



## Regulation Prohibiting the Use of Plastic Bags in Sales Transactions in Makassar City A Constitutional Perspective

(Makassar Mayor Regulation No. 21 of 2023)

Muh. Iqbal Pratama<sup>1</sup>, Sabri Samin<sup>2</sup>, Dea Larissa<sup>3</sup>

UIN Alauddin Makassar, Indonesia<sup>1-3</sup>

Email Korespondensi: [iqbalpratama22012004@gmail.com](mailto:iqbalpratama22012004@gmail.com)

Article received: 01 Januari 2026, Review process: 12 Januari 2026

Article Accepted: 22 Maret 2026, Article published: 02 Mei 2026

### ABSTRACT

The increase in plastic waste in Makassar City has caused significant environmental problems, including overcapacity of landfills and environmental degradation. This condition has prompted the local government to implement a policy banning the use of plastic bags, with the aim of protecting the environment and community welfare. This study aims to analyze the causes, impacts, and utilization of plastic bags in supporting environmental cleanliness in Makassar City from the perspective of *Siyasah Dusturiyah*. This study uses qualitative methodology, supported by a theological (sharia) and judicial normative framework. Data sources include the Makassar City Government, the Environmental Agency, and the community. Data were collected through various methods, including observation, interviews, documentation, and literature review. The data was then analyzed through a series of stages, including classification, identification, editing, reduction, and verification. The findings show that the ban on plastic bags was triggered by the increasing volume of plastic waste, limited landfill capacity, and environmental degradation. This policy has proven to have a positive impact, including a reduction in plastic waste and increased environmental protection. However, the implementation process posed a number of challenges, especially for traditional market traders and low-income communities. In addition, the continued use of plastic bags, albeit in limited quantities, still provides tangible benefits in terms of maintaining cleanliness, especially in the context of household waste management. From a *Siyasah Dusturiyah* perspective, this policy is in line with the principles of public interest, justice, and environmental sustainability. The implications of the study emphasize the importance of a balanced policy implementation approach that considers both environmental protection and community needs.

**Keywords:** Plastic Bag Ban, Environmental Policy, Constitutional Policy.

### ABSTRAK

Peningkatan limbah plastik di Kota Makassar telah menyebabkan masalah lingkungan yang signifikan, termasuk kelebihan kapasitas tempat pembuangan akhir dan degradasi lingkungan. Kondisi ini mendorong pemerintah setempat untuk menerapkan kebijakan larangan penggunaan kantong plastik, dengan tujuan melindungi lingkungan dan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penyebab, dampak, dan pemanfaatan penggunaan kantong plastik dalam mendukung kebersihan lingkungan di Kota Makassar dari perspektif *Siyasah Dusturiyah*. Penelitian ini menggunakan metodologi kualitatif, didukung oleh kerangka normatif teologis (*syar'i*) dan yudisial. Sumber data meliputi Pemerintah Kota Makassar, Dinas Lingkungan Hidup, dan masyarakat. Data dikumpulkan melalui berbagai metode, termasuk observasi, wawancara, dokumentasi, dan

---

*tinjauan literatur. Data tersebut kemudian dianalisis melalui serangkaian tahap, termasuk klasifikasi, identifikasi, penyuntingan, reduksi, dan verifikasi. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa larangan penggunaan kantong plastik dipicu oleh meningkatnya volume limbah plastik, keterbatasan kapasitas tempat pembuangan akhir, dan degradasi lingkungan. Kebijakan ini telah terbukti memberikan dampak positif, termasuk pengurangan limbah plastik dan peningkatan perlindungan lingkungan. Namun, proses implementasi menimbulkan sejumlah tantangan, terutama bagi pedagang pasar tradisional dan komunitas berpenghasilan rendah. Selain itu, penggunaan kantong plastik yang terus berlanjut, meskipun dalam kapasitas yang terbatas, tetap memberikan manfaat nyata dalam hal menjaga kebersihan, terutama dalam konteks pengelolaan limbah rumah tangga. Dari perspektif Siyash Dusturiyah, kebijakan ini sejalan dengan prinsip-prinsip kepentingan umum, keadilan, dan keberlanjutan lingkungan. Implikasi dari penelitian menekankan pentingnya pendekatan implementasi kebijakan yang seimbang, yang mempertimbangkan baik perlindungan lingkungan maupun kebutuhan komunitas.*

