

The Relevance of Prohibition of Plastic Bags to Protect the City Park Sustainability in Jakarta with the Policies, Applications, and Sanctions

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Abstract

This paper discusses prohibiting the use of plastic bags in DKI Jakarta to maintain the preservation of beautiful and fertile city parks. We will take a policy, enforcement, and sanctions perspective. We believe that the preservation of urban parks in Indonesia is closely related to the efforts of the variables above. To facilitate this discussion, we have had a preliminary reading, then collected several articles from international publications, then we examined them one by one to see how the plastic bag ban in these cities was intended. Furthermore, we also discuss the policy model, its application in the field, and the sanctions applied to the policy's success. We carry out the analysis process by understanding problems, analyzing data, analyzing in-depth, and drawing conclusions by ensuring that the data findings have answered the research questions validly and reliably. What we can summarize, among other things, that what was invited to be enacted in the regulation on the prohibition of using plastic bags in DKI Jakarta is still highly relevant to the implementation of the same thing in other places, as evidenced by the publications we have reviewed. Therefore, the outcomes have not been as expected because each party has limitations.

Keywords: *Prohibition, Plastics Bags, City park sustainability, and Policies.*

INTRODUCTION

Starting 1st July 2020, directors of shopping malls, supermarket chains, and street corners have been required to use ecologically responsible shopping bags. This enforcement is a follow-up to Governor Enforcement No. 142 of 2019 on the obligation to use environmentally friendly shopping bags in

shopping centers, supermarkets, and the People's Markets. Data from DKI Jakarta Provincial Government, until now, the amount of waste in Bantargebang landfill has reached 39 million tons of waste. Approximately 34 percent of this is plastic waste. Plastic waste is a problem at the last garbage disposal, officials said, and it is confirmed by experts who observe waste Gunadi et al., (2020). This happens because scavengers collect unsold plastic bags for recycling. Moreover, it takes tens to hundreds of years to decompose naturally. For this reason, the DKI Provincial Government has also socialized long ago about the ban on the use of this plastic bag. Among them is direct socialization to as many as 85 shopping centers or malls, 2,000 more supermarkets, and 158 people's markets. Besides, the Jakarta City Government also gave back the Circular of the Head of the Environmental Service dated June 15, 2020, regarding implementing Government Regulation 142/2020 to the Indonesian Shopping Center Management Association and the Indonesian Retail Entrepreneurs Association. Based on this government regulation policy, we would like to examine the effectiveness of its implementation in the light of policy, enforcement, and impacts if this new policy does not work effectively through a review of various perspectives of scientific publications, both national and international. (Sumantri, 2017; Susanna, D, 2001).

Arliman, (2018) argues that the existence of environmental policies in advancing Indonesia's healthy environment. Environmental experts, especially on the dangers of plastic, say that optimizing the plastic bag policy must involve many stakeholders or related parties. For example, department store centers, supermarket retailer managers, large shopping center managers, supermarkets in charge, community market managers, and small kiosk traders that spread throughout the province of Jakarta. (Absori et al., 2020). According to (Prameswari, 2013)

Lestari et al., (2020), Subianto et al., (2020), Andini & Djunaedi, (2019) in general, business actors support this policy. However, several business actors have asked for the implementation to be postponed due to one reason. Prameswari added that cooperation between solid waste sectors based on sustainable development is very important because the problem of waste, including plastic, is an issue related to the public interest, so the effort to manage it also involves the public and the wider community in all corners of the region.

If this is not the case, this policy will actually increase costs for both the government and business actors to prepare solutions that will not be achieved. Concrete reasons include plastic bags used once when shopping or shopping for disposables, and consumers can use environmentally friendly shopping bags that can be used repeatedly. For example, the management of the people's market is also committed to supporting the ban. Market managers have widely acknowledged that since the beginning, they have socialized the regulation to market traders and market visitors. Radhiansyah et al., (2019) said that to make the plastic waste management policy effective, a partnership program for many plastic stakeholders is needed to reduce plastic waste in big cities. (Asmadianto et al., 2020; Fahrizal & Akib, 2020). They added that this policy was an effort to reduce single-use plastic waste that had to be involved by many parties. Because every day, both traditional and large modern markets produce hundreds of thousands of tons of waste, of which 30% more is single-use plastic. So if the ban on single-use trash bags is enforced but does not invite many parties, it is impossible to implement it effectively.

