

WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY OF PONTIANAK CITY IN POST-PANDEMIC COVID-19 BASED ON ENVIRONMENTAL DEMOCRACY

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Abstrak

Pandemi Covid-19 yang melanda Indonesia sejak awal tahun 2020 telah memberikan dampak multisektoral, termasuk di sektor lingkungan. Pada awal pandemi, jumlah timbulan sampah di Kota Pontianak sempat menurun, namun kemudian kembali meningkat. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis kebijakan pengelolaan sampah di Kota Pontianak pada masa pasca pandemi Covid-19 berdasarkan prinsip Demokrasi Lingkungan. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara dengan pihak-pihak terkait serta studi pustaka. Demokrasi lingkungan merupakan sistem pemerintahan yang menempatkan kedaulatan tertinggi pada rakyat dan mengedepankan kepentingan manusia yang sejalan dengan keberlanjutan lingkungan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kebijakan pengelolaan sampah di Kota Pontianak dapat dilaksanakan melalui prinsip Demokrasi Lingkungan, yaitu dengan menyediakan informasi yang lebih aktual dan mudah diakses terkait pengelolaan sampah, memberikan ruang partisipasi kepada masyarakat untuk meningkatkan kesadaran dan keterlibatan aktif dalam perumusan kebijakan atau regulasi guna mengurangi timbulan sampah, serta memperkuat akses terhadap keadilan, termasuk terkait sanksi atau denda atas pelanggaran pencemaran akibat sampah.

Kata Kunci : *Demokrasi Lingkungan ; Politik Lokal ; Sampah*

Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic that has hit Indonesia since the beginning of 2020 has had a multi-sectoral impact, including in the environmental sector. At the beginning of the pandemic, the amount of waste generated in Pontianak City had decreased but then increased again. This study was conducted to analyze waste management policies in Pontianak City in Post-Pandemic Covid-19 based on Environmental Democracy. The method used in this study is a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The data were obtained from interviews with related parties and by conducting literature studies. Environmental democracy is a government system with the highest sovereignty over the people and places human interests in a position that goes hand in hand with environmental sustainability. This study found that waste management policies in Pontianak City can be carried out with Environmental Democracy through the provision of information related to waste management in Pontianak City which is more actual and easily accessible, providing participation space for the community to increase awareness and actively participate in policy formulation or regulations to reducing waste generation, and strengthening access to justice including regarding sanctions or fines for violations of pollution due to waste generation.

Keywords: *Environmental Democracy; Local Politics; Waste*

1. INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus Disease 2019, also known as Covid-19, has been declared by WHO as a global pandemic since it was first discovered in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China at the end of 2019. Covid-19 is an infectious disease caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARSCoV-2). Common signs and symptoms of Covid-19 infection include symptoms of acute respiratory distress such as fever, cough, and shortness of breath. Indonesia reported its first case on March 2, 2020. Cases are increasing and spreading rapidly throughout Indonesia. As of July 9, 2020, the Ministry of Health reported 70.736 confirmed cases of Covid-19 with 3.417 deaths (Anwar & Farany, 2022). The pandemic has created public health emergencies and non-natural disasters that have resulted in deaths.

Apart from having an impact on the health sector, the Covid-19 pandemic has also caused quite a large loss to the economic sector. Not only that, but the Covid-19 pandemic also has had a multi-sectoral impact, including the environmental sector. It is looked at through changes in people's lifestyles that are concentrated at home after the enactment of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar/PSBB) which impact waste production patterns. This policy that forces people to limit activities outside the home causes a shift in waste generation from commercial areas to household areas, causing household waste to experience a significant increase.

Garbage is the remains that humans expel from their daily activities or that are formed from natural processes in the form of solids. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia/KBBI), waste is defined as goods or objects that are discarded because they are no longer used (Suwerda, 2012). The types of waste based on their characteristics can be divided into two, namely organic waste and inorganic waste. Organic waste is waste that can be completely decomposed through biological processes both aerobically and anaerobically, such as from kitchen waste, agricultural waste, and others. In other words, organic waste is biodegradable. Meanwhile, inorganic waste is waste that cannot be degraded or completely decomposed through biological processes, both aerobically and anaerobically, in other words, non-biodegradable.

