

PRACTICE OF ECOLOGICAL CITIZENSHIP IN COMMUNITY RIVERBANKS IN WASTE MANAGEMENT BASED ON THE 3R PRINCIPLES IN KAMPUNG BIRU, BANJARMASIN CITY

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Abstract

Ecological citizenship is a form of concern and participation of citizens in protecting the environment to support a sustainable environment. The concept of ecological citizenship can be practiced through proper waste management efforts based on the 3R principle (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle). This principle encourages active community participation in reducing waste generation from households. This study aims to analyze the ecological condition of riverbanks, 3R-based waste management practices, and obstacles in waste management in Kampung Biru. Data collection techniques were carried out through observation, interviews, and documentation, which were then analyzed through data presentation, data reduction, and drawing conclusions. Research results show that the ecological condition of the riverbanks in Kampung Biru indicates pollution, primarily due to waste being thrown into the river. Waste management based on the 3R principle is still at a suboptimal stage. This is evident from the dominance of simple waste separation practices that only distinguish between organic and inorganic waste, without being accompanied by significant reduction efforts. The Reuse practice is seen in some residents who repurpose used items into plant pots. Meanwhile, the Recycle practice is carried out indirectly by some residents by collecting used goods and plastic waste to sell to scrap collectors. Obstacles in waste management in Kampung Biru include internal obstacles such as the habits of some residents who still throw garbage into the river and the perception that waste management is a complicated activity, while external obstacles are indicated by the lack of facilities such as the absence of separated trash bins, waste banks, and long access to temporary disposal sites, as well as the lack of training for residents on how to utilize waste into something valuable.

Keywords: *Ecological Citizenship, Riverbank Communities, Waste Management, 3R Principles*

A. INTRODUCTION

The environment reflects human nature and character. A clean and well-maintained environment indicates a disciplined and responsible society, while a damaged and polluted environment indicates indifference and a lack of sense of ownership towards the environment. Behaviors that damage the environment include littering, illegal logging, disposal of industrial and household waste that pollutes the environment, as well as insufficient physical development balanced with environmental preservation efforts (Oktalia, 2024). Environmental damage rooted in waste problems is a global and national phenomenon that requires urgent attention. According to the World Bank report "What a Waste 2.0," 2.01 billion tons of urban solid waste are generated annually worldwide. Meanwhile, 33% of this waste is not properly managed, causing environmental pollution (Valerin, et.al, 2025). This condition indicates a serious failure in waste management, both by the government and the community.

As the country with the fourth largest population in the world, Indonesia faces environmental problems caused by waste, especially household waste and plastic waste. According to data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), Indonesia

generates around 64 million tons of waste every year and this amount will continue to increase. Most of this waste comes from households, which contribute more than 60% of the total waste volume (Wastec International, 2025). However, the increase in waste is not matched by effective management. Data shows that only about 10-15% of waste is recycled, 60-70% still ends up in landfills, and 15-30% remains unmanaged (Wastec International, 2025). This fact indicates that there is still a high amount of waste that has not been properly managed and has the potential to pollute the environment.

South Kalimantan faces significant challenges in waste management. According to data from the National Waste Management Information System (SIPSN) in 2024, the volume of waste properly managed in South Kalimantan only reached 1,075.63 tons per day, or 48.50% of total waste production (Ministry of Environment, 2024). Banjarmasin, as a major city in South Kalimantan, faces great challenges in waste handling. With an average population growth of 0.66% per year and a potential waste production of 0.7 kg/person/day, the potential waste production in Banjarmasin City in 2025 is estimated to reach 491.36 tons/day (Environmental Service, 2026). Data from the Environmental Service of Banjarmasin City shows that only 21.7% of the city's waste is properly managed, while the remaining 78.3% is not managed (Susanto, 2026). Issues related to cleanliness indeed become a crucial issue for the city government. Although various strategic steps such as infrastructure procurement and environmental education have been implemented, collective public awareness still needs to be further optimized.

