

Implementation of Waste Management Policy in Kota Juang District, Bireuen Regency

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Abstrak

Bireuen Qanun Regulation Number 15 Year 2011 concerning Waste Management is a rule used in implementing a policy regarding Waste Management at the Environmental Service, Kota Juang District, Bireuen Regency implemented to determine the stages of waste reduction, waste handling stages and obstacles in implementing waste management. The purpose of waste management is to improve public health and environmental quality as well as to make waste as a resource that has economic value in Juang City District, Bireuen Regency, currently the garbage around it is very necessary for waste management action both through the stages of reducing and handling waste in an integrated, planned manner. and systematic which can be accounted for later properly. This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive research. Data collection techniques include: observation, interviews and documentation. The results of the research on the Implementation of Waste Management Policy at the waste reduction and handling stages still use a transport and disposal system so there is no waste management process at the TPA, facilities and budget resources are still lacking due to limited facilities and infrastructure to be able to transport and manage waste, lack of clarity regarding information on the socialization of the Government with the community and the incompatibility of positions with expertise so that it is obstructed regarding the placement of authority they have. Keywords: Implementation, Waste, Management

A. Introduction

Garbage is a consequence that has human activities, because every human activity will inevitably produce waste or what is often called garbage. The current pattern of waste management still adheres to the old culture where waste is still

considered useless and is thrown into the final disposal site (TPA).

For every regional city, the waste problem is one aspect that is quite difficult to solve because of the awareness of each community. Waste management in cities and regions in general is the center of

community activity, which is a very serious problem

Its volume is increasing day by day or swelling, while the ability of government officials to be able to serve problems is very limited. This is related to the rate of population growth which is increasing from time to time and continued with increasing activities, which can cause an increase in waste not only in the amount of waste but also from variations in the composition of waste, and is reinforced by the tendency of modern society to produce various kinds of waste in particular. on the behavior of people's lives are increasingly consumptive.

Garbage is a problem that has not been resolved properly, because the amount of waste continues to increase until now it is not known how to overcome the problem of environmental pollution caused by waste.

The waste problem has received serious attention from various parties, so that it has been placed as one of the main contents

for local governments throughout Indonesia, so this is indicated by the enactment of Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management which explains that waste is the rest of daily activities. human days or natural processes in the form of solid or liquid originating from natural waste, human waste, consumption waste, nuclear waste, industrial waste, mining waste which is organic and inorganic waste that cannot be decomposed and is no longer utilized by humans and disposed of to the environment.

Amount of Garbage Per Day in Kota Juang District, Bireuen Regency

Jumlah Sampah Per Hari ()	
Tahun 2014	1
Tahun 2015	1
Tahun 2016	2
Tahun 2017	2
Tahun 2018	1

Sumber: BPS Kabupaten Bireuen Dalam Angka 2020.

Based on the Qanun of Bireuen Regency Number 15 of 2011 concerning Waste Management, it is explained that the reduction and

handling of waste does not run according to the rules that have been made, in fact the increase in the amount of waste that occurs from day to day reaches 136.00 with a population of 471,635 people is a big problem for Bireuen Regency. if it is not handled properly and will result in several cities which are the center of a crowd with a population density, they are seen as not beautiful because they are filled with piles of scattered garbage.

Number of Facilities/Infrastructure in Kota Juang District, Bireuen Regency

No	Sarana/Prasarana
1.	Mobil Pengangkut
2.	Gerobak
3.	Becak Motor Roda Tiga

Sumber: Wawancara dengan Kabid Pengelolaan Sampah Dinas Lingkungan Hidup,

Facilities and infrastructure provided by the government but unable to manage waste in Bireuen Regency, especially in Kota Juang District, in addition to the facilities and infrastructure that have been

provided, the government also provides workers, namely janitors consisting of 248 people in Bireuen Regency.

Bireuen Regency Qanun Number 15 of 2011 concerning Waste Management, Article 6 Paragraph (1) letter a has explained that: activities in setting a target for reducing waste gradually within a certain period of time. Article 9 (1) letter b, is carried out by the community or waste management in the form of transferring waste from the source to the TPS. Article 10 (1) Waste transportation as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (1) letter c starting from domestic waste bins, TPS, transfer depots or transfer stations to TPA using waste transportation facilities.

The waste produced by the Kotajuang area is not small per day and is added every year to thousands of volumes of meters per cubic meter, this is supported by facts from the field.

Garbage is always scattered at several points in the city of fighting such as, in the market, on the side of

the road, and even garbage fills the sewers/drainage located around the city of fighting and makes the road uncomfortable and smells bad, this happens because of the habit of traders throwing away leftovers. Merchandise that is no longer useful to any illegal landfill (TPS Liar).

