

## BEYOND PAPER POLICY: OPTIMIZING REGIONAL REGULATION ON WASTE MANAGEMENT THROUGH SYSTEMATIC ENFORCEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

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### Abstract

This research aims to formulate a systematic administrative sanction enforcement model to optimize the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2018 concerning Waste Management in Kolaka Regency. The background of the problem is based on the high volume of waste which is disproportionate to the effectiveness of law enforcement, creating a significant gap between written policy (*das sollen*) and reality in the field (*das sein*). The urgency of this study is crucial given the fact that since the regulation was enacted in 2018, not a single violation has been sanctioned, causing the regulation to lose its deterrent effect and become merely a passive document. This research employs a normative-empirical juridical approach, combining legal document analysis with field data through in-depth interviews with the community and stakeholders. The novelty of the research lies in offering a concrete solution in the form of a tiered and cumulative sanction mechanism design (*punitive-reparatoire*) that goes beyond previous conventional evaluative studies. The results indicate that the current ineffectiveness of enforcement is caused by the absence of clear Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), limited human resources, and weak inter-agency coordination. In conclusion, the formalization of a systematic administrative sanction enforcement SOP is absolutely necessary to ensure legal certainty, increase public compliance, and achieve sustainable environmental governance.

**Keywords:** *Administrative Sanctions, Waste Management, Law Enforcement, Regional Regulation.*

### INTRODUCTION

Waste management is a pressing environmental and socio-economic issue at the national level, including in Kolaka Regency. Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management emphasizes that the Regional Government has a fundamental obligation to ensure the implementation of environmentally sound waste management. (“Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2008 Tentang Pengelolaan Sampah” 2008) Responding to this mandate, the Kolaka Regency Government has issued Regional Regulation (Perda) Number 2 of 2018 concerning Waste Management in Kolaka Regency (Hereinafter referred to as the Kolaka Waste Management Regional Regulation) as a legal basis for regulating the role of the community, establishing service standards, sanction mechanisms, and ensuring environmental sustainability. (“Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Kolaka Nomor 2 Tahun 2018 Tentang Pengelolaan Sampah Di Kabupaten Kolaka” 2018)

Statistics show that data from the National Waste Management Information System (SIPSN) of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) in 2024 recorded that national waste accumulation has reached 31.9 million tons. Of this amount, only about 63.3% or 20.5 million tons were successfully managed, while the remaining 11.3 million tons of waste have not been properly handled. In Kolaka itself, in 2024, daily waste has reached 63 tons per day, with the majority coming from residential areas. (Suarjana 2025) Waste management in various cities in Indonesia is still not optimal, not only in Kolaka Regency. Various influencing factors, including economic, socio-cultural, and technical factors, still pose obstacles to effective and optimal waste management and processing. Waste problems in urban areas are indeed considered serious, given the high levels of complexity and population density, while household waste management in Indonesia significantly impacts the environment and public health. (Syaifulloh 2024) Normatively, the Kolaka Regency Waste Management Regulation has been designed to include ideal provisions, including management mechanisms, community rights and obligations, as well as sanctions for violators. However, in practice, there is often a significant gap between the written policy (*Das Sollen*) and its implementation in the field (*Das Sein*). The phenomenon of illegal waste piles, low participation in waste sorting, and littering

behaviour still pose difficult challenges. This indicates that the existence of the regulation alone is not yet effective in changing public behaviour on a large scale. Without coercive instruments, the community tends to neglect the waste management responsibilities that have been established. Based on theoretical concepts, one of the key instruments that must be regulated in regional regulations on waste management to ensure public compliance is administrative sanctions. Besides serving as a deterrent effect (Anam et al. 2025), administrative sanctions also function as an educational tool that compels business actors and individuals to obey the rules. Furthermore, the nature of administrative sanctions is reparative, meaning they restore the condition to its original state. Therefore, without diminishing the significance of other legal sanctions, the implementation of administrative sanctions in environmental cases such as waste management plays a crucial role in efforts to prevent and address environmental pollution (Oktora et al. 2024).