The habit of people throwing trash carelessly, including throwing garbage into rivers, has become one of the causes of the waste crisis and environmental pollution. The city of Banjarmasin not only experiences land pollution due to the large amount of unmanaged waste, but also water pollution, as seen in the contamination of the Martapura River, the main river in South Kalimantan that stretches from Banjar Regency to its mouth at the Barito River.

The Head of the Environmental Agency (DLH) of South Kalimantan Province, Hanifah Dwi Nirwana, stated that the main problems faced by the Martapura River include uncontrolled waste, thriving water hyacinths, floating toilets, and industrial activities that discharge waste directly into the river (Permana, 2024).

This river pollution case shows environmental damage caused by human actions. This behavior is certainly not in line with environmental conservation, which is expected to support sustainable development, but rather causes environmental problems. Problematic environmental conditions indicate issues in human behavior as beings who interact directly with the surrounding environment. Environmental problems are issues related to human morals and behavior (Keraf in Wardani 2024). Therefore, awareness and changes in human behavior are needed to care for and take a stance on environmental sustainability.

As living beings who are always dependent on the environment, an environmentally conscious character is something that should naturally exist within every human being. The character or nature of citizens who have awareness and responsibility towards the environment, in the study of contemporary citizenship, is known as ecological citizenship (Usmi and Murdiono, 2021). This ecological citizenship is very important as evidence of citizens' awareness and sense of responsibility to protect, manage, and preserve the environment. Dobson (2003) states that the concept of ecological citizenship is a new form of the relationship between individuals and the environment, which requires citizens not only to exercise their political rights and obligations, but also to have ethical responsibility for the sustainability of ecosystems. Then Crane, Matten, and Moon (2008:373) explained that "ecological citizenship is related to the status, rights, and participation processes carried out by citizens concerning the environment."

Indonesia is among the countries that strongly support the concept of ecological citizenship by emphasizing the importance of balancing rights and obligations in the use and

preservation of the environment. Every citizen has the right to a clean and healthy environment as mandated by Article 28H paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution, which states:

“Everyone has the right to live prosperously both physically and spiritually, to have a place of residence, and to obtain a good and healthy environment, as well as the right to receive health services.”

In addition to having the right to a clean and healthy environment, citizens also have an obligation to protect the environment as stated in Law Number 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management, Article 6 Paragraph 1, which reads: "Everyone is obliged to preserve the sustainability of environmental functions and to prevent and control environmental pollution and damage."

Blue Village, as a residential area located in the banks of the Martapura River, Banjarmasin City, is the result of a government program in 2017 to organize slum areas along the riverbanks to become neater, cleaner, and more livable, as well as to make it an attractive river tourism icon. This program is also expected to change the behavior of residents so that they do not throw garbage into the river, by transforming the function of the river into a more beautiful "front yard" that also serves an economic purpose. However, based on interviews with residents, there are still people who throw garbage directly into the river at night. In addition, the activity of mutual cooperation to clean the surrounding environment is only carried out when there are guests or institutions visiting Blue Village. These environmental conditions, in addition to having a negative impact on the health and comfort of nearby residents, of course also negatively affect the environment and sustainable development.

Based on preliminary studies in Kampung Biru, Kampung Melayu Subdistrict, it was found that the condition of the river around this settlement, which is part of the Martapura River basin, is polluted. The river appears murky, has a foul smell, and is filled with floating plastic waste. In the residents' housing area, particularly along the riverbanks, there are many piles of trash, especially under the houses. This causes an unpleasant odor and spoils the view. In addition, it was found that some residents still dispose of waste into the river. This is due to it being a habit and some residents feeling reluctant to pay for monthly waste collection services, as their economic level is generally low to middle. This condition requires awareness and responsibility from each resident to dispose of waste properly and to manage waste effectively.

