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Analysis of Public Policy Evaluation at The Environmental Service of Serang City in Waste Management

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ABSTRACT

The author conducted this research to determine the evaluation analysis of public policy at the Serang City Environmental Service in waste management. The aim is whether the waste handling carried out by the environmental service is going well or vice versa, with an evaluation we can find out what obstacles occur in waste management. This research was carried out in the Banten area, specifically in the city of Serang. This research method was carried out through literature studies and journal reviews, especially those that can be accessed online. Researchers view that a qualitative approach will help researchers in collecting data. This research method uses a qualitative descriptive method, where analyzing the data is described in descriptive form. According to qualitative descriptive research, it is research that attempts to describe an event in the research object being analyzed so as to produce a solution to a problem. The implementation of waste management carried out by the Serang City government has not yet been fully implemented as stated in Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning Waste Management. Based on the results of this analysis, it can be said that policy evaluation in Serang City has not been optimal because waste management is still the main issue. that needs to be resolved by the government. One of them is an unorganized rubbish dump. And community participation is still low. This issue has led to environmental pollution, thus creating discomfort for the community

Keywords: Policy; Enviromental Service; Garbage; Serang City; Management.

INTRODUCTION

Garbage and waste are problems that are still faced globally. This problem is connected to population growth, the economy, and the consumptive behavior of society which is increasing day by day. Because this waste problem still needs full attention and awareness, both the community and the government. In Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning waste management is the residue of daily human activities that are considered no longer useful, which are organic or non-organic in nature. This waste is one of the most serious problems and Indonesia is ranked as the world's largest waste producer, so the government needs to think about handling this waste. Because of this, increasing the rate of waste production is parallel to the growth of the population.

The city of attack which is the capital of banten which has a large area. So it cannot be denied that every year, the city of Serang has the potential to contribute to an increase in waste. In the progress of an increasingly modern society, of course, it will not be separated from basic daily needs. From the fulfillment of basic needs, it will definitely lead to an increase in the amount of waste every History Of Article Received: 1/1/2024 Revised: 1/1/2024 Accepted: 1/1/2024 Maeggio Journal Volume X, No. X, February 2024, Page. X-X ISSN 0000-0000 (online) 2 Authors day. The increase in the amount of waste is also accompanied by the behavior of people who litter. According to the Head of the Environmental Service of Serang City (DLHK) Serang City produces 800 tons per day. With the waste problem in Serang City that has not been resolved properly, the Serang City Government through the Serang City Environment Agency cooperates in waste management with the South Tangerang City Government where in this work per day shipments reach 400 tons of waste sent from South Tangerang to Serang City. When added with waste from Serang City, which reaches 800 tons per day, this means that every day Serang City receives 1200 tons of waste per day. The Cilowong Landfill (TPAS) was first used in 1995-current. This TPAS is owned by the Serang City Government (DLH Kota Serang). This landfill is a waste disposal site located in Serang City and also disposes of waste from South Tangerg City. Every citizen has the right to a good and healthy environment, which is also a human right of every citizen as stated in Article 28H of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The Serang City Government's move to cooperate with the South Tangerang City Government in the field of waste management by sending waste to TPAS Cilowong has a detrimental impact on the community. The community around TPAS Cilowong smells the stench from the trucks sent from South Tangerang.

In the implementation of waste management carried out by the Serang City government, it has not fully implemented what is stated in Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning Waste Management. With the community not being socialized about the cooperation and the pungent smell of garbage, finally as a form of disappointment, the community stopped trucks from South Tangerang to return to Tangerang. The policy made by the Serang City Government only has a positive impact on the city government by receiving assistance of 21.7 billion for 3 years, the compensation provided is certainly not comparable to the environmental damage caused by environmental pollution which is bad for the health of the Cilowong community or the truck route that is passed every day which invites a bad smell. Although the Serang city government has been in dialog with the community about the solution, this cooperation has also received attention from activists. The reactions that have arisen in the community inform us that the Serang City Government has not fully implemented the mandate of Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning Waste Management. In this case, the Serang City Government

needs to be responsible for the policies made, especially in the implementation of Articles 23 and 45. So the Serang City Government needs to ensure that the policies made run well and do not harm the community.

