

## THE ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL FIQH IN TACKLING THE PROBLEM OF NON-ORGANIC WASTE IN YOGYAKARTA'S TOURIST AREAS

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### Abstract

*The waste problem in Yogyakarta has become a pressing environmental issue, especially amidst increasing urbanization and population growth. The closure of the Piyungan landfill, which was expected to be a long-term solution, has instead created new challenges in waste management. This study explores the implementation of environmental fiqh concepts in waste management in Yogyakarta as an effort to align pro-environmental actions with Islamic values. This study employed library research with a normative approach, using secondary data sources, and qualitative descriptive analysis. The analysis focused on waste issues, regulations, and environmental jurisprudence (fiqh). The results indicate that Yogyakarta's waste problem, exacerbated by population growth and urbanization, represents a pressing environmental challenge. Although the government has taken steps such as the closure of the Piyungan landfill and the decentralization of waste management, challenges such as the lack of recycling facilities and low public awareness remain major obstacles. Regulations such as Law No. 18 of 2008 and Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2022, although important, have not been optimally implemented.*

*Keywords: Environmental Jurisprudence, Waste Problem, Waste Policy, Yogyakarta.*

### Abstrak

*Masalah sampah di Yogyakarta telah menjadi isu lingkungan yang mendesak, terutama di tengah meningkatnya urbanisasi dan pertumbuhan penduduk. Penutupan TPA Piyungan, yang diharapkan menjadi solusi jangka panjang, justru menciptakan tantangan baru dalam pengelolaan sampah. Studi ini mengeksplorasi implementasi konsep fiqh lingkungan dalam pengelolaan sampah di Yogyakarta sebagai upaya untuk menyelaraskan tindakan pro-lingkungan dengan nilai-nilai Islam. Studi ini menggunakan riset pustaka dengan pendekatan normatif, menggunakan sumber data sekunder, dan analisis deskriptif kualitatif. Analisis difokuskan pada isu-isu sampah, peraturan, dan yurisprudensi lingkungan (fiqh). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa masalah sampah di Yogyakarta, yang diperparah oleh pertumbuhan penduduk dan urbanisasi, merupakan tantangan lingkungan yang mendesak. Meskipun pemerintah telah mengambil langkah-langkah seperti penutupan TPA Piyungan dan desentralisasi pengelolaan sampah, tantangan seperti kurangnya fasilitas daur ulang dan rendahnya kesadaran masyarakat tetap menjadi hambatan utama. Peraturan seperti UU No. 18 Tahun 2008 dan Peraturan Daerah No. 1 Tahun 2022, meskipun penting, belum diimplementasikan secara optimal.*

*Kata kunci: Yurisprudensi Lingkungan, Masalah Sampah, Kebijakan Sampah, Yogyakarta.*



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## INTRODUCTION

Waste is a significant environmental issue in many large cities, including Yogyakarta. With population growth and rapid urbanization, the volume of waste generated has also increased dramatically. Ineffective waste management can lead to various environmental problems such as soil, water, and air pollution, which in turn impact public health. Waste management in Indonesia has been regulated in the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 18 of 2008. In its implementation, waste management has not been optimal due to uncontrolled waste accumulation, the consumerist attitude of the community, and management that is not yet comprehensive, thus increasing the negative impact on the environment.<sup>1</sup>

In the context of Yogyakarta, waste problems are often seen in densely populated residential areas, traditional markets, and popular tourist destinations. Various efforts have been made, both by the government and non-governmental organizations, to address this waste problem, but their success remains relatively limited. Active participation from the grassroots community is considered crucial for effective and sustainable waste management.

