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Reasons for People to Throw Garbage Carelessly in The River of Sea I Village North Sulawesi Based on Law No. 18 of 2008

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Abstract

Every year, the level of public consumption rises, affecting the frequency with which garbage is created from each action performed. The purpose of this research is to find out how is reasons for people to throw garbage carelessly in the River of Sea I Village. This study uses qualitative research methods. The results of this study indicate that the reasons why people litter are as follows: Imitate what most people do. There is still a lack of understanding of the consequences of unmanaged waste. Feeling lazy to throw garbage in its place. And the lack of waste. It is hoped that the results of this research will contribute to relevant scientific disciplines such as law, sociology, politics, etc., especially for society in general.

Keywords

Reasons, people, throw garbage carelessly, river, Law No. 18 of 2008

Abstrak

Setiap tahun, tingkat konsumsi masyarakat meningkat, yang berdampak pada frekuensi terciptanya sampah dari setiap tindakan yang dilakukan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana alasan masyarakat membuang sampah sembarangan di sungai Desa Sea I. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa alasan orang membuang sampah sembarangan adalah sebagai berikut: Meniru apa yang dilakukan kebanyakan orang. Masih kurangnya pemahaman tentang akibat dari sampah yang tidak dikelola. Merasa malas membuang sampah pada tempatnya. Dan kurangnya limbah. Diharapkan hasil penelitian ini dapat memberikan kontribusi bagi disiplin ilmu yang relevan seperti hukum, sosiologi, politik, dll, khususnya bagi masyarakat pada umumnya.

Kata Kunci

Alasan masyarakat, buang sampah sembarangan, sungai, UU No. 18 Tahun 2008

Introduction

The presence of garbage in everyday life is inextricably linked to the actions (Daniel et al., 2023) of those who dispose of garbage. This conduct is unconcerned with educational attainment or social standing. Irresponsible human waste behavior has the potential to harm the environment. Human conduct is solely focused on personal goals, with little regard for or

disregard for societal interests, hence it can be projected that the carrying capacity of the natural environment would be exhausted, resulting in unavoidable losses due to environmental degradation. Influencing factors (knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, education, economics, and demography), supporting factors (equipment, infrastructure, and socialization), and driving factors (local government policies) are the three basic variables that impact a person's behavior. The garbage problem is solvable if all stakeholders, especially the community and municipal leaders, are willing to dispose of waste correctly and sensibly. Forms of community engagement as the primary garbage producer can be attained by developing waste management habits in children from an early age (Nurmaisayah & Susilawati, 2022).

Every year, the level of public consumption rises (Gugule & Mesra, 2022), affecting the frequency with which garbage is created from each action performed. The Environmental Service collects around 2.5 liters of garbage every day, or approximately 625 million liters for the whole population. As Indonesia's population grows, so will the amount of garbage produced. Population, geographical variables, temporal considerations, socioeconomic (Dolonseda et al., 2022) and cultural factors, seasons, human behaviors, technology improvements, and waste kinds are all elements that determine the type of garbage. Garbage in the river pollutes the water, clogs drains, and causes floods. There are still numerous garbage disposal offenders that have an environmental impact. This illness is compounded by a fast-paced lifestyle and a lack of public interest in living a healthy lifestyle, as well as a societal pattern that still prioritizes waste. Like something that has to be removed and thrown away. Landfilling garbage is also not the best answer; as the amount of waste increases, so will the requirement for landfill (Kenang et al., 2021).

Because every human being generates garbage, the waste problem is a social phenomena (Mesra et al., 2023) that demands the attention of all parties. The vast volume of landfill garbage that cannot be processed will cause numerous issues, either directly or indirectly, due to a lack of alternatives and a lack of public opinion surrounding waste management and usage. The direct impact of indiscriminate garbage disposal includes several infectious illnesses, skin ailments, and respiratory difficulties, while the indirect impact includes the danger of flooding owing to river flow obstruction caused by garbage mounds poured into the river (Hannandito & Aryanto, 2020).

Garbage pollution is harmful (Mukti, 2021), especially to one's health. This can result in a rise in gastrointestinal infections, cholera, typhus, dysentery, and other diseases. According to medical professionals. Dengue fever has grown due to disease transmission factors, particularly flies and cockroaches, which have increased due to garbage accumulation, particularly in landfills. As a result, it is vital to have an attitude toward waste consumption and management that is consistent with environmental ethics and to employ a knowledge of environmental effect assessments. The community respects the environment in order to guarantee that the government continues to carry out its rights and duties to comply with environmental legislation through oversight and the execution of legal punishments. Enactment of environmental rules and regulations, both national and international, is one type of action (Mesra, 2023).



