



Externality Analysis of Mrican Jenangan Ponorogo Final Disposal Site in a Review of Maqashid Syariah

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Abstract

The existence of the Mrican TPA has positive is the opening of employment opportunities. And negative impact is the occurrence of water and soil pollution through agricultural irrigation. This impact violates *hifdz al-maal* and *hifdz al-bi'ah*. The main objective of this research is reviewed in the maqashid sharia as follow: to analyze the positive and negative externalities of Mrican TPA. To analyze the description of the external parties affected by the existence of the Mrican TPA. And to analyze the Government's role in overcoming the externalities of the parties affected by the Mrican TPA. This research method uses a qualitative approach and with the type of research using the type of field research. Based on the results of field research, the authors can conclude: 1) The fulfillment of maqashid sharia in *hifdz al-maal*. Whereas the maqashid sharia is not fulfilled in *hifdz al-bi'ah*, *hifdz an-nafs*, and *hifz al-maal*. 2) The three parties who are positively or negatively affected are included in the dharuriyyat level. 3) The role played by the Government: Spraying eco leachate has not been fully fulfilled by *hifdz al-bi'ah* and *hifdz an-nafs*. Meanwhile, health services and the provision of BPJS have been fulfilled by *hifdz an-nafs*.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a very large country with the fourth largest population in the world. The large population and lack of public awareness of protecting the environment have made Indonesia one of the countries that produce the most waste in the world (Warstek.com, 2020, p. 29). According to Law Number 18 of 2008 article 1 explains waste, that waste is the residue of human daily activities and/or natural processes in solid form (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 18 Tahun 2008 Tentang Pengelolaan Sampah, n.d.) or semi-solid in the form of organic materials that can be decomposed or non-degradable and are considered unusable and disposed of into the environment (Yuliana et al., 2020, p. 5). The accumulation of waste is caused by several factors, including the very large volume of waste that exceeds the final disposal capacity (TPA) (Hasibuan & Syafaruddin, 2021, p. 34).

Meanwhile, according to Gruber, externalities are effect arising from the actions of a party in the market against other parties outside the market, where this effect can lead to gains or losses for the other party (Barus & Wijaya, 2022, p. 22). Externalities are also divided into two types, namely positive and negative externalities.

Mrican TPA is the only TPA (final disposal site) in Ponorogo, established in 1995 and until now has been around for more or less 28 years, located in Mrican Village, Jangan District, Ponorogo Regency. This TPA is under the auspices of the Ponorogo Regency Environmental Service through the UPTD Waste Management sector which is headed by Mr. Abri Susilo, S.P. This TPA is a place to accommodate all the waste in 30 TPS in Ponorogo, several service offices and several educational institutions that have been recorded by the Environmental Service. While the location of the land occupied by the TPA is approximately 2.2 Hectares in area, but this location only has 2 heavy equipment, namely 1 bulldozer and 1 dumb heavy equipment. The landfill with an area of 2.2 hectares is still using the open dumping method, every day the amount of waste is always increasing by 80-90 tons from various TPS as well as certain service and educational institutions.

On the other hand, the increasing piles of garbage every day like the data above will cause positive and negative externalities that are felt by residents around the TPA. One of the positive externalities is creating jobs for local residents. Based on the statement (Mr. Budi as the head of the scavengers at the TPA) that most of the scavengers here are Mrican people, so far there are approximately 70 people. Garbage here is organic, inorganic, iron, brass, etc. Inorganic ones are usually sorted such as plastic itself, iron, aqua bottles, cardboard which are then sold to collectors. Meanwhile, we can take the organic waste home for animal feed at home and we sell the spoiled waste to the scrap collectors (Budi, Wawancara, 2022).

Meanwhile, the mountain of garbage will cause an unpleasant odor, to overcome the unpleasant odor from the pile of garbage, the Department has sprayed eco leachate liquid to reduce the smell of garbage. But on the other hand, there are negative externalities for other residents as a result of the liquid causing water and soil pollution in the paddy fields. Based on the information (Head of Mrican Village, namely Mr. Adi Purnomo Sidik) confirmed the matter of TPA leachate water causing pollution in the paddy fields which penetrates into the soil through paddy field irrigation (Sidik, 2022).