Problems related to waste management during the Covid-19 pandemic had an impact on reducing the amount of waste generated in Pontianak City which was triggered by the implementation of the PSBB policy. This is to the statement from the Head of the Pontianak City Environmental Service (Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kota Pontianak), dr. Saptiko, M.Med., PH., said that the production or output of household waste was currently reduced by 5% to 10% because community activities also decreased at the start of the Covid-19 pandemic (Yunanto, 2020). However, unfortunately, the volume of waste generation has increased during the post-pandemic period, namely previously at 250 tonnes per day, it returned to 350 tonnes per day towards the end of November 2020 (Pasore, 2020).

This is alleged since many business actors are starting to reopen their business premises such as coffee shops, restaurants, as well as market locations and shopping centers

as they enter the new normal era policy, namely allowing people to carry out their activities while still implementing health protocols –wearing masks, washing hands, and using hand sanitizers– thus increasing the volume of waste generation and requiring more massive facilities to manage it, such as the piles of garbage at Pasar Mawar Pontianak which can be seen in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1. Garbage Generation at the Pasar Mawar Pontianak



Source: Pasore, 2020

This indicates that a long-term policy is needed relating to post-pandemic waste management policies so that environmental conditions in Pontianak City can be cleaner from garbage and are in line with Pontianak City Vision 2020-2024, "Pontianak, the Equator City with an Intelligent and Dignified Environment". Therefore, to overcome the issue of waste management policies in Pontianak City after the Covid-19 pandemic, firm, innovative and integrated domestic policy breakthroughs or regulations are needed which are then harmonized with the conditions, priorities, and needs of each country.

The state in planning and carrying out its obligations in waste management must pay attention to the principles of responsibility, sustainability, benefits, justice, awareness, togetherness, safety, security, and economic value by what is stated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2009 concerning Protection and Environmental Management in point 2. The principle of responsibility makes the state play a role in waste management responsibility to realize people's rights to a good and healthy environment according to the mandate of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in article 28H point 1.

Furthermore, domestic policies or regulations related to waste management in Pontianak City have been regulated in the Pontianak City Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2021 concerning Waste Management and supported by Pontianak City Regional Regulation Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Peace, Public Order and Public Protection in chapter III related to cleanliness. However, this study of domestic regulations leaves some criticisms regarding the phenomenon of the waste generation that has not been optimally managed as previously stated.

The first, criticism is that there is still an uneven distribution of information facilities related to waste management that is accessed by the public. Second, there is still not yet massive availability of space for the participation of the community regarding their concern

and active participation in the formulation of policies or regulations related to reducing waste generation. Third, access to justice is related to sanctions or fines for violations of pollution due to waste generation, which still needs more optimal strengthening efforts.

Based on this background, this research was conducted to analyze how waste management policies in Pontianak City after the Covid-19 pandemic are based on environmental democracy. Environmental democracy is an analytical tool in this research because waste management policies in this case are allegedly able to be more optimal by placing the highest sovereignty on the people and placing human interests in a position that goes hand in hand with environmental sustainability.

Previous studies that have been conducted regarding environmental democracy-based waste management policies are research conducted by focusing on the problem of Indonesian marine debris. The research found that to reduce the generation of plastic waste in Indonesia's oceans, the implementation of environmental democracy can be implemented through four components, namely providing access to information about ocean plastic waste that is accurate, up-to-date, and easily accessible; providing space for active public participation in the formulation of policies or regulations to reduce the generation of plastic waste in the oceans; availability of access to justice; and strengthening community rights to reduce the generation of plastic waste in the ocean (Hermawan & Budyatmojo, 2022). The novelty of this research is to focus on the problem locus of waste management in Pontianak City.

