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- [Home](#)
- [About Journal](#)
- [Editorial Board](#)
- [For Authors](#)

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- [Call For Papers](#)
- [Archives](#)

[Current Issue](#)[All Issues](#)[Special Issues](#)

- [Contact](#)
- |

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- [Call for Special Issue](#)

- [Important Announcements](#)

- [Archives](#)

- [Online Submission](#)

- [Indexing/Abstracting](#)

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Welcome to **Webology!**

Webology is an international peer-reviewed journal in English devoted to the field of the wacth World Wide Web and serves as a forum for discussion and experimentation. It serves as a forum for new research in information dissemination and communication processes in general, and in the context of the World Wide Web in particular. Concerns include the production, gathering, recording, processing, storing, representing, sharing, transmitting, retrieving, distribution, and dissemination of information, as well as its social and cultural impacts. There is a strong emphasis on the Web and new information technologies. Special topic issues are also often seen.

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10 June 2021



Zero Waste Models: Waste Treatment Management in DKI Jakarta Province

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Abstract, Research entitled *Zero Waste Models: Waste Management in DKI Jakarta Province, Indonesia*. In this research, the method used is descriptive qualitative approach. The research was conducted at the DKI Jakarta Provincial Sanitation Service. The results Apparatus and Sub Department of Cleanliness of DKI Jakarta Province totaling 3,078 people, with the proportion of the age group 30-43 years, there are 15 people, and the age group is 35-39 years amounted to 318 people, age group 40-44 years old amounted to 542 people, and the group 45-49 years old amounted to 860 people, age group 50-54 years old amounted to 1,110 people, while the age group 55 years and over amounted to 233 people. The best solution in handling waste for the future in DKI Jakarta Province, Indonesia, is to implementation a zero waste model, can be carried out properly. The concept of zero waste with the use of high technology, can overcome the accumulation of waste per day reaching 26,444 m³/days, while the the volume of waste every day continues to increase, while the waste that can be transported from the carrying capacity is divided by the number of effective vehicles as much as 25,902:1,117 unit of vehicles 23,19m³/days/vehicle. The need for waste transportation vehicles=waste piles divided by the carrying capacity of 26,444 m³:23,19x1 units=1,140 units. So there is still a shortage of operational vehicles from 1,140-1.117=23 vehicles.

Keywords: Zero Waste Model, Processing, Waste Treatment.

25 June 2021



Dear. Editorial in Chief
Webology Journal

I sent back the results of the revised paper with the title: Zero Waste Models: Waste Treatment Management in DKI Jakarta Province, I look forward to being published, thank you.

Best regards,

Iswan

10 Augt 2021

Dear, Iswan

Kindly reduce plag below 10% because this journal ask like that, thank you

Team reviewer

20 Augt 2021



Dear. Editorial in Chief
Webology Journal

I hereby send back the results of the plagiarism check and the results of the corrections according to the results of the corrections, thank you.

Best regards,

Iswan

Some important points for us, in general we convey as follows:

First about community participation, which should be the most important part involved in the waste management process. This community participation includes the role of social institutions such as religious institutions, youth organizations, women's organizations and of course critical communities that have been initiating waste management in their communities. This community participation also includes the producers who have been the biggest contributors in increasing the volume of waste from the packaging of the products produced, so far the community as consumers have always been "victims" of both government policies in the for~~iii~~ of waste retribution, and have always been victims of producer.

Second we firmly believe that the waste problem is not an environmental problem that stands alone. The problem of waste is closely related to the consumption patterns that exist in Indonesian society, so this reason is also a consideration for the proposer of this waste management bill. However, what must be remembered is that people's consumption patterns are shaped by a market system called the capitalism system, which carries out a series of engineering people's lifestyles so that they become very consumptive, with a number of lifestyle advertisements displayed by industry that actually become a big contributor in the midst of garbage heap. Looking at the waste problem as a whole, so far the government has always said that the most waste is from domestic

(household) waste, such as data shown by the DKI Jakarta government, as the State Capital of the Republic of Indonesia, that domestic waste reaches 52.97%, whereas if we trace, most of the waste is packaging from producer products which should be counted as industrial waste, not production waste.

The alignment of this number is important to see the extent of responsibility that must be carried out by the industry, which has so far made big profits from the products it sells to consumers, which only accounted for 8.97% of waste production in Jakarta. In fact, this has been regulated in the principle of internalization, environmental costs to producers, and is part of the expansion of producer responsibility (extended producer responsibility). Therefore, in the provisions that regulate the producer's obligations in this waste management bill, actually it is not only limited to including labels or signs related to reducing and handling waste on packaging and/or production, the most important thing for producers to actually do is change the pattern of waste management. Industrial production, which so far has been very wasteful of waste, due to people's consumption patterns, will not change as long as the production pattern is not changed.

Third, for the determination of the final waste disposal area, it must involve the community, especially those who will be directly/indirectly affected. So far, it is based on cases handled by the Indonesia environmental agency in Jakarta, that the determination of the final disposal area is determined unilaterally by the government and the private sector who manages waste. So that then gave rise to a series of conflicts, due to the absence of community involvement from the start. People whose areas are used as garbage dumps are always ignored and even often use public lies to perpetuate their desires. Many garbage dumps are still categorized as illegal, which suddenly exist in residential areas, and the worst thing is that the garbage collectors from the government are garbage officers this condition creates fear in the community. In the future, this law must also reduce the use of productive land, such as agriculture, plantations and livestock owned by the community which have been used as garbage dumps.

Fourth in the provisions in article 24 which states that the provincial government is obliged to development an emergency response system in waste management. In our opinion, considering the many impacts of ecological disasters caused by the waste problem, what is needed is not only an emergency response system, but also a system that can ensure reducing the risk of disasters caused by waste. So that floods, landslides of garbage and pollution can be prevented to avoid victims due to piles of garbage.

Fifth related to the licensing provisions for business entities that will manage waste, we emphasize that apart from being required to have a business license from the local regional head. It must also have an environmental permit issued by the environmental agency, with an environmental impact study that does not violate the rights to the environment and people's sources of life, and does not violate spatial planning in an area that has been violated by many private companies. Manage waste. As in the case of PT. WGS in the case of the Last Garbage Disposal in Bojong-Depok. Bogor. Indonesia, which violates Law No. 23/1997 on the environment and violates the Regional Regulation No. 17/2000 on spatial planning for the district of East Bogor.

Sixth regarding the technology used by the waste management party, which is shown not to use technology that is not friendly to the environment, such as the incinerator technology used by the

Bandung City Government, or the waste incineration furnace as used by the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government, because incinerator is the worst technology available. Have a negative impact on the environment and public health. So far, technology has always been the main mouthpiece in waste management, which means opening up a waste management business area. Even though any sophisticated technology is used, it will not be able to solve the waste problem, if it does not involve the community as the front line in waste management.

01 Jan 2022

Dear, Iswan

Congratulations, your paper entitled Zero Waste Models: Waste Treatment Management in DKI Jakarta Province, has been published in the journal Webology Volume 19, January, 2022