To effectively communicate persuasive messages and understand the complexities of non-organic waste, household waste, and their impacts on ecosystems and human life, it is crucial to implement proper waste management at home. This can be achieved through a five-step process, starting with the initial step of sorting waste by type. Next, the topic of discussion is organic waste management. Next, is inorganic waste management. Finally, the topic of attention is the handling of hazardous waste. In addition, implementing the 4Rs, which consist of *reuse* (reuse), reduce, recycle, and recovery.<sup>2</sup>

The emergence of the waste problem in Yogyakarta is certainly not a new phenomenon, having been discussed in the last three or four months. From 2022 to 2023, the Piyungan Landfill (TPST) was closed several times as part of the government's efforts to expand and clear transitional land at the site.<sup>3</sup> So, it seems that questions need to be asked of the government regarding the Piyungan TPST closure policy. Has it resolved the problem? Or, conversely, has the closure,

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<sup>1</sup> Eyda Firdausi, "Implementasi Pengelolaan Sampah Berkelanjutan: Studi Kasus Bank Sampah di Kelurahan Kotabaru, Kota Yogyakarta," *Jurnal Ekologi, Masyarakat dan Sains* 5, no. 1 (2024): 60–65, <https://doi.org/10.55448/jp07jg04>.

<sup>2</sup> Irwan Siregar et al., "Perancangan Pesan Persuasif dalam Menyelesaikan Masalah Sampah Non Organik," *ABDIMAS Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 5, no. 1 (2024): 46–51, <https://doi.org/10.53008/abdimas.v5i1.3244>.

<sup>3</sup> Yohanes Tola, "Menyelesaikan Masalah Sampah Yogyakarta," *detik news*, Kamis, Agustus 2023, <https://news.detik.com/kolom/d-6903918/menyelesaikan-akar-masalah-sampah-di-yogyakarta>.

intended to clear land for transition, merely delayed the onset of a waste emergency in Yogyakarta. This indicates that waste is the number one environmental problem in Yogyakarta.

From an environmental jurisprudence perspective, there are principles that can be applied to manage and reduce the waste problem. Environmental jurisprudence offers an integrative approach by linking faith and adherence to Islamic law with pro-environmental actions. Principles such as maintaining cleanliness (thaharah), moderation in excess and waste (israf), and responsibility towards nature as God's vicegerent on earth are some important concepts that can be adopted in waste management efforts.

This environmental fiqh-based approach also has significant potential for shaping public behavior and awareness, due to the profound Islamic values deeply embedded in the daily lives of Yogyakarta residents. Therefore, using environmental fiqh as a framework provides not only practical guidance but also spiritual guidance in addressing waste issues.

A study of the implementation of environmental fiqh concepts in waste management in Yogyakarta can provide new insights into how a religious approach can empower grassroots communities to actively participate in solving their own environmental problems. Furthermore, it can inspire other regions with similar conditions to adopt similar approaches to waste management.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses library research and uses sources from books, journals, and other official sources and still guarantees its validity and authenticity.<sup>4</sup> Library research is related to theoretical studies and references related to norms, values and culture in the social conditions being studied.<sup>5</sup> The approach used is a normative approach with the aim of solving problems or understanding phenomena by referring to certain norms, values, ethics, or standards that are considered ideal or desired. The data source used is secondary data, by examining and sorting literature from several sources such as books, journals, articles and other sources to find ideas and concepts relevant to the research study. Data analysis through the process of data collection, then data reduction and data verification, and drawing conclusions. The focus of the analysis in this study is: First, the analysis of the waste problem in Yogyakarta. In this section, the focus is on the situation and conditions of the waste problem in Yogyakarta and how to handle it. Second, the existence of regulations or rules related to waste management in Yogyakarta. Third, the focus is on studying the waste problem from an environmental fiqh perspective.

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<sup>4</sup> A. Muri Yusuf, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif & Penelitian Gabungan* (Kencana, 2017), 334.