2. METHODS

This research was written using a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The descriptive method is research that is used to describe and answer questions about a phenomenon or event that is happening at the moment, both about the phenomenon in a single variable as well as the correlation and or comparison of various variables. A qualitative approach is an approach that is descriptive and tends to use analysis. Qualitative research is rooted in data and theories related to this approach which are interpreted as rules and conventions for explaining propositions or sets of propositions that can be formalized descriptively (Abdussamad, 2021). Process and meaning are highlighted in qualitative research. The theoretical basis is used as a guide so that the research focus is on the facts in the field. This method was chosen with the aim of accurately and systematically describing a population, situation, or phenomenon.

Data were obtained from literature studies originating from related agency documents, literature sources from research, journal articles, books, news, and so on. Literature study itself is a way to solve problems by exploring written sources that have been made before. Data validation was then carried out using the source triangulation method. Once collected, the data is analyzed with the stages of data reduction, displaying data, and making conclusions. Data were obtained from literature studies originating from related agency documents, literature sources from research, journal articles, books, news, and so on. Literature study itself is a way to solve problems by exploring written sources that have been

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3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Environmental Democracy: Relations Between State, Society, and Environmental Sustainability

Based on the theoretical discussion, the concept of environmental democracy is closely related to the concept of democracy itself. Democracy which is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people shows its emphasis on the people. Environmental democracy then exists to answer questions such as whether the people, in this case, can be interpreted as non-human entities and if so, what scientific arguments are needed to support this proposition. The second is the question of how and through what kind of mechanism non-human entities take a role in every policy and regulatory formulation activity as part of the interpretation of "governance" or "rule" in a democratic system.

Environmental democracy is then interpreted as any activity carried out in every policy or regulation formulation either through political or non-political mechanisms at the local, regional, to international levels to voice the interests of environmental protection and management in a broad concept by the people, including in this case the state. as the executor of government. From an institutional perspective, political mechanisms are implemented through the involvement of political actors chosen by the people to represent ideas and ideas related to non-anthropocentric understandings into policies and regulations that will be applied nationally.

Based on a literature search, it was found that the concept of environmental democracy originated in western countries with different terms including environmental democracy, ecological democracy, and green democracy. Michael Mason in his book *Environmental Democracy: A Contextual Approach* uses the term environmental democracy and interprets it as a form of collective decision-making by prioritizing people's participation and accompanied by ecological logic. This was done to support procedural political communication and the community's right to obtain a sustainable environment in the long term (Mason, 2000).

From various explanations about environmental democracy, environmental democracy can be defined as a government system with the highest sovereignty over the people to overcome environmental problems. Such a democratic system places human interests (anthropocentrism) side by side and in harmony with environmental interests (non-anthropocentrism) as a study of environmental ethics studies that have close links with the concept of environmental democracy. Thus, the democratic system is expected to be able to support as well as be oriented toward environmental preservation and sustainability.

The management and protection of the environment in Indonesia are the responsibility of all citizens (Eryani, 2020). Furthermore, the state has regulated the principles of its management, namely the principles of state responsibility, sustainability, and justice. The principles of management and protection are carried out with the principles of prudence, environmental democracy, and decentralization, as well as recognition and respect for local wisdom and the environment to achieve economic, social, and cultural benefits. This is stated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. In this law, Environmental democracy –in this law only termed environmental democracy– is one of the operational foundations used in efforts to protect and manage the environment in Indonesia as stated in number 8 letter h in the explanation section. It was stated there, that environmental democracy can be strengthened by access to (1) information, (2) participation, and (3) justice as well as strengthening community rights in protecting and managing the environment.

As a complex study, the concept of environmental democracy then continues to experience development today. Understanding environmental democracy is not enough just based on the constituent components, but also in terms of interpretation both in theory and practice. Environmental democracy is then interpreted as a system of government with the highest sovereignty over the people and placing human interest side by side and in harmony with the interests, sustainability, and sustainability of the environment. Environmental democracy is the foundation for the state in making regulations or policies in the framework of efforts to protect and manage the environment, including the issue of waste in the implementation of the real sector.

