

REGIONAL REGULATION CONCERNING WASTE MANAGEMENT IN KUTA, BADUNG TECHNICAL SERVICE UNIT

Nyoman Diah Utari Dewi

diah.utari@unr.ac.id,

Master of Public Administration, University of Ngurah Rai, Bali

I Made Karta,

Master of Public Administration, University of Ngurah Rai, Bali

Ida Ayu Putu Sri Widnyani

Master of Public Administration, University of Ngurah Rai, Bali

ABSTRACT

Implementation of the Peraturan Bupati Badung Nomor 7 Tahun 2013 concerning Waste Management is an effort to find out about the policies implemented by the Badung Regency Government for waste management, especially in the Kuta area. This research is qualitative research in which data is obtained from area observations, interviews, documentation, and library research as well as online searches, systematically described following the formulation of the problem of implementing Regional Regulations and finding obstacles and solutions implemented in waste management in the Service Unit Kuta Technical, analyzed using the Merilee Implementation Model from S. Grindle, namely content of policy and context implementation. The results of an analysis of the Implementation of the Peraturan Bupati Badung Nomor 7 Tahun 2013 concerning Waste Management in the Kuta Technical Services Unit, found weaknesses in the implementation of the Local Regulation policy and several obstacles encountered including the low willingness of the community to sort out their garbage and often violate the disposal schedule rubbish, adding transportation facilities and infrastructure as well as the existence of Temporary Shelter in each Village/*Kelurahan*, and the involvement of Indigenous Villages in waste management by incorporating it into a set of rules made by and for residents of a village and it's called the *Awig-Awig*.

Keywords: *Implementation Policy, Regional Regulations, Waste Management*

A. PRELIMINARY

Garbage is one of the environmental problems in big cities. Garbage has not been handled properly until now. The ability of managers to handle waste when compared to daily waste production is still not balanced. As a result, rubbish piles up everywhere, the garbage that is not managed properly is a cause of declining health. The aesthetic value of the environment becomes bad due to water, air, and land pollution. This also makes developments for pests and diseases.

This temporary waste management is only seen as the responsibility of the Government alone. The community still considers that their role is as the party served. This assumption implies that ultimately the handling of waste is only the responsibility of the government. This requires the role of cleaning staff under the Department of Environment and Hygiene to take on a greater role. Need more special attention from the Government of Badung Regency. Waste management in

the future must be carried out more integrated, both by local governments, the private sector, and citizens and not just relying on the Government's role.

Following the Peraturan Bupati Badung Nomor 7 Tahun 2013 concerning Waste Management in Badung Regency, it is expected that the Government and The community are required to carry out waste reduction and waste management activities in which the waste handling system in Badung Regency is implemented through the Department of Environment and Hygiene (DLHK) through sweeping, garbage collection, transportation, and disposal to the landfill site. Badung Regency Government through the Department of Environment and Hygiene (DLHK) seeks to manage waste by reducing the use of materials that can damage the environment. For example replacing the use of tissue with a handkerchief (reduce), reusing waste that can still be used for the same function or the other, for example using a shopping bag made of cloth rather than using a plastic bag (Reuse) and recycling trash or used goods. The easiest is to recycle organic waste at home into compost, using plastic bottles of drinking water or used cans as plant pots (Recycle). In addition to these efforts, DLHK also innovates utilizing organic waste and plastic waste with the Sustainable Plastic Waste Movement Program (GELATIK), the Plastic Waste Gojek (GOTIK) program and the Badung Anti Plastic Bag (BATIK) program. It was all sought so that the Regency of Badung looks Clean, Green, and Flowering.

Seeing the background described above and the phenomena that arise, the writer is interested in researching with the title "Implementation of the Peraturan Bupati Badung Nomor 7 Tahun 2013 concerning Waste Management in Kuta Technical Services Unit"

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Grindle (1980: 6-10) introduces the implementation model as a political and administrative process. The model describes the decision-making process carried out by various actors, where the final output is determined by both the program material that has been achieved and through the interaction of decision-makers in the context of administrative politics. The political process can be seen through the decision-making process involving various policy actors, while the administrative process is seen through a general process of administrative action that can be investigated at a particular program level.

From the observations and interviews of researchers with several communities there are several issues related to waste management in Badung Regency Government as follows:

1. Population growth from year to year is accompanied by increasingly varied activities and consumption patterns of the community that produce waste resulting in increased volume and generation of waste in Badung Regency Especially in Kuta.
2. The culture of disposing of waste in any place follows the lack of public awareness about the importance of waste management.
3. Limited waste management facilities including temporary landfills.
4. The community has not been on time to dispose of garbage in the designated place.