<sup>5</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D* (Alfabeta, 2013), 291.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Garbage problem in Yogyakarta

Yogyakarta is one of Indonesia's most popular tourist destinations. Data from March 2024 showed that 6,258 foreign tourists visited the city.<sup>6</sup> Yogyakarta is also a destination for study and tourism across various social groups and levels. In addition to the increasing number of tourist visits, population data also shows an annual increase. In 2023, the projected population of the Special Region of Yogyakarta is 4,073,907, 4,126,444 in 2024, and 4,179,333 in 2025.<sup>7</sup>

With the increasing population density, it is certainly necessary to consider various aspects of preparedness to accommodate it, especially the environmental aspect. It is undeniable that this population density produces various types of waste, both organic and non-organic. The most problematic currently is non-organic waste, as it cannot be decomposed. Yusuf al-Qardhawi explained how dangerous plastic waste (non-organic) is when disposed of in water, as it can cause death in fish and marine mammals, or at the very least, endanger these animals.<sup>8</sup> And it could be a contributing factor to flooding, due to plastic waste clogging waterways. There are at least six key points to consider to understand the waste problem in Yogyakarta:

*First*, Population growth and urbanization. Rapid population growth and urbanization have led to increasing waste volumes. Yogyakarta continues to grow and attract many newcomers, making the need for waste management more complex and urgent. This should serve as a framework for preparing waste management, which will likely continue to grow, in line with long-term waste management projections. This is to align with the directives of Law No. 18 of 2018 for organized, comprehensive, and sustainable waste management, which encompasses waste reduction and management.

*Second*, Lack of public awareness. There is still a lack of public knowledge regarding the importance of proper waste management. Many people still litter or do not properly sort their waste. For example, there is minimal community involvement in waste bank management activities in Yogyakarta City. Findings from previous studies indicate three main factors responsible for limited community involvement in waste bank initiatives in Yogyakarta City. Waste bank initiatives are

<sup>6</sup> BPS Provinsi D.I. Yogyakarta, *Perkembangan Pariwisata Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, Maret 2024*, 2024, <https://yogyakarta.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2024/05/02/1566/perkembangan-pariwisata-daerah-istimewa-yogyakarta--maret-2024.html#:~:text=Pada%20Bulan%20Maret%202024%20tercatat,Yogyakarta>.

<sup>7</sup> BPS Provinsi D.I. Yogyakarta, *Proyeksi Jumlah Penduduk Menurut Kabupaten/Kota Di D.I. Yogyakarta (Jiwa), 2023-2025*, 2024, <https://yogyakarta.bps.go.id/indicator/12/133/1/proyeksi-jumlah-penduduk-menurut-kabupaten-kota-di-d-i-yogyakarta-.html>.

<sup>8</sup> Abdullah Hakam Shah et al., trans., *Islam Agama Ramah Lingkungan* (Pustaka Al-Kautsar, 2002).

hampered by internal issues such as a lack of knowledge about waste management and a lack of individual awareness and motivation. The lack of diverse incentives is a significant external issue that hinders community involvement in waste bank schemes.<sup>9</sup> Given these facts, the government and stakeholders need to be more proactive in promoting these programs, so that the public is educated about the waste management mechanisms of the waste bank program that has been promoted.

*Third, Ineffective waste management.* Based on its nature, waste is divided into specific and non-specific waste. Specific waste requires special treatment due to its characteristics, concentration, or volume, while non-specific waste does not require special treatment. Waste management is a systematic, comprehensive, and continuous effort that includes waste minimization and management. Waste reduction initiatives include minimizing waste disposal, recycling, and promoting reuse.<sup>10</sup> Existing waste collection and processing systems may not be optimal. Lack of adequate funding, infrastructure, and manpower can impact the effectiveness of waste management. It is crucial to understand that waste management is crucial for maintaining a hygienic environment, maintaining public health, and ensuring sustainability. Inadequate waste management can lead to environmental problems such as soil and water pollution, and can pose health hazards if not managed properly.<sup>11</sup>

In this scenario, the community acts as a producer of plastic waste. Plastic waste producers need to understand proper plastic waste management during the sorting process. This is because sorting needs to be done directly at the plastic waste's source. This aims to prevent contamination of plastic waste with other waste. The presence of contaminants in plastic waste will degrade its quality during the processing process.<sup>12</sup> If this waste is managed effectively and sustainably, it will enhance and advance the economy, mutually beneficial for both the community and the environment.