The practice of ecological citizenship as a form of awareness and responsibility in caring for and preserving the environment can be realized in the form of waste management based on the 3R principles (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle). Law No. 18 of 2008 Article 20 on Waste Management mandates waste reduction based on the 3R principles, namely Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, as a crucial part of waste management, including encouraging sorting, recycling, and composting at various waste sources.

Waste management based on the 3R principle (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle) is a concrete form of ecological citizenship that positions individuals as active agents in preserving the environment. Through conscious actions of reducing, reusing, and recycling waste, the community plays a direct role in maintaining ecosystem sustainability and reducing the impacts of environmental crises (Aini and Husna, 2025).

The concept of ecological citizenship, which emphasizes the importance of individual and community responsibility in environmental conservation, can be practiced through efforts in effective waste management. Waste management based on the 3R principle (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle) serves as a guideline for reducing generated waste.

Waste management using the 3R principle becomes an alternative approach to address existing problems in the field and encourages active public participation in reducing household waste generation. Therefore, according to researchers, an in-depth study is needed on how the practice of ecological citizenship is carried out by the communities along the riverbanks in Kampung Biru in terms of 3R-based waste management.

B. METHOD

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research. According to Sugiyono (2021), qualitative research is a research method used to obtain in-depth data, which is meaningful data. This method is relevant for analyzing the conditions and behavior of communities along the riverbanks related to waste management based on the 3R principle.

The technique used to determine data sources in this study is purposive sampling. Informants consist of officials from the Environmental Agency, Village Administration, RT/RW (community units), POKDARWIS (tourism awareness group), and riverbank communities who are considered knowledgeable and understand the existing waste management practices in Kampung Biru.

Data collection techniques were carried out through observation, interviews, and documentation. According to Sugiyono (2021), in general, data collection methods in qualitative research include observation, interviews, documentation, as well as combination/triangulation. Such methods are very suitable for understanding the processes and meanings behind what is visible, so that a broader and deeper understanding of ecological citizenship practices in waste management based on the 3R principle can be obtained.

Data analysis using the Miles and Huberman model through activities of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing (Sugiyono, 2021). The data analysis activities conducted in this study are as follows:

1. Data Reduction

According to Sugiyono (2021), data reduction is the process of sorting data focused on essential and important matters and looking for themes and patterns.

2. Data Display

Miles and Huberman (Sugiyono, 2021) state that in presenting data in qualitative research, the most frequently used method is narrative text.

3. Conclusion Drawing (Verification)

Conclusion drawing or verification is carried out by seeking to understand the meaning.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Ecological Conditions of the Riverbanks in Kampung Biru

The research results indicate that the ecological condition of the riverbanks in Kampung Biru shows signs of pollution, mainly due to waste being thrown into the river, accumulating under the residents' houses. The large amount of floating trash in the riverbank areas is caused by some residents still disposing of waste into the river, as well as waste coming from upstream solutions. Residents have started subscribing to a garbage cart service to dispose of waste, and some directly take it to the nearest TPS (temporary disposal site). However, some residents still directly throw garbage into the river, arguing that it has become a habit and they cannot afford to subscribe to the garbage cart service.

The reasons stated include economic factors, convenience, and long-standing habits among communities living along riverbanks. This situation indicates that the habits of riverbank communities significantly affect environmental problems. This is in line with the opinion of Yulinda et al. (2024:70) that “the intensity of human activities along riverbanks often causes various environmental problems, such as water pollution, erosion, and ecosystem damage.”

Residents who throw garbage into the river on the grounds that they do not subscribe to the cart collector due to economic limitations is also something that cannot be justified. This is because some residents in Kampung Biru who do not subscribe to the cart collector can still avoid throwing garbage into the river by disposing of it themselves at the TPS. All of this comes back to the awareness and willingness to take care of the environment.

As living beings who constantly depend on the environment, it is only appropriate to carry out all actions that favor environmental sustainability. According to Faizah (2020), in thinking, behaving, and acting, humans must have environmental ethics in order to maintain the function and sustainability of the environment.