Whereas in Islam all human activities on earth must be guided by Islamic law. Maqashid sharia aims to create benefit and prevent harm. The existence of TPA creates positive and negative externalities. Such as opening jobs is included in the *hifdz al-maal* indicator. Meanwhile, the emergence of environmental pollution violates the indicators of *hifdz al-bi'ah*. In addition, various efforts have been made by the Environmental Service to overcome the externalities of the TPA, including by spraying eco leachate liquid to reduce the pungent smell of garbage. However, these efforts have not been seen to be significant in overcoming these externality problems. Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in studying more deeply, so the author raises the title "Externality Analysis of Mrican Jenangan Ponorogo Final Disposal Site in a Review of Maqashid Syariah".

Research conducted by Muhammad Suciadi, Eko Priyo Purnomo, Aulia Nur Kasiwi in 2020 entitled "Positive Externalities of Coal Mining Against Socio-Economic Welfare of Peoplein Kutai Kartanegara Regency". This research has had a positive impact, namely increasing the population, increasing opportunities for MSMEs, social activities, increasing employment opportunities, and improving the economy of the local community (Suciadi et al., 2020). The similarity of this research with what researchers are doing is that they both discuss externalities. The difference lies in the research theme, object, research method, and in terms of maqashid syariah.

Research conducted by Rischa Sherliyana Dewi, Amelia Murtisari, and Yanti Saleh in 2019 entitled "The Impact on The Externality of The Tofu Industry on Community Life in Wonosari District, Boalemo Regency". This research has a positive impact, namely making it easier for people to meet their needs (especially getting tofu) and not be disturbed by the tofu industry. The negative impact is the absence of employee empowerment from the community, lack of waste utilization, and waste cannot fertilize plants (Dewi et al., 2019). The similarity of this research with what researchers are doing is that they both discuss externalities. While the difference lies in the research theme, object, research method, and is reviewed by maqashid syariah.

Research conducted by Muhammad Iqbal, Cut Risya Varlitya, and Irwan Safwadi in 2021 entitled "The External Impact of Laying Hen Livestock Centers in Aceh Besar District" this research resulted in the existence of the BTNR UPTD producing positive impacts in the form of employment, providing business development opportunities, and building public facilities. The

negative impact is air pollution which reduces the level of health (Iqbal et al., 2021). The similarity of this research with what researchers are doing is that they both discuss externalities. The difference lies in the theme, research object, and is reviewed by maqashid syariah.

Research conducted by Fibrianis Puspita Anhar, Aceng Hidayat, and Meti Ekayani in 2019 entitled "Analysis of The Value of Benefits and Losses from Utilizing Mangrove Ecosystem on Tanakeke Island, South Sulawesi". This research results in the benefits of mangrove being greater than the disadvantages, the benefits of providing a sizeable economic contribution to the community, and on the other hand the large value of benefits for the community with exploitation will threaten the sustainability of the ecosystem if it is not managed properly (Anhar et al., 2019). The similarity of this research with what researchers do is that both discuss the benefits and disadvantages. The difference lies in the object studied, the theory used, research methods, and reviewed by maqashid syariah.

Research conducted by Said Abadi in 2021 entitled "Protection of Muslim Customers in Non-Cash Transaction from the Perspective of Al-Dharuriyat Al-Khamsah". This research results that consumers in non-cash payment transactions in Indonesia are not well protected. And the analysis of muslim customer protection in non-cash transactions from the perspective of dharuriyyat al-khamsah refers to five main objectives. The customer's identity has been protected from misuse of information, confidentiality and illegal use have been maintained, the customer's rights to their assets are protected in the eyes of religion, the right to transfer assets is protected either by force or in ways that are not justified by religion. Even so, this must be improved by a transaction security system (Abadi, 2021). The similarity of this research with what researchers are doing is that they both discuss maqashid syariah. The difference lies in the theme of the discussion, the object studied, and the type of research.