Previous research by Ardi Rahmansyah, et al. (2024) studied the Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2018 on Waste Management in Kolaka Regency. However, it did not specifically discuss the enforcement of administrative sanctions as regulated in the aforementioned regulation and what the proper implementation mechanism should be; this study only looked generally at the challenges in waste management in Kolaka Regency and the waste processing system applied by the government (Rahmansyah, Arafat, and Baso 2024). Furthermore, research conducted by Andi Fitri, et al. (2025) evaluated waste management in Kolakaasi Village, Latambaga District. Although it also refers to the Waste Management Regional Regulation in Kolaka Regency, the research focuses on measuring the success of waste management in Kolaka, particularly in Latambaga District, and does not specifically examine the administrative sanctions imposed (Fitri, Djabbar, and Agusman 2025). Meanwhile, the subsequent research conducted by the Kolaka Regency Research and Development Agency only focuses on studying community-based waste management using the Reduce, Reuse, Recycle (3R) approach in Kolaka Regency (B. K. Kolaka et al. 2025) and does not consider the effectiveness of enforcement of sanctions and effective waste management in Kolaka Regency at all.

Based on these conditions, the author believes it is highly necessary to conduct an in-depth study on the optimisation of the Kolaka Regency Waste Management Regulation, focusing on the systematic enforcement of administrative sanctions. This systematic approach includes the formulation of clear procedures, consistent implementation, integration between relevant agencies, and measurable monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Thus, this research is relevant for developing a model of sanctions enforcement capable of going beyond paper policies and fundamentally enhancing the effectiveness of the regulation in achieving sustainable waste management in Kolaka Regency. In brief, the main contribution of this study is to offer a systematic and integrated model of administrative sanctions enforcement as a practical solution to transform a passive regulation into an active and effective policy for tackling waste issues in the capital area of Kolaka Regency.

## **METHOD**

This study uses a Normative-Empirical approach that combines normative analysis examining legislation, particularly the Kolaka Regency Waste Management Regional Regulation, which regulates the types of violations, forms of administrative sanctions, and their enforcement mechanisms. The aim is to understand how these sanctions should ideally be regulated through empirical analysis, conducting field research to directly observe the implementation or practice of enforcing these administrative sanctions (Nurhayati, Ifrani, and Said 2021). Primary data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews with 60 (sixty) respondents spread across 2 districts in the capital city of Kolaka Regency using Non-Probability Sampling methods, specifically Purposive Sampling and Snowball Sampling, as the aim of this study was to obtain in-depth information from those who understand and are directly affected by the Regional Regulation (Timamah et al. 2025). Furthermore, 10 stakeholders or elements of the Kolaka Regency Local Government were involved, consisting of 1 representative from the Kolaka Regency Environmental Agency (Head of the Waste Management Division DLH Kab.Kolaka), 1 representative from the Kolaka Regency Civil Service Police Unit and Fire Department (PPNS Enforcement of Regional Regulation Satpol PP Kab.Kolaka), 2 district heads (Camat Kolaka and Camat Latambaga), and 7 village heads within the Kolaka and Latambaga district areas. Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained through the review of legal documents, including legislation where the main object was the Kolaka Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2018 concerning Waste Management in Kolaka Regency, records of violations, and supervision reports from the Kolaka Regency Environmental Service and the Kolaka Regency Public Order Agency, as well as circular letters from the Regent or the Kolaka Regency Government (Sumarna and Kadriah 2023).