Waste management in Pontianak City is a multi-actor responsibility with the Environmental Service as the implementing agency. Services related to waste management carried out by the Pontianak City Environmental Service include services to 658.685 residents who are divided into six sub-districts (Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Pontianak, 2021). Previously, in 1998 all matters concerning the environment were part of the Pontianak City Government secretariat, namely in the form of the Environment Section. Along with the dynamics of the organization, in 2003 the Environment Section then changed to the Environment Office.

Furthermore, in 2008 the Office of the Environment was formed into the Environmental Agency based on Pontianak City Regional Regulation No. 11 of 2008 concerning the Formation of Pontianak City Regional Apparatus Organizations with the main task and function of controlling environmental impacts. In a further elaboration of implementing instructions, job descriptions of positions at the Pontianak City Environment Agency have been issued Pontianak Mayoral Decree Number 46 of 2008 supported by adequate resources. can provide value to the community as a place or location to be able to increase productivity, creativity, comfort, security, peace of socio-cultural relations, and improve health status, bringing consequences and responsibilities as parties, be it the city government, the community and the business world to manage the environment orientated towards preventing negative impacts, preventing environmental damage, supporting activities to support the smooth implementation of environmental impact control.

Then in 2016, the Environmental Agency changed to the Pontianak City Environmental Service based on Government Regulation Number 18 of 2016 concerning Regional Apparatuses Article 3 and Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2016 regarding the Formation and Composition of Regional Devices. The establishment of the Pontianak City Environmental Service combines two government agencies under the Pontianak City Government, namely the Sanitation and Landscaping Service and the Environment Agency. The establishment of the Pontianak City Environmental Service was carried out to carry out government affairs in the environmental and forestry sectors.

The main task of the Pontianak City Environmental Service is to assist the mayor in carrying out government affairs which are the authority of the region and assistance in the environmental and forestry sector. To carry out its main tasks, the Pontianak City Environmental Service carries out functions namely (1) formulation of policies in the environmental sector, (2) implementation of policies in the environmental sector, (3) evaluation and reporting in the environmental sector, (4) implementation of the administration of the Environmental Service, and (5) the implementation of other functions given by the Mayor of Pontianak related to the duties and functions of the Environmental Service.

The Pontianak City Environmental Service has a vision namely "Realization of a Clean Pontianak City and Improving the Quality of Environmental Functions through Sustainable Natural Resource Management". The missions of the Pontianak City Environmental Service include (1) Improving the Quality of Management and Cleaning Services for the City Environment, (2) Increasing Community, Private, and Other Party Participation in Environmental Regulations and Environmental Management, (3) Increasing Public Awareness in Building an Information System for Management of Natural Resources and the Environment, (4) Increasing Community and Government Participation in Community-Based Participatory Pollution Control Efforts, and (5) Improving Administration Services, Performance, and Financial Accountability and Professionalism of Apparatus Resources. From the vision and mission, it can be seen that the Pontianak City Environmental Service is already oriented toward efforts to implement environmental democracy.

Implementation of Environmental Democracy in Waste Management in Pontianak City After the Covid-19 Pandemic

As a relatively new concept from the point of view of environmental law, the application of the concept of environmental democracy in society needs to be further strengthened. One of the concrete steps that can be taken is to actively involve the participation and involvement of academics and the public to provide an in-depth understanding of the concept of environmental democracy.

The elements of environmental democracy have been outlined in the 10th principle of the Rio de Janeiro Declaration which states that the best way to handle environmental problems is to involve community participation. This is then followed by the 11th principle,

namely that the state needs to encourage and raise awareness and community participation by providing widespread information about the environment. At the national level, individuals should have appropriate access to information regarding the environment held by public authorities, including information about hazardous materials and activities in their communities, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes. States should facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by making information widely available.

In addition, effective access to judicial and administrative processes, including reparations and remedies, must also be provided. This was also stated in the Rio de Janeiro Declaration on the 12th principle, namely that the state needs to enact effective regulations and make national-level regulations that guarantee protection from pollution and other environmental damage (MD, Hartono, Sidharta, Tanya, & Susanto, 2013). These things are in line with the concept of environmental democracy which is initiated at this time to strengthen its application in Pontianak City.

