ABSTRACT

Hulia Laurellie Wijaya (01051210080)

Waste Management of Fast Fashion Textiles to Promote Responsible Consumption and Production

(xiii + 150; 1 table, 7 pictures)

The fashion industry has evolved significantly, transitioning from slow, handcrafted production to the rapid, technology-driven processes of fast fashion and, more recently, ultra-fast fashion. Clothing, once a basic human necessity, has become a medium for self-expression and social identity. This shift, fuelled by industrial innovations such as the sewing machine and efficient mass production, has led to the dominance of fast fashion as a global business model, by accelerating production cycles, lowering costs, and driving consumer demand for new trends. While these industries offer convenience and affordability, they pose significant environmental and social challenges, particularly regarding textile waste. To mitigate these impacts, this research underscores the need for effective waste management policies that address textile waste at both the production and consumption stages, emphasizing the necessity for a robust legal framework to address the environmental consequences of overproduction and overconsumption. To achieve this objective, this thesis employs a normative-empirical methodology with a non-judicial case study approach, utilizing secondary data supported by primary data from interviews. The results of this study show that Indonesia's current waste management policies are governed by various regulations that categorize waste based on type: solid, liquid, gas, and hazardous (B3), with distinct methods for each. However, significant challenges remain in the implementation, such as improper waste disposal, limited recycling infrastructure, poor textile material quality, and low public awareness of sustainable fashion. To foster responsible consumption and production, this thesis highlights the importance of integrating circular economy principles. Responsible production encourages producers to comply with existing regulations, repurpose waste materials, and transform them into new products. By adhering to waste management regulations and embracing the principles of circular economy, businesses can reduce the environmental impact of textile production. Additionally, the concept of responsible consumption encourages consumers to extend product lifespan, repair damaged items, and donate unused clothing. Participation in activities like decluttering, sharing, and renting clothing further supports sustainable practices. Although implementation is still in early stages, these steps offer optimism for a more sustainable and responsible fashion industry in Indonesia.

Keywords: Waste Management; Pre-consumer and Post-consumer Textile Waste; Responsible Production and Consumption; Sustainable Practices.

References: 223 (1959-2024)