According to Article 6, No.18 of the 2008 garbage management law (Hannandito & Aryanto, 2020), the community shall manage garbage through the Waste Bank plan to limit the volume of waste and guarantee that it generates rupiah value. According to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia No. 13 of 2012, a waste bank is a location where garbage with economic value that may be recycled or reused can be classified and collected. Garbage banks are managed similarly to banks, except that the material kept is not money but dry garbage. Customers who are savers also have a savings account. The goal of creating a Garbage bank is not to create a garbage bank, a garbage bank, on the other hand, is a method to educate the public so that they might "make friends" with waste and get direct economic advantages from waste.

Littering in rivers is associated with a lack of community environmental understanding (B & Mesra, 2023). To achieve the aims of environmental education, it is necessary to change the beliefs and actions that society has created. Although public knowledge of environmental sustainability is low, it continues to increase the conduct of tossing waste into rivers, showing that educational aims have not been met. People that understand how to safeguard the environment will be environmentally conscious and will help to protect the environment by disposing of garbage in the garbage (Wahyudi et al., 2020).

As happened at the research location where reasons for people to throw garbage carelessly in the river of Sea I Village, North Sulawesi, there are still many people who do not really understand the importance of disposing of waste in its place, instead of looking for reasons to justify their actions of disposing of waste. to the river. This certainly needs to be traced back to what extent the community has views on disposing of this waste, so that later a solution can be found either by the relevant government or by people who are respected within the community itself so that they can take actions such as advising other communities and various solutions. others that can be debated between communities.

More complete about waste based on Law No. 18 of 2008 what is meant by: in this legislation 1). Garbage is the solid residue of our everyday activities and/or natural processes. 2). Specific waste is waste that requires specific processing owing to its nature, concentration or volume. 3). The source of waste is the location where garbage is produced. 4). Every human and/or natural process that creates waste is the owner of the waste source. 5). Garbage management is a systematic, comprehensive, and ongoing operation that includes garbage reduction as well as waste processing. 6). Temporary Storage is a facility where garbage is kept until it is transferred to a location for recycling, processing, or waste processing in general. 7). A general waste processing area is a location where garbage is collected, classified, reused, recycled, processed, and finally processed. 8). A final disposal site is a location where garbage is treated and returned to environmentally safe vehicles for humans and the environment.

This research has a novelty from previous studies where this study further analyzes the habit of disposing of garbage from the perspective of the community itself by using analysis of sociological theory of law and based on Law no. 18 of 2008. It is hoped that the results of this research will contribute to relevant scientific disciplines such as law, sociology, politics, etc., especially for society in general.

Research that is relevant to this research as done by Marpaung, et al (Marpaung, Iriyanti, & Prayoga, 2022) The study's findings suggest that littering is still prevalent in society, with a prevalence of 69%. Several variables impact littering behavior in the community, including a lack of facilities and infrastructure (63%), a poor level of education (57%), and a lack of cooperation from local village officials in garbage management. According to the 2019 Kluncing village community survey results, littering is still prevalent, accounting for 69% of the entire population. Garbage disposal sites (TPS) are not available in Kluncing village, according to 63% of survey findings. The residents of Kluncing village must be socialized and educated on garbage management so that they may participate.

Then also research conducted by marpaung, et al (Marpaung et al., 2022) the study's findings indicate a lack of waste awareness. The lack of understanding encourages people to toss garbage into the river. The major reason of low waste awareness and behavior is a lack of garbage cans and garbage trucks. The community garbage bank initiative and socialization attempts are not working well. Community empowerment is accomplished by the compilation of community empowerment guidelines, the distribution of waste management booklets, the purchase of garbage cans, and the transportation of waste.

Method

Researchers used qualitative research methods in this research. Written and spoken data gathered in the field will be captured and reported for later evaluation. The qualitative method is a way for understanding and explaining social phenomena by investigating the context, meaning, and interpretation associated with them. This technique seeks to address research questions about how and why events occur, as well as how individual experiences shape people's knowledge and behaviors. Qualitative research collects and analyzes data in the form of text, pictures, sound, or direct observation in a methodical and thoughtful manner (Sugiyono, 2019).

To get vital data, researchers employed the following data collection approach (Abdussamad, 2021).

1. Observation

Observation is the result of attentively monitoring and recording the symptoms that emerge on the research object. This method is used by researchers to investigate the symptoms or phenomena that occur at the research site.

2. Interview

An interview is a data collecting process in which inquiries are directed directly to informants or parties who are knowledgeable about a certain problem. The interview is guided, which means the interviewer lets the person being questioned to make their own thoughts or replies.

3. Documentation

Gathering information on things or variables such as notes, transcripts, books, and so on is part of the documentation strategy.

