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Analysis of Social and Policy Factors in Indonesian Household Waste Management: The Urgency of Participatory Environmental Education Integration (An SLR Study)

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Abstract. Household waste management in Indonesia remains a critical issue, contributing 56.86% of the national waste generation in 2026. This study aims to analyze the factors influencing the effectiveness of household waste management and to examine strategies for increasing community engagement. Using a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach, this research analyzed 13 scientific articles from the Lens.org platform (2016–2025) using the keyword "Household Waste Management." The findings indicate that the primary barrier to effective waste management is low public awareness and participation, exacerbated by weak policy implementation at the field level. The review also reveals that community-based approaches, such as Waste Banks and the 3R principles, are more effective when supported by continuous mentoring, environmental education, and consistent socialization. This study concludes that technical and policy approaches alone are insufficient without a strong educational foundation. The findings suggest that improving household waste management requires the integration of participatory environmental education, consistent policy implementation, adequate facilities, and active collaboration among educational institutions, government, and local communities to promote long-term behavioral change.

Keywords: *community participation; education management; household waste management; systematic literature review; waste bank*

INTRODUCTION

Household waste management has become an increasingly urgent global issue. According to data from the World Bank, global waste generation reached approximately 2.01 billion tons in 2016 and is projected to increase to 3.40 billion tons by 2050 [1]. This growth is closely associated with population increase and rapid urbanization. In Indonesia, household waste represents the largest source of national waste generation, accounting for approximately 60% of total waste produced annually. Several major Indonesian cities, including Jakarta, Bandung, and Surabaya, continue to face challenges in managing increasing volumes of waste. Existing waste management systems often struggle to accommodate growing waste production, resulting in excessive pressure on landfill facilities [2].

In response to similar challenges, countries such as Sweden and South Korea have implemented effective waste management systems through a combination of public policies, technological innovation, and community participation. These experiences demonstrate the importance of integrating government initiatives with active public involvement to achieve sustainable waste management outcomes [3], [4].

Despite various policy efforts, household waste management in Indonesia remains constrained by limited public participation in waste segregation and recycling activities. Research conducted in Bandung revealed that a large proportion of households were not actively involved in waste management programs, while most waste was directly disposed of at collection sites without prior segregation [5]. Inadequate access to waste management facilities and limited public awareness further contribute to these challenges.

According to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, household waste accounted for 56.86% of Indonesia's total waste generation in 2026 [6]. This highlights the significant contribution of households to national waste production and emphasizes the need for more effective waste management practices. The urgency of studying household waste management in densely populated areas is closely related to ongoing environmental pressures and rapid urbanization. Jabodetabek, Indonesia's largest metropolitan area, has a population of approximately 30.2 million people and experiences a significant increase in the volume of

household waste generated daily [7]. Although regulations and waste management programs have been implemented, community participation remains relatively low, particularly in waste segregation at the source, which is considered a fundamental step in sustainable waste management.

Previous studies have examined household waste management practices in specific regions; however, limited research has synthesized the social, cultural, educational, and policy-related factors influencing household waste management through a systematic literature review approach. This gap indicates the need for a comprehensive understanding of the barriers and enabling factors affecting household waste management practices.

Therefore, this study is highly relevant for investigating the factors that contribute to low household waste segregation rates and for identifying barriers and community-based solutions that can enhance public participation. The findings are expected to provide new insights into how existing policies can be implemented more effectively through the involvement of all segments of society. Ultimately, this research aims to contribute to the development of more sustainable household waste management policies while reducing the environmental impacts associated with improper waste management practices.

METHODS

Research Design

This study employed a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method using a descriptive qualitative approach. This approach enables researchers to understand, evaluate, assess, and interpret phenomena within specific social and cultural contexts while providing in-depth insights into the challenges faced by households in waste management. The descriptive qualitative approach was selected because it facilitates the interpretation of factors that may encourage behavioral change and increase public awareness and participation in household waste management without requiring advanced statistical analysis.

Identification Stage

During the identification stage, research data were collected from relevant studies available on the Lens.org platform using the keyword combination “Household Waste Management.” The initial search yielded 120 publications. After applying the open-access criterion, the number was reduced to 69 publications. A subsequent screening process based on titles and abstracts resulted in 24 articles. Finally, after a full-text assessment, 13 articles were selected for further analysis due to their relevance to the research objectives.