**Kata Kunci:** *Pelarangan Kantong Plastik, Kebijakan Lingkungan, Siyash Dusturiyah.*

## INTRODUCTION

A common problem in Indonesia is waste management. Waste management is currently a significant challenge in urban areas. The increasing volume of waste has the potential to disrupt the environmental balance and cause widespread pollution. The consequences of this pollution can be detrimental, including soil degradation, water source contamination, and air pollution, a coordinated approach is needed to ensure effective waste management, thereby preserving the environment. (Citra Malina & Muchtar, 2017).

We have already felt the impact, from a decline in quality of life due to pollution, the emergence of various diseases, to ecosystem damage that threatens the survival of various species. If not addressed immediately, the waste problem will become even more complex in the future. Population growth and rapid urbanization will further exacerbate this condition. The accumulation of waste has the potential to trigger environmental disasters such as landslides and floods.

Data confirmed in 2024 from the results of the KLHK SIPSAN survey reveals that Indonesia still faces major challenges in waste management. Of the total 35.0 million tons of waste produced, more than a third, or 7.2 million tons, has not been managed optimally, meaning that around 65.71% of waste has been successfully managed. This data shows that waste has indeed become a problem that can be considered very serious (Kemenko PMK, 2023). We can see from the data that there is still more waste that can be managed properly and optimally, but we cannot deny that there is also a lot of waste that cannot be managed optimally. This could become a long-term problem if it is not followed up properly.

Data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) also shows that Indonesia is one of the largest contributors of plastic waste in the world. Plastic waste dominates more than 30% of urban waste composition. This data illustrates the enormous challenge of managing plastic waste, which often ends up polluting both land and sea environments.

---

The National Waste Management Information System (SIPSN) also notes that South Sulawesi province ranks seventh in terms of waste generation in Indonesia, with a total of 387,470.48 tons of waste in 2024. However, the average waste management rate in 2024 is only 73.02%, with the remainder not being managed properly and optimally. Meanwhile, specifically in the city of Makassar, the largest amount of waste generated in 2024 came from plastic waste, which, according to the data, accounted for around 45.71% of the waste produced in the city. This shows that plastic waste dominates in the city of Makassar (SIPSN - Sistem Informasi Pengelolaan Sampah Nasional, 2025).

The opposing view rejects the ban on plastic use itself. They argue that plastic itself is not bad, but rather an extraordinary invention that is very beneficial to humans. Imagine, plastic is everywhere, from clothing, household appliances, construction, to healthcare. According to them, it is not plastic that is wrong, but rather our lack of wisdom in managing it. The government is also considered to have failed to provide an adequate waste management system (Hoesein, 2018). This view highlights the widespread influence of plastic in human life, a material that provides various benefits in everyday life thanks to its flexible nature.

All regulations that have been and will be issued by the government regarding the reduction or prohibition of plastic bag use are considered unacceptable. This is due to the view that these regulations are based on waste management policies that are considered inappropriate and misguided. Furthermore, from a linguistic point of view, and in relation to the availability of alternatives to conventional plastic bags, there is currently no adequate solution. However, the public does not need to show direct rejection. Instead, they may be able to support this rejection effort by demanding their rights, namely ensuring that modern stores continue to provide shopping bags to support the convenience of meeting their daily needs.

