

Integration of Juridic-Sociologic Approaches in Waste Management: The Role of Government and Community Participation in Patangpuluhan Subdistrict Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the roles of government institutions and community participation in waste management practices in Patangpuluhan Subdistrict, Yogyakarta. It responds to the gap between formal waste management regulations and their implementation in densely populated urban areas where infrastructure and public awareness are still limited. The research argues that sustainable waste governance cannot rely solely on legal instruments; it requires active community involvement and institutional collaboration at the grassroots level. Employing a qualitative socio-legal approach, data were collected through semi-structured interviews with local government officials, community leaders, and waste bank managers, as well as through document analysis and field observations. The study investigates how national and local waste policies are interpreted, implemented, and adapted by local actors. The findings reveal multidimensional challenges, including land constraints, low compliance with regulations, and unequal access to waste facilities. Although Law No. 18 of 2008 provides a strong legal basis, its implementation in the field is constrained by the gap between “law in books” and “law in action” and the limited institutional capacity at the local level. Waste bank initiatives in several Neighborhood Units (RWs) show high participation but remain fragmented. The study’s novelty lies in its juridical-sociological lens, highlighting the interplay between normative frameworks and lived realities, and offering critical insights into the social drivers behind legal compliance in environmental governance.

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Introduction

Waste management is a strategic issue inherently linked to urban life, including in the Yogyakarta region. As population growth and economic activity intensify, the volume of waste correspondingly increases, directly impacting environmental quality and public health (Alwi et al., 2025). Patangpuluhan Subdistrict, as part of Yogyakarta City, faces its own unique challenges in managing household waste, particularly related to indiscriminate disposal practices and the limited availability of sustainable waste processing facilities. This situation necessitates synergy between government policy and active community participation in independent and responsible waste management (Junus et al., 2025; Sianturi et al., 2024).

One of the core problems is the low level of legal awareness among segments of the community regarding the importance of rule-compliant waste management. Field observations reveal that some residents continue to burn waste openly, dump garbage in their yards, or dispose of it into rivers and public facilities (Lestari, 2024; Suryani et al., 2024). Such behaviors not only violate existing laws but also risk triggering social conflict and environmental health hazards. In fact, both national and local policies have explicitly defined citizens' rights and responsibilities in maintaining environmental cleanliness, as outlined in Law No. 18 of 2008 on Waste Management and Yogyakarta Mayor Regulations No. 67 of 2018 and No. 9 of 2019 on local waste management.

These regulations essentially provide a legal foundation and implementation roadmap for waste management—from source separation and transport to final disposal. However, implementation at the community level often proves suboptimal due to several factors, including limited infrastructure, weak enforcement, and insufficient ongoing education. This phenomenon aligns with the findings of Brotosusilo et al. (2020) which indicate that the success of waste management policies hinges on regulatory adaptation to local contexts and active community engagement.

From an academic standpoint, previous studies have predominantly focused on the technical and economic aspects of waste management. For instance Sugianto (2024) discusses the contribution of waste banks to community welfare without addressing the legal dimensions. Similarly Sina et al., (2023) examine household waste management behaviors without exploring their juridical implications. Meanwhile Falentinia and Suri (2024) focus on the managerial roles of the Environmental Agency (DLH) in Pekanbaru but fail to integratively address active community participation and local legal context. In contrast, global studies have emphasized that effective waste management requires a multisectoral framework that integrates technical, economic, legal, and social participation dimensions (Anuardo et al., 2022; Jain et al., 2022; Taelman et al., 2018). This gap clearly indicates the lack of comprehensive studies integrating juridical dimensions

(legal policy and implementation) with sociological dimensions (community behavior and participation) in the context of local-level household waste management.