The theory of waste management in Indonesia has been listed in SNI (Indonesian National Standard), which is a standard set by the Indonesian Standards Agency that applies nationally, in waste management SNI issues its standards. The increase in population in an area will automatically reduce the carrying capacity of infrastructure facilities in an area. The same analogy of population growth will also be directly related to the amount of waste in residential or urban areas. The quantity and equitable placement of waste facilities greatly affects the effectiveness of waste management. Waste management patterns in many regions in Indonesia are still divided into 2 (two) management groups, namely between management carried out by the community from generation, containerization, transportation, and final disposal or destruction or up to Temporary Shelter (TPS) and management carried out by the government which serves waste transportation from TPS to TPA (Nurikah et al., 2022). In addition, facilities are also an important component in the success of the policy. Lack of facilities can hamper the waste management process. Therefore, it is necessary to invest in the construction and maintenance of modern and effective waste management facilities, ranging from landfills (TPS) to recycling centers. Coordination between polling stations is a crucial aspect that needs to be strengthened. Synergy between various waste sites can create efficiency in waste management, including in terms of waste transportation and segregation. A good coordination mechanism can ensure that each TPS supports each other, creating a more integrated and effective system. The decree rules contained in the Perda and Peraturan Walikota, especially with a focus on waste segregation, are a positive step towards more efficient management. Waste segregation at the household level can provide a solid foundation for better and more effective waste management throughout the chain (Saraswati et al., 2023).

Humans in this life carry out various activities. The remaining results of the activities carried out are in the form of waste. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) definition, waste is something that is not used, not liked or something that is discarded that comes from human activities and does not occur by itself (Permatasari & Meirinawati, 2017). Rapid population growth, coupled with high demand for infrastructure, has led to drastic changes in land use patterns. Urban areas have consumed 75% of natural resources, making them the largest contributor to climate change (Purnama, 2023). Waste Management Studies and Regulations Actually, there are many regulations that have been made by the central government in managing waste, but many of these regulations are not implemented.

According to researchers, if the UUPS is implemented properly, the waste problem will not be so difficult. It is important for the Government to make the UUPS a foothold in waste management. Like Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management (UUPS), especially in Article 12 part 2 which reads:

1. Every person in the management of household waste and similar household waste is obliged to reduce and handle waste in an environmentally sound manner.
2. Further provisions regarding the procedures for implementing the obligation to manage household waste and waste similar to household waste as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by regional regulation.

This means that in paragraph 1 there is an obligation for everyone to handle and also reduce their own waste. The issue is whether the regulations that have been made are implemented by the local

government and conveyed to the community. Article 13 is also explained again which reads: "Managers of residential areas, commercial areas, industrial areas, special areas, public facilities, social facilities, and other facilities are required to provide waste sorting facilities"(Hadamuan & Retnowati WD Tuti, 2022). In this case, to solve the problem of waste management, the Bandung city government has issued various policies. However, these policies still cannot solve the waste management problem in the city of Bandung. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate the waste management policy of the Bandung city government. Basically, the evaluation of waste management has the aim that the quality of services provided by the government in managing waste can improve so that the waste problem in the city of Bandung can be resolved. There are demands from the public regarding the quality of waste management services by the government and in order to achieve the creation of environmental cleanliness through the Bandung city waste management policy, this policy evaluation is carried out by conducting an analysis based on aspects of effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness, and appropriateness (Janatun et al., 2023).

1) Effectiveness in the policy cycle

Evaluation is one of the important processes after the policy is in effect. Evaluation aims to assess the results of the implementation of a policy. Of course, to assess the results of implementation, it is necessary to analyze the level of implementation success, failure in implementation, effectiveness, and efficiency. In scientific studies, effectiveness is how the objectives of the policy have been achieved maximally using existing means, resources, and tools.

2) Efficiency

Efficiency assessment is carried out by measuring the success of implementing a policy through the means, the amount of resources, and the tools used. That is, efficiency measures how a policy can solve problems in accordance with the objectives of a policy with optimal results but not well.

3) Adequacy

The adequacy criterion examines how well the established policy can address the problem or resolve the crisis. The adequacy criterion places special emphasis on how strongly policy alternatives relate to anticipated outcomes. This research places special emphasis on how accurately problems are solved during the implementation of Bandung City Regional Regulation No. 9/2018 concerning Waste Management.