Regulations or rules in the city of Makassar governing waste management already exist, such as Makassar City Regulation No. 4 of 2011. This regulation comprehensively and integrally governs waste management in the city of Makassar. It stipulates that waste management must involve the participation of the community and the business sector. Makassar City Regulation No. 11 of 2011 governs fees for waste management/cleaning services. These regulations were not merely created to complement existing rules, but rather to serve as a starting point for the community to manage their waste properly and correctly, given that poorly managed waste has a negative impact on life.

It is clear that plastic waste is one of the threats to future survival, because it not only has a minor impact but also affects various aspects of daily life. The establishment of a regulation or policy in the city of Makassar, namely Mayor Regulation No. 21 of 2023 concerning the Prohibition of Plastic Use, is a significant step taken by the Makassar city government in reducing plastic waste production in the city of Makassar itself. This policy demonstrates the city government's commitment to proactively seeking solutions to increasingly urgent environmental problems. By banning the use of plastic, it is hoped that the amount of plastic waste

---

entering the environment can be reduced and its negative impact on the ecosystem minimized.

In relation to this, if we look at it from an Islamic perspective (Siyasah Dusturiyah), the legitimacy of a regulation or policy does not only depend on the will of the leader, but also on compliance with Maqashid Syariah, which is to protect religion, life, reason, lineage, and property. In addition, Siyasah Dusturiyah provides room for flexibility and adaptation to the context of the times, as long as the policy remains within the framework of Islamic law. Thus, this concept can be a guideline for the government in carrying out its duties to create justice, prosperity, and order in society in accordance with Islamic principles (Rinaldo & Pradikta, 2021).

The implementation of this policy necessitates further examination. It is imperative that the community's readiness, the viability of alternative solutions, and their potential impact on social and economic aspects be given meticulous consideration. It is imperative that this policy does not engender novel challenges, such as economic hardship for small businesses or inequitable implementation. In order to ensure that the objectives of this policy are clear and benefit the entire community, rather than the contrary, it is important to undertake analysis within the framework of Siyasah Dusturiyah.

The implementation of a ban on plastic bags, as outlined in Makassar Mayor Regulation No. 21 of 2023, constitutes a significant policy measure that exerts a substantial influence on both social stability and governance. From the perspective of Siyasah Dusturiyah, this regulatory framework can be interpreted as a deliberate initiative on the part of the local government to advance public welfare and safeguard the environment, consistent with its overarching leadership mandate. Nevertheless, the circumstances that led to the establishment of this regulatory framework are not invariably readily discernible. Whilst it can generally be assumed that the primary objective is for the benefit and welfare of the community, it is possible that other factors have influenced the formation process.

The ban on the use of plastic bags in sales transactions in Makassar City is important to study because it has significant relevance, namely environmental sustainability and governance based on Islamic values. From an environmental perspective, this policy aims to reduce the negative impact of plastic bags on ecosystems, such as soil, water, and marine pollution, which are global issues that are also felt at the local level, including in Makassar City. This analysis is necessary to ensure that the objectives of the policy are clear, measurable, and capable of providing effective and sustainable solutions to environmental problems.

## METHODS

The research method used in this study is a qualitative approach with field research aimed at gaining an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon of the ban on the use of plastic bags in sales transactions in the city of Makassar. This research was conducted in Makassar City, specifically at the Makassar Mayor's Office, the Makassar City Environment Agency, and several locations that were the targets of policy implementation, such as the Katangka Traditional Market, Terong Market, and the Bumi Tamalanrea Permai area. The presence of researchers served as the

main instrument (human instrument) in collecting and analyzing data directly in the field. The research subjects included local government, relevant agencies, and communities involved in or affected by the policy banning the use of plastic bags, with informants consisting of government officials and community members. Data collection techniques were carried out through observation, interviews, documentation, and literature studies. The data obtained was then analyzed using qualitative data analysis techniques by classifying, identifying, editing, reducing, and drawing conclusions from the data collected to produce a systematic understanding of the issues being studied.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### *Reasons for the Ban on Plastic Bags in Makassar City*

The ban on plastic bags implemented in major cities in Indonesia, such as Makassar in South Sulawesi Province, is a measure that requires careful consideration. The ban on plastic bags in Makassar is a decisive step taken by the city government to tackle plastic waste, which can be categorized as the most dominant type of waste and is very difficult to decompose, undoubtedly having a very negative impact on environmental sustainability and causing damage to the ecosystem (Mawardani & Arif, 2023).