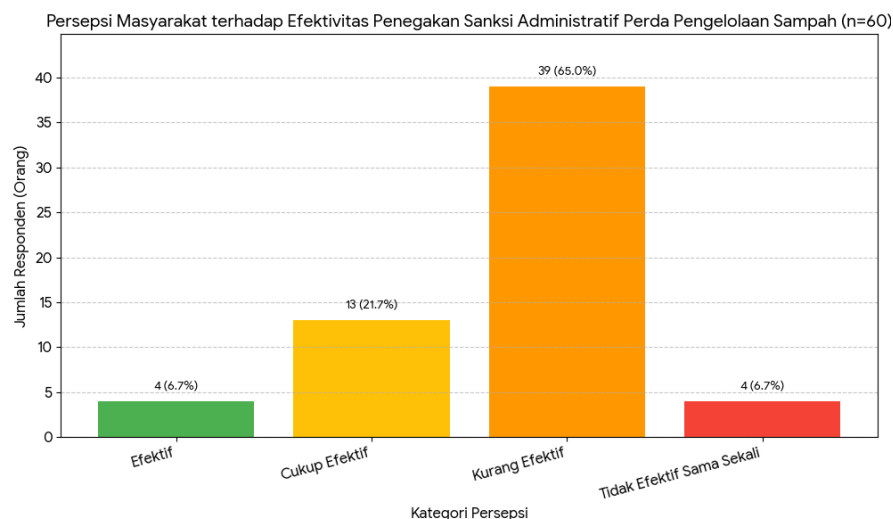
The data analysis method used is legal data analysis with a Normative Qualitative method to analyse secondary data (legal materials). Firstly, the norms of administrative sanctions in regional regulations and related regulations are interpreted, then the conformity of the regional regulations with higher-level laws (vertical) and the alignment of authority between agencies (horizontal) are tested. Empirical data is analysed using a Qualitative Descriptive method, used to analyse primary data (interview and observation results) by summarising, selecting, and focusing on interview data relevant to the effectiveness and systematics of sanction enforcement. The final analysis uses a Comparative-Prescriptive method, connecting the results of normative and empirical analysis to produce research contributions (Ali 2021). A prescriptive model or recommendation (aimed at providing solutions) is formulated to optimise the enforcement of administrative sanctions in a more systematic and effective manner in the Kolaka Regency.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The population of Kolaka Regency is recorded at 252 thousand people as of 2024. This figure has increased. Compared to five years ago, the average annual growth rate (CAGR) of this region is recorded as lower. The growth over the past five years is recorded at -0.75%. Compared to other regencies/cities in Southeast Sulawesi province, Kolaka Regency's population ranks among the top five, while when grouped by island, Kolaka ranks 33<sup>rd</sup> (Darmawan 2024). Kolaka Regency has a strategic position in efforts to develop a sustainable waste management system. The increase in population and economic activities acts as both a driving factor and a challenge in handling increasingly complex waste (B. K. Kolaka et al. 2025). Residential area growth that does not correlate with public awareness and supporting waste management facilities is also strongly suspected to be one of the factors making waste management in Kolaka City difficult (R. S. Kolaka 2023).

Based on the theoretical foundation regarding the function of administrative sanctions as a deterrent and reparative instrument, as well as the urgency of the critical waste problem in Kolaka Regency, the research focus now shifts to the reality in the field. The existence of regional regulations that regulate fines and governmental coercion should serve as a guarantee of compliance, yet the continuously increasing data on violations related to waste management rules indicates a dysfunction in enforcement. Therefore, it is important to explore the core of this implementation issue from the perspective of the community itself. Understanding the public perception of the effectiveness of these sanctions will serve as a crucial bridge connecting the normative provisions on paper with tangible actions within the community.

This study found that the majority of respondents, 65%, considered the enforcement of administrative penalties in the waste management regional regulation to be ineffective, followed by 21.7% of respondents who considered it fairly effective, while 6.7% said it was effective and another 6.7% perceived that the sanctions stipulated in the waste management regional regulation in Kolaka Regency were not effective at all. Table 1. Public Perception Chart on the Effectiveness of Regional Regulations on Waste Management



The results of the respondent interviews indicate that several factors contribute to the ineffectiveness of the sanctions, including the inconsistent or short-term enforcement of sanctions, such as during cleanliness operations. This shows that the lack of systematic sanctions makes people feel the risk of violating waste regulations is very low, thus nullifying the deterrent effect of the sanctions. Another factor is the unclear procedures, which cause the

public to be uncertain about how, when, and by whom sanctions will be imposed, creating a perception of non-transparency and making sanctions seem like manipulative measures rather than fair law enforcement. The final factor, according to respondents, is inadequate infrastructure and public services, leading people to resist or reject sanctions if they feel insufficiently supported to comply. Negative perceptions arise when the public feels that waste collection services (schedule, coverage, facilities) are not optimal. They will argue why the community is being penalised, while the local government has not provided adequate facilities for waste disposal. The situation is worsened by the empirical fact that the regional regulations and their sanctions are not well communicated. People who do not understand the correct disposal times or the mandatory waste sorting procedures will feel that the imposed sanctions are unfair.