The challenge of managing a large urban park-like DKI Jakarta is very labor-intensive and expensive. It is one of the government and citizens' challenges in building and maintaining public spaces such as city parks and other spaces. According to city government data, city parks' construction is the government's third main activity program. Because city parks can become parks that are

developed together or other green open spaces is essential. Especially for green city parks, it has a different paradigm from other park developments, namely integrated child-friendly public spaces. Cho et al., (2008) spatially analyzed the value of green open space facilities. They concluded that although the combined program of city parks and public friendly public spaces is classified as a green open space that requires analysis and development and more varied and thematic intensive care, the program in question is not easy to implement.

It happens because the plants are adapted to the land's characteristics and area and are built collaboratively with the community. So managing it requires many stages and the seriousness and involvement of many parties. It is supported by Iswara et al., (2017) which states that the city park maintenance program requires the appropriateness of the benefits of city parks in supporting the ideal city framework to live. (Jamila, 2019; Setiawan, 2020; Saputri, 2018); Hariyanto, 2009). So that city parks must be able to advance residents together, dominated by open spaces, and have a friendly garden concept. Due to the lack of development in the middle of the park, green parks can also function ecologically, namely water absorption, to maintain groundwater availability during the rainy season, especially during the dry season.

How plastics bags can be a harmful for environment. The effect of plastic pollution is a negative consequence because the natural environment must handle waste plastic. This impact started to turn out to be really essential. Plastic, which has been used about 50 years ago, will have, as it is well known, being an indistinguishable item in human life. The global population has used roughly 500 million to 1 billion plastic bags for one year. This means that per minute there are about 1 million plastic bags. It takes 12 million barrels of oil per year to make it, and 14 million trees are cut. A large quantity of plastic waste also results from excessive plastic consumption. It is hard to degrade plastic because it is not derived from a biological compound (non-biodegradable). It is estimated that plastics take 100 to 500 years to decompose (decompose) fully. Waste from plastic bags can contaminate the soil, water, the sea, and even the air. Plastic sacks are produced from the refining of ethylene gas and oil. Non-renewable natural resources include crude oil, gas, and coal. The more plastic resources are used, the faster these natural resources will be depleted. Plastic material facts (generally polyvinyl polymers) are made of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) having a DDT-like structure. It is difficult to break down plastic bags with soil that takes between 100 and 500 years.

Sharp et al., (2010) stated that the policy to prohibit the use of plastic bags in big cities is appropriate, considering its impact on a healthy environment's sustainability. However, on the other hand, this sudden policy also impacts consumer behavior and attitudes. Even if they understand and are aware of the dangers of plastic pollution in the environment, they will have implications. The toxins that enter the soil from plastic particles will kill decomposing animals in the soil, such as worms. Contamination of creatures from the soil, groundwater, and underground. According to the food chain order, PCBs that are not biodegradable will be toxic even if consumed by animals or plants. Plastic bags will interfere with the passage of air that sinks into the ground—reducing soil fertility because plastic also blocks air circulation in the soil and underground creatures' space to fertilize the soil. Plastic bags that are difficult to decompose, which have a long life, are lightweight and are easily blown by the wind even into the sea. Animals can get caught in the plastic pile. Marine animals such as dolphins, sea turtles, and seals consider these plastic bags food and eventually die because they cannot digest them. The plastic bag in his body will not break into a carcass and poison other animals when an animal dies. Silting the river and blocking the river's flow, which causes flooding, will result from plastic waste littering in rivers.

Jia et al., (2019) said the reason for the Jakarta city government to impose a policy of banning single-use plastic bags is due to actions to reduce plastic pollution, especially the threat of safety hazards in urban landscaping and environmental greening so that the city of Jakarta does not die because of its progress with concrete and concrete forests. Despite the enormous volume of plastic pollution and harming the environment and healthy people, various circles are worried about reducing plastic consumption. In 2016, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry implemented one of the innovative solutions by implementing a compensated plastic bag law through Circular Number S.1230 / PSLB3-PS / 2016 on prices and mechanisms for the bag policy through Circular Number S.1230 / PSLB3-PS / 2016 concerning Prices and Mechanisms for the Application of Paid Plastic Bags. This policy has been piloted in 22 regions and has resulted in a 25-30 percent reduction in plastic bags. The policy, however, lasted just three months and was discontinued. After that, it is transferred to the respective local governments to determine these plastic bags' policies.