The implementation of the ban on plastic bags in Makassar City can be considered a public policy response to the urgent need to address the increasingly complex environmental challenges faced by urban areas. Population growth, increased economic activity, and consumption patterns that still rely on single-use plastics have led to a significant increase in the volume of plastic waste. This situation has put significant pressure on the city's waste management system, which has been found to lack capacity and effectiveness.

This regulation demonstrates the local government's commitment to establishing a transparent legal framework for addressing environmental issues, particularly plastic waste management. By enacting the ban through a mayoral regulation, this policy gains legal certainty and enforceability, enabling the government to establish obligations, prohibitions, and responsibilities for businesses, consumers, and other stakeholders. This regulatory approach ensures that efforts to reduce plastic waste are supported by binding norms that can be monitored and evaluated, rather than being merely voluntary.

The results of interviews with the Makassar City Government in forming a regulation or rule regarding the prohibition of the use of plastic bags show that the reason for the ban is due to several factors that form the basis or rationale for the formation of such a rule. However, we need to understand and instill that this ban does not directly prohibit but also limits the use of plastic bags themselves, because we all know that although plastic bags are difficult to decompose and have a negative impact, they also have benefits that affect daily life, such as in buying and selling activities or for storing garbage at home.

From an Islamic perspective, the policy of prohibiting the use of plastic bags in Makassar City reflects the local government's efforts to realize the public interest (*maslahat al-ammah*) from the perspective of *Siyasah Dusturiyah*. Practically

---

speaking, the fact that landfills have reached maximum capacity, coupled with the fact that plastic bags cannot decompose naturally and contribute significantly to waste accumulation, indicates a potential mafsadah (damage) that must be prevented (Fida, Nursobah, Achmad Abqori, 2025). From this, it is only fitting that the government take action through regulations to protect the public interest, particularly in terms of environmental protection as an integral part of the objectives of Sharia (maqasid al-syariah). The emphasis of the policy on restrictions rather than an absolute ban reflects the principle of balance between preventing harm and maintaining benefits.

The plan to deal with plastic bags uses the word "ban" to make people follow the rules, even though the real meaning of the policy is a ban. This shows that the people who make the rules are aware of how rules can affect what the public does. By calling it a ban instead of just a limit, the government wants to stop people not caring and stop people using too many plastic bags, which can make more waste.

The ban is meant to make people more careful and think about how they use plastic bags every day. In this case, the rules are not only a way to make sure people follow the law, but also a way to control how people behave so that they use fewer plastic bags. The policy's goal is to strike a balance between strict rules and the need for real change. This can be done by reducing the use of plastic bags while also meeting the community's needs (Sulasno Rokilah, 2021).

The primary objective of this regulatory framework is to encourage industries, markets, and other economic actors to adopt more environmentally friendly practices in the production, packaging, and distribution of their products. This objective is closely related to global environmental awareness, as environmental protection has become an international concern.

From a constitutional policy perspective, the formulation of a regulation must take into account the needs of the community. This is because the regulation will be applied and developed within the community, and must therefore be beneficial and not have a negative impact on the community itself. In the context of *Siyasah Dustutiyah*, it is imperative that the establishment of any novel directive is predicated on a meticulous analysis of the prevailing societal requirements and circumstances. This is due to the fact that these regulations will be implemented, utilised and developed within society itself (Edwar Rinaldo & Pradikta, 2021).