The issue of waste management, as a socio-legal and environmental problem, has not yet been adequately explored within specific local contexts such as Patangpuluhan Subdistrict. In this area, the roles of institutions like the Environmental Agency (DLH), environmental facilitators (faskel), and waste banks are crucial to analyze as key actors in building collective awareness. However, the effectiveness of these roles remains unclear. Previous studies indicate that effective environmental governance requires a dynamic interaction between a strong legal framework and adequate community participation capacity, with an emphasis on empowering local communities as agents of change (Collins, 2024; Newig et al., 2023). Neglecting either aspect often leads to the failure of waste management programs. Therefore, this study adopts not only a normative but also a sociological approach to assess the alignment between legal norms and social realities on the ground.

Patangpuluhan Subdistrict was selected as the study site because it represents the challenges of waste management in densely populated urban areas. Located near the city center, Patangpuluhan exhibits complex social dynamics, with resident behaviors that do not always align with legal norms in waste management. Additionally, the subdistrict has established several institutional initiatives, such as waste banks and community group involvement, making it an ideal location for examining the effectiveness of governmental roles and citizen participation.

Based on this background, the purpose of this study is to analyze the role of government institutions particularly the Environmental Agency of Yogyakarta City in household waste management in Patangpuluhan Subdistrict and to examine the extent of community participation in supporting these policies. The primary objective is to offer data-driven recommendations for integrative efforts that can foster a participatory, equitable, and sustainable urban waste management system.

Methods

This study employs a qualitative approach using a juridical-sociological research design. As Huda (2021) explains, this approach was selected for its ability to explain the relationship between prevailing legal norms and the social realities of waste management practices in Patangpuluhan Subdistrict. The juridical-sociological approach enables researchers to understand how laws are implemented by government institutions and complied with (or violated) by the public. Moreover, it allows for an exploration of the interaction between legal rules and societal behaviour (Barus, 2013). Within this framework, law is not merely understood as a normative text but as a living social process embedded in the community.

The research subjects in this study are divided into two primary groups: government institutions and the residents of Patangpuluhan Subdistrict. The government institutions in focus include the Yogyakarta City Environmental Agency (DLH), the village head (lurah), and other subdistrict officials involved in waste management programs. On the community side, the subjects include neighborhood administrators (RT/RW), waste bank managers, environmental farming groups, and residents who are actively engaged in waste management activities. The subjects were selected using a purposive sampling technique, based on their level of involvement in household waste management systems. DLH officials were chosen due to their role as policymakers and implementers of city-level waste management regulations, making them key informants with comprehensive knowledge of related programs and policies. The lurah and subdistrict officials were selected for their strategic role as frontline representatives of local government who directly engage with the community. Within the community group, RT/RW administrators and waste bank managers were chosen for their role as key actors in mobilizing and implementing community-based waste management efforts, and for their deep understanding of resident behavior and field-level challenges. Environmental farming groups and active residents were selected as representatives of grassroots initiatives and daily waste management practices.

Data collection techniques in this research include literature review and semi-structured interviews. The literature review was conducted to examine relevant laws and regulations, local policy documents, and academic literature supporting the juridical analysis of waste management. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with key informants from DLH Yogyakarta, environmental facilitators (faskel), neighborhood administrators, waste bank managers, and residents of Patangpuluhan. According to Fadhallah (2021) interviews aim to elicit empirical information regarding implementation challenges, community participation, and the effectiveness of waste management programs. All interviews were documented and recorded, then systematically analyzed.

Data analysis was conducted using qualitative descriptive methods. Data collected from interviews and document studies were grouped thematically, based on legal issues and the actors involved. The information was then organized and synthesized to understand the interrelations between legal policy, government roles, and community behaviour (Tan, 2021). The researcher also interpreted field findings by referring to legal theory and relevant literature to uncover the social meaning behind waste management practices.

Data validity was ensured through source triangulation, by comparing interview findings across different informants and corroborating them with available documents (Nurfajriani et al., 2024). In addition to source triangulation, methodological triangulation was applied by comparing information from interviews with data from the literature review and field observations. A member-checking process was also carried out, in which

preliminary findings and interpretations were reviewed and validated by selected key informants to ensure accuracy and credibility (Susanto & Jailani, 2023). This process aimed to reduce researcher bias and enhance the trustworthiness of the findings. Accordingly, the quality and validity of the research data were thoroughly maintained.

