

Realizing Social Justice Through Waste Management for Community Welfare in Banyumas Regency

Salsadilla Hanny Azizah¹, Itrhoh Anggun Pamungkas², Andromeda Alika
Ramadhani³, Bening Putri Nareswari Sukarno⁴, Dayana Rista Nur Fauziah⁵

salsabnn13@gmail.com¹, canggun496@gmail.com²,
alikaandromeda7@gmail.com³, bening14mei@gmail.com⁴,
dayanaristanur@gmail.com⁵

Telkom University Purwokerto

Abstract: *This study examines how waste management in Banyumas Regency relates to efforts to achieve social justice and improve community welfare. In line with the value of Social Justice for All Indonesian People, the fifth principle of Pancasila regarding the handling of increasing waste requires active community participation. Community-based programs such as waste banks and Sumpah Beruang have succeeded in changing the paradigm of waste management to be more sustainable and economically beneficial, according to literature research and qualitative methods. In addition, these programs can help increase social solidarity, create jobs, and increase residents' income. Furthermore, these programs reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills. In waste management, social justice ensures that communities receive a fair share of the burden and benefits. The success of waste management in supporting a clean, healthy environment and social welfare, which depends on public awareness and participation, is a concrete implementation of the fifth principle of Pancasila, namely Social Justice and environmental sustainability.*

Keywords : *Waste, Waste Management, Social Justice, Environmental Cleanliness, Banyumas.*

Abstrak: Penelitian ini meneliti bagaimana pengelolaan sampah di Kabupaten Banyumas berhubungan dengan upaya untuk mewujudkan keadilan sosial dan meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Sejalan dengan nilai Keadilan Sosial bagi Seluruh Rakyat Indonesia, sila kelima Pancasila tentang penanganan sampah yang terus meningkat membutuhkan partisipasi masyarakat yang aktif. Program berbasis masyarakat seperti bank sampah dan Sumpah Beruang berhasil mengubah paradigma pengelolaan sampah menjadi lebih berkelanjutan dan menguntungkan ekonomi, menurut penelitian literatur dan metode kualitatif. Selain itu, program ini dapat membantu meningkatkan solidaritas sosial, meningkatkan lapangan kerja, dan meningkatkan pendapatan warga. Selain itu, program ini mengurangi jumlah sampah yang dikirim ke Tempat Pembuangan Akhir (TPA). Dalam pengelolaan sampah, keadilan sosial memastikan bahwa masyarakat menerima beban dan keuntungan yang adil. Keberhasilan pengelolaan sampah yang mendukung lingkungan yang bersih, sehat, dan kesejahteraan sosial yang bergantung pada kesadaran dan partisipasi masyarakat merupakan implementasi nyata dari sila kelima Pancasila, yaitu Keadilan Sosial dan keberlanjutan lingkungan.

Kata kunci: Sampah, Pengelolaan Sampah, Keadilan Sosial, Kebersihan Lingkungan, Banyumas

Introduction

According to Constitution Management Rubbish Number 18 of 2008, waste is material organic that can decompose or non-organic which is not can decompose (Hamidun , 2024). The problem of waste in urban and rural areas is a serious problem that affects almost all regions of Indonesia, especially Banyumas Regency. The World Health Organization (WHO) states that that rubbish is object or materials that are not Again used , no desired , or discarded from from activity human and not happen in a way experience .

According to Junaidi , Head of the Environmental Service Life Regency Banyumas , from 600 tons of waste produced every all day long district , Purwokerto City donate around 300 tons. This is show how importance handle rubbish in a way systematic and efficient For guard environment clean . Problem environmental and social can appear as consequence from management trash that is not effective , which has an impact on welfare public . Volume of waste generated every days also increase along with growth population . This condition is further exacerbated by low public awareness regarding waste disposal and management, giving rise to increasingly complex problems. Waste will always be present in everyday life because humans are inextricably linked to the habit of littering. This irresponsible attitude causes environmental damage due to human activity. This behavior is directed at both personal and public interests, and it can be predicted that support for preserving nature will decrease. This results in irreversible damage and loss to the environment. According to Chaerul (2007), various problems with waste management in Indonesia include the lack of a strong legal basis, limited waste disposal facilities, a lack of composting efforts , and suboptimal management of final disposal sites (TPA). Kardono (2007) also stated that that problem This can observed through a number of metrics , such as high waste volumes , levels of service management rubbish low , the number location disposal limited end , system management trash that is not effective , and constraints in matter financing . However, Banyumas Regency has successfully demonstrated its commitment to waste management in Banyumas by establishing a waste recycling center and successfully implementing innovations through the "Bear Pledge" (Turning Trash into Money) program. In addition to maintaining environmental cleanliness and health, these efforts also align with the fifth principle of Pancasila, which states "Social Justice for All Indonesian People."