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<sup>9</sup> Shafiera Amalia, "Faktor Yang Menghambat Partisipasi Masyarakat Pada Program Bank Sampah di Kota Yogyakarta," *Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi: Media Pengembangan Ilmu dan Praktek Administrasi* 17, no. 2 (2020): 306–23, <https://doi.org/10.31113/jia.v17i2.613>.

<sup>10</sup> Muhammad Aziz Rizal Sutisna, "Strategi Pengelolaan Sampah Kota Terintegrasi Menuju Zero Waste," *Waste Handling and Environmental Monitoring* 1, no. 1 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.61511/whem.v1i1.2024.631>.

<sup>11</sup> Erine Sulistina, "Lingkungan Hijau: Strategi Penyelesaian Masalah Sampah," *AKADEMIK: Jurnal Mahasiswa Humanis* 3, no. 3 (2023): 131–40, <https://doi.org/10.37481/jmh.v3i3.614>.

<sup>12</sup> Tiaranita Yusari and Joni Purwohandoyo, "Potensi timbulan sampah plastik di Kota Yogyakarta tahun 2035," *Jurnal Pendidikan Geografi* 25, no. 2 (2020): 88–101, <https://doi.org/10.17977/um017v25i22020p088>.

Apart from the large consumption of plastic waste in the Yogyakarta community, Manufacturers play a crucial role in reducing the impact of plastic waste and promoting environmental sustainability. Manufacturers can implement the following steps to reduce the impact of plastic waste. Some of these measures include considering different packaging materials, such as cardboard or other more environmentally friendly packaging materials. This can help reduce plastic packaging. If not yet at that stage, manufacturers can also offer plastic-free alternatives to consumers.<sup>13</sup> In this regard, Yogyakarta, a province known for its education and tourism, should conduct a comparative study with policies in Bali, for example. In Bali, some minimarkets and supermarkets have already stopped using plastic as a shopping tool. This has been in effect for years, and consumers have become accustomed to the rule, bringing baskets, tote bags, and similar items with them every time they shop. This can certainly minimize the problem of plastic waste and can also provide the understanding that if policies that support the economy and the environment are enforced, we indirectly save nature in the long term.

In addition to the role of producers, it's interesting to note that scavengers have a significant impact on waste reduction. At the Condongcatur landfill, two scavengers can reduce 22 kg of waste per person per day. At the Tridadi landfill, three scavengers can reduce 21.9 kg of waste per person per day. Similarly, at the Tambakboyo landfill, 12 scavengers can reduce 23.3 kg of waste per person per day. These scavengers specifically manage inorganic waste, including plastic, glass, paper, and metal.<sup>14</sup>

*Fourth, Limited final disposal sites (TPA).* Limited landfill capacity leads to overcapacity and problems in waste management. Existing landfills may no longer be able to accommodate the ever-increasing volume of waste. Currently, the Yogyakarta government is conducting a review and is discussing the possibility of handing over the management of waste to each regency, after the Piyungan landfill was officially closed due to its overloaded capacity, to provide and manage its own waste within its respective regions. This, of course, must ensure that everything runs smoothly from upstream to downstream. This is to ensure that the government's programs and initiatives to resolve the waste problem in Yogyakarta are quickly completed.

*Fifth, Lack of recycling facilities.* Waste recycling facilities are still limited. The lack of recycling technology and industry results in a significant amount of waste being mismanaged. Not

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<sup>13</sup> Fuad Zainuddin, "Peran Produsen dalam Mengurangi Sampah Plastik," *Bahtera Inovasi* 7, no. 2 (2023): 56–64, <https://doi.org/10.31629/bi.v7i2.6659>.

<sup>14</sup> Andar Dhini, "Peran Pemulung Dalam Sistem Pengelolaan Sampah di Tempat Penampungan Sementara (TPS) Sleman Yogyakarta," *Industry Xplore* 7, no. 1 (2022): 118–24, <https://doi.org/10.36805/teknikindustri.v7i1.1897>.

only do facilities require attention, but human resources, as the actors involved in the waste management process, must also be familiar with the correct stages of waste management, including sorting, collection, transportation, processing, and final processing.

