Waste Management (Implementation Study of Waste Management Policy Based on Local Regulation No.7/2012 in Sangatta of East Kutai Regency)

Siti Salasiah

Master of Public Administration, University of Merdeka Malang, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: E-mail: siti.salasiah134@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Garbage is a residual material resulting from human or natural activity that is no longer used because it has been taken by its main element or function. Sources of garbage can come from households, farms, offices, companies, hospitals and so on. Any human activity inevitably results in waste or garbage. Along with the increasing population and the high level of consumption of the community has implications on the production of garbage that increases. Landfills in Sangatta is the result of increasing population and high levels of community consumption. The situation is not comparable to the availability of The Final Processing Site (FPS) located in batota area, Sangatta-Bengalon axis road. Batota landfill that has started full, can not accommodate the volume of garbage produced. Thus making Final Processing Site (FPS) the only one in East Kutai Regency is overloaded. The pile of garbage in landfill needs to be managed properly. Waste management can be done comprehensively and integratedly from upstream to downstream. Waste management problems in Sangatta is still not running effectively. Looking at the problem, this research aims to find out and analyze the Implementation of Waste Management Policy Based on Local Regulation No. 7 of 2012 in Sangatta of East Kutai Regency based on George Edward III theory, which advises to pay attention to four main issues: communication, resources, disposition of attitudes and bureaucratic structure. The authors in this study used a descriptive qualitative approach. The qualitative approach was chosen because in accordance with the problems reviewed in this study requires actual and conceptual field data. The data is obtained through interview, observation, and documentation techniques. Waste management in Sangatta is still not fully successful in reducing the number of existing landfills. In the implementation of its management also has various obstacles, such as the lack of human resources that manage waste, the condition of waste management facilities and infrastructure that are many damaged, as well as coordination between related Regional Device Unit in waste management is still not effective.

Keywords: Policy Implementation, Waste Management

1. INTRODUCTION

Garbage is a fundamental problem in an urban or rural area, when the waste is not well organized. Every human activity must not be separated from producing waste or garbage. Waste can come from waste materials from animal, plant, or human waste that are no longer used and released into nature in the form of solids, liquids and gases. Along with the increasing number of people and the high level of public consumption, this implies that the amount of waste production will increase. The increased waste production must of course be managed so as not to cause various problems including problems for human health, flooding, causing disease nests, clean water pollution, soil pollution, clogged waterways, slum environment and unpleasant odors and damage to visual beauty for the city itself.

Problems in waste management that occur in big cities also occur in Sangatta, East Kutai Regency. This waste problem must be addressed, one of which is by building a final disposal site (TPA). Sangatta has one Final Disposal Site (TPA) located in the Batota area, Jalan Poros Sangatta-Bengalon. The condition of the final disposal site (TPA) is already full, so it cannot accommodate the volume of waste generated.

The increasing volume of waste in the landfill is certainly very disturbing, not only causing unpleasant odors but also causing many environmental problems. The accumulation of garbage in the TPA needs to be managed properly so that it is not full. Waste management can be carried out comprehensively

and integratedly from upstream to downstream, as stated in Law Number 18 Year 2008 concerning waste management. Waste management aims to improve public health and environmental quality as well as make waste a resource. Solid waste management is the responsibility of the region in regulating and managing it, this division of authority is directly carried out by the regional government both in terms of financing and the process of providing the necessary regional infrastructure, the goal is to achieve effectiveness by issuing regional policies in the form of regional regulations, and the level of seriousness of the government in carrying out urban planning (Said, 2015).

Waste management is an activity carried out in dealing with the emergence of waste to the final disposal site (TPA). Waste management includes: control of landfills, garbage collection, transportation, processing and final disposal. The problem of waste management in East Kutai Regency, especially Sangatta, includes the following aspects: (1) the waste management handled by government agencies (related agencies) in East Kutai Regency has not been maximized, especially the city of Sangatta. (2) Lack of operational vehicles for transporting waste in the town of Sangatta often causes garbage to pile up at the TPS. (3) Community participation in waste management is still not maximal. Many people still throw their garbage into the river or in the environment where they live. As well as the disorderly society in disposing of waste at certain times recommended by the government. (4) Inadequate landfill (TPA). The TPA in the Batota area, Jalan Poros Sangatta- Bengalon, North Sangatta District is already overloaded so that there is a lot of accumulation of garbage in TPS-TPS. (5) Difficulty finding large areas that can be used as a new TPA. (5) Limited human resources for waste management in East Kutai Regency, especially Sangatta, both in quality and quantity.

