questionnaires to tourists visiting the Malioboro tourist area.

#### **Data analysis technique**

The method used in writing this thesis uses deductive thinking which is closely related to qualitative analysis. Efforts are made to process the data that has been obtained by the author so that the data presented can explain the problem and can find solutions that can be used.(Moleong, 2011)

The purpose of using this analytical model is to describe conditions that exist in the field. The data obtained will be useful as support for deductive thinking, so that you will get answers to the problems that the author is looking for.(Ibrahim, 2006)

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**1. OVERVIEW OF WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE MALIOBORO TOURISM AREA**

**Table 1. Regency/City Waste Generation of DIY Province 2021.**

No	Regency/City	DAILY Waste Generation (Tons)	Annual Waste Generation (Tons)
1.	Sleman Regency	735.14	268.481.59
2.	Gunung Kidul Regency	366.11	268.481.49
3.	Yogyakarta City	327.40	119.501.69
4.	Kulonprogo Regency	177.14	64.654.35

The city of Yogyakarta is in position 3 in the table above, with the city of Yogyakarta having the smallest and most densely populated area with a figure of 327.40 tons/day. In accordance with Regional Regulation Number 1 articles 11 and 15 of 2022 concerning Waste Management, amendments to Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2012 concerning Waste Management. The government has prepared a plan to reduce waste and handle waste by:

**Waste Sorting**

Waste sorting managed by the Environmental Service consists of waste including household and non-household waste. This waste comes from public facility areas, social facility areas, tourist and industrial areas and other special areas that are of concern to the Environmental Service.

The existing landfill figures by creating an application that can make things easier for the general public and entrepreneurs in the city of Yogyakarta and near tourist attractions, such as smart trash or go trash.

**Garbage Collection**

The amount of waste collected from the city of Yogyakarta itself, both household waste and non-household waste, has an individual reference of 0.7. Kg/Day per capita of the community, but the facts in the field are that the waste produced per capita reaches 0.82 Kg/Day. There are differences in figures which are determined based on the development of the population and the increase in economic activity that occurs and has an impact on the existing environment, so there is a need to formulate a policy regarding household-type waste, namely (Jakstrada) and a Master Plan determined by the Yogyakarta City Government through a Yogyakarta Mayor Regulation Number 32 of 2022 for the 2022 program.

**Waste management**

Waste management, which is a part that can indeed run based on existing regulatory rules, in Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2022 concerning Waste Management in article 1 paragraph 7 explains that "the form of activities carried out in management covers all comprehensive aspects, so that the pattern implemented must be appropriate and sustainable."

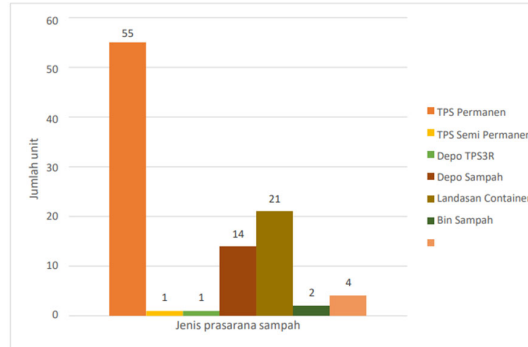
The efforts made are in the form of technical outreach which is carried out in an effort to reduce the high volume of waste and maximize the efforts which are carried out, such as outreach at the sub-district level to providing advice and monitoring in order to implement existing implementation.(Hadi, 2023)

**Garbage transport**

The fleet units that are available and focused on the city of Yogyakarta cannot fulfill the capacity of waste that can be transported, providing a fleet that is on standby in Malioboro to handle the accumulation of waste in a day which reaches 60-70 tons, however with the duties and responsibilities given by the state then This can be overcome by using a transport method with a transportation schedule at 04.00 WIB, 12.00 WIB and 18.00 WIB with a total of 20 permanent waste bins in the Jalan Malioboro area with a volume of 1 bin each which can hold 0.162 M/ Cubic, if multiplied by 20, will be transported 110,080 M/Cubic in a day.

**Waste Processing**

After the waste transportation process is carried out from community members to the TPS, TPS3R or waste depot, the next process is the processing process. The waste processing which becomes the processing process is one of the processes which is field infrastructure which operationally divides the waste which is carried out procedurally which this pattern will produces some parts of waste, but can be done in a process that complies with the reference.



**Figure 1. Number of waste infrastructure owned by the City of Yogyakarta 2021**

Availability of waste disposal sites in the city of Yogyakarta to fulfill its own waste capacity to meet the community's need for disposing of waste, so that no waste is scattered and makes the government responsible for waste management.