Results and Discussion

1. Challenges of Waste Management in Patangpuluhan Subdistrict

Patangpuluhan Subdistrict, located in Wirobrajan District, Yogyakarta City, faces increasingly complex and multidimensional waste management challenges. With an area of only 0.44 km² and a population of 7,723 residents, the subdistrict has an extremely high population density. This condition fundamentally limits the availability of open space and household yards, becoming a structural barrier for residents to implement independent waste management in accordance with 3R principles (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), such as waste sorting and composting. This geographical reality directly correlates with the rise of illegal waste disposal into drainage systems, public roads, and vacant land—practices that explicitly violate existing regulations, particularly Law No. 18 of 2008 on Waste Management and Yogyakarta City's regional regulations.

Furthermore, observations and interviews indicate that household waste management practices in Patangpuluhan remain highly heterogeneous and far from standardized. A significant portion of the community still demonstrates low environmental awareness and legal compliance, as evidenced by open burning of waste causing air pollution and household waste piling in yards, which can become breeding grounds for disease. These challenges are exacerbated by disparities in access to waste management facilities. Data from local officials reveal that waste collection services are unevenly distributed across neighborhood units (RW), with many areas relying on voluntary resident contributions that are often inconsistent. This results in irregular waste collection schedules, leading to waste accumulation in residential areas and growing dissatisfaction among residents, which in turn fuels further improper waste disposal.

From the perspective of environmental behavior theory, individual environmental actions are not solely driven by awareness but are significantly influenced by physical (e.g., land and infrastructure limitations) and social conditions (e.g., service availability, community norms) (Nu'man & Noviati, 2021; Palupi, 2017). Hence, the existence of strict regulations does not automatically ensure compliance if not supported by adequate facilities and clear incentive systems.

Moreover, the issue also reflects institutional gaps in environmental governance (Ferronato & Torretta, 2019). Despite the presence of legal regulations, their implementation is hindered by the limited capacity of local institutions to provide equitable infrastructure and effective monitoring. This indicates that the law, as a normative text, has not yet become "alive" within the social reality of Patangpuluhan due

to the absence of systemic support that enables residents to comply with the rules easily. The gap between ideal regulations and actual implementation capacity lies at the core of this challenge.

Interestingly, amid these obstacles, Patangpuluhan possesses social capital in the form of a strong communal spirit (*gotong royong*) and active participation in communal clean-up activities (*kerja bakti*). However, this potential remains untapped within formal waste management programs. Deeper analysis reveals that without a strong catalyst from government and local institutions to channel this collective energy toward waste-related issues, it will remain a latent, underutilized force (Hendra et al., 2024). Therefore, the challenge of waste management in Patangpuluhan is not merely a matter of volume or infrastructure but also a contestation between legal norms, socio-geographic realities, and community participation dynamics—demanding an integrative and adaptive strategy from both government and civil society.

2. Juridical-Sociological Approach in Waste Management

The juridical-sociological approach in this study serves not merely as a method, but as a critical analytical framework essential for unpacking the complexity of waste management in Patangpuluhan. This approach fundamentally rejects the deterministic view that law will be automatically obeyed, emphasizing instead that legal effectiveness is highly dependent on the dynamic interplay between formal norms and the social realities, behaviors, and structures of society itself (Setyawahyuningtyas, 2019; Sidarta, 2021). In other words, the success of waste management should not be measured solely by the presence of regulations, but by the extent to which society internalizes, accepts, and is capable of implementing these policies in daily practice (D'Adamo et al., 2022).

In the context of Patangpuluhan, waste management issues can be analyzed as a socially embedded, friction-filled, and non-linear process. The presence of Law No. 18 of 2008 and Yogyakarta Mayor Regulations No. 67 of 2018 and No. 9 of 2019 reflects a strong legal framework on paper. However, field data indicating the persistence of open waste burning, yard dumping, and disposal into public spaces or rivers starkly highlight the dissonance between “law in books” and “law in action.” The juridical-sociological approach critically investigates the root causes of this gap—namely, how legal norms are interpreted, responded to, or even resisted by citizens, often due to unaddressed socio-economic and cultural factors (Huda, 2021).