Judging from the table above, the level of waste production volume that occurs in Juang City, Bireuen Regency experiences differences every day. Because in every Bireuen Regency, only Juang City District has the most population and produces the highest volume of waste in Juang City reaching 119.4/ton or 361 generated waste. If it rains, the cleaning truck cannot throw garbage to the final disposal site (TPA) because the slippery clay causes accidents, especially since there are two bridges, one can be passed and the other cannot be passed.

If it rains, there will be landslides that are above the hill down to the bridge under the hill to the final disposal site (TPA). The remote access to Blang Beururu, Peudada District, Bireuen Regency

with a distance of 3 hours or the same as 45 Km from the city center of Bireuen is also an obstacle in this waste management, with the available TPA area of 14 hectares and only 6-7 hectares used, the total The transportation carried out is 12 trucks/day covering the Districts of Juli to Kuala, making it difficult to handle the waste management in an orderly, good, and environmentally sound manner.

Literature Review

A. Definition of Garbage

Garbage can be defined as waste generated from human and animal activities in the form of solids, which are discarded because they are no longer useful or needed (Tchobanoglous, et, al., 1993). The definition of waste according to SK SNI T-13-1990-F is solid waste consisting of organic and inorganic substances which are considered useless and must be managed so as not to endanger the environment and protect development investment. Meanwhile, according to WHO, waste is something that is

not used, not used, not liked or something that is thrown away from human activities and does not happen by itself (Chandra, 2007).

In Bahar (1986), waste is identified according to its types, namely: (a. Garbage or wet waste is waste that comes from processing, cooking residue, or food residue that has decomposed but can still be used as food for other organisms. (b. Rubbish or dry waste is waste from processing that does not easily decompose and can also be divided into two groups, namely: Waste that does not decompose easily, but is combustible.

B. Public Policy Implementation

Public policy implementation is seen as a tool of public administration where actors, organizations, procedures, techniques and resources are organized together to carry out policies in order to achieve the desired impact of the STTU. So policy implementation is a very important stage in the policy process. That is, policy

implementation determines the success of a policy process in which policy objectives and impacts can be generated.

C. Policy Implementation Concept

Etymologically, the word implementation is a translation of the English word "implementation", which comes from the verb "to implement". According to Webster's Dictionary (in Tachan, 2008: 29), the word to implement comes from the Latin "implementum" from the origin of the words "impere and plere".

Implementation is an activity related to the completion of a job with the use of means (tools) to obtain results. The term public policy implementation can be interpreted as the activity of completing or implementing a public policy that has been determined/approved with the use of means (tools) to achieve policy objectives. Public policy implementation is a process of activity

Execute the concept into operational technical rules and

program activities which are carried out after the policy is set/approved. This activity lies between policy formulation and policy evaluation. Then Van Meter and Van Horn (in Budi Winarno, 2005:102)

Method Research

The research approach used in this study is a descriptive type with qualitative analysis, aiming to obtain an in-depth picture of the Implementation of Waste Management Policies at the Environmental Service. This study describes the facts and explains the state of the object under study based on the existing facts, and tries to analyze to provide the truth based on the data obtained at the time the research was conducted.

Research Informants

- a. Kepala Bidang Pengelolaan Sampah;
- b. Kabid Penataan Pusat Penelitian Lingkungan Hidup;
- c. Kassubag Keuangan, Program dan Pelaporan;
- d. Kasi Perencanaan dan Kajian Dampak Lingkungan;
- e. Kasi Pengelolaan Sampah;

f. Masyarakat.

Research Results and Conclusions

Discussion

Implementation of Waste Management Policies at the Environmental Service

The implementation of policies regarding waste management at the Environmental Service, Kota Juang District, Bireuen Regency currently does not appear to be in accordance with existing regulations or Qanuns in the Region, the population in Bireuen Regency is 471,635 people and continues to increase and the consumption pattern of the community is also increasing which causes an increasing number of people. the large amount of waste, especially in Juang Bireuen City. Garbage in Juang Bireuen City is currently polluting the surrounding environment and disturbing the comfort of the community, due to the large amount of garbage scattered on the main causeway and every shopping aisle which can cause odors and scattered garbage, especially since Juang Bireuen City

is a city center that is often passed by the public. .

Pollution in Juang City, Bireuen Regency is carried out by parties or individuals who do not have a sense of responsibility for environmental cleanliness, which can result in continued pollution in the Juang City environment. Besides that, people who lack awareness, the Department of Environment are also lacking in terms of handling waste, lack of socialization and guidance to the community in terms of environmental preservation and cleanliness.

To prevent continuous waste disposal in Juang City, Bireuen Regency, it is very necessary to have a special task and control action from the Office of all people who commit violations, the need for a waste management program that can reduce at least 50% of waste in Juang City, Bireuen Regency so that the vision is achieved. and the regional mission to create a clean and waste-free environment.