The action of throwing garbage into the river, which is still done by some residents in Kampung Biru, shows that the role of residents is still not optimal in waste management, particularly in waste handling and environmental protection, so it is still far from the practice of ecological citizenship.

According to the opinion of Subarkah et al. (2024:76) who stated that “Attitudes that indicate low ecological citizenship among the community can be seen from several aspects such as suboptimal waste management activities, limited community involvement in environmental care activities, and lack of environmental education.” Therefore, the waste problem in Kampung Biru is not only technical in nature, but also related to social and citizenship dimensions.

Residents in Kampung Biru who have started subscribing to waste collection services or who deliver their own waste to the TPS (temporary waste disposal site) already demonstrate practices of ecological citizenship, namely as citizens who are responsible and wise in caring for their environment.

The fact that some residents still throw garbage into the river indicates a low level of environmental awareness and has not yet shown the implementation of ecological citizenship values in daily life. In fact, if all residents obey in disposing of garbage in its proper place and practice ecological citizenship, it will create social justice. As Godrej (2012:452) explains, “social justice can also be achieved by implementing ecological citizenship, because its positive impact can be felt by everyone in community life.”

2. Ecological Citizenship Practices of Riverbank Communities in Waste Management Based on the 3R Principle

The research results indicate that the ecological citizenship practices of the riverbank community in Kampung Biru in managing waste using the 3R principle (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) are still at a suboptimal stage. This is evident from the dominance of simple waste sorting practices that only separate organic and inorganic waste, without being accompanied by significant reduction efforts. The reuse practice is seen in some residents who repurpose used items into plant pots. As for the recycling practice, it is carried out indirectly by some residents by collecting used goods and plastic waste to sell to waste collectors.

Waste management carried out by residents by sorting between organic and inorganic waste has shown a good initial step in waste management based on the 3R principle. As stated by Ristya and Khasanah (2020:156), “the simplest waste management, such as separating organic and inorganic waste in the community, is the initial key to implementing the 3R concept.” Furthermore, according to Putranto (2023), sorting household waste consisting of organic and inorganic waste is important because it can simplify the waste management and recycling process and allows both to be processed more efficiently.

The simple waste management practices carried out by residents in Kampung Biru, by sorting between organic and inorganic waste, demonstrate a waste handling strategy, but are not accompanied by significant efforts to reduce waste. In fact, waste reduction efforts (reduce) are very necessary to decrease the amount of waste generated at the source. Waste reduction practices (reduce) are part of ecological citizenship practices, because in waste reduction practices (reduce) they include individual awareness and behavior to reduce waste production at its source, which can support ecosystem sustainability.

According to Dobson (2003), who stated that the concept of ecological citizenship is a new form of the relationship between individuals and the environment, which requires citizens

not only to exercise their political rights and obligations but also to have an ethical responsibility for the sustainability of ecosystems. The fact that the principle of reduce has not been practiced by residents indicates that ecological values have not been fully internalized in the consumption patterns of residents in Kampung Biru.

The practice of reuse carried out by residents in Kampung Biru, through repurposing used items such as turning them into plant pots, demonstrates an adaptive effort to utilize resources more efficiently. This contributes to reducing the volume of waste generated and lessens the need for new products. According to Putranto (2023), reusing items that are still usable can decrease the demand for new goods and save the natural resources required to produce them. This is further supported by Irwan (2017:12), who states, "Humans must learn and understand the environment and be skilled in managing the use of natural resources in responsible ways to ensure the safety and sustainability of the environment."

The recycling practices carried out indirectly through the collection and sale of waste to collectors reflect the community's involvement in reusing waste that has functional value. This step has already become a good start in building community habits for more responsible waste management.

Such community involvement shows a contribution to more responsible consumption and production patterns, which is one of the goals of the sustainable development goals, often referred to as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) point 12, namely Responsible Consumption and Production.