Study Screening

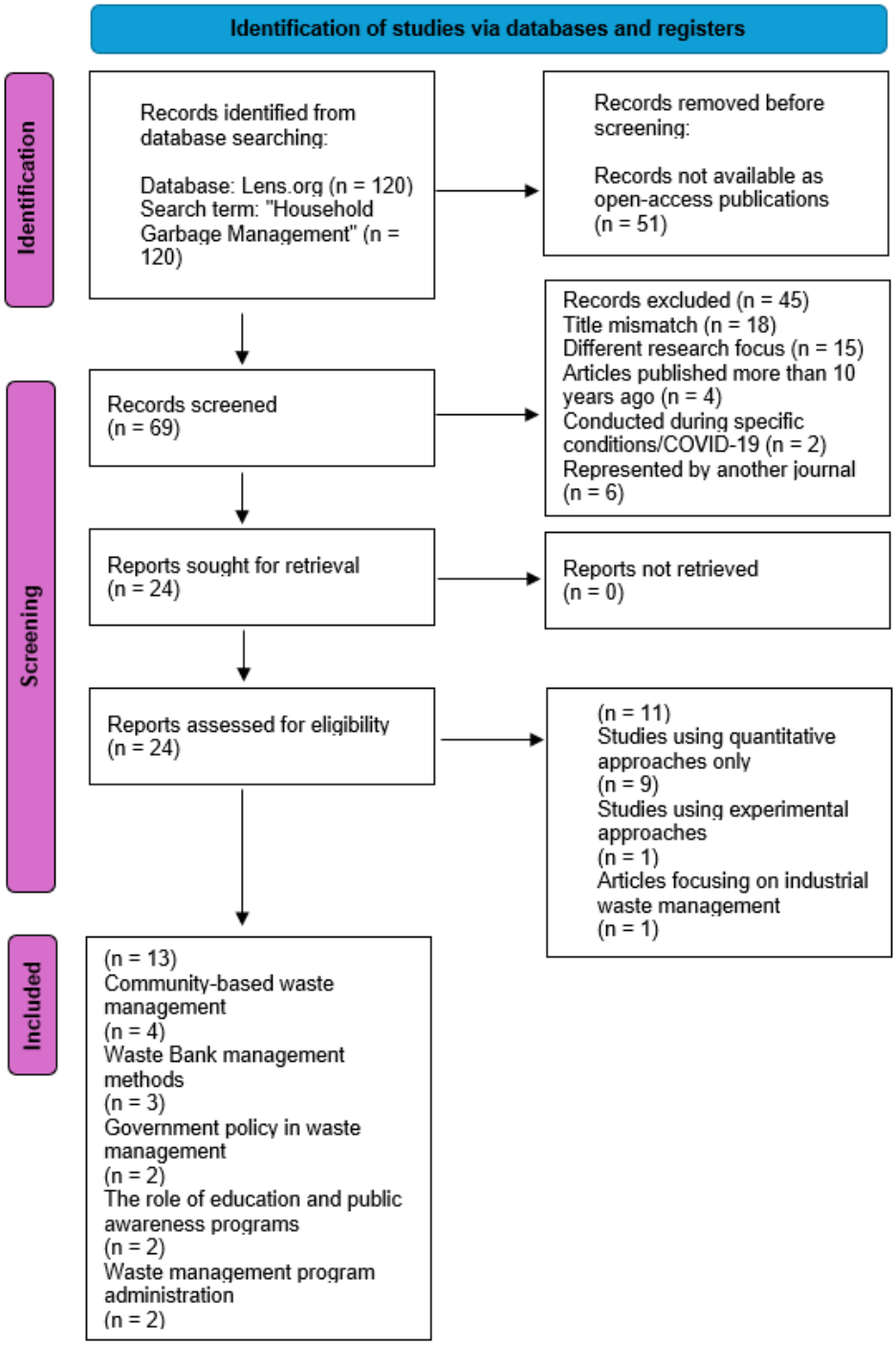
The screening process followed the principles of the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) framework. At this stage, studies were excluded if they were not relevant to the research topic, were published more than ten years ago, focused on specific temporary conditions, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, had a different primary focus from the objectives of this study, contained titles that did not align with the research topic.

The remaining studies were then reviewed in greater depth to ensure their compatibility with the research objectives and methodological approach. This process ensured that all selected studies provided meaningful contributions to understanding household waste management.

The identification, screening, and inclusion process is illustrated through the PRISMA flow diagram presented in the study.

Figure 1. PRISMA 2020 flow diagram of the study selection process.