One of method For apply please The five principles of Pancasila are with do action noble that shows attitude family and mutual cooperation. In addition that , please The five principles of Pancasila contain values like act fair to others, run state goals , respect the rights of others, and achieve welfare together for Indonesian people . " Everyone has the right get justice ", according to Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia , is normative from principle justice social (Natsir , 2022).

Given this situation, waste management in Banyumas clearly cannot be handled exclusively by the government. To achieve optimal results, public support and awareness are also needed. Article 48 of the Environmental Management Law states that " the Government push guarantor answer business and/ or activity For conduct environmental audits life in frame increase performance environment life ", which shows role government in guard The government has implemented various programs, but citizen participation is crucial for success. Communities can start with simple things like participating in environmental cleanup activities and sorting waste at home. Furthermore, the community and government must continue to educate people about the importance of waste management through schools, communities, and social media. As a result , waste management rubbish can done with more efficient , and Banyumas will become a clean , healthy and comfortable place For generation next .

above issues , there are fundamental obstacles in waste management in Indonesia, such as a suboptimal legal basis, limited facilities, and ineffective financing and institutional issues. Therefore, the key to addressing this gap and realizing citizens' rights to a healthy environment (Article 28H of the 1945 Constitution) is through collective responsibility and community participation in mutual cooperation activities that align with the principle of Social Justice, the Fifth Principle of Pancasila, to create a clean and sustainable environment.

Research Methods

This article's research uses qualitative research methods and literature studies. Qualitative research methods are approaches aimed at exploring and comprehensively understanding phenomena occurring in the natural environment. This approach describes, explains (interprets), and achieves a deep understanding of the subjective meaning underlying the events being studied (Sugiarto, 2016). The literature study method is an activity related to collecting library data, reading, recording, and managing research materials (Al, 2022). This activity seeks relevant sources based on articles and journals. The literature study method includes reading, recording, and managing research materials as well as collecting library data (Al, 2022). Literature studies include reading, collecting, recording, sorting, and managing literature. According to Ridley (2012), management is carried out by connecting relevant references to the research subject.

The data in this study were obtained from previous scientific journals discussing waste management, social justice, and community welfare, including supporting articles relevant to the context of Banyumas Regency . The literature study used was selected based on the suitability of the theme, the credibility of the source, and the relevance of the publication time. The collected data were then analyzed using analytical techniques by identifying concepts, findings, and relationships between waste management and the fulfillment of social justice for the community. The results of the analysis were synthesized to compile arguments

and discussions that support the research objectives, namely to describe how waste management can contribute to community welfare as a manifestation of social justice.

Results

Based on a literature study of journals and articles, this study formulates the relationship between waste management in Banyumas Regency and efforts to realize social justice and improve community welfare. In waste management, social justice means ensuring that everyone has equal access and responsibility in waste management so that everyone can enjoy a clean and healthy environment. This aligns with the fifth principle of Pancasila, "Social Justice for All Indonesians," which emphasizes equal rights and obligations, as well as fair services from the state to all its citizens. Fair and equitable waste management will improve people's quality of life and make the environment more sustainable. The values of Pancasila, especially the fifth principle on social justice, still need to be concretely realized through state laws and policies. Furthermore, increasing environmental damage has emphasized the importance of global awareness for implementing sustainable development that takes ecological balance into account.

Research in Banyumas Regency consistently highlights the success of community-based waste management programs, such as the Waste Bank and the Bear Pledge. These programs have successfully transformed waste management from a collect-transport-dispose model to a more sustainable and economically viable system. One notable initiative is the Rumah Sampah (Trash House) initiative during *World Cleanup Day* in October 2024.

The research results show several significant positive impacts. Economically, the program creates new jobs and provides additional sources of income for the community, especially those previously considered underprivileged. Active involvement in the KSM (Community Based Social Group) and the Waste Bank allows residents to earn income from the sale of sorted waste. Socially, this initiative strengthens unity and social capital among residents. These activities foster a sense of togetherness and mutual cooperation in waste management. From an environmental perspective, there is a reduction in the volume of waste ending up in landfills (TPA), thereby reducing negative environmental impacts such as soil and water pollution.