### **The Implementation of Administrative Sanctions Against Violators of Waste Management Regional Regulations in Kolaka Regency**

The waste management crisis in Kolaka Regency, evidenced by high daily waste accumulation in residential areas, has highlighted the failure of Regional Regulations (Perda) to function effectively. This reality is reinforced by the perception of the majority of the community that the enforcement of sanctions is currently "Ineffective." This gap indicates that the problem does not lie in the absence of rules, but in the quality of implementation and law enforcement. Therefore, this subtopic will shift from a normative review to an analysis of practical actions, exploring how the systematic application of administrative sanctions against violators of waste management regulations in Kolaka Regency should be formulated and implemented. This analysis becomes crucial to transform sanctions, which have so far been considered 'paper tigers', into a consistent, fair enforcement instrument capable of creating a sustainable deterrent effect to ensure the waste management objectives in Kolaka Regency are achieved. In theoretical studies, the application of administrative sanctions aims to enforce the law, impose consequences for violations, create a deterrent effect for offenders, and function as a preventive effort. In practice, administrative sanctions are classified into three categories: light sanctions, medium sanctions, and severe sanctions (Ni'mah 2022). State administrative law also recognises several forms of administrative sanctions, namely governmental coercion (*bestuursdwang*), revocation of decisions, imposition of administrative fines, and imposition of coercive money by the government which serves as a substitute for government coercion that is difficult to implement (Apriyanto and Saraswati 2023).

The legal basis for the implementation of administrative sanctions in the Kolaka Waste Management Regional Regulation is regulated in Articles 27, 28, and 29, which govern various administrative sanctions ranging from warnings, written notices, government coercion, fines or penalties, to the revocation of business licences ("Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Kolaka Nomor 2 Tahun 2018 Tentang Pengelolaan Sampah Di Kabupaten Kolaka" 2018). This pattern essentially follows the theory of sanctions in Administrative Law which imposes penalties according to the classification of the violation level. However, the fact that we have found is that since the regulation was enacted until now, there has never been a single violation recorded or an offender sanctioned based on the existing regulation (Suarjana 2025). Furthermore, the Environmental Agency of Kolaka Regency (DLH) explained that the Kolaka Regency Government has issued a Regent's Circular related to the implementation of the Regional Regulation. This circular regulates the disposal of waste from the morning until the latest in the afternoon. DLH also collaborates with other parties, such as subdistrict authorities and the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) as supervisors in the implementation of the regulation. Through this circular, from October 2025 to December 2025, the local government will focus more on advocacy and socialisation to the community. The implementation of the Regional Regulation more effectively and comprehensively is planned to begin in January 2026.

