

# Community Participation in Handling Waste in Bandar Lampung City Towards Smart City

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## Abstract

**Purpose:** The purpose of writing this article is to find out how government policies in Bandar Lampung City are in handling waste and also community participation in waste handling to realize Smart Environment through Smart City.

**Research methodology:** This article is a normative legal research with a statutory approach that explores relevant national legal instruments which are analyzed using descriptive methods.

**Results:** The results showed that the Bandar Lampung City government's policy was carried out by making Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2015 concerning Waste Management in Bandar Lampung City. The handling of waste is carried out through the relevant agencies, namely the Bandar Lampung City Environmental Service. To be able to implement the policies made by the government, community participation is needed, especially in handling waste. Community participation is considered as a real and effective effort in implementing the policy.

**Limitations:** This study examines how the waste handling policy in the city of Bandar Lampung and how the participation of the people of the city of Bandar Lampung in the process of handling waste towards a smart city.

**Contribution:** With this research, it is hoped that it can provide benefits as input and improvement for the relevant government in terms of handling waste and community participation in the city of Bandar Lampung, and can be a reference for other writers who want to raise similar issues.

**Keywords:** community participation, waste management, smart city, Bandar Lampung city.

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## 1. Introduction

A smart city is a city that has good management and good infrastructure to be able to understand and know the potential in a problem and take action ([Handayani et al., 2021](#)). The purpose of this smart city is to form and implement a city that is safe, comfortable and provides easy access for all people to strengthen the city's competitiveness in social, economic and technological aspects. In a smart city, all government governance must be integrated with the community, supported by smart city elements, namely the environment (smart environment), smart economy (smart economy), smart mobility, and a good quality of life (smart living).

In realizing a good living environment (smart environment) is influenced by several factors ([Hasibuan, 2016](#)). One of the factors that affect the environment is the problem of waste disposal and management. Garbage is the residual disposal of a product or item that is no longer used as a result of human activities

that can no longer be used. Based on Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, it is stated that the welfare of life is closely related to the understanding of waste management by creating a wise attitude in participating in managing waste ([Rahmawati et al., 2021](#)). Garbage is a problem that has long been faced by the State of Indonesia. The definition of waste according to WHO is something that is no longer used, not used or something that is thrown away due to human activities ([Ramon & Afriyanto, 2017](#)). Problems regarding this waste generally occur in urban areas due to the influence of social conditions and the economic conditions of the local community. This is caused by population growth, increased community activities which directly lead to an increase in the number and types of waste ([Prayitno et al., 2021](#)).

The increase in the amount of waste will have an impact on the health, environment and social conditions of the community. Soil and air pollution caused by the increase in the amount of waste can reduce the quality of the environment. The increase in the amount of waste that is not immediately handled and handled properly will cause various problems. Various alternatives in several cities in Indonesia have been carried out, but their implementation is still considered not optimal. In Bandar Lampung City, one of the fundamental problems is the management and management of waste generated by the community. Sources of waste both from households and other types of waste must be handled properly and correctly. The problems that arise from waste are the loss of aesthetic value from an environment, pollution of soil, water, and even air that can cause disease and cause potential natural disasters. One of the main objectives of waste management is to reduce the amount of waste in the Final Processing Site (TPA) and the impact it has on the surrounding environment and society.

The lack of public awareness in Bandar Lampung City on environmental cleanliness, especially in waste management is one of the problems ([Purhayani, 2019](#)). In this case, waste can cause waste and have an impact on the surrounding environment and have an impact on public health. Community involvement and participation in waste management is one option that can be done. Community participation to reduce the amount of waste can be done in several ways, namely collection, storage, and sorting of waste. Community participation in waste management is an effort to help the success of waste management programs in accordance with the capabilities of each person. Without the participation of the community in any planned waste management program, it will be in vain. One of the things that can help the success of the waste management program is the community approach. This approach can be done by accustoming the community to change perceptions regarding orderly waste management, changing people's habits in poor waste management.