The purpose of this research is to answer what happened from the formulation of the problem, focusing on first to find out the Implementation of the Peraturan Bupati Badung Nomor 7 Tahun 2013 regarding Waste Management, second to find out the obstacles in the Implementation of the Peraturan Bupati Badung Nomor 7 Tahun 2013 concerning Waste Management, third, is to find solutions to overcome these obstacles.

In this study, researchers used an approach with Grindle theory. The success of public policy implementation, according to Grindle, is very much determined by the level of implementation of the policy itself, which consists of *Content of Policy and Content Implementation* (1980: 5)

1. *Content of Policy*

1) *Interest Affected*

Interest Affected relating to various interests that affect policy implementation. A policy, in its implementation, must involve many interests, and the extent to which these interests influence its implementation, this is what you want to know more about.

2) *Type of Benefits*

At this point Content of Policy trying to show or explain that in a policy must get several types of benefits that indicate the positive impact generated by implementing the policy to be implemented.

3) *The extent of Change Envisioned*

Every policy has targets that it wants and wants to achieve. The content of policy to be explained at this point is that how much change is to be or is to be achieved through a policy implementation must have a clear scale.

4) *Site of Decision Making*

Decision making in a policy plays an important role in the implementation of a policy, so this section must explain where the decision making the location of a policy will be implemented.

5) *Program Implementors*

In carrying out a policy or program must be supported by the existence of competent and capable policy implementers for the success of a policy. And this must have been well documented or exposed in this section.

6) *Resources Committed*

Implementation of a policy must also be supported by resources that support so that its implementation goes well.

2. *Context Implementation*

1) *Power, Interest, and Strategies of Actors Involved*

A policy also needs to be taken into account the strength or power, interests, and strategies used by the actors involved to facilitate the implementation of a policy.

2) *Institution and Regime Characteristics*

The environment in which a policy is implemented also influences its success, this section describes the characteristics of an institution that will also influence policy.

3) *Compliance and Responsiveness*

Another thing that is considered important in the process of implementing a policy is compliance and response from implementers, the *Amaka* to be explained at this point is the extent of compliance and response from implementers in

responding to a policy. After the implementation of policies that are influenced by the content or the environment or context is applied, the *Amaka* will be able to know whether the policy implementers in making policy following what is expected, also can be known on whether a policy is influenced by an environment, so there is a level of change happens.

C. METHODS

The research method used is a descriptive qualitative method. This approach is used because in this case, the researcher intends to obtain an in-depth picture of the implementation of waste management in the Badung Regency Environmental and Hygiene Office, particularly in the Kuta Technical Implementation Unit. By looking at the explanation of the problem formulation and research objectives, the type of research used in this case is descriptive with a qualitative approach.

According to the opinion of Husaini and Purnomo (2000:4) that descriptive research intends to make experiments systematically, factually and accurately about certain facts and characteristics, whereas qualitative methods are research procedures that produce descriptive data (speech or writing and behavior that can be observed from people/subjects themselves), making it easier to measure the data collected through several techniques carried out, including interviews with informants/respondents relating to the problem of this research.

The type of data used in this research is qualitative data, according to Bungin (2010:103), qualitative data is expressed in the form of sentences and descriptions, it can even be in the form of a short story and certain data, it can show differences in levels or levels, although the boundaries are not clear. In this study, the qualitative data is in the form of a description or explanation obtained from the results of interviews conducted by researchers.

The data used in this research are sourced from primary and secondary sources. Primary sources are data sources that directly provide data to data collectors, and secondary sources are sources that do not directly provide data, for example through other people or documents. The main data sources in qualitative research are words and actions, the rest is additional data such as documents and others. Based on the data source, the research instrument in the qualitative descriptive research of the researcher itself is the main instrument, assisted by using interview guidelines, a tape recorder, and a camera.

Interview guidelines are a tool or list of questions used in communication in the form of several oral questions to find data or information. Interviews were initially conducted with general questions and then carried out in-depth so that the data obtained was truly complete. Primary data and secondary data are obtained. In this research, the researcher determines the informant using a purposive sampling technique because this researcher has the freedom to determine the informant with the note that the informant is considered the most knowledgeable and knows about the problem the writer raised.