A critical analysis must also highlight the central role of the Yogyakarta City Environmental Agency (DLH) as the legally mandated institution. Despite implementing various strategic programs—such as regulatory outreach, support for waste bank formation, and provision of collection vehicles and temporary disposal sites (TPS)—findings show that these efforts have not yet yielded optimal results in Patangpuluhan. This supports the view in legal sociology that top-down formal programs often face

adaptation challenges or resistance at the grassroots level, especially when not preceded by in-depth contextual mapping and genuine community participation (Fatmawati et al., 2019). DLH itself acknowledges challenges such as budget limitations, a shortage of personnel, and uneven infrastructure, which directly affect the timeliness and efficiency of waste collection—particularly in densely populated areas. This implicitly shows that the agency's juridical mandate is not yet fully supported by sufficient sociological capacity to engage and influence community behavior broadly.

This integrative approach allows not only the identification of legal implementation obstacles but also the unpacking of how both compliant and non-compliant behaviors are shaped by interconnected sociological factors. For instance, lack of access to adequate waste management facilities as revealed through interviews with local officials and residents can significantly drive noncompliance, even among those aware of the regulations. This aligns with the Theory of Planned Behavior. Bosnjak et al. (2020) which posits that behavioral intention is influenced not only by attitudes and subjective norms but also by perceived behavioral control. When residents feel disempowered due to inadequate infrastructure or inconsistent services (e.g., no regular recycling collection or lack of waste sorting bins), their motivation and ability to comply with regulations are significantly diminished.

Furthermore, this approach also facilitates the analysis of the paradox of community participation. On one hand, Patangpuluhan displays strong social potential through its gotong royong tradition and initiatives such as waste banks in RW 04 and RW 06. These show that, when provided with sufficient information and support, residents can actively engage. However, this spirit remains poorly integrated into a system-wide waste management program, and many active residents feel underappreciated by the government, believing their initiatives lack systemic support. This critically challenges the notion that law alone is a driver of change; rather, it must function as both catalyst and enabler of community participation (Handini et al., 2025). When the law fails to create space for local initiatives or lacks structural incentives and support, community participation remains fragmented and unsustainable.

Thus, the integration of juridical and sociological approaches is not merely descriptive, but a critical tool for identifying points of friction and deep gaps between legal aspirations and complex socio-economic realities. Through this lens, the study argues that effective waste management in Patangpuluhan demands a paradigm shift. Government cannot simply act as regulator and enforcer, but must become a facilitator and strategic partner one that understands local social dynamics, designs policies responsive to real-world challenges, and actively empowers communities as key agents of change. This is the essence of an integrative approach to building a just, participatory, and sustainable waste management system.

3. Government-Community Synergy in Waste Management

Synergy between government and community participation is a crucial pillar for achieving effective and sustainable waste management in Patangpuluhan. Field findings reveal significant variation in community engagement across neighborhood units (RW), creating a stark contrast in waste management practices. In RW 04 and RW 06, residents have proactively established waste banks, routinely sort household waste, and even practice composting. These examples prove that with sufficient information and tangible support, communities can engage meaningfully in waste management. This aligns with Yudhayana and Aziz (2024), who found that individual attachment to community norms and social roles influences adherence to rules and collective values. The success in these areas serves as a best practice, indicating that the potential for resident participation is high provided the right catalysts are in place.

Nevertheless, this success has not been generalized across the entire subdistrict, resulting in significant participation disparities. In many other RWs, residents still exhibit high dependency on sanitation workers and have yet to adopt independent waste sorting. One root cause is a lack of awareness of proper waste management and inadequate outreach from the government. Many residents are unaware of local waste management regulations and, therefore, do not feel a legal or moral obligation to comply. This reflects a failure of effective policy communication, where information and education efforts have not reached all social strata equally, preventing legal norms from being internalized as universal social norms (Laraeni et al., 2024).