3. Obstacles in Waste Management in Blue Village

The research results show that the obstacles to waste management in Kampung Biru include internal and external obstacles. Internal obstacles include the habits of some residents who still dispose of trash into the river and the perception that waste management is a complicated activity. External obstacles are indicated by the limited facilities such as the absence of separated trash bins, waste banks and distant access to temporary disposal sites, as well as the lack of training for residents in utilizing waste into something valuable.

The behavior of some residents who still throw garbage into the river indicates obstacles in waste management, especially in handling. Throwing garbage into the river contradicts the basic principles of waste management, which should involve sorting, collection, transportation, and safe final processing as stated in Article 22 paragraph 1 of Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management.

The behavior of throwing garbage into the river becomes a fundamental barrier that breaks the chain of systematic waste management from its source. When garbage is thrown into water bodies, waste handling strategies that include sorting, transportation, and final processing become impossible to implement.

Garbage thrown into rivers also becomes a lost opportunity to be recycled or safely managed. This practice creates a significant environmental burden and hinders waste reduction targets. As Wardi (2011) stated, low public awareness and participation in throwing garbage in the proper places is a fundamental obstacle to the success of the waste management system, where dumping garbage into rivers causes ecosystem damage and prevents the waste management infrastructure provided by the government from functioning optimally.

The perception of residents that waste management is a complicated activity also reinforces internal barriers. This is especially true for waste management in terms of waste reduction as stipulated in Law Number 18 of 2008 Article 20 paragraph 1 concerning Waste Management, which states that waste reduction consists of activities:

- a. Limiting waste generation;
- b. Recycling waste; and/or
- c. Reusing waste

External obstacles in the form of the unavailability of waste management facilities such as segregated trash bins and waste banks, as well as the long distance to the Waste Disposal Site (TPS), become significant inhibiting factors. Without adequate facility support, the community will find it difficult to implement environmentally friendly behaviors. This becomes the main constraint in the implementation of a 3R-based waste management system at the community level. As stated by Wati et al. (2021:196), "low public awareness, lack of facilities and infrastructure, as well as a shortage of professional personnel are still encountered in Indonesia, so it is not surprising that waste management has not yet run optimally."

The lack of training for residents in utilizing waste into something valuable also weakens effective waste management practices. If the community is provided with facilities along with evenly distributed socialization and training programs regarding waste management, this will increase the knowledge and skills of the community, enabling them to participate in 3R-based waste management.

As the research results of Sallo et al. (2025:452) stated, "community service programs on household waste management based on the 3R method (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) have been proven effective in increasing citizens' awareness, knowledge, and skills in managing waste independently." However, if the program is not distributed evenly or sustainably, the impact obtained will be less significant, so the community will not have practical skills for independent waste management.

D. CONCLUSION

The ecological condition of the riverbanks in Kampung Biru shows signs of pollution, particularly due to waste being thrown into the river, caused by some members of the community who still dispose of trash in the river. Nevertheless, ecological citizenship practices through waste management based on the 3R principles are beginning to emerge in a simple form. This is evident from the residents' initiatives to practice reuse by turning used items into plant pots, as well as indirectly practicing recycling by collecting plastic waste to sell to collectors, although reduce practices are still not seen being applied in the area.

Waste management in Kampung Biru still faces internal and external obstacles. Internal obstacles include the habits of some residents who still throw trash into the river and the perception that waste management is a complicated activity. External obstacles are shown by the limited facilities, such as the absence of separated trash bins, waste banks, and the long distance to the TPS (Temporary Disposal Sites), as well as the lack of training for residents in turning waste into something valuable.

It is expected that residents who have carried out waste management based on the 3R principles will maintain and maximize these efforts so that they can also serve as an example for other residents. Education on 3R-based waste management is also needed to foster residents' understanding and awareness of reducing waste at its source. The sub-district authorities or PKK women also need to provide training evenly to residents on how to utilize waste or used goods into valuable products, thereby enhancing skills and providing economic benefits for residents. In addition, it is necessary to provide facilities such as sorted trash bins at strategic points and the establishment of community-based waste banks in Kampung Biru.

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