D. DISCUSSION

a. Implementation of the Peraturan Bupati Badung Nomor 7 Tahun 2013 Regarding Waste Management in Kuta Technical Services Unit

Some things that can be known from the explanation of the informant above regarding the Implementation of the Peraturan Bupati Badung Nomor 7 Tahun

2013 concerning Waste Management in Kuta Technical Services Unit is the most need to socialize to the people of the Peraturan Bupati Badung Nomor 7 Tahun 2013 concerning waste management through Banjar / Village meetings Customary, Kelurahan, Kecamatan or through community groups, reducing the garbage piled up on the edges of the road certainly requires the addition of transport facilities and infrastructure, the location of temporary shelter (TPS) is very necessary to temporarily collect the garbage before being transported to the final shelter, community discipline is very necessary in terms of adhering to the time that has been determined in the disposal of rubbish and squeeze and Indigenous Villages are needed, such as incorporating rules on waste management into the *Awig-Awig Desa (Perarem)* it's set of rules made by and for residents of a village.

b. Constraints faced by the Government in the Implementation of the Peraturan Bupati Badung Nomor 7 Tahun 2013 concerning Waste Management in the Kuta Technical Implementation Unit

From the interviews of all the informants presented above, it can be concluded that some of the obstacles faced in the Implementation of the Peraturan Bupati Badung Nomor 7 Tahun 2013 concerning Waste Management in Kuta Technical Service Unit such as public understanding of the Government Regulation of the Peraturan Bupati Badung Nomor 7 Tahun 2013 concerning Waste Management still low, each lack of transportation facilities for Badung Regency while the volume of waste produced is not commensurate with the energy used by the Department of Environment and Hygiene (DLHK) in handling it, the location of temporary shelter (TPS) of waste is very much needed to be prepared, there are some people which often violates the established garbage disposal schedule and littering and the participation of the Desa Adat through its *Bendesa* is very much needed in terms of community waste management because the Desa Adat people adhere very much to their policies. right from the Indigenous Village

c. Steps were taken in overcoming the problems of handling waste in Badung Regency

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that efforts to overcome obstacles that have been carried out by the Office of Environment and Cleanliness of Badung Regency are, conducting socialization to the community on how to manage household waste, adding infrastructure in the form of purchasing garbage transport vehicles, the location of temporary shelter (TPS) of garbage it is very necessary to be prepared, to make unannounced inspections of inappropriate household waste disposal, and the role of Indigenous Villages in waste management, by including these regulations in the *Awig-Awig Desa*.

d. Implementation of the Peraturan Bupati Badung Nomor 7 Tahun 2013 Regarding Waste Management in Kuta Technical Services Unit

From the discussion on the Implementation of the Peraturan Bupati Badung Nomor 7 Tahun 2013 concerning Waste Management in the Kuta Technical Services Unit, it can be concluded that there are weaknesses that must be addressed the need to socialize to the community of the Peraturan Bupati Badung Nomor 7 Tahun 2013 concerning waste management, the addition of transport facilities and infrastructure, temporary shelter locations (TPS) to temporarily collect waste before being transported to the final shelter, community discipline and squeeze and Indigenous Villages are urgently needed, such as incorporating

rules on waste management into the *Awig-Awig Desa (Perarem)*.

e. Constraints faced by the Government in the Implementation of the Peraturan Bupati Badung Nomor 7 Tahun 2013 concerning Waste Management in the Kuta Technical Implementation Unit

From the discussion on Obstacles faced by the Government in the Implementation of the Peraturan Bupati Badung Nomor 7 Tahun 2013 concerning Waste Management in the Kuta Technical Implementation Unit is the community's understanding of the Government Regulation of the Peraturan Bupati Badung Nomor 7 Tahun 2013 concerning Waste Management is still low, this can be observed with still the amount of rubbish that is wasted in public places which is still mixed, such as organic and inorganic waste, even though in the local regulation the regulation on waste management has been regulated. Each lack of transportation facilities for Badung Regency while the volume of waste produced is not commensurate with the energy used by the Department of Environment and Hygiene (DLHK) in handling it. The location of the temporary waste disposal site (TPS) is very necessary to be prepared, this is to reduce the waste that is dumped on the side of the road, because the garbage generated by the people who live far from the main road, is expected to work together with the independent waste management, with a *Grobak* transport facility that will transport waste to a temporary shelter before being transported by the Badung Regency Environmental and Hygiene Office to the final shelter. Some people often violate the schedule of garbage disposal that has been set and littering. Without the sensitivity of the community integrated into a particular community to manage waste proportionally, waste will become a disaster for life. The role of the Customary Villages through its Bendesa is very much needed in terms of community waste management because the Customary Villagers strongly adhere to the policies of their Customary Villages.

f. Steps were taken in overcoming the problems of handling waste in Badung Regency

From the presentation of the discussion regarding the steps taken in overcoming the problems of handling waste in Badung Regency. To deal with the overall waste problem, it is necessary to do management alternatives. These alternatives must be able to handle all waste disposal problems by recycling all waste so that it has economic benefits for the community, thereby reducing pressure on natural resources. To achieve this, there are assumptions in waste management that must be replaced with new principles. Instead of assuming that the community will produce ever-increasing amounts of waste, waste minimization must be a top priority. Waste that is disposed of must be sorted so that each part can be composted or recycled optimally, rather than disposed of into a mixed waste disposal system as it currently exists.