The decision to restrict the use of plastic bags is connected to wider economic and social issues. These are the things that shape how the decision is made and what the result will be. When we look at the economy, this policy is connected to things like how much waste management costs, what happens in the long-term, how people behave as consumers, and how local businesses change their practices. This policy also includes plans to make the economy more efficient and circular. This policy aims to encourage people to change their shopping and cultural habits, so that they become more responsible and sustainable.

There are also economic and social reasons why plastic bags should be used less. These reasons have to do with the impact of plastic bag use, how much waste management costs local governments, and the long-term environmental impacts. This means that using plastic bags a lot makes it more expensive for local

---

governments to deal with waste, puts pressure on the places that deal with the final disposal, and creates long-term problems for the economy and the environment. This also supports the reduction of plastic use, which can reduce waste management costs, encourage more efficient consumption patterns, and promote the transition to a circular economy through waste reduction at the source. The government, when it creates policies, is trying to do two things. First, it wants to do what is best for everyone (*maslahah ammah*). Second, it wants to stop anything that might cause harm to the community. In *Siyasah Dusturiyah*, a regulation is considered valid if it meets the real needs of the community and does not cause greater harm (Zhang & Jiang, 2025).

### *Positive and Negative Impacts of the Ban on Plastic Bags in Makassar City*

The issue of banning the use of plastic bags is a measure taken by the Makassar City government to reduce waste accumulation, which is largely dominated by plastic bags in landfills. We all know that plastic bags are a type of waste that takes a very long time to decompose. Therefore, the government has taken a very good step by observing the situation and circumstances, which ultimately led to the initiation of a regulation or rule related to this issue, namely Makassar Mayor Regulation Number 21 of 2023 concerning the Prohibition of Plastic Bag Use. Although it is only a restriction, it has certainly had a positive effect or impact on environmental sustainability.

The ban on plastic bags will certainly not be easily or smoothly implemented in people's daily lives. As we all know, plastic bags have many benefits for daily activities, but there are also many negative impacts resulting from their use. This ban is expected to have a number of positive impacts, particularly in terms of reducing waste production, improving environmental quality, and encouraging more sustainable consumption patterns. On the other hand, this policy may also have negative consequences, including economic adjustments for small traders, changes in consumer habits, and practical limitations in daily activities. Evidence shows that environmental regulations often involve trade-offs that must be managed carefully (Bisara Sianipar, 2024).

There are many factors contributing to the positive impact of plastic bags, as we all know that their flexibility brings many benefits and conveniences to our daily activities. In terms of benefits that we often experience, such as ease of use, affordability, and functionality in terms of hygiene (as a container for trash). However, despite these benefits, we must also consider the long-term impact on the environment, which is far greater than the immediate benefits.

The function of plastic bags and the impact of their use indicate that the use of plastic bags has become widespread due to their practicality, cost efficiency, hygienic properties, and role in facilitating daily economic activities, especially among small traders and local businesses. Recognition of the positive functions of plastic bags prior to the issuance of the restriction policy. This recognition demonstrates the efficiency and economic value of plastic bags in daily transactions.

The use of plastic bags in daily activities does indeed bring many benefits. In terms of the positive impact of plastic bag use, it certainly has a good effect on daily

---

activities such as buying and selling at the market, and it has been proven to be very helpful in its implementation. However, the ban on the use of plastic bags will certainly have an impact on their use in daily activities. Moreover, most plastic bags are used in places such as traditional markets, which still mostly use plastic bags.

Regarding the place of implementation of Makassar Mayor Regulation Number 21 of 2023 concerning the Prohibition of the Use of Plastic Bags, one of the target locations, as mentioned in Article 8 paragraph (2) letter c, is traditional markets, where we cannot deny that the use of plastic bags in buying and selling activities is still very common because of the positive impact of plastic bags themselves and the difficulty of finding alternatives to plastic bags (Walikota Makassar, 2023). Although traditional markets have been designated as the location for policy implementation, empirical evidence shows that the use of plastic bags remains common in buying and selling activities. This phenomenon cannot be separated from the various advantages of plastic bags, including their practicality, cost efficiency, and ease of use by traders and consumers.

