

**LEGAL AWARENESS OF Z GENERATION IN WASTE
MANAGEMENT AS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 12 OF
LAW NO. 18 OF 2008 CONCERNING WASTE MANAGEMENT
(CASE STUDY IN TULUNGAGUNG)**

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ABSTRACT

Article 12 Law No. 18 of 2008 regulates the role of the community in waste management. An increase in the amount of waste is closely related to an increase in human activity, population, and diversity of human life. To overcome the problem of increasing the volume of waste, one of the right measures to be taken is to suppress the growth of the volume of waste at its source, one of which is by empowering Z Generation. However, the current facts show that Z Generation tends to care less about the environment around them because they feel that it is not their responsibility. With the aim of analyzing the legal awareness of Z Generation in waste management and describing the factors that can influence the legal awareness of Z Generation in Tulungagung Regency in managing waste, this research was conducted. Qualitative methods were used in this study, with data collection techniques through questionnaires. Data sources were obtained from primary and secondary data using qualitative descriptive data analysis methods. The results of the study stated that the level of legal awareness of Z Generation in Tulungagung Regency in waste management could have been higher. This can be seen from the four indicators, namely, knowledge, understanding, attitudes, and patterns of legal behavior related to waste management that are not fulfilled. Various factors, including education, community work, access to information, and the environment, influence Z Generation's legal awareness of managing waste. Therefore, socialization and counseling are needed from the government, especially the Tulungagung Regency Environmental Service, regarding waste management to increase public legal awareness, especially among Z Generation in Tulungagung Regency.

Keywords: Waste Management, Legal Awareness, Z Generation

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country based on the rule of law principle. Law was created to guarantee justice, certainty and benefit in people's lives. (Tindangen, 2013) As regulated in the constitution Article 28 H of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, one of the human rights of every citizen is to get a good and healthy environment.

One of the most common problems lately is the garbage problem. Garbage is a significant problem in Indonesia. Every day, waste continues to be a problem that never ends. This is because humans live to meet their needs, and waste will continue to be generated during that time. This condition causes waste to become an entity that cannot be eliminated and will continue to appear in this world as long as human life lasts. (Sahupala, 2020)

The waste problem in developing areas is serious and requires special attention. (Sahupala, 2020) Therefore, it is important to manage waste properly to avoid creating new problems. The garbage problem occurs due to the large accumulation of waste. Accumulation of waste that is difficult to handle properly will cause various problems due to the lack of community perspectives and alternatives to the utilization and management of waste, either directly or indirectly. (Sucipto, 2009)

Waste management is needed starting from the source to reduce waste problems. Waste management is a systematic, comprehensive and sustainable activity that reduces and handles waste. Waste management must be carried out in an exploratory and structured manner from start to finish to provide economic benefits, maintain public health, protect the environment, and improve people's behavior.

Problems related to waste in the Tulungagung Regency area are classified as problems that have yet to go away until now. Every day, in every time and condition, cases of waste-related pollution always appear. (Dewi et al., 2022). (RS Dewi et al., 2022) Tulungagung Regency, as one of the regencies in East Java Province, needs to pay attention to the increasing waste problem along with the growing population. In addition, it cannot be denied that some people still have bad behavior towards the environment, such as disposing of trash in the wrong place and not keeping the environment clean. This will ultimately harm nature and social life.

According to the Tulungagung Regency Environmental Service, the people of the Tulungagung Regency produce an average of 600 tons of waste daily. (Source: Radartulungagung.co.id). This problem is exacerbated by the erroneous views of society,

where many still manage waste with the old motive known as Collect, Transport, Discard, which does not involve processing. (Association, 2019)

Increasing the volume of waste is closely related to increasing human activity, population, and human life diversity. Reducing the volume of waste at the source through empowering Z Generation is one of the steps that must be taken to deal with the increasing volume of waste. At this time, Z Generation, the younger generation who will be in control in the future, is responsible for protecting the environment. Community participation, especially Z Generation, in waste management is needed because, apart from being an active waste producer, it can also increase awareness of the importance of maintaining the environment in which we live. (Marlina et al., 2021)

At this time, Z Generation tends to be indifferent and care less about the environment around them because they feel that it is not their responsibility. Therefore, the current Z Generation needs to be made aware again of the importance of maintaining a clean, green and healthy environment. In addition, Z Generation initiatives need to be increased in maintaining, caring for, and developing environmental functions, especially in waste management, as an implementation of Article 12 of Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management relating to community participation in managing waste.