4) Equity / equalization

Equity relates to the distribution of waste management such as the activities carried out. A policy that is fairly distributed is an equity-oriented policy. Policies are made to distribute according to standards of similarity. Competing notions of justice or fairness are closely related to the criteria of similarity. PERWALI Kota Bandung No. 1426/2018 on Regional Policy and Strategy in the Management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste [JDIH BPK RI] Mayor's 4 Authors Regulation (PERWALI) Kota Bandung No. 1426/2018 on Regional Policy and Strategy in the Management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste.

5) Responsiveness

How well a policy can accommodate the requirements, tastes, or values of different groups is referred to as responsiveness. The responsiveness criterion is very important because even if the analysis meets the requirements of effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, and equity, it will still fail if it does not

meet the needs of the groups that will actually benefit from the existence of the policy. To meet the demands of implementers and objectives, Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2018 concerning Waste Management is being implemented in this study with a focus on satisfying the needs of implementers and objectives.

6) Appropriateness/usefulness

The appropriateness criterion relates to a single unit of criteria but rather two or more criteria combined, the appropriateness criterion is substantively closely related to rationality. Accuracy is used to describe the cost or value of program objectives and the strong presumptions that support these objectives. As stated in the Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2018 concerning Waste Management, the accuracy of this research highlights the targeted results (objectives) that are really useful in wasting resources and time in its implementation.

METHODS OF RESEARCH

This research examines the waste management system in the city of Serang which is not good enough in sustainable waste management in order to understand sustainable waste management strategies as a reference in waste management. The research focuses on examining waste management in Serang City. This research was conducted through literature studies and journal reviews, especially those that can be accessed online. The researcher views that a qualitative approach will assist researchers in collecting data. This research method uses a qualitative descriptive method, where in analyzing the data described in descriptive form. According to qualitative descriptive research is a study that seeks to describe an event in the object of research that is analyzed so as to produce a solution to a problem (Sulastri, Purnomo, Setiawan, Fa thani, & Oktiawan, 2020). This type of research data uses secondary data obtained from around ten journals that discuss waste management policies and local government attitudes in handling waste.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the analysis of public policy evaluation at the Environmental Service of Serang City in waste management, there are several important points that need to be discussed:

1. Policy Strengths

Comprehensive policy: The waste management policy in Serang City is fairly comprehensive, covering various aspects such as waste reduction, collection, transportation, and final processing. Political commitment: The government of Serang City shows a strong political commitment in waste management, evidenced by the issuance of various regional regulations and related policies. Education and socialization efforts: The Environmental Agency of Serang City actively conducts education and socialization to the community about waste management.

2. Policy Shortcomings

Suboptimal implementation: Policy implementation in the field is still not optimal, especially in terms of waste reduction and community involvement. Budget limitations: Budget limitation is one of the

main obstacles in waste management in Serang City. expand_more Inadequate infrastructure: Waste management infrastructure, such as landfills, is still inadequate.

3. Recommendations

Strengthening policy implementation: There needs to be an effort to strengthen policy implementation in the field, including by improving supervision and sanctions. Budget increase: The Serang City Government needs to increase the budget for waste management, including for infrastructure procurement and technology development. Increased community participation: There needs to be an effort to increase community participation in waste management, such as with more intensive education and socialization, as well as providing incentives.

CONCLUSION

The waste management policy in Serang City has great potential to succeed. However, there are still some shortcomings that need to be addressed so that this policy can be implemented optimally. Efforts such as strengthening policy implementation, increasing the budget, and increasing community participation need to be made so that waste management in Serang City can run better. Based on the results of this analysis, it can be said that policy evaluation in Serang City has not been maximized because waste management is still a major issue that needs to be resolved by the government. One of them is an unorganized garbage disposal site. And low community participation This issue has caused environmental pollution, creating inconvenience for the community. In the effectiveness evaluation criteria, there are indeed strict and firm rules from the government's attitude through various regulations, but they are not successful due to the application of regulations that are not firm so they are still. Then connecting to the efficiency criteria, many people do not obey these regulations and still litter so that it affects the aesthetic value of an area because of the garbage that is not in its place and also the unpleasant odors that arise from these garbage. Meanwhile, the adequacy criterion has also not been able to solve the problem because there are still TPS that exceed the capacity, disturbing the peace of the community around the TPS. Although the government stipulates the Serang City Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2018 concerning Waste Management, in order to evaluate waste management which has the aim that the quality of services provided by the government in managing waste can improve so that the waste problem in the city of Serang can be resolved.

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