The basis of this problem is a culture of healthy living behavior (PHBS) which has not been implemented optimally. This situation is exacerbated by limited waste management. The very basic thing that is needed to overcome this problem is the level of community awareness with the environment which can be realized in the form of participation in waste management. The increasing problem of solid waste is closely related to high population growth which is not accompanied by the provision of adequate waste infrastructure. This problem is not only the responsibility of the government and related institutions, but the community also has an important role to play in overcoming this problem. Without infrastructure, the function of a city or an area will be hampered. Inadequate infrastructure for community groups will have a negative impact.

Therefore, the purpose of writing this article is to find out how the waste management policy in Bandar Lampung City and community participation, especially in Bandar Lampung City in the process of handling waste towards a smart city.

## **2. Research methodology**

The method used in this research is normative legal research. Normative legal research is legal research conducted by examining library materials or secondary data consisting of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. These materials are arranged systematically, studied, then a conclusion is drawn with respect to the problem under study.

### 3. Result and Discussion

#### *Waste Management Policy in Bandar Lampung City*

In realizing the City of Bandar Lampung Smart City through a good environment (Smart Environment) good environmental management is needed. Environmental management is an integrated effort to achieve environmental sustainability which includes utilization, development, maintenance, restoration, and environmental control ([Marpaung, 2013](#)). In this regard, systematic and integrated actions must be taken in environmental management efforts ([Andriawan et al., 2021](#)). This effort is an important thing to do because human life cannot be separated from nature. Natural conditions that are used for a better human life, if not used properly will become bad and unhealthy.

The government and the community have an attachment to realizing a smart city. Community participation and public interest can be realized because of smart government. In Indonesia, smart city policies have different implementations in each city. The government has a policy in choosing elements that can be developed in a smart city depending on the potential and character of the city. Basically the waste problem is closely related to the view of humans as individuals or as a group of humans. Humans have always produced waste. With this paradigm, the waste produced by humans is valued as something that has no value, and is then left to be disposed of. Then it becomes a problem if the waste is left to be disposed of in any place, then it creates a pile of garbage.

Waste management, especially in urban areas, is a serious problem due to the high population density. The problems that often arise are people's behavior and lifestyle which refers to an increase in waste which is very burdensome for cleaning managers. The accumulation of garbage is not something that can be avoided which is one of the causes of environmental damage ([Addahlawi et al., 2019](#)). The existence of waste containing various toxic materials such as metals, insecticides, and so on can be a source of breeding of disease seeds and can spread a disease ([Ratnaningsih et al., 2021](#)). It is unavoidable, that the accumulation of garbage is one of the big problems faced by big cities and is also an environmental problem. This waste problem always exists in every corner of the city, especially in places of disposal, both temporary and final disposal sites. Both the waste itself and related to its accumulation and management are problems that can cause new impacts. As is the case, in terms of the beauty and cleanliness of the city or in terms of environmental health.

Piles of garbage that are scattered in various corners of the city can give an unfavorable, dirty, and shabby impression. From a health point of view, the existence of this pile of garbage can also be a source of disease. In terms of the environment, the accumulation of garbage which is then burned will cause air pollution which can interfere with public health, and trigger global warming. Garbage decomposition that occurs due to accumulated waste can also trigger environmental damage and be harmful to health. Liquids released by rotting garbage can seep into the ground, so that it can cause groundwater pollution. Waste management from the source is a form of follow-up of concern for the environment. This can be done simply by cultivating the habit of separating organic and inorganic waste, then improving the management of communal waste that is more structured and its impact on the surrounding community. Creating habits to use environmentally friendly products with the aim of supporting the success of waste management.