The regulation is beneficial because of its role in reducing the circulation of plastic bags in the city. The regulatory framework that imposes restrictions on plastic bags aims to reduce plastic consumption directly at the source. The implementation of legal regulations limiting the use of plastic bags has been shown to reduce the amount of plastic circulating in the community, which has been proven to reduce waste volume and environmental pressure.

Policy interventions can serve as an effective tool for changing community behavior. The crucial function of the regulatory framework is to limit excessive plastic use, while also acting as a catalyst for the adoption of sustainable practices in the community. Regulations related to plastic bags are beneficial because they contribute to limiting plastic distribution and reducing plastic waste in urban areas such as Makassar City.

In addition to the positive impacts mentioned above, it is very important to consider the potential negative impacts of banning plastic bags, which could cause practical difficulties for the community. Therefore, this issue must also be given due consideration. The main environmental problem caused by plastic bags in Makassar City. It is true that plastic bags cannot decompose naturally, which causes plastic waste accumulation and causes serious damage to urban cleanliness, drainage systems, and overall environmental quality. This demonstrates a strong understanding of the environmental risks underlying the restriction policy. The adverse effects of plastic bags are substantial and sustainable. This is in line with the need to restrict the use of plastic bags to reduce environmental damage and improve environmental conditions in Makassar City (Fitri, Rahma Idha, 2025).

Plastic bags are not naturally biodegradable and have a significant environmental impact, including clogging drainage systems, increasing the risk of flooding, polluting the sea, and increasing the amount of waste in landfills. This view is supported by environmental theory regarding the challenges associated with the biodegradation of plastic bags in the natural environment, emphasizing their long persistence. This characteristic has led to the accumulation of plastic waste in rivers,

---

drainage systems, soil, and the sea. This has had a negative impact on the environment, causing flooding and ecosystem damage.

The negative (bad) impact of issuing a regulation prohibiting the use of plastic bags, based on the opinions expressed, can be said to be very small because the regulation was essentially based on the needs of the general public, so in practice the regulation did not create any harm but rather had a positive impact. This opinion emphasizes that the regulation does not directly cause problems. On the contrary, it reflects a broad global approach to plastic waste management and environmental preservation.

The main weakness of the policy stems from challenges in its implementation. Limited public understanding of the issue, especially among low-income communities, has a negative impact on the effectiveness of the regulation. The perception that reusable shopping bags are expensive and unnecessary highlights the mismatch between the environmental goals of the policy and the socio-economic realities experienced by certain groups (Afhami, 2021).

The policy is not considered problematic in principle, but rather necessary to prevent long-term environmental damage. The function of plastic bags in everyday life and the challenges of reducing plastic waste, social challenges, and implementation. These components explain the widespread use of plastic bags in daily economic activities, which is due to their affordability, practicality, and availability, especially among low-income communities and small traders. People may be reluctant to use reusable bags due to cost factors and a lack of awareness of the environmental impact of their use.

Without behavioral change and strong enforcement of regulations, especially at the community and traditional market levels, the problem of plastic waste will continue and worsen. The ongoing problem of plastic bags is likely to continue unless there is a change in public behavior and consistent enforcement of regulations. Essentially, the use of plastic bags poses various environmental, economic, and operational challenges for urban waste management, a phenomenon that is particularly prominent in large metropolitan centers such as Makassar.

### *Solutions to Overcome the Ban on Plastic Bags in Makassar City*

Historically, the use of plastic bags has been linked to initiatives aimed at promoting cleanliness in urban environments, with the city of Makassar being a notable example. In the context of daily activities, plastic bags are often considered a practical tool for waste collection, food packaging, and maintaining cleanliness in markets, households, and public spaces. The characteristics of plastic bags, which are lightweight, waterproof, and affordable, have encouraged their widespread use by consumers and businesses in waste management and product hygiene maintenance.

