

Tinjauan penerapan command and control melalui peraturan walikota banjarmasin tentang pengurangan penggunaan kantong plastik = Analysis of the application of command and control through banjarmasin mayor regulation about the reduction in the use of plastic bag

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Abstrak

Dewasa ini, kantong plastik mulai menjadi keresahan bagi lingkungan karena kebanyakan dari plastik akan berakhir menjadi sampah dan mengotori lingkungan. Bahan dasar pembuatan kantong plastik mengakibatkan kantong plastik menjadi tidak mudah terurai dan berakhir menumpuk di tempat pembuangan sampah. Tidak berhenti di situ, sampah kantong plastik tersebut berpindah tempat sampai ke laut dikarenakan oleh aktivitas angin atau aliran sungai. Dilansir dari data Bank Dunia, sampah kantong plastik sekali pakai mendominasi sampah plastik di Indonesia. Dengan besarnya volume timbulan sampah kantong plastik tersebut, upaya pengelolaan sampah di hilir sudah tidak cukup. Sehingga, perlu dilakukan upaya preventif berupa pengurangan sampah dari hulu. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan intervensi pemerintah untuk membatasi timbulan sampah kantong plastik. Upaya tersebut dapat dilakukan pemerintah melalui pendekatan *command and control*. Dengan menggunakan metode penelitian yuridis normatif, skripsi ini berupaya memberikan solusi pengurangan sampah kantong plastik dengan melakukan perbandingan pada penerapan pendekatan *command and control* melalui Peraturan Walikota Banjarmasin Nomor 18 Tahun 2016 tentang Pengurangan Penggunaan Kantong Plastik. Penerapan larangan penyediaan kantong plastik melalui peraturan walikota tersebut terbukti efektif dalam mengurangi sampah kantong plastik di Kota Banjarmasin walaupun tidak didukung oleh pengaturan sanksi. Keefektifan peraturan walikota tanpa pengaturan sanksi akan dijelaskan dengan menggunakan teori *benign big gun*. Berdasarkan hal tersebut, diharapkan larangan penyediaan kantong plastik dapat diadaptasi di kota lain di Indonesia guna mengurangi sampah kantong plastik yang kian mencemari lingkungan.

These days, plastic bags have become a source of problem for the environment, since most of them will end up as waste and pollute the environment. The basic ingredients in plastic bags makes it hard for them to break down and caused them to end up piled up in landfills. Not only that, the plastic bag waste would also find its way to the sea due to wind or river flow. Data from the World Bank stated that disposable plastic bags waste makes up the majority of plastic waste in Indonesia. With such large volume of plastic bag waste, downstream waste management efforts are not enough. Therefore, it is necessary to take preventive measures in the form of reducing waste from the upstream. Hence, government intervention is needed to limit the insurgence of plastic bag waste. The effort can be made by the government through a command and control approach. By using a normative juridical research method, this thesis seeks to provide a solution to reduce plastic bag waste by comparing the application of the command and control approach through Banjarmasin Mayor Regulation No. 18 of 2016 concerning Reducing the Use of Plastic Bags. The implementation of the ban on supplying plastic bags through the mayor's regulation proved effective in reducing plastic bag waste in Banjarmasin City even though it was not supported by sanctions. The effectiveness of the mayor's regulations without the regulation of sanctions

will be explained using the benign big gun theory. Based on this, it is expected that the ban on supplying plastic bags can be adapted in other cities in Indonesia to reduce plastic bag waste which is increasingly polluting the environment.