Study Eligibility



At the eligibility stage, the researcher conducted a comprehensive review of the full texts of all articles that had passed the title and abstract screening phase. The purpose of this stage was to ensure that each selected article aligned with the research objectives and the chosen methodological approach, namely a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) with a descriptive qualitative perspective.

Eligibility assessment involved examining the following components of each article background, research objectives, methodology, findings, discussion. Articles were excluded if they relied solely on quantitative analysis, focused on non-household waste management, primarily examined statistical relationships or causal effects between variables, failed to provide qualitative analysis regarding processes, social contexts, or community experiences.

This eligibility assessment ensured that all included studies possessed conceptual and methodological relevance and could contribute meaningfully to understanding the practices, challenges, and social factors influencing household waste management.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

The full texts were assessed according to predetermined inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Inclusion Criteria

Studies were included if they:

1. Discussed household waste management and waste-sorting behavior at the household level.
2. Were openly accessible.
3. Were published between 2016 and 2025.
4. Were available in full-text format.
5. Involved human participants or communities relevant to household waste management.

Exclusion Criteria

Studies were excluded if they:

Used a purely quantitative approach.

Were published before 2016.

Focused on special temporary circumstances such as household waste management during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Examined non-household waste management.

Were not relevant to the primary focus of the study.

Data Analysis Technique

Data obtained from the 13 eligible articles were analyzed qualitatively using a descriptive approach, each article was thoroughly reviewed to understand: The research focus, key findings, main conclusions, subjects of study, and, the context of household waste management discussed, the articles were subsequently grouped according to similarities in research focus, including, community-based waste management, waste bank initiatives, government policies, educational and socialization programs, waste management program administration and management, the main findings, barriers, and proposed solutions presented in each study were compared and analyzed to identify patterns, trends, and differences among studies. The results were then synthesized into a descriptive narrative to provide a comprehensive overview of the conditions and challenges associated with household waste management based on previous research findings.

Of the 13 articles analyzed 4 articles focused on community-based waste management, 3 articles examined waste management through waste bank programs, 2 articles focused on government policies related to waste management, 2 articles discussed educational and socialization initiatives, 2 articles explored management and administrative aspects of waste management programs, This categorization facilitated the review process, comparison of findings, and formulation of conclusions in accordance with the objectives of the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Identification and Screening Results

Research data were collected through the Lens.org platform using the keyword combination “Household Waste Management.” The initial search produced 120 publications, which were subsequently reduced to 69 publications after applying the open-access criterion. Following additional screening based on article titles and abstracts, 24 articles were identified as potentially relevant for further analysis.

Characteristics of the Selected Studies

Full-text assessments were conducted based on predefined inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Table 1. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria Applied

Criteria	Inclusion	Exclusion
Publication Period	2016–2025	Published before 2016
Source Type	Peer-reviewed journal articles	Opinions and non-journal articles
Accessibility	Open-access articles	Restricted-access articles
Methodology	Systematic Literature Review with a descriptive approach	Purely quantitative approaches
Research Focus	Household waste management and studies conducted under normal social conditions	Studies unrelated to the research focus (e.g., household waste management during COVID-19).
Relevance to Objectives	Directly related to the research objectives	Not relevant to the research objectives.

During the literature screening process, the researcher limited publications to the period between 2016 and

2025 to ensure the relevance and timeliness of the analyzed data. The search primarily targeted studies employing descriptive qualitative methods in the context of household waste management. Articles published before 2016, studies with unrelated focuses, research using quantitative or experimental approaches, and reports not directly relevant to the topic were excluded. Out of all the reviewed publications, 107 articles were excluded because they failed to meet the established criteria. Consequently, 13 studies were selected due to their strong relevance to the effectiveness of household waste management practices, with particular emphasis on waste management methods, social factors, government policies, and community participation under normal social conditions.

Main Findings

The analysis of the thirteen selected studies revealed that low public participation and awareness represent the most significant challenge in household waste management. Most community members do not independently sort their waste and continue to rely heavily on sanitation workers and waste collection facilities such as temporary disposal sites (*Tempat Pembuangan Sampah* - TPS) and final disposal sites (*Tempat Pemrosesan Akhir* - TPA).

This situation is further influenced by limited waste management infrastructure, including unclear waste collection systems, long distances to waste collection points, inadequate governmental involvement in practical waste management implementation. Although many government policies appear effective in theory, their implementation in practice is often considered ineffective. Additionally, a dominant social perception persists that waste management is solely the responsibility of sanitation workers rather than individual households.