Although plastic bags offer short-term benefits in terms of cleanliness, their widespread and uncontrolled use has caused significant environmental challenges. The use of plastic bags in promoting sanitation requires a balanced perspective that considers their practical function and long-term impact. The use of plastic bags to support cleanliness in Makassar City requires responsible management in line with environmental sustainability goals.

---

The existence of policies formulated by the city government, particularly those that prohibit the use of plastic bags, can be understood as a strategic step taken by the government to address the complex issue of plastic bag waste. All efforts made in relation to the enactment of this policy, such as monitoring, education, and socialization, as well as other matters that have an impact on the effectiveness of the policy, are important (Ahamed et al., 2021).

According to waste management and environmental policy theory, plastic waste reduction must be achieved through integrated measures, including regulation, monitoring, sanctions, public education, and community participation. This approach is in line with the implementation of policies such as the ban on plastic bags, inspections, and educational and awareness initiatives. Community based waste management also supports programs such as environmentally friendly enzyme practices and waste banks. These sections explain that effective waste management at the source, the implementation of recycling programs, and active community involvement can reduce pressure on landfills and reduce environmental degradation. Government strategies have been found to be appropriate and in line with effective and sustainable waste management approaches.

The flexibility of plastic bags in everyday activities is the reason behind their widespread use, emphasizing their flexibility, minimal weight, water resistance, and ease of use in transporting goods and collecting household waste. Plastic bags enhance the convenience of everyday activities, such as shopping and waste storage.

The flexible use of plastic bags in daily activities can be interpreted through the principles of moderation and responsibility in the use of resources. Islam allows the use of tools that facilitate daily life, as long as their use produces clear benefits and does not cause harmful consequences. The use of plastic bags for shopping and household waste can be considered permissible if it contributes to maintaining cleanliness and fulfilling daily needs (Ahamed et al., 2021).

Islamic teachings also strongly warn against excess and wastefulness as well as actions that cause environmental damage. The use of plastic bags, if not strictly regulated, has been shown to cause overconsumption and pollution, thus contradicting the public interest. The Qur'an emphasizes the principles of balance and responsibility. The use of plastic bags is permissible in cases of genuine need. Such use must be regulated and managed responsibly to protect the environment, a responsibility that is part of humanity's duty as khalifah (stewards) on earth.

The use of plastic bags has played a practical role in supporting cleanliness in the city of Makassar, mainly because of their convenience, affordability, and hygienic function in daily activities. Plastic bags have played an important role in waste control, preventing direct contact with dirt, and promoting cleanliness in various environments, including markets, households, and small businesses. While the short-term benefits in maintaining cleanliness are recognized, the long-term environmental impact of such practices should not be overlooked. It is clear that the function of plastic bags in promoting sanitation must be carefully balanced with sustainable waste management practices. There is a need for a transition to environmentally friendly alternatives and responsible use, so that cleanliness can be

---

---

maintained without causing long-term damage to the environment and the city's waste management infrastructure.

## CONCLUSION

The policy restricting the use of plastic bags in Makassar City is the government's response to increasing plastic waste, overcapacity of landfills, and the threat of environmental damage. The policy, which is stipulated in Makassar Mayor Regulation No. 21 of 2023, emphasises the principle of restricting the use of plastic bags as a more targeted environmental control effort. The policy's implementation has yielded environmental benefits, including a reduction in plastic waste and a reduction in pressure on final disposal sites. However, the policy has faced challenges, particularly for traditional market traders and low-income communities.

Achieving an equilibrium in the utilisation of plastic bags is imperative to ensure the maintenance of urban cleanliness. The restrictions imposed must be accompanied by a management system that aligns with the perspective of *Siyasah Dusturiyah* and Islamic principles, which emphasise public welfare, moderation, and responsible environmental management through reduction, reuse, and proper waste management.