Moreover, the absence of incentives or supporting facilities has become a key disincentive for community participation (Hajar, 2025). Resident complaints include the unavailability of segregated waste bins in neighborhoods, the lack of routine collection for recyclables, and feelings of underappreciation from government entities. Active waste-managing residents feel their efforts are not supported by sufficient systems—such as fee incentives, sorting infrastructure, or ongoing training. This reveals that government institutions—particularly DLH and the subdistrict office—have yet to fully adopt a balanced partnership model. While DLH has undertaken outreach and coordination, internal constraints such as budget shortages, limited personnel, and uneven infrastructure result in a gap between policy promises and actual support. A collaborative and participatory governance model must be strengthened so that government moves beyond a controlling role to become a proactive facilitator of a conducive participation ecosystem (Parlina et al., 2024).

Beyond infrastructure and incentives, sociocultural factors also play a fundamental role in shaping participation levels (Campagna et al., 2020). Strong and proactive leadership from RT/RW administrators, along with the persistent culture of gotong royong, are key drivers of success in some areas. Women's involvement in waste bank

and composting activities also stands out as a force for behavioral change at the household level. This supports the argument that community participation should not be viewed as a passive, homogeneous entity, but rather as the outcome of social networks, local leadership, and strong collective norms (Sayuti et al., 2024)

These findings affirm that successful waste management in Patangpuluhan cannot be achieved through a fragmented or partial approach. A shift is needed from command-and-control mechanisms to more collaborative and empowering strategies. The government must provide adaptive regulations and adequate infrastructure while strategically nurturing resident participation through sustained education, facilitation, and the strengthening of existing social institutions. DLH and the subdistrict must act as true partners—not mere regulators—by engaging the community through participatory dialogue rather than unilateral socialization efforts.

Thus, synergy between government and community participation in waste management in Patangpuluhan must be grounded in a community-based waste management framework—one driven by empowerment, collaboration, and shared responsibility. This synergy requires open communication, clearly defined roles, and equitable responsibility-sharing between the government as policymaker and provider of basic services, and the community as the primary driver of behavioral change and innovation. Only through such deep integration can Patangpuluhan realize a waste management system that is sustainable, just, and inclusive.

Conclusion

This study identifies the multidimensional challenges of waste management in Patangpuluhan Subdistrict, Yogyakarta, which include limited land due to high population density, low levels of legal awareness and compliance, and unequal access to sanitation facilities and services. Despite the existence of a strong legal framework—such as Law No. 18 of 2008—its implementation remains hindered by the gap between "law in books" and "law in action," as well as the limited institutional capacity at the local level to provide equitable infrastructure and supervision. Addressing these challenges requires strong synergy between the government and community participation. Successful waste bank initiatives in several neighborhood units (RW) demonstrate significant potential; however, these efforts have not been generalized due to insufficient outreach, incentives, and systematic governmental support—indicating that the government has yet to fully embrace a balanced partnership model.

Significantly, this study contributes novelty through the integration of juridical and sociological approaches in the context of waste management. This approach goes beyond normative legal analysis by critically examining the dynamic interactions between formal norms and social realities, behaviors, and community structures. The research uncovers the dissonance between legal idealism and on-the-ground practices, showing that legal

compliance is not solely driven by regulation but also by sociological factors such as the availability of facilities, support mechanisms, and incentives. These findings enrich the literature by demonstrating that the existing legal framework must be underpinned by a deep understanding of local contexts and social dynamics in order to achieve effectiveness.

The main implication of this study is the need for a paradigm shift from a command-and-control approach to a more collaborative and empowering model in waste management. Concrete recommendations include: first, government bodies particularly the Environmental Agency (DLH) and Patangpuluhan Subdistrict should function as facilitators and strategic partners. Second, comprehensive and continuous socialization efforts are needed to raise awareness of regulations and the importance of waste management. Third, clear systems of incentives and recognition should be developed for actively participating residents, and local social institutions such as neighborhood associations (RT/RW) should be strengthened to optimize the potential of collective action and environmental leadership.

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