The autonomy to organize wastewater treatment arrangements creates an opportunity to advance local authorities, including the DKI Jakarta Local Government and other leading Indonesian local governments. Concerning wastewater treatment, they have a shared perspective. Even so, each issued its policy tailored to the conditions of the region. The City of Jakarta's policy to reduce single-use plastic waste, among others, is through the Regional Regulation concerning amendment to regional regulation number 3 of 2013 concerning waste management Number 1 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Regional Regulations for the City of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta No Cleanliness. (Krismansyah et al., 2017; Budiman et al., 2020; Apriana, 2020; Denauli, 2020). In this Perda, efforts to limit plastic waste generation are carried out by implementing reduce, reuse, and recycle. The Jakarta City Government reviews the regional regulation and will include a plastic waste reduction program that they will implement in the future. Also, the city of Jakarta's government still enables the use of paid plastic containers, but they must use eco-friendly materials for these plastic bags. The local government also issued a Circular Letter Number 660.1 / 13197 / 436.7 / 12/2019 to strengthen initiatives to minimize plastic waste in Jakarta, particularly in managing green park and city open space.

METHODOLOGY

To answer this research question, we focus on analyzing government policies, especially the DKI Jakarta province, namely the prohibition on using plastic bags to preserve urban parks in Jakarta. In answering it, we cannot be separated from the review of policies, effectiveness in implementation, and sanctions used in making it useful for violators. For this reason, we first collect literature that discusses environmental issues and the causes of pollution. So we chose the danger of contamination by single-use plastic bags that are usually used in shopping centers, both in public markets and modern markets. After we collect the data, we analyze it with a crisis analysis to get a summary. We then evaluate the ideas and information in summaries of the publications we visit. Studying with a critical and careful mind and considering the principles of validity and reliability of the study are findings that can answer study questions, both their strengths and weaknesses that we found in the material we studied. All of the steps and data analysis procedures are carried out with the help system of the Google search engine, Google Scholar, and the premium Grammarly language editing application, resulting in a better and more reliable overall writing reduction. In order for the design of this study to comply with descriptive research procedures, we follow the direction of the qualitative design for social study specialist research. (Onwuegbuzie et al., 2012; Rinarta et al., 2017; 2018).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Akenji et al., (2020) opinion regarding policy responses to plastic waste pollution in several Asian countries through a brief study to minimize the environmental gap in Asia and other regions is fundamental. (Luu & Baker, 2021). They found that some of the world's top countries exist in Asia as plastic waste sources in the sea, for example, Indonesia, Malaysia, China, and India. Asia and its surroundings are also known as a country where plastic waste is polluted. Their findings suggest how every country in Asia should reduce plastic bag waste production. Through this study, the country concerned should respond to plastic waste. So their findings have revealed that with a study on the implementation of the plastic waste ban policy, there must be awareness that the new implementing regulations on the excessive use of plastic bags become effective. This is maximized with the involvement of many countries and parties. For example, the composition of policies is implemented and well-coordinated, but several countries must work seriously to make this new policy firmly successful. Overcoming this particular problem related to waste management and plastic waste is the primary purpose, various regulations were decided to increase single-use plastic waste problems, especially in big cities. Their study has brought together a shared awareness of the challenges facing new countries in Asia regarding plastic waste management; policy, governance; management capacity; and donor support and sanctions. This study suggests a series of new things to overcome the problems mentioned above and facilitate plastic waste management to save a healthy and live environment.

Machmud, (2017) also answered the relevance of the plastic bag ban policy in the country, massive cities, who said that the government needs solid management of plastic waste management in DKI Jakarta and other big cities. This solid management supports the face of significant challenges for big cities like Jakarta as the country's capital city, which has proven to be very polluting, and there is no solution. Muchtar's study reminds us that efforts to manage plastic waste must be systematic and sustainable so that the state can be controlled so that it does not threaten the environment and its inhabitants' lives, both economically. Other components, just as the city of Surabaya as the second city, will also experience problems that are not different in the future. However, if it has begun to be discussed, this will anticipate measured and systematic management of single-use plastic waste.

When viewed from a juridical point of view, Gursi, (2020) strongly supports efforts to implement sanctions against anti-parties to reduce single-use plastic waste pollution in big cities in Indonesia. For example, Article 29 point (4) regulation number 18 in 2008 on waste management. A study focuses on enforcing regulations for those who participate in destroying the environment, especially plastic waste in the Jakarta area, and elements that apply sanctions and enforcement of environmental justice for plastic waste pollution. Sanctions are included in implementing the law for parties, and the community is justified in being doubted through the smooth running of legal justice. Prevention through sanctions is lawful and is also discussed in this study, where the researcher participates in the narrative analysis. The following are the results that we understand from this study that the enforceability of regulations (a) the draft Constitution on sanctions for hard effects and acceptable fees; (b) consists of three things; minor administrative sanctions, heavy imprisonment or crime, and civil sanctions; (c) there are indications of complaints from citizens and the public whose actions are severe enough to harm the general public; (d) there is a method of inherent supervision in the form of the Constitution against environmental bullies, including plastic; (e) the existence of

parties and institutions to control compliance, investigators, complaints and claims, to court tables or high-level courts.