Pontianak City, which is the capital city of West Kalimantan Province, has not received the Adipura award for a long time nor awards for cities in Indonesia that are successful in cleanliness and urban environmental management. In 1994 the City of Pontianak received this award and until 2022 it still has not received the award again. According to Edi Rusdi Kamtono as the Mayor of Pontianak, the Adipura program is very important in assessing it so that Pontianak City becomes the focus and spirit of becoming a comfortable and clean city. For this reason, appropriate steps are needed in handling it. There are two assessment indicators. The first is seen from the physical aspect, namely a city that is clean, calm, neat, and orderly. The second is seen from the non-physical aspect, namely from the institution, processing management which involves stakeholders and the community who must be in line, and there is an increase in public awareness about caring for waste (Uliya, 2022).

Talking about the waste generated by the people of Pontianak City, in 2019 Pontianak City produces up to 400 tons of waste in a day which is dominated by household waste (Hi Pontianak, 2019). The volume of waste generation originating from these households then continued to experience an increase recorded from 2017 to 2021 based on data from the Pontianak City Environmental Service as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Garbage Generation at the Pasar Mawar Pontianak

No	Year	Volumes (tonnes)
1.	2017	138.906,44
2.	2018	140.833,35
3.	2019	140.823,35
4.	2020	142.738,55

5.

2021

144.651,25

Source: Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kota Pontianak, 2022

The increasing consumptive level of urban communities in meeting their needs, including during the post-pandemic period, is a contributor to the increasing amount of waste that must be disposed of. The development and increase in the composition of household waste in particular require readiness for the development of facilities and infrastructure for services and waste processing which are increasingly complex in handling this waste management. Community behavior at the household level in managing waste has an impact on the sustainability of the waste management system as a whole (Redman & Redman, 2022).

Household waste cannot be considered small in terms of the capacity of waste contributors to the environment. Population growth which increases every year is one of the reasons for this increase in volume (Wulandari, Soemarno, & Koderi, 2021). But of course, there are many other causes such as the pattern of waste management in the community which is still just throwing it away. Still far from the 3R principles (reduce, reuse, recycle) and waste segregation. This is influenced by the environment and the character of the community which is important issues in understanding and implementing waste management for an area including Pontianak City.

Of the total amount of waste accumulated in Pontianak City, the volume of organic waste is projected to be 66% or around 265 tonnes per day, and inorganic waste as much as 34% or 135 tonnes per day (Hermanta, 2021). This increase in the quantity of waste is a logical consequence of urban development. If waste is not managed properly, it will reduce the value of cleanliness and beauty, reduce comfort, become a medium for disease transmission, cause a flood, and have an impact on global warming and climate change.

Responding to these problems, environmental democracy becomes an implementable concept facing the consequence that land and natural resources become protectors as well as means that must be protected by citizens with environmental standards through a fair policy process. Democracy in environmental management is then considered to have a positive influence on environmental quality. In its implementation, democracy is said to be implemented when people's rights related to access to information are fulfilled and utilized properly.

In an increasingly digital era, data and information are one of the keys to improving the quality of democracy. Participation in governance systems has long been seen as a cornerstone of democracy. Therefore, access to information is not only a basic right of the people but also a prerequisite for democracy itself. The availability of this information is one way to spread insight or knowledge on issues or issues related to the environment, including the section on sustainably managing waste.

The right of access to information for the community about waste management is an absolute element attached to the element of community participation because the availability of objective, transparent and adequate sources of information is knowledge material for the community to be involved in the process of formulating any policies or regulations related to the issue of waste management. maintaining a sustainable Pontianak City environment. Likewise, the formulation of policies or regulations that are based on objective, transparent and adequate sources of information is believed to be able to produce policies or regulations that are compatible and effective in efforts to address the environmental problems being faced.