Inorganic materials can contaminate or contaminated materials that may still be recycled and toxins can destroy the usefulness of both. Besides, a portion of the increase in the flow of waste originating from synthetic products and products that are not designed to be easily recycled needs to be redesigned to fit the recycling system or the phase of eliminating use.

Based on the description above it can be concluded that the effort to overcome the obstacles is:

1. Plan to organize socialization to the community about how to manage household waste.

2. Adding infrastructure in the form of purchasing garbage transport vehicles.
3. The location of the temporary waste disposal site (TPS) is needed to be prepared.
4. Plan to do sudden inspections of inappropriate household waste disposal.
5. The role of Indigenous Villages in waste management, by including these regulations in the *Awig-Awig Desa*.

E. CONCLUSION

a. Summary

Referring to the description from the results of the novelty and discussions mentioned above, the summary as follows:

1. The Implementation of the Peraturan Bupati Badung Nomor 7 Tahun 2013 concerning Waste Management is no maximum

- 1) They need to campaign this regulation to the people and society through meeting in Banjar (community)/Indigenous Village, Village, Sub-district, or through some group of societies.
- 2) To reduce garbage piled up on the edges of the road, transportation of facilities and infrastructure is of course needed.
- 3) The location of the temporary waste disposal site (TPS) is very much needed to temporarily collect the waste before being transported to the final shelter.
- 4) Discipline from the community is needed in terms of complying with the allotted time in the garbage disposal.
- 5) The participation of Indigenous Villages is very much needed, such as incorporating rules on waste management into the *Awig-Awig Desa (Perarem)*.

2. Obstacles that affect the Implementation of Badung District Regulation Number 7 of 2013 concerning Waste Management in realizing Kuta clean are:

- 1) Public understanding of this regulation concerning Waste Management is still low.
- 2) There is still a lack of facilities and infrastructure for garbage transportation with the volume of waste produced.
- 3) The location of the temporary waste disposal site (TPS) is very necessary to be prepared this is to reduce the garbage that is dumped on the side of the road.
- 4) Some people often violate the schedule of garbage disposal that has been set and littering.
- 5) The participation of the Indigenous Villages through its Bendesa (leader) is very much needed in terms of community waste management because the villagers strongly obey the policies of their villages.

3. The efforts to overcome the obstacles that affect the regulation concerning Waste Management are:

- 1) Schedule campaign for the community about how to manage household waste.
- 2) Improving infrastructure facilities such as the purchase of garbage transport vehicles.
- 3) The location of the temporary waste disposal site (TPS) urgently needs to be prepared.

- 4) Schedule inspections of inappropriate household waste disposal.
- 5) The role of Indigenous Villages in waste management, by including these regulations in a set of rules made by and for residents of a village (*Awig-Awig Desa*).

b. Suggestion

1. Public Advice

Suggestions that should be given to the community are as follows:

- 1) Avoid rubbish piles on the sidewalks, the role of the community to obey the schedule for garbage disposal determined by the Office of Environment and Cleanliness of Badung Regency.
- 2) Reducing waste disposal to landfill needs to be improved by conducting campaigns to the community, especially households, to sort organic and inorganic waste. This sorting of waste can help reduce the volume of waste disposed of in the landfill, considering that organic waste can be processed for fertilizer and some inorganic waste can be reused.
- 3) There needs to be involvement of the local Indigenous Village in waste management. Considering the role of the *Bendesa Adat* (leader) is very large to invite the community to manage waste.

2. Advice to the Government

Suggestions submitted to the government are as follows:

- 1) The Badung Regency Government through the Office of the Environment and Hygiene need to be more intensive on conducting campaigns to the community on how to manage household waste.
- 2) They need to add transportation facilities and infrastructure to avoid the accumulation of garbage.
- 3) They need to prepare a temporary shelter location (TPS).
- 4) They need to be more intensive in inspecting garbage dumpers who are not disciplined with their time and place.
- 5) There is a need for cooperation between the Government of Badung Regency and the community / Environment / Banjar so that regulations regarding cleanliness are applied to the *Awig-Awig Banjar* and given a penalty that will be imposed.

REFERENCES

Books

- AG, Subarson. (2005). *Analisis Kebijakan Publik Konsep, Teori dan Aplikasi*. Yogyakarta: Penebit Pustaka Pelajar.
- Bungin, Burhan. (2007). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*.: Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Grindle, Merilee S (1980). *Politics and Policy Implementation in the Third World*. New Jersey: Pinceton University Press.
- Sugiyono, (2009). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Kuantitatif dan R & D*. Bandung: Penerbit Alfabeta.

Regulation:

Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Badung Nomor 7 Tahun 2013 tentang Pengelolaan Sampah.