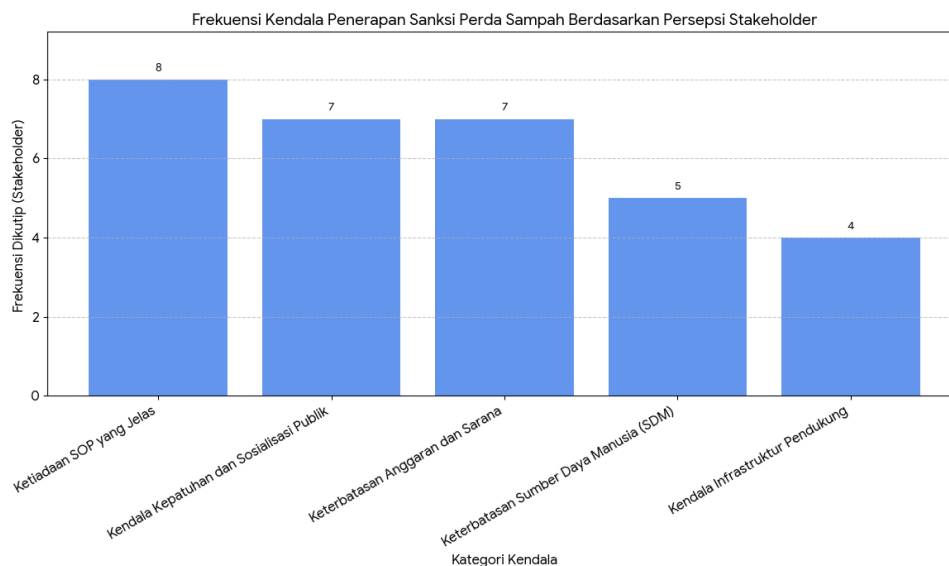
In a different interview, further empirical evidence was obtained that various obstacles to the implementation of administrative sanctions include the absence of clear SOPs, limited budgets and human resources, supporting infrastructure constraints, and resistance from the public and business actors due to insufficient government socialization (Mario et al. 2025). Even according to the Kolaka Regency Civil Service Police Unit and Fire Department, it is known that since the Kolaka Regency Waste Management Regulation was enacted, there has been no official report from the Environmental Agency (DLH) to the Civil Service Police regarding violations of this regulation. Reports in the form of letters or copies serve as the basis for the Civil Service Police to take further action. Because there has been no official report from the DLH, the Civil Service Police have not been able to take firm law enforcement actions. The steps taken by the Civil Service Police so far have only been in the form of appeals and supervision, particularly concerning the existence and arrangement of garbage bins in front of Hotel Sutan Raja Kolaka (LaHata 2025).

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Thus, it can be seen that the enforcement of the Waste Management Regional Regulation in Kolaka has not been running optimally, as it is still limited to preventive efforts and not yet supported by optimal coordination across related agencies. It can be said that the weak, sporadic, or even often ignored enforcement of sanctions renders the provisions of sanctions in the said regulation merely a "paper tiger" without executive power. As a result, violators do not experience firm consequences, and the level of public compliance remains low. Basically, the systematic enforcement of administrative sanctions will provide legal certainty and minimise discretionary actions by the government because, in essence, the dynamics of law can be read from the balance of two antinomies, namely legal certainty and legal justice. In an ideal conceptual framework, a modern legal system should be able to create good law that reflects a sense of justice for all parties and aligns with societal conditions. Law is made according to established procedures, and it must also be understood or comprehended by society as a whole (Hidayat and Arifin 2019). Based on interviews with relevant stakeholders, several factors were identified as obstacles to the effective implementation of waste management regulations in Kolaka Regency. The main obstacle is the lack of clear SOPs, followed by insufficient public outreach affecting community compliance, then limited budgets and facilities, limited human resources, and finally, supporting infrastructure constraints.

Table 2. Categories of Constraints on the Effectiveness of the



## Implementation of Kolaka Waste Management Regional Regulation

Various empirical data from this study indicate that the issue of the effectiveness of local waste regulation sanctions in Kolaka Regency lies in the implementation aspects and supporting facilities, rather than in the wording of the regulation. Waste management is a multi-sectoral matter involving various agencies; in terms of authority, the Environment Agency is responsible for technical management, while the Civil Service Police Unit acts as the enforcer of the regulation. The lack of regulatory harmonisation between these two agencies often causes overlapping authority and confusion in task execution, ultimately impacting unstructured communication, low feedback system integration, and minimal innovation in enforcement methods. Supervision of the implementation of local regulations on waste management can currently be said to be unstructured, both in terms of reporting, evaluation, and follow-up on the results of supervision. The evaluation of the implementation of local regulations is often merely formal, without in-depth analysis of the effectiveness of the sanctions prepared, and this problem is exacerbated by the absence of an integrated reporting and evaluation mechanism between the Environmental Agency, Public Order Agency, and other related institutions. The number of supervisory personnel from the Public Order Agency and the Environmental Agency is still very limited. This results in insufficient oversight in the field, meaning violators often do not receive appropriate sanctions. The current budget allocation for supervisory operations is also considered very small, and even insufficient for both management and supervision operations. This limitation in human resources and budget also affects the minimal socialisation and education provided to the community, resulting in low awareness and compliance with local regulations on waste management.