Smart Environment is one thing that is closely related to environmental management. The benchmark for whether an environment is good or bad can be seen from the pollution index ([Putti & KEWILAYAHAN, n.d.](#)). It is known that the pollution index in Bandar Lampung City reaches 24 where the pollution is still classified as moderate pollution and does not exceed the maximum limit to be considered a smart environment. Smart Environment is a dimension that is closely related to environmental management. The purpose of this dimension is good environmental management as well as the management of Natural Resources (SDA). One aspect of environmental management is in the handling of waste. Handling this waste has a goal to improve the quality of the environment and make waste as a resource. For example, handling solid waste can produce something useful through the recycling process. Like organic waste that can be used as compost, then plastic waste that is recycled so that it can have other benefits. The existence of this recycling cycle is the key to the safety of the earth.

Recycling is a process of re-managing plastic goods which is done physically or chemically. Recycling is divided into primary recycling which is the processing of goods whose results are almost equivalent to the original product; secondary recycling is recycling which has similarities with primary recycling but the difference is only in its quality, the quality of secondary recycling is below it; tertiary recycling is the processing of plastic materials which are then turned into fuel; Furthermore, there is quarter recycling which is reprocessing of plastic for the purpose of getting the energy contained in it.

The government's role in creating a good living environment refers to regulations at both the central and regional levels. This role is reflected in the basic regulations at the central level which include Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, Government Regulation (PP) No. 81 of 2012 concerning Management of Household Waste and Types of Household Waste. Stairs, Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 33 of 2010 concerning Guidelines for Waste Management ([Indratik et al., 2018](#)). In the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 33 of 2010 concerning Guidelines for Waste Management, it is stated that in waste management, it is stipulated by a regional regulation, with a period of no later than 2 years from the stipulation of the Ministerial Regulation, a regional regulation must have been established. Regulations regarding other policies at the regional level are adjusted to the needs of each region. In this case the regulations related to waste management in Bandar Lampung City are Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2015.

The basis of the waste problem is closely related to the culture that exists in society. Coupled with the low level of human awareness in efforts to manage waste and protect the environment ([Wati et al., 2021](#)). When viewed on the other hand, the weakness of government policies related to waste management, which can be seen from the regulations or coordination between government agencies. Therefore, in waste management, legal certainty is needed, clarity regarding the responsibilities and authorities of the government, local governments, as well as the role of the community so that waste management can run effectively and efficiently.

Based on Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, waste management is stated as a systematic and sustainable business and activity consisting of two parts, namely waste reduction and handling. It is known based on this law that waste can be classified into three groups, namely household waste, household-like waste and specific waste. Waste management requires cooperation from all parties and aspects. Waste management is all activities carried out and carried out with the aim of handling waste to final disposal.

Based on Law No. 18 of 2008, waste management can apply the 3R principles, namely, reduce waste, reuse waste, and recycle waste ([Kahfi, 2017](#)). With the 3R principle, it is hoped that this can be a solution to reduce the high volume of waste generation in TPS (Temporary Disposal Sites) and the limited capacity of TPA (Final Disposal Sites). Waste problems that are not handled properly can cause environmental pollution and cause health problems. Waste management is a part of efforts to preserve the environment which includes prevention, pollution control and restoration of environmental quality. In this case, several policies and activities that are supported by other environmental management systems are needed. The system includes human resources, other environmental management, as well as legal instruments and legislation. Therefore, environmental management cannot stand alone and must be integrated with all sector and regional development implementers.

In an ideal urban waste management system, there is a community-based waste management system. This can be started from waste management carried out at the household level. In planning, good waste management needs to be followed by methods, increasing the role of the relevant institutions to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of waste management. Improvement from an economic perspective which includes efforts to increase waste retribution and also increase legal aspects in waste management.

A series of things contained in the definition of waste management include all activities in which there is control of waste generation, collection, transfer and transportation, processing and disposal of waste, with

several considerations such as environmental, economic, and other environmental factors ([Kahfi, 2017](#)). . In addition, waste management is also influenced by several factors, namely the rapid development of technology, increasing quality of life, waste management techniques, land used as a final disposal site, as well as monitoring and enforcement of regulations ([Addahlawi et al., 2019](#)). The form of good waste management is management that is integrated with each other by adjusting to environmental conditions and the condition of the surrounding community towards waste management.