Asmadianto et al., (2020) also investigated the policy on implementing the prohibition of using plastics. According to their study, the success of applying the plastic prohibition policy is closely related to the way the policies are made so that the community will participate not only because of doubts about the people's awareness. They proved the validity of their findings after successfully reviewing more than ten publications in and outside the country that seriously discuss the prohibition of using plastics to maintain environmental safety and its impact on survival. The essence of findings is that the policies and regulations on the prohibition of plastic use in the city of Biak fall into the unsuccessful category because there is no awareness and readiness of the community and are low on the target. Finally, the prohibition policy requires further study.

The efforts to evaluate the restrictions and prohibitions on using bags from the Bensa, (2019) study version also strongly support efforts to increase awareness of plastic users through the study we are currently conducting. The Bensa study chose a campaign method of teaching citizens to teach the party, mostly civil servants, slowly. Although the campaign-style is still persuasive and understanding through education, there has been a change in attitude. It must be admitted, and the plastic waste campaign has been carried out by NGOs, the private sector, and the government, but what is wrong with the problem of plastic waste? Why does plastic waste still stop at campaigns without implementing the community's behavior as a whole? Related parties are expected to design a campaign with a social marketing model. Also, related parties must conduct formative research on target behavior: the community related to plastic waste and the extent to which related parties must seek the most appropriate audience benefits in formulating campaigns. In implementing social marketing, related parties must prepare target behaviors so that the community is not confused and united. Furthermore, in order to be sustainable, policies must also be enforced to sustain social marketing outcomes. In addition, schooling and social interaction programs that can alter pro-environmental behavior will help generations reduce environmental emissions of plastic pollution.

Khoiruman & Haryanto, (2017) evaluated green buying the behavior of paid plastic bag policies by the government. About there research attempts at 1) the effect of eco financial quality on consumer spending using plastic bags in new retail outlets in Surakarta regarding using compensated plastic containers. Their study aims to 1) the effect of green perceived value on consumer green trust in using plastic bags after the policy of using paid plastic bags in modern retail stores in Surakarta. 2) The impact of the agreed risk on customers' brand satisfaction in using plastic bottles after the legislation that uses plastic bags paid for by modern retail outlets in Surakarta. 3) The influence of brand satisfaction on consumers' green buying behavior while using plastic bags in new retail outlets in Surakarta while using paid plastic bottles. The study results and conversation found that environmental dollar quality has a positive and significant impact on brand satisfaction, but that green confidence does positively influence environmental buying, while green perceived risk has no significant effect on green trust. (Muda & Hasibuan, 2018; Rokhmawati et al., 2017).

The advancement of sustainable development lies between working hard with embracing the prohibition on the use of plastic bottles and the community's truth at large society and culture, Quoquab & Mohammad, (2020) has demonstrated. Everyone's report will focus on debating the Malaysian country's 'Day without Plastic Packages' plan. That was because, in about their everyday lives, shoppers are habituated to just using plastic bags. However, the state had already banned plastic bags in individual states and provided a harmful environmental impact. Although many buyers are

strongly adopting the new regulations, most are still starting to struggle to implement them. Their study summarizes the integration path and difficulties associated with both the sustainability marketing zone.

Megawati, (2016) also describes the restriction of the use of plastic shopping bags at Indomaret in Jakarta Metropolis and their impact on the retail store. This included 12 participants via the distribution of questionnaires and retail discussions in Jakarta. The results of the analysis of the debate concluded that some customers agree with both the presence of paid plastic restrictions even though customers familiar people are conscious of trying to bring their own paper bags, others use nothing to transmit their grocery items or put them in their very own bags using only plastic bags or having to carry eco-sustainable containers. There is no loss for both the store so because the store initially gave away free plastic bags. The funds received from plastic bags will be collected to the authorities after plastic bag legislation is compensated.

Similarly, Rohmah, (2019) researched the execution in the City of Balikpapan of Council's Regulatory No 8 of 2018 on the application of plastic bags. He succeeded in getting focus on the various informants intentionally by looking at and discussing the changes in enforcing such restrictions and then trying to manipulate them utilizing snowball techniques and checking for reliability. Methods used for reliability having checked utilized data and product manipulation methods. The analysis indicates that the plastic bag reducing application went well, but it was the appropriate similarity with both the 2018 Legislation of the Governor of Kalimantan Number 8.