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This fact shows that the political commitment of regional leaders in enforcing administrative sanctions is still weak, on the other hand, public participation in monitoring and reporting violations is still minimal, so the deterrent effect of administrative sanctions has not been achieved. The low public awareness to dispose of waste properly and to separate waste also constitutes a major obstacle in the implementation of Regional Regulations.

Table 3: Institutional and Coordination Barriers in the Enforcement of Administrative Sanctions for Regional Regulations on Waste Management in Kolaka Regency

Number	Obstacle	Impact on the Implementation of Regional Regulations
1.	Institutional Capacity Limitations	The functions of regulator and operator are mixed, conflict of interest
2.	Overlapping Authority	Confusion in task execution, slow enforcement
3.	Lack of supervision and evaluation	Administrative sanctions are ineffective, repeated violations
4.	Limitations in human resources and budget	Supervision is not optimal, awareness is minimal
5.	Low political commitment and public participation	The deterrent effect of the sanctions has not been achieved, violations continue to occur.

In conclusion, the implementation of administrative sanctions against violators of the Waste Management Regional Regulation in Kolaka Regency is a strategic step to ensure that the policy does not remain merely at the normative level. Consistently enforced sanctions will cultivate public awareness that waste management is not just a legal obligation, but also a social responsibility for creating a clean and healthy environment. With a clear enforcement mechanism, the local government can strengthen the authority of regulations while promoting sustainable changes in public behaviour. Furthermore, the effectiveness of administrative sanctions will largely depend on the synergy between law enforcement officials, the community, and related institutions in carrying out supervision and education functions. If enforcement is conducted systematically and transparently, the local regulation on waste management will not only be a legal document but a tangible instrument capable of reducing waste issues in Kolaka. Thus, the implementation of administrative sanctions can serve as an important foundation for achieving better environmental governance, focused on sustainability, and providing long-term benefits for the community.

The next step is to offer concrete solutions in the form of the implementation of systematic administrative sanctions. Systematic here refers to efforts to systematise the enforcement of administrative sanctions, requiring law enforcers to abandon ad-hoc (casuistic or unplanned) approaches and switch to structured risk management and compliance models. Referring to the Responsive Regulation Theory, a legal approach that emphasises that the law should be adaptive and capable of responding to changes and public aspirations, not merely a static set of norms, by involving public participation in law-making to achieve substantive justice, not just procedural justice, so that it is relevant and effective in serving broader social objectives (Chandra and Hoesein 2025). The systematisation of administrative sanctions in the context of the Kolaka Waste Management Regional Regulation is ultimately expected to have very specific and tiered practical and operational implications.

## Design and Effectiveness of a Systematic Administrative Sanction Mechanism for Optimising Regional Regulations on Waste Management in Kolaka Regency

The concept of a state based on law requires that every regulation or decision that has been established in written form must be implemented as it should. However, not all laws that have been made can be fully obeyed by the community, so their effectiveness is considered limited. Therefore, it is important to have a process of law enforcement so that the law remains strong and can be properly adhered to by the public. The process of enforcing the law in legal literature is referred to as law enforcement or "law in action" (Rusdianto Sesung and A.Djalil. 2025). Law enforcement is the process of resolving relationships of values expressed in rules and established value perspectives, manifesting in actions as a series of final value elaborations to create peace, both as social engineering in the sense of maintaining and as social control in the sense of sustaining a peaceful atmosphere in societal interactions (Wahanisa et al. 2023). Meanwhile, sanctions in administrative law are necessary to ensure the