The availability of this source of information can be used as a means of control or oversight of policies or regulations related to the environment being implemented so that if they are later evaluated as incapacitated or effective, they can be corrected as soon as possible. This can also be used as an indicator of transparent and accountable governance in addressing environmental issues. Thus, society is said to be democratic on environmental issues when it is information literate in making political choices that have an impact on environmental interests locally, nationally, and globally.

Information and communication are integral to democracy. Access to information will enable the most vulnerable groups to engage in human development with the potential to change their lives. There are two aspects to rights here: (1) access to reliable information, and (2) the ability to produce information. Without specific information regarding; for example, the rights to health, housing, and work, citizens will not be able to receive these rights (CIPG, 2012). Therefore, the state must facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by making information widely available.

Currently, efforts have been made to provide information related to waste management in Pontianak City by the Pontianak City Environmental Service both through information signs in each waste storage facility, socialization carried out through Waste Banks and so on, as well as through mass media or the internet, namely on websites and the media. Pontianak City Environmental Service. However, massive efforts are still needed to provide this information, seeing as the information provided through the Pontianak City Environmental Service website does not yet provide much information related to waste management for the community.

The next element of environmental democracy that needs to be implemented is the provision of space for public participation to raise awareness and actively participate in formulating policies or regulations related to reducing waste generation. The discussion regarding the link between environmental conditions and patterns of governance requires the active involvement of the state in all aspects of people's lives, including environmental management.

The presence of community participation in waste management is very important to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of natural resource and environmental management systems. An understanding of the environment is needed that includes the awareness,

strength, and capabilities of the community, which provides opportunities and space for community initiatives. Increasing community participation in waste management can be done by involving the community as the largest waste producer and cultivating waste management behavior from an early age starting from the household as the lowest structure in urban waste management.

Regarding the formulation of policies or regulations that regulate environmental issues and waste management, the drafters of regulations working in the legislative and executive areas need to obtain a complete understanding of both the socio-economic, juridical, and environmental aspects. They also need a complete understanding of state defense and security so that the resulting policies or regulations do not conflict with the basic norms of Pancasila or other legal norms horizontally.

In Pontianak City, domestic policies or regulations related to waste management have been regulated in Pontianak City Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2021 concerning Waste Management. The regional regulation states that the state, in this case, the local government, has duties and obligations related to waste management, namely (1) developing and increasing public and business awareness of waste management, (2) allocating funds for waste management, (3) conducting research developing technology for reducing and handling waste, (4) facilitating, developing and implementing efforts to reduce, handle and utilize waste, (5) carry out waste management and facilitate the provision of infrastructure and facilities for waste management, (6) encouraging and facilitating the development of the benefits of waste processing products, (7) encouraging and facilitating the application of locally developed waste processing technologies in the community to reduce and/or handle waste, and (8) coordinate between local government agencies, between waste management institutions, and between these institutions and the community, and business actors so that there is integration in waste management.

To implement these duties and obligations, state administration governance must be formed and managed so that it can encourage the implementation of environmental democracy. As for opening access to community participation in the process of making environmental decisions, it begins with the availability of access to information (Neuman & Calland, 2007). Furthermore, to guarantee access to this information, in addition to legal guarantees, a set of government administration adjustments is needed, such as the provision of document storage devices, mechanisms for providing information, the availability of government employees to implement information disclosure systems, and so on.

In addition to community participation, the implementation of waste management based on an environmental democratic perspective is also carried out through strengthening access to justice including regarding sanctions or fines for violations of pollution caused by waste generation. Based on Pontianak City Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2021 concerning Waste Management, point 39 confirms that every person or entity is prohibited from disposing of waste, not in a designated and provided place, including throwing garbage into rivers, ditches, drains, drains, public roads, public places, roadsides, and/or other public places. Those who violate this article are subject to sanctions in the form of imposing a coercive law enforcement fee of Rp500.000,00 and/or administrative sanctions in the form of

temporary detention of identity cards or other identification. This is also stated in the Pontianak City Regional Regulation Number 19 of 2021 Concerning the Implementation of Peace, Public Order and Public Protection point 8 which also emphasizes that every person or entity is obliged to dispose of waste at the official Temporary Shelter (Tempat Penampungan Sementara/TPS) at the time determined by the Regional Government.