Sununianti, (2013) research of local culture at Universiti Putra Malaysia decreased paper bottles via Boenthelan. According to these studies, plastic bags are now an indistinguishable part of most people's lives in the world. As a direct result, plastic bag trash, not just for the natural world but also for humans, is becoming a serious issue. It is difficult to degrade plastic since it is made of polished gas. It is hard to diminish plastic since it is made from polished gas and crude oil, so it takes thousands of years to disintegrate completely. The above implies the more plastic bags are being used, and the quicker humans use resources. To reduce plastic bag waste, Indonesians actually have indigenous knowledge of both the island of Borneo or Pundutan in Kalimantan.

Supporting Kartika Sari, (2017) in the Department of Energy and Forestry's Fiqh muamalah ecological review, Kartika said the cost and method for enforcing the ban on compensated plastic bags are science evaluators of legal problems with the regulations on paid plastic. The formulation of the research problems is (1) According to the Circular of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry on Paid Plastic Bags, what are the provisions for paid plastic bags? Moreover, (2) How fiqh can be reviewed.

Nurulhaq et al., (2020) in a talk, show that the application of cuticle-coated plastic bags in the City of Bogor intends to find out how the Bogor City Climate Change Organizer enforces Bogor Mayor Regulation Number 61 of 2018 concerning reducing the use of plastic bags. This study is based on government policy theory, which consists of 4 metrics: interaction, funding, attitudes, and qualitative descriptive bureaucracy; recorded information through fieldwork and literature studies. Through analysis, discussion, and supporting documents, it is carried out. The same results show the effective implementation of policies to reduce the use of plastic bags. The interaction is more significant through the participation of three stakeholders. The Bogor Regional Government includes environmentalists and students in resources, especially human resource management, to socialize apparatus number 61 of 2018 openly. The administrative system is in place and is running

well. However, several other authorities have had to work very hard to oversee this policy. Clean and tidy regularly.

DISCUSSION

To be repeated, this research's main objective is to find support or compatibility between the plastic bag ban policy in Jakarta and ten international studies on the same issue of plastic-free environmental health. From some of the findings that we present, most of the papers state that government efforts through single-use plastic ban policies are very relevant as has been studied in many countries in efforts to preserve a healthy environment free of legal charge point of view, implementation and sanctions for those who oppose the policy. The findings of these ten publications are highly relevant and supported by several studies, including Hahladakis et al., (2018) which states that the imagination of foreign chemical elements in the manufacture of plastics from the point of view of melting, crushing, conditions and impacts on the environment in an indefinite period is entirely unjustified.

Based on our findings, the policy to prohibit single-use plastic bags in shopping centers, supermarkets, and public markets began to be banned in DKI Jakarta on July 1, amid the Covid-19 pandemic, which has been proven to increase plastic use. This is because the Covid-19 pandemic has also generated plastic waste, a 16% part of Jakarta's plastic waste. This is following the study of the LIPI research party. (Cordova & Nurhati, 2019). Even though the DKI Jakarta Governor Regulation Number 142 of 2019, which prohibits the use of single-use plastic bags, only targets shopping centers, convenience stores, and public markets and does not cover plastic bags used to shop for goods and food online and delivery, which increases the use of plastic. Because goods and food must be wrapped in extra plastic, it is undeniable that policies are still relevant but not yet effective, as described by government policymakers.

As researchers, we fully understand the two sides of the relevance of the single-use plastic hunger policy in the city of DKI Jakarta; efforts to save green and healthy city parks with the reality of the field are not yet hope and instead, this is a challenge and even a difficulty for all those related to both the government and business. Consumers of the broader community at the time of the pandemic have limitations and the ability to refrain from using less plastic. Many researchers admit this. One of them (Lathif, 2019) who has the most authority in the policy of pressing the use of plastic bags is the regional head, but they are also cumbersome considering that this problem needs adaptation.

CONCLUSION

From our analysis of ten publications and other literature, we can conclude that the governor of DKI Jakarta's policy regarding the prohibition of using plastics and the documents we studied has a very high relevance level. However, in the implementation and provision of sanctions for those who violate this, it cannot be as effective as possible with each party such as market players. This consumer community uses plastic, and even policymakers have the same limitations not to maximize and make this new policy effective as written in the book of laws and regulations. Hopefully, these findings can add new insights, especially researchers, on the dangers of plastic for the environment and humans themselves.

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