Furthermore, the success of community waste management depends on the principle of environmental justice, which means that the burdens and benefits of waste management are distributed equitably and fairly. Waste management policies that do not prioritize environmental justice, such as not equitably involving various segments of society or ignoring the environmental rights of certain communities, can hinder waste management. Therefore, to ensure success and social justice in waste management, the principles of community empowerment and democracy must be applied. (Listy , 2024).

Discussion

This study, based on literature analysis from various journals and articles, explains the relationship between waste management in Banyumas Regency and efforts to achieve social justice and improve community welfare. In this case, social

justice means that everyone has equal rights and responsibilities in managing waste to ensure a clean and healthy environment for all. Because waste management should be a shared responsibility between the community, the government, and all involved parties, no group bears a greater burden. This principle aligns with the fifth principle of Pancasila, "Social Justice for All Indonesian People," which emphasizes that all citizens should have equal rights and obligations. Justice in waste management can be achieved by directly involving the community in programs such as Waste Banks or recycling programs. In this way, the community not only benefits but also actively participates in maintaining a clean environment. In general, currently the main principles established by Pancasila in Indonesia are still abstract and not concrete in accordance with the nation's overall ideals. One of the principles highlighted in this discussion is the fifth principle, namely "Social Justice for All Indonesian People." The basic values of Pancasila need to be translated into concrete form by making them fundamental norms and normative sources in the formation of positive law in Indonesia. Conversely, in recent years, global public awareness of the issue of the sustainability of life on earth has increased. Deep concern and increased global ecological awareness have been caused by various environmental damages caused by modern lifestyles, excessive consumption, industrial activity, and human greed. Today's world requires active and responsible participation to address and prevent further environmental damage.

The results of this study revealed a number of significant positive impacts. From an economic perspective, the existence of the Community Self-Help Group (KSM) and Waste Bank programs provides new job opportunities and serves as a source of additional income for the community, especially for those previously in economically disadvantaged situations. Through active participation in waste management activities, residents can gain financial benefits from the sale of sorted waste. Socially, this program strengthens relationships between residents and enhances a sense of community. Collective activities foster a spirit of mutual cooperation and strengthen social capital within the community. Meanwhile, from an environmental perspective, the implementation of this program has had a positive impact on reducing the amount of waste disposed of at the landfill. This helps reduce the potential for soil and water pollution, while supporting the realization of a cleaner and more sustainable environment.

Furthermore, waste management is successful if environmental burdens and benefits are shared equitably. The effectiveness of waste management policies can be diminished if they ignore this equity or neglect community participation. Consequently, for equitable and sustainable waste management, empowerment and democracy must be implemented. Besides maintaining a clean environment, community participation can also improve welfare. This can be achieved by sorting and selling salable waste.

Conclusion

Based on the article, it can be concluded that the waste problem in Banyumas Regency can be effectively addressed through community participation. The Bear Pledge and Waste Bank programs have had positive impacts on various aspects, such as reducing waste volume, opening economic opportunities, and realizing social justice. Therefore, community participation-based waste management needs to be continuously supported, as it is tangible evidence of the

implementation of social justice values, not only for realizing a clean Banyumas, but also for community empowerment. Community involvement in programs such as the Bear Pledge, Waste Bank, and various other environmental activities demonstrates that awareness of the importance of maintaining cleanliness is beginning to grow and develop. This awareness is key to creating a sustainable and equitable waste management system. The success of these programs is also inseparable from the support of the local government, which plays a role in providing facilities, training, and supporting policies. The government and community need to continue to synergize so that waste management can run more optimally. The government can expand the program's reach by involving schools, local communities, and businesses, as well as providing regular training on waste management and sorting. Furthermore, incentives should be provided for residents who actively participate to increase their enthusiasm for protecting the environment. On the other hand, the community is expected to maintain positive habits in managing household waste and continue to innovate in the reuse of used goods. Through strong collaboration between the government and the community, waste management in Banyumas is not only a technical responsibility, but also a manifestation of the application of social values in everyday life. The principle of social justice, reflected through the equal distribution of roles and benefits, demonstrates how the values of Pancasila can be realized in practice. With concrete steps and the active participation of all parties, Banyumas Regency can become an example of a region that has successfully implemented a waste management system that is fair, sustainable, and empowers the community. Hopefully, through these efforts, the community will become more aware of the importance of maintaining cleanliness and will be able to make waste management part of an environmentally responsible lifestyle.

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