II. METHODS

This type of research uses descriptive qualitative research, where the subjects in this study are Z Generation in Tulungagung Regency. The research was conducted in Tulungagung Regency, East Java Province. The data collection technique was carried out using a questionnaire survey method. Questionnaires were loaded online via the Google Form page, then distributed via social media to get respondents.

The type of data used is primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained from respondents through a questionnaire regarding the legal awareness of adolescents in managing waste, especially plastic waste. The secondary data used in this study are legislation, books, legal journals, dictionaries, the internet, and other supporting documents that can strengthen primary data relating to adolescent legal awareness in managing waste as an implementation of Article 12 of the Law. Invite No. 18 of 2008 concerning waste management. The population in this study is the Z generation in Tulungagung Regency. The sample in this study was taken 1000 people to represent all Z generations in Tulungagung Regency. The sampling technique used in this study was purposive, where the respondents (subjects) were chosen deliberately with certain

characteristics. The data that has been collected is then analyzed using descriptive qualitative data analysis techniques.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Level of Legal Awareness of Z Generation in Tulungagung Regency in Managing Waste as Implementation of Article 12 of Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management

This study aims to investigate the level of legal awareness of Z Generation in Tulungagung Regency regarding waste management as an implementation of Law No. 18 of 2008 regarding Waste Management. A good understanding of legal regulations related to waste management is the main foundation for creating awareness and compliance in implementing an effective waste management process. Legal awareness in waste management is important in maintaining environmental sustainability and minimizing negative impacts on society. Legal awareness has four indicators, namely:

1. Legal Knowledge
2. Legal Understanding
3. Legal Attitude
4. Legal Behavior Patterns

These four indicators have been described in a poll (survey) which was submitted with 20 questions. Based on the research that has been carried out, the following results are obtained:

1. Legal Knowledge

- 1) Legal knowledge regarding the community's role in waste management.

The main question raised by researchers in the survey is related to knowledge of community participation in waste management. From the survey results, 85% of respondents knew of the community's role in waste management.

- 2) Knowledge of laws and regulations governing the role of the community in waste management.

The next question is the respondent's legal knowledge of the laws and regulations governing the role of the community in waste management; 58% of respondents need to learn the laws and regulations governing the role of the community in waste management.

- 3) Knowledge about the existence of a ban on disposing of waste in an inappropriate place,

Based on the survey results, 88% of respondents know there is a ban on disposing of waste in the wrong place.

- 4) Knowledge of the rules prohibiting littering is inappropriate.

Regarding the prohibition against disposing of trash in the wrong place, 52% of respondents did not know, and only 40% knew about this rule.

- 5) Knowledge about sanctions for disposing of waste needs to be put in place.

The results of the review, 48% of respondents needed to be made aware of any sanctions for disposing of waste in the wrong place.

2. Legal Understanding

- 1) Understanding of the contents and objectives of the legislation on waste management.

The survey results show that 56% of respondents need help understanding the contents and objectives of waste management laws and regulations.

- 2) Disposing of trash in the wrong place is a dangerous thing.

Based on the survey results obtained, 77% of respondents understood that disposing of trash in the wrong place is dangerous.

- 3) Sanctions for violation of the ban on littering are inappropriate.

Based on the survey results, 53% did not understand the sanctions for violating the prohibition against inappropriately disposing of waste.

- 4) Gain an understanding of waste management through outreach held by the government.

The survey results obtained showed that 57% of respondents needed to gain an understanding of waste management through outreach held by the government.

- 5) Everyone should understand waste management.

The next question is about everyone who has to understand about waste management. Based on the review results, 91% of respondents agreed that everyone should understand waste management, and only a few disagreed.