*Sixth, Lack of strong policies and regulations.* For example, regulations related to waste management that are not firm or properly implemented can be a major cause of the waste problem. Strong environmental policies and regulations provide a foundation or vision that is always strived to be realized. Once regulations are established, another important step the Yogyakarta government must take is to maximize its strategy for disseminating information about the Zero Inorganic Waste Movement throughout Yogyakarta.<sup>15</sup> This strategy involves several stages: planning, implementation, and evaluation. These three stages must be strictly regulated and monitored by regulations and the government. This way, Yogyakarta can hopefully manage inorganic waste more effectively, or at least prevent it from becoming a perpetual waste problem.

From the points explained above, there are several main factors or roots that have left Yogyakarta's waste problem unresolved. While recognizing that this environmental problem is not easy, it requires collaboration between stakeholders such as the government, producers, and communities from various backgrounds. The main factor and challenge in waste management in Yogyakarta is the lack of enforcement and optimization of various policy patterns that have been created by the Yogyakarta government. This gives the impression of being insincere in addressing the problem. This problem has not only occurred in the last few months, but has persisted for years. If the government were serious about addressing this waste problem, the media should no longer hear about "Jogja's waste emergency."

Then there's the awareness factor. Solving the waste problem is fundamentally linked to the awareness of each member of society, who recognizes that waste is a resource that can be effectively managed and transformed into valuable new products or forms. This includes awareness of proper waste disposal practices. For proper waste management, policymakers need to understand the theory of upstream and downstream waste management. It seems highly technical and strategic input is needed. Otherwise, waste will simply become a daily problem for Yogyakarta residents.

Efforts to raise awareness are necessary, and outreach is considered a strategic initiative for the government to address this issue. There is a need for waste literacy education initiatives through the media, where messages about waste management knowledge are engaging and

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<sup>15</sup> Lolita Paramesti Nariswari and Suranto Suranto, "Strategi komunikasi humas Pemerintah Kota Yogyakarta dalam penyebaran informasi gerakan zero sampah anorganik," *Lektur: Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi* 6, no. 4 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.21831/lektur.v6i4.20973>.

encourage active public involvement in waste management. The offer to sort waste is presented in an engaging way, using a banner format that incorporates popular pantun styles currently trending in the local area. For example, instructions on waste literacy are also disseminated through social media and the internet. The latest information on changes in waste management practices in Cimahi City is shared through the Instagram accounts @cimahikota and @cimahi\_barengras.<sup>16</sup> There's also a group of young people who care about the environment and package their waste cleanup activities with engaging content, like the Pandawara group. This youth group uses social media as a platform for their environmental awareness campaign. This way, they can attract attention, foster greater public empathy for environmental protection and work together to solve the waste problem.

Then, the final factor is the sense of panic among the public. The public's plight due to the waste problem certainly has the potential to create new and increasingly complex problems. Garbage piled on roadsides in city corners continues to produce unpleasant odors that disrupt people's lives. Action must be taken quickly and as quickly as possible. It is hoped that this panic and anxiety will not disrupt the government's commitment to creating sustainable policies to address the root of the waste problem. A budget mechanism that supports community aspirations is key to ensuring that upstream and downstream waste management facilities become a strategic initiative.

### **Waste-Related Policies and Regulations**

The term “policy” encompasses various aspects of governance, including politics, rules, programs, decisions, laws, regulations, provisions, agreements, conventions, and strategic plans.<sup>17</sup> In this context, policy is a set of concepts and principles that serve as guidelines and the basis for plans for implementing work, leadership, and actions. Supportive rules and regulations are crucial for successfully resolving a problem. In the environmental sector, the regulatory framework can either facilitate or hinder initiatives. Understanding the interplay of regulatory dynamics is crucial for addressing legal challenges and promoting a conducive environment.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Wening Winursita and Riche Cynthia Johan, “Strategi Literasi Sampah dalam Penanggulangan Masa Tanggap Darurat Sampah,” *Jurnal Kesehatan Lingkungan Indonesia* 23, no. 2 (2024): 253, <https://doi.org/10.14710/jkli.23.2.249-256>.