**Final Waste Processing**

It is one of the final processes of processing waste that has been transported by existing waste fleets so that the reduction that can be produced by the waste itself can be seen, the reduction is carried out by sorting waste that meets the criteria and has not had time to be sorted when the process is at the level the community itself so that when it is at the final disposal site (TPA) this sorting is implemented, the aim of this processing is to produce waste that can be recycled and generate economic turnover again.

**2. EFFECTIVENESS OF WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE MALIOBORO TOURISM AREA**

**Rule of Law Factors**

Strengthening the legal rules that form the basis of the Yogyakarta City Government will refer to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 Article 9 Paragraph 1 of 2008 concerning Waste Processing, the implementation of which is an obligation that must be carried out as a basis for the Regional Government to be able to establish policies that can adapt in accordance with the circumstances that occur and conditions that require rapid action as a basis for regional government. So the author wants to know whether the Yogyakarta City Regional regulations regarding waste processing are in accordance with the legal hierarchy above them and whether they are effectively used in the field.

Implementation related to waste management in the Yogyakarta City cleanliness mechanism is related to Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2022 concerning Waste Management Amendments to Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2022, which aims to obtain a good image regarding waste management patterns which are the responsibility of the government and carry out waste. rule of law and is one of the government's functions in representing the state carrying out state duties in the field of cleanliness.

Carrying out activities that are in line with the law coupled with the government's function as implementer of the policies that are made will result in harmony that will arise with the existing form with existing updates in the updated legal reference base to create renewal and innovation to harmonize the rules and regulations. Innovations that can collaborate with the community or bodies are included in Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation Number 1 Article 14 Paragraph 2 of 2022 Regarding Waste Management, explaining the existence of incentives in the form of:

- a. Innovation best in management rubbish;
- b. Reporting on violation to prohibition;

- c. Subtraction emergence rubbish; and/or
- d. Orderly handling Rubbish.

**Law Enforcement Factors**

The aim of enforcing existing regulations regarding waste management issues will be realized if the various stakeholders can work together, however there are several inhibiting factors which are still obstacles where implementation can disrupt the efforts that have become mandatory for parties carrying out state duties related to management. waste, the Yogyakarta City Government and the Environmental Service are indeed experiencing problems that occur in every policy mechanism created so that there needs to be harmony between the various elements that support these efforts so that it is hoped that the mechanism will work.

**Facilities and Infrastructure Factors.**

There is a lot of infrastructure that needs to be improved and maximized because of the impact of the presence of rubbish which will indeed pile up and public awareness which is minimal will have an impact on public health because of the strong smell and the flow of waste water which will pollute the roads in rainy conditions, so that there are good facilities TPS and TPST must support environmental health standards.(Nurhayati, 2017)

