

## **Dynamics of Local Government Policy in Waste Management in Indonesia**

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### **Abstract**

This article is written on the basis of the current condition of waste management problems in Indonesia, where problems in major cities in Indonesia have experienced a position in the waste emergency phase. Various forms of waste management that have been carried out by regions in Indonesia do not necessarily reduce the volume of accumulated waste generation and have become a common daily sight. This paper uses case studies from various major waste management cities in Indonesia. In general, the findings found that waste problems in various major cities in Indonesia are not spared from the dynamics that develop in their respective regions. It takes not only the ability but also the ability of local governments to commit to waste control in their respective cities through local government policies that are oriented towards clean, environmentally friendly, and innovative cities.

### **Keywords:**

dynamics; policy; management; waste

### **Introduction**

Waste has become a serious problem in people's lives, especially regarding environmental problems. Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning waste explains that waste, as a consequence of human activities, therefore becomes the joint duty and responsibility of the government and the people in current waste handling efforts. The current mountain of garbage generation has become a big issue and has received careful attention from the world community. As quoted from the IPSOS research institute, in collaboration with the French multinational electricity company, EDF produced research data from 2021–2022, showing that as many as 41% of respondents, involving 24,001 people from 30 countries through the use of online methods from August 30, 2021–September 26, 2022, stated that piles of garbage, packaging, and plastics are important environmental issues by placing positions 3 and 4 as shown in Figure 1 below:



Source: IPSOS

Various efforts made by governments in the world, both from issuing policy tools to concrete actions in managing existing landfills, have been carried out, without exception, in Indonesia as one of the countries that is in a "waste emergency" position in various regions, striving for policies based on local wisdom to modernization policies and the use of adequate infrastructure facilities in waste problems that are still a routine activity faced from time to time. Not only related to the intensity of transportation of waste or resources in its implementation, but also related to waste management policies managed by each region have different commitments that cause classic problems regarding the authority and distribution of results from waste management, which is the border of its territory.

Based on data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in 2022, Indonesia has 10 (10) regencies and cities as areas with the most waste producers in Indonesia, as listed in Figure 2 below:



East Jakarta Administration City became the first city with 844,252 tons of waste generation, followed by Tangerang Regency with 841,497 tons, Bekasi Regency with 821,379

tons, West Jakarta Administration City with 738,547 tons, South Jakarta Administration City with 713,300 tons, Bekasi City with 668,179 tons, Surabaya City with 651,043 tons, Medan City with 628,749 tons, Bandung City with 581,876 tons, and Tangerang City with 504,258 tons. Still in the same source, data released by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry found that 41.55% of the waste generated was dominated by food waste that was not used up and wasted into landfills, followed by plastic, wood/twigs, paper/cardboard, metal, cloth, glass, rubber/leather, and other types of waste, as seen from Figure 3 below:



Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government emphasizes that government management in regions can face problems in their respective regions without exception, including the problem of waste. Although waste is the same problem in several regions in Indonesia, in reality, handling waste between one region and another certainly requires the local wisdom of the government in the region to solve it. This refers to the dynamics that occur in the region when solving problems in the area. Quoted from explaining the dynamics of public policy is the ability of the state or region to improve itself in solving existing problems through political, economic, social, and cultural interactions where the policy is made. There are three dimensions in forming the dimensions of public policy, namely: (a) the political dimension; the results of public policy processes in democracy; and (b) the legal dimension; legal policies are binding on all people, from organizers to communities. (c) management dimensions: policy implementation is controlled by management functions in planning, organizing, leadership, and controlling (Nugroho, 2017).

## Methods

The method in this paper uses a literature study in the form of a literature review of contextual theories, previous research, and supporting documents such as regulations on waste

handling, as well as several references to books and journals that have been published that discuss existing issues by linking to available secondary data using a qualitative approach with systematics related to the dynamics of local government policies in waste management.

## **Results and Discussion**

The dynamics of public policy are intended as the ability of the government to interact with certain conditions, especially economic, social, political, and cultural problems faced by a country, to improve through solutions in the form of alternative solution options. Political dynamics are characterized by the democratization process that exists in a country, where the success of a country in managing its public policies is due to the democratic process built on fulfilling the interests of many people, as well as the dynamics of the economic development of a country, starting with efforts to improve the country's economy and fulfilling the lives of others. The government's alignment with social society is marked by changes in attitudes and actions in the fulfillment of public services and community culture that require awareness as well as joint work to realize maximum service governance. In other words, public policies are made to solve problems faced by society through a series of actions that can be carried out by the government, and this is dynamic, following the needs of the moment.