Following up on this regulation, since the end of November 2022, the Pontianak City Environment Service has conducted outreach regarding sanctions against people who dispose of waste indiscriminately. This is an effort to implement Pontianak City Regional Regulation Number 19 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Peace, Public Order, and Community Protection. The sanctions given are no longer in the form of minor crimes but in the form of imposition of coercive fees. So, if previously the perpetrators of haphazard waste disposal were subject to the obligation to attend a minor crime trial before being sanctioned, now the sanction is directly imposed on the perpetrator on the spot a fine of Rp500.000,00. If you cannot pay, your ID will be withheld. The enforcement of these sanctions was carried out by the Civil Service Police Unit (Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja /Satpol PP) so that the socialization that was carried out was also attended by Satpol PP. Not only from the elements of the agency, the community through the Pontianak City Green Community Forum and volunteers also participated in the regulation socialization activities as seen in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2. Socialization of the Pontianak City Regional Regulation Regarding Fines for Garbage Disposal



Source: Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kota Pontianak, 2022

The outreach has been carried out three times, the first being held on 27 November 2022 in Jalan MT Haryono Pontianak (picture a). The second outreach was held on 3 December 2022 at the Bicycle Park (Taman Sepeda) Pontianak (picture b). As well as the third socialization on December 17, 2022, in Kampung Tudong Pontianak (picture c). In addition to socialization directly to the community by bringing socialization media, a garbage clean-up action was also carried out so that it was hoped that it could provide education for the community. In this socialization activity, the efforts made by the Pontianak City Environmental Service in providing access to information, community participation, and access to justice on waste management issues, in this case, education related to the prohibition of littering, can be seen. This is an effort made to reflect the concept of environmental democracy. However, socialization efforts regarding enforcement still need to

be carried out continuously and through more widespread socialization methods considering that there are still many people who do not know about these rules and sanctions.

In the end, the efforts to increase public awareness through environmental participation education are not easy. However, this does not mean that the implementation of environmental democracy must wait for an educated society. On the contrary, the democratic process is at the same time an educational process for the community itself. Determining the right form of democracy that is by the character and conditions of society can accelerate the educational process as well as produce a more effective environmental democracy.

4. CONCLUSION

Covid-19 is not just a matter of the health aspect of a pandemic-transmitted disease. But it is also closely related to political issues, relations between elites, democratic processes that emerge and develop, involvement of the police in handling it, and other matters in other sectors including the environmental sector. The emergence of Covid-19 has affected the condition and composition of the household waste produced. In the post-pandemic period, variants of household waste and household-like waste have developed. Mask waste and glove waste as well as disinfectant tissue waste make up the composition of household waste and the resulting household-like waste.

Facing this complex waste problem, the state has to tackle and handle it as part of implementing state responsibility as stated in the fourth paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, namely "to protect all Indonesian people and all spilled Indonesian blood, promote public welfare, educate the nation's life, and participate in carrying out world order based on freedom, eternal peace, and social justice." Waste management is a systematic, comprehensive, and continuous activity which includes reducing and handling waste. To support the reduction of waste generation, this research offers the idea of environmental democracy to be implemented more optimally. Environmental democracy is a government system with the highest sovereignty over the people to overcome environmental problems. This kind of understanding of environmental democracy in the Indonesian context is in line with the democratic system that is adopted and applied.

Waste management policies in Pontianak City can be carried out with Environmental Democracy by (1) providing information related to waste management in Pontianak City that is more actual and easily accessible, (2) providing space for participation for the community to increase awareness and participate actively in formulating policies or regulations related to waste generation, and (3) strengthening access to justice including regarding sanctions or fines for violations of pollution caused by waste generation.

The novelty in this study which focuses on the problem locus of waste management in Pontianak City still experiences research limitations, namely the literature collected is still limited. Therefore, the researcher recommends that future research can use other methods with sufficient data sources and a comparative study framework can be created.

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