Based on the explanation above, waste management is a complex matter that needs attention. So it is necessary to evaluate the implementation of waste management based on Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2012 in East Kutai Regency, especially Sangatta.

Seeing this, the researcher wanted to study the implementation of Regional Regulations on waste management. For this reason, the researcher intends to conduct research on "Household Waste Management (Study on the Implementation of Waste Management Policy Based on Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2012 concerning Waste Management in Sangatta, East Kutai Regency)".

This paper aims to find out and analyze the implementation of household waste management policies based on Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2012 concerning Waste Management in Sangatta, East Kutai Regency, as well to identify and analyze the driving and inhibiting factors of implementing household waste management policies. The benefit of research is to help the development of Public Administration science, especially regarding public policy, especially the problem of household waste management. For the government, this is an input so that the problem of household waste management in East Kutai Regency, especially Sangatta, can be quickly resolved.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Public Policy

The term policy is an action that has the aim of trying to solve, reduce, and prevent badness and on the contrary to become an advocate, innovation, and leader of the occurrence of good in the best way and directed action in solving a problem. Public policy is a product of the government (including government institutions) which is intended to provide directions and guidelines for taking an action or not taking action related to the process of government administration (including problems relating to the community/ citizens). In the process, public policy should be comprehensive, that is, pay attention to various things that might influence or be influenced by it.

According to Putra Fadillah, the adaptation or direction of public policy is in the public interest. Thus it can also be interpreted that: This study at the conceptual level must have strong siding with the interests of the community, and be oriented towards serving those interests. This is because, as has often been stated in advance that public policy studies are a problem solver formula. Meanwhile, the real problem lies in the realm of social life, meaning that the policy problem grows in the midst of society. And that's why it also grows together with the public interest itself (Suandi, 2010).

Policy Implementation

Public policy implementation is one of the activities in the public policy process that determines whether a policy is in contact with the public interest and is acceptable to the public. In this case, it can be emphasized that in the planning stage and policy formulation it is possible to do the best possible, but if the

Waste Management (Implementation Study of Waste Management Policy Based on
Local Regulation No.7/2012 in Sangatta of East Kutai Regency)
Siti Salasiah

optimization stage is not paid attention to, then of course it is not clear what is expected from a policy product. In the end, it is ensured that at the policy evaluation stage, it will result in an assessment that the formulation and implementation of policies are not in line, that the implementation of the policy is not as expected, even making the policy product a stumbling block for the policy maker itself.

Policy Implementation Model

The policy implementation model used in this research is policy implementation by George Edward III (Nugroho, 2014) who said that the main issue of public policy is the lack of attention to public policy implementation. It said emphatically that without effective implementation, policy makers' decisions would not be successful. Therefore, Edward suggested paying attention to four main issues, namely:

Communication

Communication is in terms of how policies are communicated to the public to obtain responses from the parties involved. Policy implementation will run well if there is effective communication between policy implementers and target groups. Edward III (Nurani, 2009) states that there are three important things that must be observed in the policy communication process, namely transmission, consistency, and clarity. (1) Delivery of Information. (2) Clarity of Communication. (3) Consistency of Communication.

Resources

Resources, namely related to the availability, especially the competence of human resources and the capability to carry out policies effectively. Therefore important sources include: (1) adequacy and qualification, (2) authority; (3) information; and (4) facilities and infrastructure.

Disposition

Disposition is in terms of the willingness of actors to implement policies. Meanwhile, the disposition about commitment is more than competence and capability. Disposition is also defined as the willingness, desire and tendency of policy actors to carry out policies seriously so that what is the goal of the policy can be achieved.

The bureaucratic structure

The bureaucratic structure is a challenge so that bureaucratic fragmentation does not occur, because it reduces the effectiveness of policy implementation. The bureaucratic structure includes aspects such as organizational structure, division of authority, relationships between relevant organizational units and relationships between organizations and outside organizations and so on.