**TABLE 2. Yogyakarta City Waste Fleet Facilities in 2021**

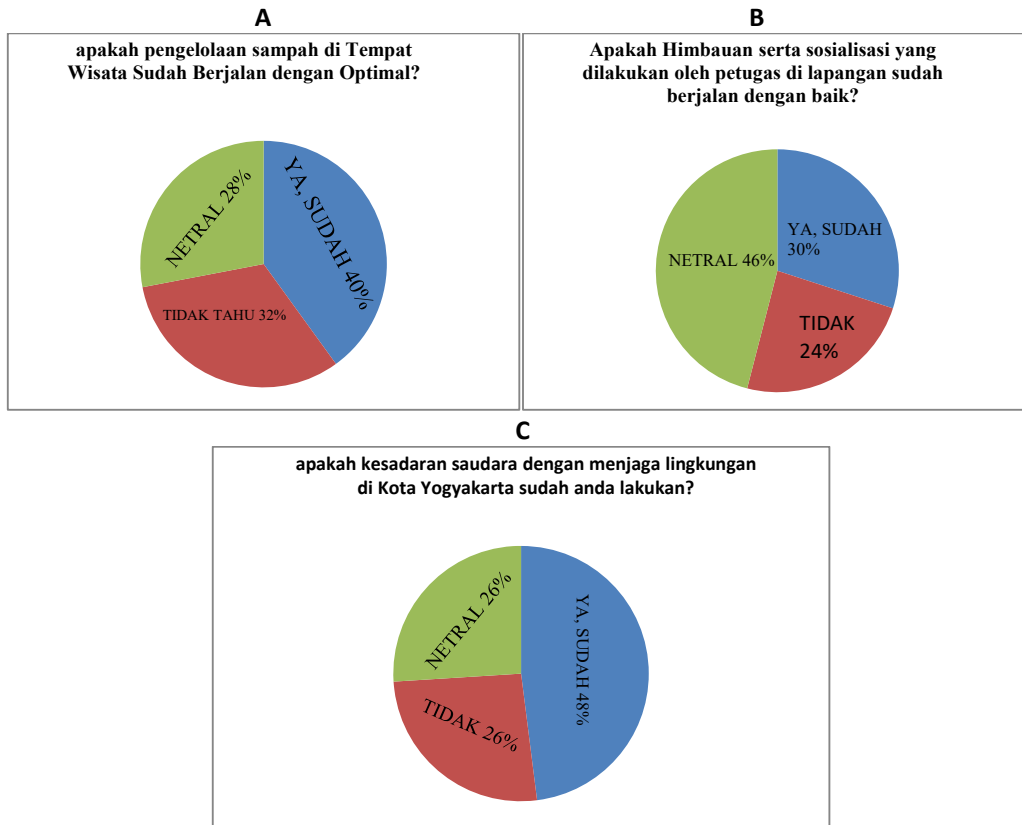
NO	NAME AND INFRASTRUCTURE	AMOUNT	UNIT
1.	Garbage Cart	30	Units
2.	3 Wheeled Vehicle	29	Units
3.	Bin Compactor	24	Units
4.	Pick Up	5	Units
5.	Garbage Container	13	Units
6.	Compactor	5	Units
7.	Road Sweepers	2	Units
8.	Dump Trucks	28	Units
9.	Arm Roll Truck	6	Units
Amount		142 Units	

The need for an available fleet is indeed a necessity for every region in providing services so that the existing mechanisms can run optimally and the services provided can be of benefit to the community members, however in the field there are still many unroadworthy vehicles still operating due to limited budgets to obtain them. new, more optimal fleet.

**Community Factors**

There are still many tourists who are indifferent because they feel that it is not their responsibility and feel that the responsibility for waste is the responsibility of one party, so the bad impact that can arise because of this problem is the lack of awareness of tourists when visiting Malioboro and this is based on the fact that they are not residents. around.

Many people still do not understand the appeal to protect the environment, especially waste, so efforts are being made to provide socialization on the importance of protecting the environment by disposing of waste properly and correctly in the tourism environment, especially Malioboro, which is being intensively carried out and involving the community in making agreements regarding aspects of regulations and law enforcement Indeed, it can be done consistently to avoid violations that do occur.



**Figure 3.1**Implementation of waste management in the Malioboro area (A), implementation of supervision and outreach in the Malioboro area (B) and awareness of tourists visiting Malioboro (C).

Using the Google Form method by going directly to the field with a total of 50 respondents who visited the Malioboro tourist area, by differentiating age, gender and date, they found that there was a lack of concern for protecting the environment and waste that should be a personal responsibility for the environment.

**Cultural Factors**

The term Memayu Hayuning Bawono has attachment and harmony with the life of Javanese society in a linguistic sentence which considers the world and its contents to be beauty given by the Almighty. In Javanese culture in Yogyakarta, in doing everything, manners are prioritized in order to protect the environment and its contents. so that it will create an example that should be interpreted by every community that lives side by side with nature.(Wagiran, 2012)

With the spirit and values of Javanese culture which teaches harmony between humans and nature, it is a hard slap that our culture prohibits and does not encourage humans to destroy nature and its contents because humans should be the pioneers of life in the world.

**CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

**CONCLUSION**

Waste management carried out by the Yogyakarta City government starting from waste sorting, waste collection, waste management, waste transportation, waste processing to final waste processing has been carried out by the Yogyakarta City DLH with mechanisms in place to ensure good management of the waste itself that is produced. both from the public and tourists.

There are still many deficiencies in the effectiveness of supporting waste management from legal regulations, law enforcement, facilities and infrastructure, society to culture, but these deficiencies

should be overcome and perfected by direct outreach methods to the community and raising awareness of the importance of protecting the environment around the Malioboro tourist area.

#### **SUGGESTION**

Increasing socialization that goes directly to the field and gets closer to tourists, Coordinating with the community and private sector to be able to manage and provide solutions to the community in the form of innovation in the form of a Waste Bank and the Zero Inorganic Waste movement which can indeed be a solution and an effort to abandon the use of plastic in society. There is stricter supervision in every sector of community life, both at RT level and city level, so that waste violations can be handled properly and carried out optimally by the regional government of Yogyakarta City.

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