## LIST OF REFERENCES

- Af, F., Nursobah, A., & Abqori, N. (2025). Analisis Kemaslahatan pada Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 10 Tahun 1983 Tentang Izin Poligami. *J-CEKI: Jurnal Cendekia Ilmiah*, 4(3), 3295-3316.
- Afhami, S. (2021). Role of Legal Consultants Education on Corporate Social Responsibility and Social Impact. *JSSER: Journal of Social Studies Education Research Sosial*, 12(2), 152-179.
- Ahamed, A., Veksha, A., Giannis, A., & Lisak, G. (2021). Flexible packaging plastic waste environmental implications, management solutions, and the way forward. *Current Opinion in Chemical Engineering*, 32(100684), 1-10.
- Citra Malina, A., & Muchtar, A. (2017). Kajian Lingkungan Tempat Pemilahan Sampah di Kota Makassar. *Jurnal Inovasi Dan Pelayanan Publik Makassar*, 1(1).
- Fitri, Rahma Idha, I. S. (2025). Peran Pemerintah Daerah Dalam Pengelolaan Sampah Berkelanjutan: Analisis Kebijakan Dan Implementasi Hukum Lingkungan Melalui Data Sistem Informasi Pengelolaan Sampah Nasional (SIPSN) Provinsi Jawa Barat. *Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan Suara Khatulistiwa (JIPSK)*, X(1), 45-59.
- Mawardani, S. E., & Arif, L. (2023). Program Pengurangan Penggunaan Kantong Plastik Di Pasar Pucang Anom Kota Surabaya Dalam Pandangan. *Journa Publicuho*, 6(2), 560-567.
- Rinaldo, M. E., & Pradikta, H. Y. (2021). Analisis Fiqh *Siyasah Dusturiyah* dalam Pembentukan Peraturan Tentang Trading in Influence dalam Hukum Positif di Indonesia. *As-Siyasi : Journal of Constitutional Law*, 1(1), 63-84.
- Rokilah, S. (2021). Penerapan Asas Hukum Dalam Pembentukan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan. *AJUDIKASI : Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 5(2), h. 179-190.
- Zhang, Y., & Jiang, S. (2025). Pro-environmental personal norms and subjective

- 
- norms related to AI-driven green entrepreneurship intention : A qualitative insight to explore students in higher education institutions. *African Educational Research Journal*, 13(1), h. 83-99.  
<https://doi.org/10.30918/AERJ.131.25.014>
- Makassar, W. K. (2023). *Peraturan Wali Kota Makassar Nomor 21 Tahun 2023 tentang Pelarangan Penggunaan Kantong Plastik*. 1-11.  
<https://jdih.makassarkota.go.id/dokumen/detail/OTMyNTM5Mzgx>
- Bisara Sianipar. (2024). *Segudang Manfaat Kantong Plastik untuk Traveling*. Radio Republik Indonesia. <https://www.rri.co.id/index.php/lain-lain/1157253/segudang-manfaat-kantong-plastik-untuk-traveling>
- Hoesein, A. (2018). *Mengapa Rakyat Perlu Menolak Larangan Menggunakan Kantong Plastik*. Kompasiana.Com.  
[https://www.kompasiana.com/hasrulhoesein/5c29200e12ae9418f24c6c73/rakyat-harus-menolak-larangan-menggunakan-kantong-plastik?page=1&page\\_images=1](https://www.kompasiana.com/hasrulhoesein/5c29200e12ae9418f24c6c73/rakyat-harus-menolak-larangan-menggunakan-kantong-plastik?page=1&page_images=1)
- Kemenko PMK. (2023, August 5). *7,2 Juta Ton Sampah di Indonesia Belum Terkelola Dengan Baik*. <https://www.kemenkopmk.go.id/72-juta-ton-sampah-di-indonesia-belum-terkelola-dengan-baik>
- SIPSN - Sistem Informasi Pengelolaan Sampah Nasional. (n.d.). Retrieved January 7, 2025, from <https://sipsn.menlhk.go.id/sipsn/public/data/komposisi>