Case studies on waste management in Indonesia are currently faced with many waste problems that occur in their respective regions with different problems, and regions are expected to be able to solve waste problems in their regions through various joint actions from the government, community, and private parties as a form of joint attention as researched by showing a phenomenon in waste management policies in Yogyakarta in particular regarding waste service programs, waste management incentives, changes in environmental quality, and community attitudes in waste management in Yogyakarta City. Limited waste storage capacity and less area of final waste disposal due to the volume of waste that exceeds capacity as well as the absence of adequate facilities and infrastructure support and public awareness in managing their own household waste properly. The quick response from the government through several agencies such as the Environment Agency of Yogyakarta City and Bantul Regency, the Environmental Coordinator of Sleman, Kulon Progo, supported by the Public Works Office of Bantul and Kulon Progo, and the Technical Implementation Unit of Cleanliness and Landscaping of Gunung Kidul with assistance from the community as a form of empowerment as carried out by the people of Sukunan Sleman Village, Bener Badekan Bantul Village, as well as the people of Kulon Progo and Gunung Kidul Waste management in Yogyakarta City can run smoothly through cooperation between local governments. Yogyakarta, as one of the regions in Indonesia, occupies the first

position with the title of area with waste generation, which also makes inspiration for the people of Panggungharjo Village. Bantul is able to process waste by making waste as an additional source of savings. Efforts made by the local community by pioneering the Waste Management Business Group (Kupas), where there are neat waste sorting activities through the operation of various waste sorting devices using conveyor machines, shredders, presses, incinerators, organic drying machines, sieve machines, and waste transport vehicles (Mulasari, 2014) (Wahono, 2023)

Another Yogyakarta, Blora, emphasized in his research that the implementation of waste management policies in Blora Regency has been running well based on existing regulatory provisions; however, social problems regarding the development of population growth at the same time cause new problems with the increase in the volume of residential waste that must be disposed of in the final landfill. The middle way that must be taken is through waste reduction efforts by sorting waste to be able to reduce waste use in order to gradually overcome the waste problem in Blora City (Yudianto, 2021).

Another waste dynamic explained that public awareness that is still lacking causes waste management problems in landfills (TPA) is still an active activity carried out by the Tuban Regency Government itself using the approach of collecting, transporting, and fully disposing of waste due to the still a lot of mixing of existing waste and the reluctance of the community to sort waste based on their respective categories. The most feasible solution to be done by the Tuban Regency Government is through the concept of community empowerment in sorting waste properly and correctly so that in the process of disposal, finally, personnel from the Hygiene and Landscaping Sector at the Tuban Regency Public Works Office do not work extra to sort back waste that enters the landfill (TPA). (Mayangkara, 2016)

(Suyanto, 2015) in his research in Purwokerto City produced a public policy model that puts strategies into *Green Community* As a government solution for carrying out waste management based on local wisdom through waste bank management, involves local communities through ecoliteracy and management revitalization while still paying attention to environmental aspects.

In another study, Yulistia examined the implementation of the Semarang City Waste Management Policy. According to Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012 concerning Waste Management, the concept of George Edward III policy implementation is placed in 4 measures, which include indicators: (1) communication; (2) resources; (3) disposition; (4) the bureaucratic structure conditions; the implementation of waste management policies in Semarang City has not fully run optimally because waste management information has not been maximized for the community. Meanwhile, in terms of waste management resources, there are weaknesses in the

management of existing facilities and infrastructure to support the success of waste management. For the disposition of government executive employees in the field, there are still obstacles for officers who are negligent in carrying out their duties and even ignore public complaints about waste. In the waste management bureaucratic structure, there is a reduction in personnel in positions, which has an impact on the non-facilitation of the implementation of existing waste management.

Waste management problems in Manado City are also faced by the local government. With the same conditions in the form of the accumulation of waste volume, even though it has been supported by Manado City Regional Regulation Number 07 of 2006 concerning Waste Management and Retribution for Hygiene Services, the implementation of the Van Meter and Van Horn policies through the determination of targets, resources, communication, characteristics, socio-economic-political environment, and implementor attitudes is known together. Waste management policies have received great support from local governments, but awareness The community is still low in terms of waste disposal and lack of education on good and correct waste management, even though the coordinator in waste management is at the sub-district level, which should be very adaptive to existing waste issues.

The last case study discusses the implementation of policies taken from the waste management case in Soreang, Bandung Regency. The ineffectiveness of waste management in Soreang, Bandung Regency, is caused by the imbalance of waste management managed by the Soreang Government. Bandung Regency has not been qualified enough to overcome existing waste problems. The lack of strong commitment of implementors is also one of the reasons for the unavailability of landfills (TPA). In this condition, of course, accommodating landfills is needed as a form of completion of the cooperation period between institutions in the city of Bandung by placing leadership elements in their respective regions as control functions in socializing waste management in the future (Nurlina, 2021).

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(Pj) Governor of West Java, Bey Triadi Machmudin, said that he always gets community reports related to the accumulation of waste at a number of points in the city. The Chairman of the Bandung City Waste Management Daily, Ema Sumarna, said Bandung residents must be forced to manage their own waste in order to overcome waste emergencies that cannot be ignored anymore (Syahrial, 2023).

## Conclusion

The dynamics in public policy become one of the stages in the process of growth and development of public policy where the public policy process can be said to be successful, while the stages in public policy, starting from formulating public policy, implementing public policy, and evaluating public policy, become stages that must be passed by organizers in public services.

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