The policy implementation model according to George C. Edward III where the interaction between the main issues can be illustrated as shown in the Figure 1.
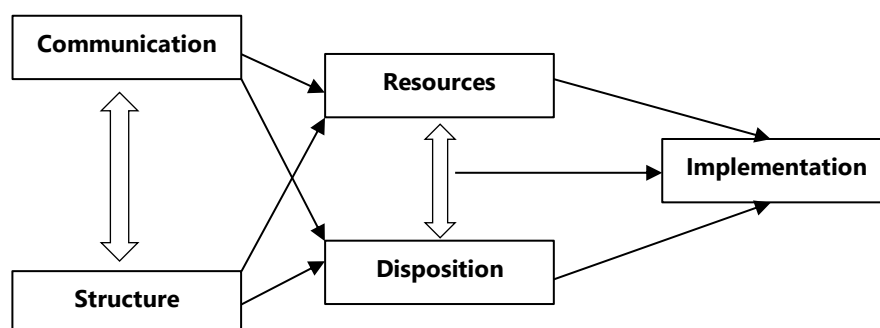

Figure 1. George C. Edward's Policy Implementation Model
Source: George C. Edward III (Son, 2015)

Living Environment

Environmental regulations contain how to regulate environmental management and protect the environment due to global warming or climate change. There are many factors that affect the decline in environmental quality, one of which is the amount of environmental pollution by waste, especially household waste that is not properly managed (Hasibuan, 2016).

Waste Management According to Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2012 East Kutai Regency

Garbage, as written in the Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2012 of East Kutai Regency, is defined as the residue of human daily activities and / or natural processes in solid form. Garbage is divided into: (1) Household waste is garbage that comes from daily activities in the household which does not include feces and specific waste. (2) Household-like waste is waste that does not come from households and originates from commercial areas, industrial areas, special areas, public facilities, social facilities, and/or other facilities. (3) Specific waste is waste which due to its nature, concentration and / or volume requires special management. (4) Hazardous and toxic waste, hereinafter referred to as B3 waste, is the residue of a business and/or activity containing B3.

Waste that is managed based on this Regional Regulation consists of household waste, household waste, and specific waste. Waste management in this area is carried out on several principles, including: a. the principle of responsibility; b. the principle of sustainability; c. principle of benefit; d. the principle of justice; e. the principle of consciousness; f. the principle of togetherness; g. safety principles; h. security principles; i. the principle of economic value. Waste management carried out in this area aims to improve public health and environmental quality and make waste a resource.

3.   METHODS

In this study the authors used qualitative research methods, Creswell (Raco, 2010) defines it as an approach or search to explore and understand a central phenomenon. This research took place in East Kutai district, especially Sangatta, which is the town of East Kutai district, as the center of growth and economy in East Kutai district so that the potential for waste accumulation tends to be greater than other sub-districts in East Kutai district.

This research is focused on the main issues of policy implementation and household waste management by George C. Edward III, with the following indicators: communication, resource, disposition, bureaucratic structure, driving factors and inhibiting the implementation of waste management policies, internal (strengths and weaknesses in household waste management in Sangatta), and external (opportunities and threats in efforts to manage household waste in Sangatta).

The type of data used in this research is qualitative data. Qualitative data is data that is not in the form of numbers, this data can be in the form of words, sentences, or pictures. Data are empirical facts collected by researchers for the benefit of solving problems or answering research questions. Sources of data in research are data obtained from research subjects. Based on the source, data collection in this study uses primary data sources and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained or collected by researchers directly from the data source. Secondary data is data obtained or collected by researchers from various existing sources (researchers as second hand).

The data collection technique for a research can be done in the following ways: (1) Observation. According to Kusumah (Walidin et al., 2015) observation is a process of collecting data in research by researchers or observers to observe the research situation. (1) Interview. The interview referred to here is the process of obtaining information for research purposes by means of question and answer face-to-face between the questioner or interviewer and the answerer or informant. (3) Documentation. In addition to using observations and interviews in collecting data, researchers also study documents or secondary data in the library, the Environmental Service, UPT Cleaning and UPT TPA in Sangatta, East Kutai Regency.

The data analysis technique used in qualitative research in this study was developed by Miles & Saldana (2014). Qualitative research analysis techniques include transcript of interview results, data condensation, data presentation and data analysis results which can then be drawn conclusions.