enforcement of administrative law (Thahira 2020). Administrative sanctions are directed at the violating act itself, with the aim of stopping that violation. The nature of administrative sanctions is also conceptually 'reparatory', meaning to restore the situation to its original state (Sisma 2023). From a normative perspective, the types of administrative sanctions can be viewed in terms of their objectives: first, reparatory sanctions, meaning sanctions imposed as a reaction to a violation of norms, aimed at restoring conditions to what they were before the violation occurred; second, punitive sanctions, meaning sanctions aimed at punishing an individual, for example in the form of administrative fines; third, regressive sanctions, which are sanctions imposed as a reaction to non-compliance with the provisions contained in the issued regulations (Kasno, Wibowo, and Purnomo 2024).

In the presentation of the theory related to administrative sanctions above, we can see the urgency of a sanction in the enforcement of administrative law, but what distinguishes it from law enforcement in other fields is that administrative sanctions require enforcement accompanied by supervision, not merely the enforcement of the sanction itself. Therefore, the enforcement of administrative sanctions under the Kolaka waste regulation must be carried out systematically, not only prioritising the sanction system but also optimising its supervisory mechanism. The implications of systematisation in the context of the Kolaka Waste Regulation encompass two fundamental aspects. First, systematisation requires a clear and transparent sequence of actions for each type of violation, ensuring that sanctions are applied consistently and fairly, rather than on subjective considerations. This is realised through a guaranteed gradual implementation (Escalation) where each identified violation, ranging from disposal outside designated hours to mass dumping in prohibited locations, must face sanctions according to the predetermined levels. The first violation should always result in a written warning or minimum fine, while repeated violations (second, third, and so on) must automatically lead to a maximum fine and/or the imposition of harsher reparatory sanctions.

Secondly, systematisation requires sanctions to function dually as an enforcer of compliance and as a tool for direct environmental restoration. The cumulative application of sanctions routinely combines punitive sanctions (administrative fines) with reparatory sanctions (restoration/repair). This means that offenders not only pay fines but are also compelled to clean up the illegal waste they caused, or are charged for the costs of Government Enforcement (Bestuursdwang) carried out by the local authorities. This step must be supported by public visibility and violation data. Systematic enforcement must be supported by an integrated offender data recording system (for example, a sanctions history database), which can be used to measure and publish compliance levels. Transparency in enforcement serves a dual purpose, validating the credibility of officials and strengthening the deterrent effect among the wider public.

These two fundamental aspects are supported by a strict Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). There must be standard procedures that bind all Law Enforcement Officials (especially PPNS Satpol PP and PPNS DLH) from the stage of field verification, issuance of violation reports, to the imposition and execution of fines, thereby limiting the misuse of *freies ermesen* (discretion) and ensuring legal certainty. Law enforcement should not be rigid or uniform, but must be responsive to the behaviour of the legal subjects (the community or business entities) and the context of the violations. Law enforcers must use the pyramid of sanctions, ranging from the lightest level (warning) to the heaviest (revocation of licence or maximum fines) (Situmeang 2020). Although Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2018 is in effect, its effectiveness is hampered by the gap between norms and implementation reality. In fact, since its enactment until now, the regulation has never imposed a recorded fine on offenders. This gap indicates that the system for enforcing administrative sanctions is influenced by various key factors, both internal (officials) and external (society and policy).

According to Lawrence M. Friedman, the legal system consists of three interacting components: Legal Structure (institutions and procedures), Legal Substance (rules and norms), and Legal Culture (attitudes, values, and societal expectations) (Pratama et al. 2025). In the context of enforcing administrative sanctions for waste violations in Kolaka, the success of sanction enforcement, as stipulated in Regional Regulations, heavily depends on the harmonisation of these three elements of the legal system. As a supporting factor, Kolaka may have a clear legal substance (Regional Regulation on waste management), however, the main hindrance often lies in its legal structure or the responsible institution and the enforcement procedures that are not yet available or effectively implemented.