According to Miles and Huberman, the most significant and basic analysis in employing qualitative data is that "the method of analysis is not calculated precisely". Because the



analytical process is not followed correctly, analyzing qualitative data becomes complex and time consuming (Ulfatin, 2022).

1. Data Redution

Field data is abundant but must be acquired with caution; the larger and more complicated the environment, the longer the researcher's space. It entails generalizing in data reduction to pick what is significant, focusing on what is valuable, rejecting what is unnecessary, and uncovering themes and patterns. As a result, less information will present researchers with a clearer image, making it easier for them to collect data and run searches as needed.

2. Data Display

Qualitative research enables you to perform qualitative research in the form of explanations, extracts, graphs, correlations between kinds, information presentation, and so on in order to obtain a deeper knowledge of what is going on and to conduct more research based on that understanding.

3. Conclusion

Inference and validation are included in the third step of informant analysis, according to Miles and Huberman. If preliminary discoveries are discovered, they will be turned into solid evidence to justify the next information collection session discovered. If the first session's outcomes are supported by solid evidence, they will stay unaltered until a credible conclusion is achieved. When researchers return to the field to gather data.

Result and Discussion

After the researchers conducted research and collected research data through participant observation and unstructured interviews about reasons for people to throw garbage carelessly in the river of Sea I Village, North Sulawesi based on Law No. 18 of 2008, the researchers got the following findings.

Result

Careless garbage disposal can pollute the ecosystem. In Sea 1 village, Pineleng sub-district, Minahasa district, North Sulawesi province, for example. Many individuals continue to garbage in the river in order to avoid illness outbreaks. There is also a reason for the foul odor: they are accustomed to littering without thinking that many victims will take the risk since the inhabitants are accustomed to this disrespectful behavior.

According to the findings of data analysis, communities on the Damar River's banks have a poor level of garbage awareness. Because the community's understanding of garbage is still limited, people just regard waste as useless and must be disposed of. Because this viewpoint reduces people's demand for garbage, their awareness is also reduced. The lack of a binding value system for littering also has an impact on public awareness.

Waste awareness, environmental concern, and community attitude all impact community perceptions. Furthermore, perceptions are impacted by the need for waste and the existing value system in society. Careless garbage disposal can pollute the ecosystem. Sea 1 Village, Pineleng District, Minahasa Regency, North Sulawesi Province, for example. Many individuals continue to garbage in the river in order to avoid illness outbreaks. According to Article 6 Number 18 of

the 2008 garbage Management Law, in order to minimize garbage volume and earn rupiah value, garbage must be handled by the community through the Garbage Bank program.



Figure 1. Interview with Mr. R.A. (54 years)
Source: Researcher Documentation

Garbage is a problem that always has an environmental impact. Environmental contamination created by garbage cannot be isolated from the activities performed by the community (Kenang et al., 2021). Based on the findings of study on the variables that lead to littering, including influencing factors, reinforcing factors, and enabling factors. Influential variables include a lack of community education, a lack of public knowledge of garbage management, and a lack of support for waste management from village leaders. Diseases produced by inappropriate waste management, for example, are not sensitizing in people and should be regarded innocuous. There is no property that can be utilized as a Landfills, and there are no garbage bins in the area that profit from the findings of this study. People's attitudes about the environment are impacted by their educational degree.

As said by Mr. R.A. (54 years) that he is one of the victims of the actions of residents who litter in the river. He revealed the risk he received when it rained would result in his house being flooded and full of garbage that was thrown by residents in the river. He also said that residents who littered were no longer concerned about their own behavior.

The following are some of the reasons why individuals discard garbage carelessly in the river of Sea I Village, North Sulawesi.

1. Imitating what the majority of people do
2. There is still a lack of information about the repercussions of mismanaged garbage.
3. Feeling too sluggish to discard garbage in its proper place.
4. The lack of waste

Discussion

The community is less worried about the impact of garbage if it is not well handled. Community awareness of the negative effects of garbage is lacking and remains restricted in terms of aesthetics and the environment in general. According to the findings of the interviews, the negative effects of garbage include that it can stink, interfere with vision, and create floods. In reality, garbage may contribute to more significant issues such as global warming and acid rain. The smoke produced by garbage burning directly contributes to the quantities of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere that cause global warming.



The interviews reveal the community's apathy for the garbage condition in the environment. The three envoys stated that they did not agree with littering but did not dare to chastise the litterers. Concern for the environment will be strong if expressed through action (Aryani, Setiawan, Rahmawati, & Sarwono, 2018). Great concern indicates great awareness, whereas low worry indicates poor awareness.