The government's ability to handle waste is still limited and not maximized. If the waste is not managed properly it will cause an increase in environmental pollution ([Hendra, 2016](#)). Therefore, the problem of this waste must be taken seriously. To deal with these problems, it is necessary to have appropriate operational and management techniques based on the conditions and policies of each region. Government policies in terms of waste management in Bandar Lampung City have an important role. One of the policies of the Bandar Lampung City Government in waste management is regulated in Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2015 concerning Waste Management in Bandar Lampung City. It is stated in the Regional Regulation that waste management is regulated on 21 and 22 which reads "handling household waste and household type waste consists of reducing waste and handling waste ([Fitriyani, 2019](#)). Waste segregation is carried out by providing facilities for organic and inorganic waste in every household, settlement, industrial area, special area, public facilities, social facilities, and other facilities.

It is explained in Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2015 concerning Waste Management that what can cause an increase in the volume of waste is population growth and community consumption patterns. Increasing the volume of waste that is not followed by awareness of good waste management will cause problems, especially for the environment. So that waste management can be carried out in an integrated manner according to the principle so that it does not cause negative impacts on the environment and health, it is necessary to establish a waste management policy in Bandar Lampung City. Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2015 is intended so that the waste problem that occurs in Bandar Lampung City can be managed better.

In the Regional Regulation in Article 18 paragraphs 1 and 2 it is stated that the government in preparing plans to reduce and handle waste is stated in strategic plans and work plans. The strategic plan as stated in Article 18 paragraph 1 includes a target for waste reduction, a target for providing facilities and infrastructure for waste reduction starting from the source of waste generation to the TPA, the pattern of developing community participation, the need for financing provision, development plans and the use of environmentally friendly technology.

In waste management, one of the agencies involved is the Environmental Agency of Bandar Lampung City. To support the implementation of the duties of the Bandar Lampung City Environment Service, on the basis of the Bandar Lampung City Mayor Regulation No. 14 of 2018, 20 sub-district waste management units were formed, including 126 sub-districts. With the mayor's regulation, it is an effort to support the implementation of operational and technical tasks supporting the Regional Office in improving services to the community ([Fitriyani, 2019](#)). The Technical Implementation Unit for Waste Management is the technical operational unit of the Office which is led by the head of the UPT whose position is under the Head of the Service and is responsible to the Head of the Service.

In overcoming the problem of waste, the government undertakes waste reduction and handling as stated in Article 20 of Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2015. Waste management is carried out by means of storage and sorting, collection, transportation, processing, and final processing of waste. With the handling of such waste, the implementers of these policies have different views, such as in terms of transporting waste by garbage collectors. The role of garbage collectors in realizing the objectives of this policy is only to transport garbage. This is different from the government's view in realizing this policy, namely the view on how the waste settlement process can be handled optimally ([Baskoro & Kurniawan, 2021](#)).

Meanwhile, the role of TPS in realizing the objectives of this policy is only to have a positive impact on its performance process by imposing restrictions on the volume of waste generation. TPS located in the sub-

district have the task of carrying out operational technical activities or other supporting activities. From this policy, it becomes a measure of success that has an impact on the community. Because in this case the volume of waste generated has been limited and transportation is carried out until it reaches the final processing stage. Related to this, TPS in Bandar Lampung City are in the form of garbage bins and containers. The equipment used in Bandar Lampung City has a great influence on the quality of waste management.

In order to optimize the implementation of the duties and functions of the Environmental Service of Bandar Lampung City, it is deemed necessary to form a UPT for Final Processing. In Bandar Lampung, there is only one TPA, namely Bakung TPA. The Bakung TPA is also an element of the operational technical implementation of the Service which is also led by a Head of UPT who is under the Head of the Service and is responsible to the Head of the Service ([Fitriyani, 2019](#)). Currently Bakung TPA is still using an open dumping system which is left in an open location. Initially the Bakung TPA used a sanitary landfill system, but now it is no longer used, due to various obstacles, namely limited land, the required cost and several other obstacles. With an open dumping system that exposes waste in an open location, it will produce more leachate, when compared to the sanitary landfill system. Because in the sanitary landfill system, rainwater will absorb more into the ground.