<sup>17</sup> Arwidayanto et al., *Analisis Kebijakan Pendidikan Kajian Teoritis, Eksploratif, Dan Aplikatif* (Cendekia Press, 2018).

<sup>18</sup> Supriandi Supriandi and Yana Priyana, “Faktor-faktor yang Mendorong Kesuksesan Kewirausahaan Sosial dalam Menyelesaikan Masalah Lingkungan,” *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Kewirausahaan West Science* 1, no. 04 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.58812/jekws.v1i04.714>.

As a legal basis for waste management, waste management has been regulated in Law Number 18 of 2008. Chapter II, Article 3 explains that waste management is based on the principles of responsibility, sustainability, benefits, justice, awareness, togetherness, safety, security, and economic value. Article 8 relates to the implementation of provincial government authority in implementing waste management. This includes developing waste management policies and plans that align with government policy. Furthermore, it encourages collaboration between different regions within a province, fosters alliances, and builds networks to improve waste management. It also regulates coordination, guidance, and oversight of waste management performance in districts and cities. This also includes streamlining the resolution of waste management conflicts between districts and cities within a province.

In the context of Yogyakarta, the regulations drafted by the government are regulated in Regional Regulation (Perda) Number 1 of 2022, which amends Yogyakarta City Regulation Number 10 of 2012 concerning waste management. This regulation generally addresses the purpose of the regulation itself, namely: Improve the waste management system in Yogyakarta by considering sustainability and effectiveness. Furthermore, it emphasizes the responsibilities of local governments, communities, and businesses in waste management, including sanctions for those who violate existing regulations. The regulation also emphasizes the importance of public education and outreach to increase awareness and participation in proper waste management. Monitoring and evaluation of waste management implementation are also carried out. This regulation is expected to help create a cleaner and healthier environment in Yogyakarta province through more effective and efficient waste management.

The Yogyakarta government permanently closed the Piyungan landfill in April 2024. The Yogyakarta Regional Government has implemented comprehensive decentralized waste management in the Yogyakarta region. This initiative marks a significant shift in waste management practices, shifting from a system of collection, transportation, and disposal to a system of sorting and processing waste at source. Each district/city has made preparations, and most have implemented the construction of waste management facilities in their areas.<sup>19</sup> This represents significant progress in addressing the waste problem. The policy was established by the Yogyakarta Special Region Government through Governor's Letter Number 658/11898 dated October 19, 2023.

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<sup>19</sup> Humas DIY, *Pemda DIY Resmi Tutup TPA Piyungan*, March 5, 2024, [https://jogjaprov.go.id/berita/pemda-diy-resmi-tutup\(tpa-piyungan\).](https://jogjaprov.go.id/berita/pemda-diy-resmi-tutup(tpa-piyungan).)

This regulation mandates that waste management be carried out autonomously by each Regency/City in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

The program will be implemented with the aim of increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of waste management in each region and reducing the burden on landfills (TPA). However, there are several things that need to be considered in implementing the program. With the decentralized waste management program, Each district is responsible for managing its own waste, from collection to final processing. This requires qualified human resources to implement waste management mechanisms from upstream to downstream. What we often encounter today is a lack of understanding of waste management mechanisms and procedures. For example, there are separate bins for organic and non-organic waste, but when it's time to transport the separated waste, it's placed in one container, resulting in re-mixing.

With the decentralization of waste management, collaboration between districts is also required. While each district is responsible for its own waste management, there is room for cooperation between districts to address larger issues or share technology. Not only collaboration between districts, but the government is also required to adopt a collaborative approach with businesses, various institutions, and the community. According to Edward M. Marshal, collaboration is a crucial method of working together that fosters trust, integrity, and significant achievements by reaching agreement, accountability, and ensuring alignment across all areas of the organization.<sup>20</sup> Thus, collaboration between these stakeholders is expected to accelerate the achievement of the shared goal of addressing the waste problem in Yogyakarta.