In addition, legal culture also plays a role, where low public awareness of the importance of waste management, the habit of littering, and a lack of sense of ownership towards the environment, render sanctions ineffective. Meanwhile, strict sanctions (substance) will not be fully effective if law enforcement officials (structure) are not firm or if the community (legal culture) tends to be negligent or permissive toward violations. Ideally, the enforcement of administrative sanctions for waste violations in Kolaka will be supported by a strong legal culture, namely massive public support for regulatory efforts and imposed sanctions, as well as political commitment from the local government.

Other supporting factors include an efficient structure, with adequate resource allocation, and substance in the form of straightforward and clear procedures. Conversely, the main obstacles include unsynchronised substance (for example, penalties that are too lenient or a lack of supporting facilities), weak structures (lack of inter-agency coordination or minimal enforcement resources), and especially a fragmented legal culture, where the community views law enforcement merely as a burden rather than a collective effort to create a clean and healthy environment. Thus, the effectiveness of sanction enforcement in Kolaka is not only a matter of written rules, but also the extent of community acceptance, compliance, and cultural support for those rules. Ideally, sanctions must have a tangible deterrent effect. Systematic sanctions are crucial to achieve this effect. Furthermore, the deterrent effect is achieved not only from the severity of the punishment (fines), but also from the probability and certainty that the punishment will be imposed. The more systematic the enforcement of sanctions, the higher the probability of punishment, and the stronger the deterrent effect (Fazri 2023). Concretely, the objective of developing SOPs for monitoring and enforcing administrative sanctions for waste management in Kolaka Regency is to ensure waste is managed according to regulations; to increase compliance among the community and businesses; to enforce sanctions against violations of waste management; and finally to promote a waste-free Kolaka.

In essence, it can be affirmed that the design of a systematic administrative sanction mechanism is an important instrument in ensuring the optimisation of the implementation of the Waste Management Regional Regulation in Kolaka Regency. Sanctions that are clearly designed, measurable, and consistent will provide legal certainty while encouraging community and business compliance with applicable regulations. Thus, the existence of sanctions is not merely a form of punishment, but a means of education and behaviour control to create more orderly waste management. The effectiveness of administrative sanction mechanisms also depends on the synergy between local government, law enforcement officers, and the community. Transparent implementation, accompanied by continuous socialisation, will strengthen the legitimacy of regulations and foster collective awareness. When the community understands that sanctions are applied fairly and proportionally, compliance will naturally grow, enabling waste management goals oriented towards cleanliness, environmental health, and sustainability to be achieved. Ultimately, the success of the optimisation of the Waste Management Regional Regulation in Kolaka Regency is determined not only by the quality of the regulation but also by the consistency in the enforcement of systematic administrative sanctions. With strong institutional support, effective supervision, and active community participation, the sanction mechanism will become an important pillar in cultivating a culture of discipline and shared responsibility. This will guide Kolaka Regency towards a more modern, sustainable, and beneficial waste management system for the welfare of its community.

## **CONCLUSION**

In general, this study aims to examine how the mechanism for implementing administrative sanctions under the waste management regional regulation in Kolaka currently operates and then assess the extent to which the administrative sanction mechanism can strengthen the effectiveness of waste management policy implementation. The research findings show the empirical fact that since the waste management regulation was enacted in 2018, no one has been subjected to sanctions for the norms stipulated in the regulation. This issue indicates the need for an effective mechanism for supervision and enforcement of administrative sanctions in the form of establishing SOPs for systematic enforcement and monitoring of administrative sanctions. Sanctions that are systematically designed and consistently enforced not only increase public compliance but also strengthen the legitimacy of regional regulations as instruments of behaviour control. These findings affirm that the success of policies cannot merely rest at the normative level but must be supported by enforcement that is transparent, educational, and oriented towards cultural change in society. The recommendations put forward are the need to strengthen the capacity of implementing officers, utilise technology in supervision, and intensify socialisation so that the public better understands and supports the policy. The implication of this study is to encourage the establishment of SOPs for enforcing administrative sanctions to create sustainable waste management, which not only maintains environmental cleanliness but also improves the quality of life of the Kolaka community. Thanks are extended to all parties who have supported this research so that it can make a tangible contribution to regional policy development.

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