Landfill management carried out in this way is considered not yet environmentally friendly. This has a lot of impact on the surrounding community, especially on health. This impact can occur directly or indirectly. The direct impact will be felt for people who live close to the TPA location, the impact can be in the form of unpleasant odors, various diseases, and disturbing the beauty of the environment. Then the indirect impact caused by the obstruction of water in the ditch due to piles of garbage is a flood hazard.

The policies that have been set have a role in carrying out waste management which greatly influences the effectiveness of the implementation and the achievement of success. The existing legal policies in Indonesia are still considered weak, so that efforts to manage waste in cities have not yet reached the maximum point. The weakness of this policy resulted in less than optimal results. There are still regulations that are not implemented, this can be seen from the high habit of the community in mixing waste so that when processing it becomes difficult. The high development and development of industries whose operations can disrupt and even damage the environment reflects that regulations are still not implemented optimally.

A policy will not be implemented properly without policy implementers to balance the course of a policy. One of the implementers of the policy referred to here is the community. The more active community participation in waste management, the higher the success rate of a program or policy that has been made ([Marpaung, 2013](#)). Because the community is an inseparable part of the implementation of government policies.

### ***Community Participation in Waste Management in Bandar Lampung City***

This waste problem not only has the potential to cause damage to the surrounding environment, but can also cause social problems for the surrounding community. An increase in the number is one of the problems, especially the problem of solid waste in urban areas ([Kusuma et al., 2017](#)). In handling waste, community participation is an embodiment of awareness and concern and responsibility of the community towards the importance of realizing a good living environment. To achieve a good living environment, community participation is needed to be able to manage waste properly.

Community participation when interpreted in simple terms is a form of community participation in an activity starting from the preparation stage to implementation and evaluation. There are several levels of community participation according to the depth of involvement. Some activities involve the community as listeners in the planning process, some activities also ask the community to provide input and even the community is asked to decide what activities will be carried out and how to organize these activities ([Dwiyanto, 2011](#)). To follow up on waste management, there are several alternatives, one of which is community participation in managing waste. Without community participation, all existing programs will

be in vain. According to Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, it is stated how important community participation in waste management is ([Qodriyatun, 2014](#)).

The level of awareness of the people of Bandar Lampung City is considered to be still low, this can be seen from the fact that there are still many people who do not dispose of their garbage in its place ([Ajrina & Putri, n.d.](#)). Therefore, it is necessary to hold socialization to the community about how to live healthy and clean, about how the impact of waste generated on the surrounding environment. This waste management is based on several principles, namely the principle of responsibility, the principle of sustainability, the principle of benefit, the principle of justice, the principle of awareness, the principle of togetherness, the principle of safety, the principle of security, and the principle of economic value ([Purhayani, 2019](#)). So far, most of the community in handling waste still relies on the process of collecting waste, then being transported and disposed of to the final processing site.

In waste management, community participation is an important thing to consider in the waste management system. Community participation in waste management is one of the technical factors that can overcome waste problems in an increasingly complex environment. The factors that influence community participation in waste management are gender, age, education level, length of stay, income level and type of work. Meanwhile, external factors that also influence this are facilities and infrastructure as well as the role of the government.

Community participation in waste management can be done in several ways, namely giving suggestions, considerations and suggestions to the blood government, participation in the formulation of policies regarding waste, providing advice and opinions on waste. Through these several ways, planning that involves the community can help the community to understand, identify, and formulate the objectives of the planning ([Setyoaji, n.d.](#)). Understanding the situation by involving the community can help find solutions on how to solve this waste problem. The existence of a waste management plan that involves community participation is one of the closest solutions that can be done. Considering that the community is the main producer of waste caused by daily activities. This planning stage is the initial step that aims as a direction or basis in the management process. In this stage, it can be done by looking at the pattern of community activity.