The findings also indicate that community-based waste management approaches, such as Waste Banks and the 3R principles (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), can significantly improve public awareness when accompanied by continuous socialization programs, mentoring and assistance, adequate facilities and infrastructure. Positive behavioral changes are more likely to occur when community participation, sustained guidance, facility availability, and supportive government policies are integrated into a comprehensive waste management strategy.

Community Participation

The analysis of the thirteen selected studies indicates that low public concern and participation in household waste management remain the primary causes of ineffective waste management practices. This issue is influenced by several factors, including inadequate public outreach, insufficient facilities, and inconsistent implementation of local government policies. Evidence of this problem can be seen in a study conducted in Central Ternate District, where only 26.67% of respondents had waste storage facilities, only 33.33% practiced waste segregation, and merely 10% utilized waste effectively [8]. Across various regions, household waste management practices remain heavily influenced by public awareness, the accessibility of waste services, and local socio-economic conditions. Communities with limited access to waste collection services generally exhibit lower participation in waste segregation and recycling activities. This indicates that behavioral factors and service availability must be addressed simultaneously [9]. Environmental education is more likely to produce lasting behavioral change when learning activities are integrated with direct community participation. Rather than relying solely on awareness campaigns, participatory programmes encourage residents to develop practical waste management skills while strengthening their sense of environmental responsibility [10]. Through continuous educational initiatives, communities are expected to become more motivated to sort waste at its source, eventually leading to the establishment of community-based Waste Banks [11].

The Role of Schools

Schools play an essential role in shaping students' awareness of waste segregation through education, habit formation, and mindset development from an early age. Research indicates that environmental knowledge and education significantly influence students' waste-sorting behavior and their willingness to prevent environmental pollution. These behaviors are also affected by educational background, environmental knowledge, and social influences from the surrounding community. Therefore, schools should provide comprehensive education regarding waste classification and the proper use of different waste bins, supported by adequate facilities. Studies have shown that students with higher levels of environmental knowledge tend to practice waste segregation more consistently [12], [13]. Beyond environmental education, sustainable waste-sorting habits can be reinforced through supportive infrastructure, such as clearly labeled waste bins designated for different categories of waste. Research demonstrates that the provision of separated waste bins combined with visual prompts—including images and written instructions—significantly improves students' accuracy in sorting waste [14]. Therefore, a combination of environmental education and adequate facilities can effectively cultivate sustainable waste management habits among students.

Effectiveness of Waste Management Approaches

Waste Banks serve as an educational mechanism that teaches communities how to sort, recycle, and utilize waste, thereby reducing the amount of waste sent to landfills. For example, a study conducted in Banjarbaru City identified that one of the major obstacles to effective waste management was the considerable distance between residents' homes and temporary waste collection sites (Tempat Pembuangan Sampah - TPS), affecting 42% of respondents. Despite a public understanding level of 71%, waste generation remained substantial. The study found that cardboard waste dominated recyclable materials, amounting to 4,925.82 kg, inorganic waste such as cans and metal totaled 117.6 kg, daily waste generation ranged from 0.35–0.40 kg per person, organic waste constituted approximately 70–80% of total waste generated, waste Banks were capable of managing approximately 200.64 kg of organic waste per day, the study concluded that local governments could contribute significantly by providing necessary facilities and conducting regular evaluations of Waste Bank programs [15]. Furthermore, Waste Bank initiatives have demonstrated positive environmental impacts by increasing public awareness of the importance of managing household waste responsibly [16]. In addition to Waste Banks, the 3R approach (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) has become one of the most widely recognized waste management strategies among the public. A study conducted in Mimika Regency found that while the 3R approach was conceptually effective, community participation in waste sorting, disposal, and independent waste management remained low in practice. Consequently, environmental conditions continued to deteriorate. This situation was attributed to residents' reliance on sanitation workers and temporary disposal facilities [17].

These conditions are also influenced by deeply rooted social habits and perceptions. Many individuals continue to believe that waste management is solely the responsibility of sanitation workers and regard waste sorting as inconvenient and unnecessary. As a result, many residents limit their involvement to simply disposing of waste at collection sites. Some even continue to burn waste or dispose of it improperly without understanding the environmental consequences [18]. Similarly, a study focusing on the Citarum River Basin found that household waste management practices were largely ineffective. In addition to ingrained community habits, the study identified insufficient involvement by local environmental agencies, including a lack of temporary waste collection facilities and unclear waste transportation procedures that frequently resulted in delayed collection services [19]. Environmental education is more likely to produce lasting behavioral change when learning activities are integrated with direct community participation. Rather than relying solely on awareness campaigns, participatory programmes encourage residents to develop practical waste management skills while strengthening their sense of environmental responsibility [10].