4.   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Model Implementation of Waste Management Policy in Sangatta, East Kutai Regency

The success of a policy implementation in the process there are various factors that influence it. As stated by George C. Edward III, there are 4 (four) factors that influence the success or failure rate of implementing a policy, namely communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure. These factors can be described as follows:

Waste Management (Implementation Study of Waste Management Policy Based on
Local Regulation No.7/2012 in Sangatta of East Kutai Regency)
Siti Salasiah

Communication

Communication is defined by how a policy is communicated to the public or the public to get a response from the parties involved in the policy. Communication that runs on the implementation of waste management policies in Sangatta, East Kutai Regency is quite good, seen from the ongoing communication between superiors and subordinates, between the government and the community as well as communication created between fellow staff or between community groups in obtaining information about services solid waste sector public. Although sometimes there are errors in thecommunication process that are caused by human factors such as forgetting, misinterpreting orders from superiors and so on. The communication carried out by the government to the community is still not going well. The government has disseminated the policy regarding this solid waste problem, but the existence of regulations regarding the problem of waste management is still not fully understood by the community.

Resources

Resources are one of the factors that influence the success of a policy implementation. Resources in this case are human resources. Resources in the policy implementation process are needed in order to achieve the policy objectives. Without the supporting resources, it is impossible for a policy implementation to go well. In terms of quantity, human resources in handling waste management problems in Sangatta, East Kutai Regency have been fulfilled, but in terms of quality of work in the field it is still not optimal. This is also due to the lack of supporting facilities and infrastructure for solid waste in Sangatta, East Kutai Regency.

Disposition

Disposition is defined as the willingness or will of the policy actors in implementing policies seriously so that what is the goal of the policy can be achieved. The policy actors involved in the implementation of this policy are cleaning officers, the government and all levels of society in Sangatta, East Kutai Regency.

Bureaucratic Structure

The bureaucratic structure in implementing a policy must be explicit and clear so that the implementation of the policy can run effectively. The unclear bureaucratic structure will certainly affect the effectiveness of policy implementation. The bureaucratic structure in implementing the waste management policy in Sangatta, East Kutai Regency is clear, which can be seen from the existence of standard working procedures and cooperation in dealing with waste problems in Sangatta, East Kutai Regency which is carried out by the UPT Sanitation and the Environmental Service.

Supporting factors

Factors that support the implementation of waste management policies in Sangatta, East Kutai Regency can be in the form of a bureaucratic structure that is not convoluted so that it makes policy implementation easier.

Inhibiting factor

Factors that inhibit waste management policies in Sangatta, East Kutai Regency, are waste production which continues to increase, public awareness of the importance of environmental health is still lacking, lack of budget to solve solid waste problems, and lack of facilities and infrastructure.

5.   CONCLUSIONS

The implementation of the Waste Management Policy in East Kutai Regency has not completely succeeded in reducing the amount of existing waste piles. The implementation of its management also experiences various obstacles, such as a lack of human resources to manage waste, damaged waste management facilities and infrastructure, and ineffective coordination between agencies related to waste management.

Suggestions that can be given are as follows: (1) The government, in this case related agencies, will hold outreach and counseling about cleanliness and the negative impacts of waste on the environment which can also affect humans. (2) Provide supporting facilities and infrastructure in solid waste management in Sangatta, East Kutai Regency. (3) Assistance from the central and provincial levels in the form of a budget or funds for the implementation of waste management in Sangatta, East Kutai Regency so that services for solid waste problems can be maximized.

REFERENCES

Abdal. (2015). *Kebijakan Publik (Memahami Konsep Kebijakan Publik).* Bandung: Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung.

Aneta, A. (2010). Implementasi Kebijakan Program Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Perkotaan (P2KP) di Kota Gorontalo. *Administrasi Publik, 1*(1). https://ojs.unm.ac.id. Diakses 13 September 2020.

Anggara, S. (2014). *Kebijakan Publik.* Bandung: Pustaka Setia.

Gita, I., & Mulyadi, M. (2019). Implementasi kebijakan Program Pembangunan Partisipatif Berbasis Komunitas (P3BK) di Kecamatan Pondok Melati Kota Bekasi. *Masalah- Masalah Sosial. (Online), 10*(1). http://jurnal.dpr.go.id. Diakses 12 September 2020.

Haerul, A., & Hamdan, H. (2016). Implementasi kebijakan program Makassar Tidak Rantasa (MTR) di Kota Makassar. *Administrasi Publik, 6*(2). https://ojs.unm.ac.id, diakses 12 September 2020.