Active community participation in waste management will determine the success rate of the implementation of waste management planning. The community must be able to understand this waste problem and realize that their role is an important thing, and the community also needs to be involved in each of the management processes. With community participation in managing waste, it will be a form of realization of sustainable development.

In the Bandar Lampung City Regulation Number 5 of 2015 concerning Waste Management, it is stated that the community also participates in waste management, both in terms of waste reduction which includes limiting, reusing, and recycling activities and waste handling which includes sorting, collecting, transporting, processing, and final processing. This waste reduction process can run with the active involvement of the community as well as from the waste manager. At the election stage, community participation can be done by raising awareness to select and separate waste in the home environment. The participation of the people of Bandar Lampung City in the process of separating wet and dry waste using plastic bags. Then for the type of plastic waste, use plastic bags of different colors ([Purhayani, 2019](#)). This waste separation is carried out with the aim of facilitating the recycling process. Waste that can still be recycled will be taken to the shelter. Meanwhile, the waste that can no longer be used will be taken to the TPA.

The next process is transportation. The waste transportation process is carried out using Dump Trucks, Arm Roll Trucks, Pick Up Cars, and Three-Wheel Motorcycles with chauffeurs and assistants who come from community participation. The transportation system implemented in Bandar Lampung City uses Arm Roll Trucks with containers using Dump Trucks that serve the transportation of waste from one area to another

in Bandar Lampung City ([Ajrina & Putri, n.d.](#)). In the process of waste management in Bandar Lampung City, there are 3 Waste Banks. One form of community participation in the city of Bandar Lampung in waste management is the existence of a Waste Bank. A waste bank is a place that is used to save waste that has been selected according to the type of waste. The waste that is stored in the waste bank is waste that has economic value. The purpose of this waste bank is to teach the public to choose waste and to raise public awareness in handling waste wisely. The existence of this waste bank is a momentum to foster public awareness to be able to participate in handling waste wisely. Bandar Lampung City has 3 Waste Banks, namely Kemiling Garbage Bank, Way Halim Garbage Bank, and Sukarame Garbage Bank. However, only one is running, namely the Kemiling Garbage Bank.

In the final process, there is one Final Disposal Site (TPA) or landfill in Bandar Lampung City, namely Bakung TPA ([Krulinasari & Tika, 2021](#)). At Bakung TPA, waste is not processed, waste separation is only done by scavengers who choose what items can still be used or only those that still have a sale value. Bakung TPA is the final processing site that uses the Open Dumping system. In its use, the Open Dumping system is disposed of waste in an open location without any security and follow-up actions after the location is fully targeted. The waste disposal system in this way is not optimal ([Fitriyani, 2019](#)).

From the explanation above, the lack of community participation in waste management can result in delays in the waste management process. Community participation given in terms of waste management will greatly help the success of the program implementation that has been applied previously. With active community participation in waste management, the success of existing policies will be more optimal.

#### 4. Conclusion

To create a good living environment, good environmental management is needed. The government has a big role in creating a good environment. One of the efforts that can be made by the government to create a good environment is to make policies. This policy regarding waste management in Bandar Lampung City refers to regulations at the central and regional levels. The waste management policy in Bandar Lampung City is considered not optimal in its implementation. Although in some aspects it has gone well. The policy that has not been maximized can be seen from the disposal system used at the TPA. The open dumping system used at the Bakung TPA is considered not optimal. Because the open dumping system is carried out by exposing the waste in an open location. This causes environmental impacts for the surrounding community, especially in terms of health.

The community also has a big role in realizing the policies made by the government. Community participation determines the success of the policies that have been made. The community as the main producer of waste must participate and care about matters related to waste management. With the desire of the community to participate, it can guarantee the achievement of development goals carried out by the government.

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