3. Legal Attitude

- 1) Proper waste management activities are very important.

From the research results, 94% of respondents agreed that proper waste management activities are very important.

- 2) The community is also responsible for waste management.

Based on the research results, 92% of respondents agreed that the community is also responsible for waste management apart from the government.

- 3) Follow the news about waste management.

The survey results showed that 52% of respondents needed to follow the news regarding waste management.

- 4) Enforcement of regulations regarding waste management as an effort to improve public health and environmental quality.

From the research results, 93% of respondents agreed with enacting regulations regarding waste management to improve public health and environmental quality, and only 2% of respondents differed or disagreed. This shows that respondents support the implementation of these regulations.

- 5) Sanctions in violation of regulations regarding waste management.

The next question is regarding the existence of sanctions in violation of regulations regarding waste management. Based on the results of the study, 91% of respondents answered that they agreed.

4. Legal Behavior Patterns

- 1) Throwing garbage in everyday life.

Based on the results of research that has been done, it is known that 68% of respondents dispose of waste in its place without separating waste according to its type, while the rest dispose of waste in its place according to its type. Only some respondents answered by disposing of waste in the wrong place.

- 2) Reprimand and advise others who violate waste management regulations.

The research results obtained show that 43% of respondents did not reprimand and advise when meeting other people who violate waste management regulations.

- 3) Worried and afraid to violate waste management regulations.

Based on the study's results, 38% of respondents felt afraid and worried about violating waste management regulations, and 37% felt doubtful and stressed about committing these violations because the penalties in these regulations were quite severe.

- 4) Doing prohibited actions if the regulations regarding waste management are not enforced.

From the research results obtained, 64% of respondents answered that they would not commit acts prohibited by public authorities even though this regulation was not implemented.

- 5) Setting a good example for the next generation in managing waste.

The last question from this survey is about the role of the nation's next generation in setting a good example for the next generation in terms of managing waste properly and correctly. % answered, not giving examples, and 38% of respondents gave examples.

High or low legal awareness of Z Generation regarding waste management is grouped based on the following assessment, very high if all of the four indicators affecting legal awareness have been met, high if three of the four indicators have been met, low if only two of the four indicators affect legal awareness fulfilled, and very low if the four indicators are not met. This benchmark is used to evaluate the legal awareness of the community, especially Z Generation in Tulungagung Regency, regarding waste management.

Based on a survey conducted by researchers, it can be concluded that the legal awareness of the community, especially Z Generation in Tulungagung Regency, needs to be higher because the four indicators that affect legal awareness still need to be fulfilled. These indicators consist of knowledge, understanding, legal attitudes and patterns of legal behavior related to waste management so that the laws and regulations cannot be implemented and the objectives and benefits are felt.

Factors Influencing Z Generation Legal Awareness in Tulungagung Regency Against Waste Management

Based on the results of research conducted on Z Generation in Tulungagung Regency, legal awareness of waste management still needs to improve. The problem of legal awareness relates to the factors of whether a certain legal provision is known, which is then understood and then obeyed and respected, so that if the public is not aware of the existence of a provision, especially waste management, then their legal awareness is lower when compared to those who understand, obey and respect it. This is consciousness or knowledge and opinion about the law.

The first factor that affects legal awareness is the need for knowledge regarding waste

management rules; out of 1000 respondents, almost 60% do not know the rules governing waste management. In fact, if laws and regulations have been promulgated and then issued officially and legally, then these laws and regulations apply juridically, and the assumption arises that every community is considered to know about the existence of these laws. This is due to the need for more activeness and willingness to seek information. Z Generation tends not to have legal awareness to seek information about rules and the importance of the community's role in waste management, so they need to be made aware of any restrictions on waste management.

Mass and social media are easily accessible to children and adults. This is also related to the age factor of a person. The older a person is, the better they are at utilizing mass media and social media. Easy access to information through mass media and social media should be able to help everyone get important information. One of the important pieces of information is about waste management. The reality is that everyone, especially Z Generation in Tulungagung Regency, needs to make better use of mass media and social media.