METHOD

This research uses a type of field research, in which the researcher observes and participates directly in the location where the data is available, both small and large scale research (Sugiarti et al., 2020, p. 39). With a qualitative approach, namely research that uses scientific methods to reveal phenomena that occur by describing data and facts in the form of words and language as a whole to the research subject (Fiantika et al., 2022, p. 4).

The type of data collected is primary data, primary data sources are data obtained directly from the source and distributed to data collectors or researchers. Primary data sources are obtained by interviewing subjects or through observation or direct observation (Luthfi et al., 2022, p. 186). Data were obtained through interview with the Head of the TPA UPTD, TPA employees, scavengers, and residents around the TPA, and observation. And secondary data, secondary data sources are data obtained indirectly from a field (not from research subjects).

Secondary data obtained through the encyclopedia (Trygu, 2020, p. 27). This data was obtained through data from the Ponorogo Regency Environmental Service and literature books.

Data collection techniques are carried out with the aim of obtaining the information needed to achieve research objectives (Sa'adah, 2021, p. 69). Data collection techniques in this study used interviews, observation, and documentation.

Data analysis techniques are the process of searching and systematically compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and other sources. So that it can be easily understood, and the findings can be shared with others (Masrukhin, 2014, p. 113), this analysis technique is in the form of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

Data validity is a very important part in order to determine the level of trust in the results of research that has been carried out using triangulation techniques in the data collection process. Therefore, the data obtained will be more consistent (not changing) so that it becomes valid and accountable data (Suharyat, 2022, p. 194). The data validation technique uses triangulation techniques.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of Positive and Negative Externalities on the Existence of Mrican TPA in the Review of Maqashid Syariah

Based on the results of interviews and observations that have been conducted by researchers in the field, the results show that the existence of Mrican TPA has provided both positive and negative externalities to the community. In more detail, the following is the positive externalities of the Mrican TPA in the review of maqashid syariah is jobs. The existence of Mrican TPA also has a positive impact, especially for scavengers and TPA employees, namely the opening of jobs for them. With the opening of job opportunities, it means that they have provided work opportunities for them to be able to support their families. With the opening of jobs, *hifdz al-maal* has been fulfilled because it has given people the opportunity to work, to collect wealth for their lives.

Apart from positive externalities, there are also negative externalities caused by the existence of the Mrican TPA for local residents who are at odds with maqashid syariah:

1. Environmental Pollution

The existence of the Mrican TPA causes environmental pollution both in terms of the air (caused by piles of garbage that accumulate so that the methane gas produced creates a pungent odor) and the agricultural environment by leachate which causes the rivers used as irrigation canals to turn black and pollute agriculture. Land. With the occurrence of this pollution, *hifdz al-bi'ah* is not fulfilled. As a result of air pollution caused by piles of landfill waste, the air around residents' homes is not fresh and interferes with the health of people who breathe it every day. And pollution of irrigation water for the agricultural environment

from the river causes the water that enters the fields to be cloudy, at first it fertilizes the rice, but over time many fields become empty at harvest time.

2. Disturbed Health

Part from polluting the environment, the presence of TPA also causes health problems in both the respiratory system due to air pollution and skin itching when farmers are exposed to leachate in agricultural environments. This does not yet fulfill *hifdz an-nafs* because this health problem can result in a decrease in the quality of public health if this continues to occur. With declining health, it will greatly disrupt their activities both in the home environment and the agricultural environment.

3. Decreased Income

In addition to the two impacts above, the existence of a landfill also has an impact on reducing farmers' income. This is because many rice yields during the harvest season are not accommodated because the irrigation is contaminated with TPA leachate. With a decrease in income, *hifdz al-maal* is not fulfilled because this decrease in income results in a low level of farmer's economy which will result in a less than optimal level of fulfillment of subsistence needs and agricultural needs, because the income that is relied upon continues to decline for 10 years.