According to Article 6 Number 18 of the 2008 Garbage Management Law, in order to minimize garbage volume and generate rupiah value, garbage must be handled by the community through the Garbage Bank program. Segregation, collecting of garbage with economic value that may be recycled or reused.

Even if our government has not hastily legislated how we should handle our garbage, punishments or fines are implemented in every district/city/city. outfitted with CCTV (Closed Circuit Television). However, because the fines have not been effective in managing all garbage, individuals are still comfortable littering in some locations, such as sidewalks. The following are the reasons why people litter.

Imitate What Most People Do

There is a link between the existence of garbage in a region and purposeful or inadvertent littering, according to research. This demonstrates that when people see garbage piling up somewhere, they believe that this is the best place to dispose of it. Most of the time, this is neither deliberate nor unintentional. Laziness has created a garbage culture. People, on average, become too sluggish to carry out their garbage. We frequently observe individuals living near rivers simply tossing garbage into the river and failing to manage it appropriately.

The community's expertise is still restricted to broad information, and there is little obvious motivation in expanding this knowledge. They were exposed to environmental information through television and newspapers but did not actively seek it. Meanwhile, US1 maintained that he had never listened to or sought environmental information. People are unaware of the possible effects of environmental destruction due to a lack of understanding (Casey et al., 2006). As a result, environmental stewardship has yet to arise.

There is Still A Lack of Understanding of The Consequences of Unmanaged Waste

Many individuals are unaware that certain littering habits have a harmful influence on the environment. As a result, individuals continue to discard waste without considering the environmental impact. Throwing garbage into a river, for example, might cause it to overflow during the rainy season.

Perception is also impacted by society's mental attitude or mindset. It was known at the time of the interview that the town had difficulty disposing of garbage. They feel free to toss junk in the garbage, but the lack of facilities makes them feel uneasy and makes it harder to demonstrate conduct. In addition, the reports said that there are no stringent penalties for litterers (Gugule et al., 2022).

Feeling too Sluggish to Discard Rubbish in its Proper Place

Laziness has generated a garbage culture. People, on average, become too sluggish to carry out their garbage. We frequently observe individuals living near rivers simply tossing garbage into the river and failing to manage it appropriately. The pattern of community behavior in

waste disposal remains poor. There is little obvious environmental care behavior since garbage, particularly in waterways, is still prevalent. The neighborhood not only throws waste into the river, but it also burns garbage. This conduct demonstrates a lack of environmental knowledge in the community. Garbageing behavior can be impacted by cognition about activity, behavioral consequences, desire to execute conduct, and behavioral commitment (Berck et al., 2021).

The Lack of Waste

The majority of the time, individuals toss garbage out since there are no garbage cans around. According to Allegheny Front study, rather than feeling awkward hauling garbage about, consumers are opting to return it more readily. The lack of garbage disposal facilities has a significant impact on people's views and behavior. The findings of the observations suggest that there are no garbage containers or garbage collection fleets. This is consistent with ID1's assertion that the absence of suitable garbage disposal facilities and waste management systems is the reason why people continue to toss garbage in rivers or burn garbage. The presence of impediments and a lack of environmental carrying capacity influence perceptions and behavior.

The trend of bad garbage disposal behavior demonstrates that the community's environmental education has not been successful. Environmental education seeks to develop ecologically literate individuals (Teksoz, Sahin, & Tekkaya-Oztekin, 2012). Environmentally literate individuals are environmentally conscious and sensitive, comprehend environmental issues, actively participate in environmental protection, and have the ability to address environmental issues (Gugule & Mesra, 2023).

That is one of the reasons why many individuals continue to garbage. People frequently disregard waste management in their surroundings since they are not immediately harmed by garbage accumulation, such as floods, unpleasant scents, or exposure to germs/bacteria. Bacteria found in garbage have the potential to become human diseases. all around them.

Conclusion

The waste problem is a social phenomenon that requires the attention of all parties, because every human being creates waste. The large amount of waste in final disposal sites that cannot be processed will cause many problems that arise due to the lack of alternatives and lack of public opinion regarding waste management and utilization, both directly and indirectly. The direct impact of indiscriminate waste disposal includes the many infectious diseases and skin diseases as well as respiratory problems, while the indirect impact is the risk of flooding due to blockage of the river flow due to piles of garbage dumped into the river. The reasons people litter based on the findings of this study are as follows: Copy what most people do. There is still a lack of understanding regarding the impacts of unmanaged waste. Feeling lazy about throwing rubbish in the right place. And the lack of waste. Basically, this could of course be prevented if there was self-awareness from each individual in society about environmental cleanliness which would also have a positive impact on people's lives in general. It is hoped that this research can be a reference for future researchers regarding the culture of people who still throw rubbish carelessly and of course it is still possible to develop this research through

other perspectives and studies.

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