Waste management in Bireuen Regency, the Regional Government

has not referred and adhered to the legal basis of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2008, Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 33 of 2010 and Qanun of Bireuen Regency Number 15 of 2011 concerning Waste Management. This is because the Department of the Environment is still experiencing difficulties in terms of not optimal waste management through the Regional Government.

A. Reduction Stage

In the process of managing waste in the Department of the Environment, there is no maximum result, because at the reduction stage it is still using a manual system, namely transporting garbage and dumping it directly into the truck. Thus, this reduction in management stage is not carried out by the Environment Agency. Therefore, the Department of the Environment and does not follow the Qanun of Bireuen Regency Number 11 of 2011 concerning waste management

at the waste reduction stage, namely the system for limiting waste accumulation, recycling waste, and reusing waste. So the waste reduction carried out by the Environmental Service only uses a system of waste that has been transported and immediately dumped into trucks that have been provided by the Government. The Environment Agency has also made efforts to handle the waste in Juang City by collecting garbage every day once a day in every corner of Juang City. Waste reduction is also carried out when scavengers collect waste for sale, otherwise the waste is simply thrown away and there is no management.

B. Stages of Handling

At the stage of handling waste, the Environment Agency also has many obstacles that must be overcome, starting from the Final Disposal Site (TPA) which is inadequate or

inappropriate like a final disposal site in general because the TPA is located right in the middle of a community village with roads still using land and the distance reaches 16 km from the city center, and not to mention going to the TPA from the main road into the residents' village up to 4 km.

The system used in handling waste here still uses the Open Damping system, meaning that waste is only transported and immediately disposed of, there is no management process such as the handling stages in waste sorting, waste collection, and waste processing. So the system used now is only the stage of collecting and transporting waste.

C. Obstacles to the Implementation of Waste Management

1. Resources

Geographical condition of Kota Juang Subdistrict and Bireuen Regency Judging from the geographical condition of Bireuen Regency, it consists of plantation, agricultural, and livestock products and has an area of 1,798.25 consisting of 17 sub-districts.

The implementation of the Bireuen Regency Qanun at the Environmental Service itself is not supported by resources or facilities such as the provision of land for final disposal sites and destruction as a smooth implementation of regional policies to be able to manage waste in Bireuen Regency.

Furthermore, regarding the provision of final shelters, the Regional Government has provided a place but it is not adequate when viewed with the condition of the existing waste in the community, but when viewed from the current condition, many facilities are not

suitable for use and are damaged, such as fences for final waste disposal carried out by people who are not responsible for the environment.

Regarding Human Resources at the Environmental Service, Kota Juang District, Bireuen Regency, there is still a shortage, especially in the facilities and infrastructure section which makes it difficult for officers to reduce and manage waste in the community. In this way, the Environmental Service every year gets funds from the APBD, these funds are given for the benefit of supporting tools or infrastructure, be it for repairs and other needs,

In terms of implementing Regional Government Regulations, especially regarding the funds given annually, 7.5 billion. However, this number is always changing because every year it increases according to need. Furthermore,

the funds received by the Bireuen Regency Environmental Service were allocated to various places including apparently used for infrastructure needs of 1.2 billion, labor and driver fees of 4.5 billion including funds for fuel, spare parts, car oil and for repairing infrastructure. , and others. There are several obstacles in the waste management process with the limited budget from the local government, where in terms of providing infrastructure for waste management it has not been implemented.

2. Communication

Communication of waste management policies is the delivery of policy information from policy makers to policy implementers and made it more effective by conveying it to policy target groups and other interested parties. Aspects of this communication are in the form of waste management policy

decisions, implementation guidelines and other orders. So that communication often occurs in the form of internal communication and external communication.

This internal communication can be delivered in formal forms such as meetings and non-formal such as direct orders from superiors to subordinates. External communication aims

D. Conclusions

The implementation of the Waste Management Policy in Kota Juang District, Bireuen Regency, related to the stages of Waste Management in terms of Waste Reduction and Handling in Kota Juang District, Bireuen Regency, still looks not optimal, because it still uses a system of limiting waste collection, recycling waste and reuse of waste still using the system. the manual referred to the dump-to-truck system. Not only that, the absence of a sorting system, waste processing, final processing, and a collection system and transportation system, because there

are still many shortcomings faced in handling waste such as inadequate landfill, open dumping, long trips up to 16 km from the city center to the TPA (Final Disposal Site).

Obstacles to the Implementation of Waste Management, namely unsupported resources and facilities, such as the provision of land for final disposal and destruction as a smooth implementation of local policies to be able to manage waste in Bireuen Regency. And the difficulty of the officers in reducing and handling waste in the community. For communication, the clarity of information is not very supportive, because there is no information dissemination regarding the Waste Management Policy from the Government to the community.

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