Analysis of the Overview of External Parties Affected by the Existence of Mrican TPA in the Review of Maqashid Syariah

Based on the results of interviews and observations that have been carried out by researchers in the field, the results obtained that in this study are seen from the maqasid sharia level, namely the Dharuriyyat level (primary needs) for those affected as follows:

1. Residents

Residents are the most negatively affected and do not get any benefit from the TPA. Such as the occurrence of environmental pollution both in terms of air and the agricultural environment in irrigation canals, disruption of health, and decreased income of farmers. With pollution, *hifdz al-bi'ah* is not fulfilled, Because the emergence of environmental pollution not only damages the quality of the environment, but also causes the fulfillment of *hifdz an-nafs* in terms of disruption of respiratory health due to air pollution from the mountains of garbage that they breathe every day and itching on the skin. Residents as a result of being exposed to leachate in agricultural irrigation during the process of building rice fields. Likewise, the non-fulfillment of *hifdz al-maal* in terms of income has continued to decline for 10 years because leachate contamination has made a lot of empty rice and resulted in decreased income.

The non-fulfillment of *hifdz al-bi'ah*, *hifdz an-nafs*, and *hifdz al-maal* is included in the level of dharuriyyat. Because all three are basic needs that should be fulfilled optimally, but cannot be fulfilled optimally. And this has been very detrimental to residents and farmers, it will also be very dangerous for them if it occurs in the long term without proper handling.

Therefore, residents must become a party that is given more attention and given special treatment for some of the impacts that befall them.

2. Scavengers and Employees TPA

While scavengers and TPA employees are positive externalities. Because they only receive benefits, namely the opening of jobs for them. This shows that *hifdz al-maal* has been fulfilled at the *dharuriyyat* level because by opening jobs for them they have provided permanent jobs, earned income to meet the needs of their families, and increased their economic level. Meanwhile, if viewed from the perspective of everyday places, scavengers and TPA employees should be more negatively affected. However, this is normal and doesn't bother them. In addition, treatment has also been carried out by the Department to prevent negative impacts on their health.

Analysis of the Government's Role in Overcoming the Externality of the Parties Affected by the Existence of Mrican TPA in the Review of Maqashid Syariah

Based on the results of interviews with the Head of the UPTD TPA Waste Management and observations that have been conducted by researchers in the field, the results show that there are 3 roles, both from the Environmental Service and also in collaboration with other parties.

1. Spraying Eco Leachate Liquid

The purpose of spraying mountains of garbage is to neutralize the smell of garbage in order to reduce air pollution. This role is in accordance with the objectives of *hifdz al-bi'ah*, namely maintaining and overcoming environmental pollution and nourishing the soul (*hifdzan-nafs*) to overcome respiratory problems. However, these efforts have not been fully fulfilled by *hifdz al-bi'ah* and *hifdz an-nafs*. Because this spraying is not done routinely, it is only done when there will be certain events. So that this role has not been fully able to overcome air pollution that occurs.

2. Free Health Check Services and Providing Free BPJS Health in the form of KIS (Indonesian Health Cards)

- a) The provision of health services is considered capable of fulfilling *hifdz an-nafs*. Because this inspection is carried out routinely once a month free of charge for scavengers and TPA employees.
- b) Assistance with free BPJS Health cards for scavengers (there is a fear that their quality of health will decline) from the Ponorogo Regency Social Service through the TPA in their data collection is one of the facilities to support the fulfillment of *hifdz an-nafs*. With the BPJS, it can make it easier and reduce costs for scavengers to carry out inspections anywhere.

CONCLUSION

Based on research conducted by researchers, the following conclusions can be drawn: Fulfillment of maqashid syariah in *hifdz al-maal* due to the opening of jobs. Whereas *hifdz al-bi'ah* is not fulfilled because of air pollution and the agricultural environment, *hifdz an-nafs* is not fulfilled because it disrupts respiratory health and itchy skin in residents, and *hifdz al-maal* is not fulfilled due to decreased farmer income due to rice not containing.

The three affected parties are both at the dharuriyyat level. Residents as parties are not fulfilled *hifdz al-bi'ah*, *hifdz an-nafs*, and *hifdz al-maal*. Meanwhile, the scavengers and TPA employees are the parties to the fulfillment of *hifdz al-maal*.

The role played by the Environmental Service: Spraying eco leachate has not been fully fulfilled by *hifdz al-bi'ah* and *hifdz an-nafs*. Meanwhile, the free health check-up service and the provision of BPJS Cards for scavengers have been fulfilled by *hifdz an-nafs*.

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