The second factor affecting Z Generation's legal awareness in Tulungagung Regency is the low understanding of the law. Based on the research results, most respondents needed to understand the rules governing waste management and the prohibitions on waste management. In fact, through understanding the law, it is hoped that the community, especially Z Generation, will be able to understand the purpose of laws and regulations in their daily lives. This is influenced by the level of education and employment, where education is closely related to knowledge. Increased knowledge can be done through formal or informal education. An increase in informal education is obtained through outreach, counseling and media dissemination through posters and leaflets.

The third factor that influences the legal awareness of Z Generation in Tulungagung Regency in waste management is environmental factors. An environment is a place for everyone to carry out daily activities. Not only that, but the environment also greatly influences the legal awareness of the community. The home, work, and other environments influence everyone to behave by applicable regulations.

This environmental factor is actually almost similar to legal culture. It's just that the legal culture is the overall attitude of society and the values that live in society, which will later determine how the law should apply. Data has been obtained from the research results, which explains that 68% of respondents dispose of garbage without separating

waste according to its category. If they are used to disposing of garbage without separating waste according to its category because the environment does not have facilities such as sorting bins, then it could be that the respondent is already used to this habit. So, these environmental factors greatly affect legal awareness.

The fourth factor affecting Z Generation's low legal awareness in Tulungagung Regency is increasing legal awareness. Based on the results of the research, it was found that 57% of the respondents did not get the understanding and socialization held by the government regarding community participation in waste management as stipulated in Article 12 paragraph (1) of the Waste Management Law, which reads, "Every person in household waste management and waste similar to household waste must be reduced and handled in an environmentally sound manner." Further provisions are regulated in Article 18 paragraph (1) of the Tulungagung Regency Regional Regulation No. 19 of 2010 concerning Waste Management, namely, "The community has the same role and opportunity in waste management.

Based on the data above, it can be concluded temporarily that the factors influencing the legal awareness of Z Generation in Tulungagung Regency regarding waste management are education, community work, access to information and the environment. For this reason, legal knowledge and understanding are needed as the basis of society regarding procedures for waste management, so the participation of the government, especially the Tulungagung Regency Environmental Service, is needed to socialize through counseling to Z Generation in Tulungagung Regency.

The government is expected to actively attract the community, especially Z Generation in Tulungagung Regency, to carry out understanding or counseling. Legal counseling is not only carried out verbally but in writing or by utilizing modern media, print media, electronic media, or social media so that all groups more easily accept it and increase public and legal awareness. Whereas Z Generation cares more and increases legal awareness in order to achieve legal goals, especially the goals of waste management regulations.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers regarding the legal awareness of Z Generation in Tulungagung Regency in waste management, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Z Generation legal awareness in Tulungagung Regency in managing waste could be much higher. This is because the four indicators, knowledge, understanding, attitudes, and behavior patterns related to waste management, still need to be met.
2. Factors influencing Z Generation's legal awareness in Tulungagung Regency regarding waste management are education, community work, access to information and the environment.

Suggestions

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers regarding the legal awareness of Z Generation in Tulungagung Regency in managing waste, the researchers provide suggestions/recommendations, namely:

1. For the government, especially the Tulungagung Regency Environmental Service, to be more active in conducting outreach/socialization to provide innovation and education in managing waste in several places such as schools, offices and several other places. Not only orally but also in writing or by utilizing modern media, through print media, electronic media, or social media so that all groups more easily accept it and increases public concern and legal awareness, especially Z Generation, to participate in waste management.
2. The Tulungagung District Government should emphasize implementing technical policies fostering and law enforcement against waste management violations.
3. The community, one of them is Z Generation in Tulungagung Regency, to feel more responsible for the cleanliness of their environment, and to care more and increase legal awareness in order to achieve legal goals, especially the objectives of Article 12 paragraph (1) of the Waste Management Law and Article 18 paragraph (1) of Regional Regulations Tulungagung Regency No. 19 of 2010 concerning Waste Management.

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