The Role of Government

Government involvement is another critical determinant of successful waste management. Local governments can contribute by formulating effective policies, developing community-based programs, and providing sufficient funding for waste management facilities. These efforts can help mitigate environmental issues such as flooding, pollution, and environmental degradation [20]. Although Indonesia's waste management regulations are comprehensive, recent studies indicate that policy success remains highly dependent on local implementation, inter-institutional coordination, and sustained multi-stakeholder engagement. Furthermore, the role of the government is critical, particularly in addressing funding constraints, which are currently deemed insufficient and require long-term support [21]. Meanwhile, a study conducted in Bandung demonstrated that sustainable household waste management can only be achieved through the combined contributions of the community, government agencies, and adequate infrastructure. The study reported a 31.7% reduction in residents' dependence on temporary and final disposal sites while simultaneously encouraging more responsible household waste management behavior [22].

Recommendations for Household Waste Management in Indonesia

Based on findings from previous studies and observations [22], [23], [24], [25], effective waste management is the result of interactions among social, educational, and policy-related factors. Research consistently shows that successful waste management depends on synergy among government policies, active community participation, facility availability, and institutional support. The effectiveness of policy implementation relies heavily on collaboration between government authorities and local communities [23]. These findings are further supported by [22], who argue that sustainable waste management requires government support, strong institutions, active community involvement, and adequate facilities. Likewise, collaborative governance approaches have been shown to improve waste management outcomes through cooperation among government agencies, institutions, and community members [24]. Mulasari and Fangga [26] also emphasize that even well-designed regulations cannot function optimally without adequate facilities, public outreach, and active community participation.

Therefore, household waste management in Indonesia should adopt a collaborative and sustainable approach that integrates all of these elements through the following strategies:

Transforming Public Mindsets

Waste management in Indonesia can become more efficient and effective if communities develop a more responsible perspective toward waste. One way to achieve this is through environmental education from an early age, supported by continuous training and educational programs conducted by local governments and schools.

Establishing Dialogue Between Government and Communities

Once public awareness improves, governments and residents should engage in discussions regarding the most effective methods for managing and utilizing waste within their local environments. Waste management approaches should be adapted to the needs, preferences, and social conditions of each community.

Government Incentive Programs

Local governments may provide incentives and recognition to residents who actively participate in waste management activities. For example, authorities could maintain records of household participation and reward individuals or families who demonstrate excellence in waste reduction, recycling, or waste utilization. Incentives may take the form of financial rewards, waste management equipment, or community recognition. Such programs could motivate communities to maintain long-term participation in sustainable waste management practices.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of thirteen articles using the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method, it can be concluded that household waste management problems in Indonesia are not solely caused by a lack of waste management facilities. They are also influenced by other factors, including government involvement, public participation, and community awareness.

Several studies indicate that the primary causes of ineffective household waste management include the habit of disposing of waste without prior segregation, the lack of continuous education and socialization programs from relevant stakeholders, and the weak implementation of government policies.

Furthermore, inadequate infrastructure—such as the limited availability of separated waste bins and uneven waste collection services—has worsened the situation. These findings demonstrate that household waste management is not merely a technical issue but also a social challenge closely related to public attitudes, mindsets, and daily behavioral practices.

The most effective solution cannot rely solely on either the government or the community. The studies reviewed consistently show that successful waste management depends on sustainable cooperation between government authorities and local communities. The government is responsible for providing regulations, facilities, and institutional support, while communities serve as the primary actors responsible for managing waste at its source.

In conclusion, household waste management can be significantly improved through a collaborative approach that combines environmental education, adequate facilities, supportive government policies, and consistent community participation.

Implications

The findings of this study suggest that efforts to improve household waste management should focus on promoting behavioral change through continuous environmental education and more participatory approaches. In addition, local governments should ensure that policies and facilities are tailored to the specific conditions and needs of local communities while remaining practical and sustainable in their implementation.

Approaches that directly involve community members have proven to be more effective than administrative policies that lack ongoing supervision, guidance, and community engagement.

Research Limitations

This study has several limitations. First, it did not involve direct field observations, meaning that all data were derived from previously published studies. As a result, the findings depend heavily on the quality, scope, and methodological approaches of the selected literature. Therefore, future research could expand upon these findings by incorporating field observations, interviews, surveys, and a wider range of data sources.

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