By maximizing this collaboration, we contribute to the creation of moral values within various educational institutions. Universities should play an active role in educating students about environmental issues and implementing them within their campus environment. For example, the waste management policy implemented by the UPNVY (Veteran National Development University of Yogyakarta), as outlined in Rector's Regulation No. 11/2017, outlines guidelines for managing and developing UPNVY as a sustainable green campus. One of the main areas of focus in this development is waste and garbage management. Findings indicate that waste management practices at UPNVY still use conventional methods for collecting, transporting, and disposing of waste. The ineffective implementation of regulations at UPNVY is largely due to the lack of a comprehensive technical policy providing guidance on waste reduction and processing. UPNVY uses container

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<sup>20</sup> Edward M Marshal, *Transforming The Way We Work: The Power of the Collaborative Work Place* (Amacom, 1995).

facilities with varying conditions for waste management. Waste is collected indiscriminately and then transferred to the Piyungan Integrated Waste Disposal Site (TPST), primarily for leaf litter and construction waste. Waste processing and utilization operations are less systematic and organized.<sup>21</sup>

### **Waste Problems from an Environmental Jurisprudence Perspective**

Environmental jurisprudence, or fiqh al-bi'ah, is a branch of Islamic jurisprudence that discusses and regulates human interactions with the environment based on the principles of sharia, or Islamic law. The primary goal of environmental jurisprudence is to ensure that human actions toward nature and natural resources are always in accordance with Islamic values and teachings, while maintaining the sustainability and balance of the ecosystem. There comes a time when environmental problems are not only viewed from an economic, political, and legal perspective, but also require environmental jurisprudence as a perspective in solving environmental problems, especially the waste problem in Yogyakarta.

According to the Islamic view, the universe, including the earth, is believed to be God's creation and was designed with balance, proportion and measurement, both in terms of quality and quantity.<sup>22</sup> Humans, in their relationship with God, view nature as fellow creatures of God. To understand the intricacies of nature and the principles that govern it, humans must have a comprehensive understanding of scientific rules and knowledge. Therefore, human efforts to understand nature through knowledge and science are essentially efforts to acknowledge and understand the creator and sustainer of nature, in order to build a relationship with Him.

In his book, "Pioneering Environmental Jurisprudence," Ali Yafie explains the concept of *huquq al-Bi'ah*, meaning that nature has rights that must be protected by humans. Within the framework of Islamic jurisprudence, this includes the obligation to refrain from excessive exploitation of nature and to ensure the sustainability of natural resources.<sup>23</sup> Mujiono Abdillah emphasized a similar point, explaining that efforts to preserve the environment must be based on harmony between humans and nature. Ecological balance is an essential goal in environmental management. This is because humans are the caliphs on earth, tasked with protecting and caring

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<sup>21</sup> Ika Wahyuning Widiarti et al., "Analisis Pengelolaan Sampah Di UPN 'Veteran' Yogyakarta," *Jurnal Ilmiah Lingkungan Kebumian* 3, no. 1 (2020): 30–44.

<sup>22</sup> Muhjiddin Mawardi et al., *Akhlaq Lingkungan* (Deputi Komunikasi Lingkungan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Kementerian Lingkungan hidup dan Majelis Lingkungan Hidup PP Muhammadiyah, 2011).

<sup>23</sup> Ali Yafie, *Merintis Fiqh Lingkungan Hidup* (Ufuk press, 2006).

for nature. This aligns with the Quranic verse in Surah al-Baqarah, which states that humans are given the responsibility to care for the earth.