Hardiyansyah, E. R. (2014). Model implementasi kebijakan publik dalam pengelolaan sampah dan kebersihan Kota Palembang. *Mimbar, 30*(1). https://www.researchgate.net. Diakses 13 September 2020.

Kencana, N. (2016). Implementasi kebijakan publik pengelolaan sampah di Kabupaten Ogan Komering Ulu. *Jurnal Pemerintahan dan Politik, 2*(1). http://ejournal.uigm.ac.id/index.php/PDP/article/view/707. Diakses 5 Oktober 2020.

Kurniawan, R. C. (2016). Inovasi kualitas pelayanan public pemerintah daerah. *Fiat Justisia, 10*(3), http://repository.lppm.unila.ac.id. Diakses 5 Oktober 2020.

Maolani, D. Y., & Ishak, D. (2018). Implementasi kebijakan pemerintah dalam pengelolaan sampah di Kabupaten Dili Negara Timor Leste. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial, 1*(2). https://journal.uinsgd.ac.id. Diakses 12 September 2020.

Marliani, N. (2014). Pemanfaatan limbah rumah tangga (sampah anorganik) sebagai bentuk implementasidari pendidikan lingkungan hidup. *Jurnal Formatif, 4*(2). https://journal.lppmunindra.ac.id. Diakses 8 Oktober 2020.

Miles, H. & Saldana. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis A Methods Sourcebook*. Edition 3. United States of America: Sage Publication.

Nugroho, R. (2014). *Kebijakan Publik di Negara-Negara Berkembang*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

Nurani, D. (2009). Analisis implementasi program Bantuan Operasional Sekolah pada Sekolah Dasar Negeri di Kota Jakarta Selatan. *Tesis*. Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia.

Putera, P. A. (2016). Implementasi kebijakan pengelolaan sampah di Kecamatan Sesayap Kabupaten Tana Tidung. *Disertasi*. Jakarta: Program Pascasarjana Universitas Terbuka Jakarta.

Putera, R. E. (2015). Implementasi kebijakan otonomi daerah bidang pendidikan dalam pencapaian "Milennium Development Goals". *Mimbar, 31*(1). http://journal.unpad.ac.id. Diakses 13 September 2020.

Raco, J. R. (2010). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Jenis, Karakteristik, dan Keunggulannya*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia.

Rinaldi, R. (2012). Analisis kualitas pelayanan publik (Studi pada Biro Umum Sekretariat Daerah Propinsi Sumatera Utara). *Jurnal Administrasi Publik, 1*(1). http://ojs.uma.ac.id. Diakses 5 Oktober 2020.

Said, L. A., Mardiyono, & Noor, I. (2015). Implementasi kebijakan pengelolaan persampahan Kota Baubau. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, 4*(1). https://publikasi.unitri.ac.id. Diakses 12 September 2020.

Sari, R., Resmawan, E., & Alaydrus, A. (2018). Implementasi kebijakan Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara Nomor 4 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pengelolaan Sampah Rumah Tangga dan Sampah Sejenis Sampah Rumah Tangga di Kota Tenggarong. *Ilmu Pemerintahan, 6*(3). https://ejournal.ip.fisip- unmul.ac.id. Diakses 12 September 2020.

Waste Management (Implementation Study of Waste Management Policy Based on
Local Regulation No.7/2012 in Sangatta of East Kutai Regency)
Siti Salasiah

Suandi, I. W. (2010). Eksistensi kebijakan publik dan hukum dalam penyelenggaraan pemerintahan daerah. *Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, 1*(1). https://d1wqtxts1xzle7.cloudfront.net. Diakses 10 September 2020.

Subekti, S. (2010). Pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga 3R berbasis masyarakat. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Sains dan Teknologi*, Semarang, 24-30.

Suryono, A. (2014). Kebijakan Publik Untuk Kesejahteraan Rakyat. *Ilmu Administrasi, VI*(02). http://ojs.stiami.ac.id. Diakses 10 September 2020.

Walidin, H., Warul, S., & Tabrani, Z. A. (2015). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif & Grounded Theory*. Aceh: FTK Ar-Raniry Press.

Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 18 Tahun 2008 Tentang Pengelolaan Sampah Keputusan Menteri Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara Nomor: 63/Kep/M.Pan/7/2003 Tentang Pedoman Umum Penyelenggaraan Pelayanan Publik Menteri Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara.

Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Kutai Timur Nomor 7 Tahun 2012 Tentang Pengelolaan Sampah.