IMPLEMENTATION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze the process of implementing the policy implementation of Gorontalo City regional regulation no. 12 of 2017 concerning Waste Management in Hulonthalangi District. This research was conducted by a qualitative method, the data collection techniques used were using interviews, observations and documentation. The data analysis technique is interactive data analysis. The results of the research as indicators of the success of policy implementation used in this study, both in terms of socialization, the availability of supporting facilities, and factual budget support are not available or can even be said to have received full attention from the Gorontalo City local government. As suggestions and recommendations that can be given by researchers as part of constructive things, the importance of education that is continuously carried out massively by local governments, the need for full penetration from local governments on the availability of supporting facilities and infrastructure, the availability of sufficient budgets as part of policy financing also needs to be prepared by local governments, communication and coordination across sectors, addition to temporary waste collection points at each point in each sub-district in the Gorontalo City area.

Keywords: Policy Implementation, Regional Regulation No. 12 of 2017, Waste Management

INTRODUCTION

One of the things that is a reference for the arrangement of a city or region is a form of development that focuses on the beauty and management of the regional environment that can provide comfort and have an impact on the assessment of a livable, clean and beautiful city. Urban planning that prioritizes aspects of beauty and cleanliness for its citizens is an important part of government policies to continue to be encouraged and developed as a form of commitment from the government to the welfare of its people.

Waste is a used product in the form of goods or other objects or models that are no longer used. The problem of waste is a problem for every human being who lives on earth. Garbage is a part of human life that will exist at all times as long as it lives and interacts. The consumption pattern of the community coupled with the lack of public awareness of the importance of disposing of waste in its place, as well as the lack of optimal government policies on proper waste management have become the cause of continuous waste problems. The importance of proper waste management through the right policies will also have a good impact on human life, clean environmental arrangement, fresh udaara, and economic improvement for the community, if waste is managed based on the orientation of its use.

The cumulative release of the central statistics agency until 2020 in 380 urban areas in Indonesia amounted to 80,253 tons of waste per day. With the classification of handling it is either through garbage collection at the final landfill, burning, discarded in the river, and not even managed or left alone by the community. (Sukir:2010). This means that the problem of waste is problematic in almost all regions in Indonesia.

Gorontalo City is also one of the largest waste-producing areas in Gorontalo Province. The waste problem in Gorontalo City from year to year continues to increase, in 2025 alone, especially in early 2025 the volume of waste in Gorontalo City will grow very significantly. Data from the Environment Agency shows that the increase in daily waste production from 140 tons by the end of 2025 to 170-180 tons per day in early 2025. This increase is said to be due to household waste, besides that there is also a problem of a minimal garbage transport fleet which often causes overload in garbage transportation. Hulonthalangi District, Gorontalo City is one of the largest waste emitters in Gorontalo City and one of the sub-districts that is of concern regarding waste problems is Hulonthalangi District. Sub-districts with a high level of population density have always been one of the sources of waste problems in Gorontalo City. In Gorotnalo City itself since 2017 there has been a regional regulation (PERDA) on waste management that protects waste problems in Gorontalo City and can be a legal umbrella in waste management policy efforts in all areas in Gorontalo City.

The portrait of the implementation of the policy of regional regulation number 12 of 2017 concerning waste management in Gorontalo City until now has not been aimed at achieving the goals of the policy made. This can be generally explained that environmental problems continue to be complaints from several elements of society about the lack of commitment to the implementation of waste management in Gorontalo City. Among them are the lack of public awareness of the importance of processing waste in their respective environments, especially when disposing of waste in the wrong place, the lack of a garbage transport fleet as a means that can support the smooth running of waste management, the lack of human resources who are technically workers in waste transportation, the lack of educational information that can provide awareness to the public about the importance of disposing of waste in place, as well as several other problems that can generally be seen to occur in Gorontalo City.

The problems mentioned above, if measured in the approach to the concept of public policy, especially the dimension of policy implementation, can be said to have not described the reality of the implementation of policy concepts that have theoretically been used as a

reference by the executive. The basic concept of a policy, regardless of its form, whether it is regulatory or work program, in theory needs to be implemented immediately by paying attention to the supporting instruments for the implementation of the policy. Support for the commitment to the implementation of one policy in theory can be seen as explained by Edward III that there are several important variables that will be the main measuring tool for the achievement of a policy to be implemented, namely: Communication, availability of resources, bureaucratic structure, and commitment of actors in implementing the policy. (Winarno:2018).

Edward III Winarno (2018) who said that policy implementation, as has been witnessed, is a stage between policy making carried out by the legislature, issued through an executive order and a court decision acting to impose a sentence or the dissemination of a rule that regulates and has policy consequences for those affected.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this study is Qualitative research. This is in accordance with what was stated by Sugiyono (2016) that Qualitative research is research with independent variables that does not include other variables as a comparator whose results will provide a complete picture to the author. Thus, qualitative researchers will be able to provide a complete overview of the events being researched based on their research focus and will provide a subjective analysis based on the research findings obtained. To provide clarity on what is being researched, the focus of the research is determined, namely: Socialization of PERDA policies, availability of budgets, facilities and infrastructure, and human resources as implementing actors in the field. The data collection techniques with a variety of approaches include interviews, observations, and documentation.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Based on the results of the study, it shows that the implementation of the policy of regional regulation number 12 of 2017 concerning waste management in Hulonthalangi District, Gorontalo City which is heard from several indicators that socialization related to the Regional Regulation in general has not been carried out properly in Hulonthalangi District, this can be seen by the absence of complete public awareness of waste management, the existence of waste that is still accumulating in the community environment is one of the indicators that the waste management regulation has not run well. As for the facilities and infrastructure, waste management support facilities are not available. For example, temporary garbage cans for each Village or District, garbage transport cars that are ready in the sub-district area, and several other supporting facilities that are not available. The availability of the budget in the implementation of the policy has also not fully supported waste management, and the lack of field officers who are specialized in transporting waste is part of the obstacles to the achievement of policy objectives. The instrument of the effectiveness of a policy implementation must be seen carefully and convincingly by policy makers, so that it will have a clear impact, Edward III (in Nugroho, 2012) stated that without a clear implementation, the policy will only become a paper record with no end, so that the public assessment of the government's performance is also negative due to the development that is not carried out.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description of the research results and discussions as explained in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that the implementation of regional regulation number 12 of 2017 concerning waste management in Hulonthalangi District, Gorontalo City has generally not been carried out according to the objectives of the policy made. Observing the

indicators of successful policy implementation used in this study, in terms of socialization, availability of supporting facilities, and budget support, it has factually not been available or can even be said to have received little attention from the local government of Gorontalo City. These three indicators are important to be considered by stakeholders in implementing a policy that has implications for the lives of people in Hulonthalangi District. The achievement of policy objectives through regional regulation number 12 of 2017 on waste management in Gorontalo City in general and specifically in Hulonthalangi District.

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