Environmental jurisprudence requires individuals to be responsible for nature, particularly in terms of their capacity to protect it from overexploitation. Protecting against exploitation requires humans to exercise rational control according to their needs.<sup>24</sup> In an effort to protect the environment from the waste problem in Yogyakarta, at least principles such as maintaining cleanliness (thaharah), not being excessive and wasteful (israf), and responsibility towards nature as Allah's vicegerent on earth must be implemented. These are important concepts that can be adopted in waste management efforts. From an environmental jurisprudence perspective, waste management is an obligation to maintain natural sustainability and environmental sustainability. The following are several important principles in environmental jurisprudence related to waste problems:

*First*, Environmental fiqh's perspective on the phenomenon of environmental pollution due to waste is considered a prohibited act. In Islam, maintaining a clean environment is part of religious teachings. Therefore, Islam forbids environmental pollution. *Second*, the obligation to manage waste wisely. From a fiqh perspective, Muslims are encouraged to manage their waste wisely through methods such as recycling, composting, or environmentally friendly waste management. *Third*, social responsibility. Environmental fiqh also emphasizes the social responsibility of the community towards the surrounding environment, including waste management. Maintaining a clean environment is part of good deeds. As an effort aimed at creating a generation that cares about and is aware of the environment, and to foster a sense of responsibility towards the environment in children, it is important to incorporate the principles of environmental fiqh within the framework of maqhasidu sharia.<sup>25</sup> Ensuring the preservation of the basic principles of Islam encompasses not only the five objectives of Islamic law, but also hifdzul bi'ah, which refers to the protection of the environment in which humans live and benefit from.

The Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) has responded to the waste problem in Indonesia by issuing fatwa No. 47/2014 on waste management to reduce environmental damage.<sup>26</sup> The

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<sup>24</sup> Miftahurrozi Qiyah, "Corporate Social Responsibility dalam Pelestarian Lingkungan Perspektif UU PT dan Fikih Lingkungan di PTPN XI Pabrik Gula Djatiroto Kabupaten Lumajang," *Rechtenstudent Journal* 3, no. 1 (2022): 25, <https://doi.org/10.35719/rch.v3i1.95>.

<sup>25</sup> M Fathurahman, "Penanaman Karakter Peduli Lingkungan Melalui Pengajaran Fikih Ekologi Pada Anak Usia Dini," *WISDOM: Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini* 2, no. 2 (2021): 198–221, <https://doi.org/10.21154/wisdom.v2i2.3367>.

<sup>26</sup> MUI, *Pengelolaan Sampah Untuk Mencegah Kerusakan Lingkungan* (Dewan Redaksi MUI, 2024), <http://www.mui.or.id/public/index.php/info-fatwa>.

fatwa. These include explaining that Muslims are obligated to maintain environmental cleanliness and avoid behavior that causes pollution. Furthermore, waste management must be carried out in a manner that does not harm the environment and adheres to the principles of maslahah (benefit) for humanity. Furthermore, the government and the community must work together in waste management, including recycling and waste processing efforts.

## CONCLUSION

Yogyakarta's waste problem is a complex and pressing environmental issue, exacerbated by rapid population growth and urbanization. Non-organic waste, particularly plastic, is a major challenge, threatening not only the environment but also public health. The closure of the Piyungan landfill, as a government response to this crisis, demonstrates efforts to improve waste management through decentralization.

From a policy perspective, waste management in Yogyakarta is governed by various regulations, including Law No. 18 of 2008 and Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2022. These regulations aim to ensure sustainable and effective waste management, but their implementation is often hampered by a lack of collaboration between stakeholders and minimal public participation. Nevertheless, the Yogyakarta Regional Government's decentralized waste management program is a positive step that needs to be supported by increased public awareness and participation, as well as stronger collaboration between districts.

Analysis from an environmental jurisprudence perspective emphasizes the importance of Muslims' responsibility to maintain cleanliness and environmental sustainability as a form of worship. Environmental jurisprudence offers a holistic approach by integrating religious values into waste management, such as maintaining cleanliness (thaharah), moderation (israf), and responsibility as God's vicegerent on earth. By applying the principles of maqasid sharia (observance of Islamic principles) in waste management, it is hoped that the people of Yogyakarta can contribute more to creating a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment.

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