

# Termination of Internal Control Policy in Waste Management in Bandung City

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## Abstract

Waste management is all activities carried out to handle waste from the time it is generated until its final disposal. Waste handling activities as referred to in Article 22 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management In the terminology of public administration, termination is associated with the public policy process and become an integral part of the policy cycle which includes initiation, estimation, selection, implementation, evaluation, and termination. Policy termination should be seen as an important step to make corrections to an existing policy and allocate risks more efficiently so that the delay in the termination process of a policy that is considered flawed will result in the dangers posed by a policy. In the internal control process carried out by the Bandung City Environment and Hygiene Service, the target of the termination process, decision-makers must know which policies are considered dysfunctional and need to form a configuration of political power that supports the termination process. Several factors hinder the process of implementing the termination of a policy. Sometimes doubts about intellectual ability in understanding issues related to specific topics can be a factor. What factors can strengthen the internal control of waste management in the City of Bandung is maintaining a local culture that develops in the community as an additional force in implementing the elements of internal control in waste management. In this case, it positions the cultural strength that develops in the community as a major role in each of its activities to strengthen the elements of internal control.

## Keywords

Termination, Policy, Waste Management, Bandung City.

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## Introduction

Garbage is a consequence of a result of activities carried out by humans. Human activity accompanies the growth of a more advanced city and the denser a city is, the greater the burden of waste will be. Control is a management function that activities within the organization are carried out as planned. Its function is to compare the organisation's actual performance with the specified standards, find deviations, and take corrective action. Waste management is all activities carried out to handle waste from the time it is generated until its final disposal (Saribanon, 2007; Sembiring et al, 2010; Kristanto & Koven, 2019). Waste handling activities, as referred to in Article 22 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management are termination policies that cannot be separated from actions that preceded it. Termination is associated with the public policy process and becomes an integral part of the policy cycle, including initiation, estimation, selection, implementation, evaluation, and termination (Nnorom et al, 2008; Barnadi, 2010; Chalik, 2011). Thus, it must be acknowledged that policy termination is recognized as a vital component in decision-making and administration, but termination is an often overlooked target in the policy process (Sharloya et al, 2008; Santos et al, 2017). Termination of internal control policies in the form of solid waste programs in the city of Bandung, namely: by optimizing the Kang PisMan program to encourage changes in the behavior of the people of Bandung. This program is expected to be the answer to solid waste problems that touch down to fundamental factors. John also emphasised that public managers and political officials are very understanding and know more about how to implement (implementation) a policy. Still, they have limited knowledge about how to stop termination (Geva, 2004; Fehr, 2014; Mulasari et al, 2014). The inclusion of termination as one of the policy stages acknowledges that certain policies cannot last long; when the objectives of a policy are achieved and maintained, its relevance and applicability should be reconsidered.

## Method

The research method used is a descriptive analysis using a qualitative approach. Qualitative research is defined as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behaviour" (Moleong, 2006). This selected qualitative approach is expected to obtain real data and be able to examine research problems in depth so that the expected results can be obtained. Research tools that are usually used by researchers in the field such as camera photo tape recorders, notebooks, writing instruments, research instruments, play an essential role in researching to obtain the information or data needed. Then the data is analyzed and organized to become something meaningful or meaningful. This research is expected to find and describe the information comprehensively and entirely about controlling the termination of waste management policies in the city of Bandung. In this process, the researcher interprets the meaning of the empirical data that has been collected and categorized previously systematically. The verification process is iterative and dynamic in various practical situations in the field. Verification is carried out on oral information and documentation. The reflection process is carried out to get a correct and complete understanding of the utterance and the meaning.

## Result and Discussion

### The Meaning of Termination of Internal Control Policy in Waste Management

Policy termination should be seen as an important step to make corrections to an existing policy and allocate risks more efficiently so that the delay in the termination process of a policy that is considered flawed will result in the dangers posed by a policy. In simpler language, Marshall & Farahbakhsh (2013) emphasized that termination is an effort to adjust policies considered dysfunctional, redundant, out moded, or unnecessary. However, because it is a replacement effort directed by various political factors, the success of the policy termination process is the most problematic political activity. The aim is to change dysfunctional or outmoded policies or programs and facilitate the achievement of policy objectives. Termination of internal control policies in waste management in Bandung City is defined as a careful and careful conclusion or termination of certain functions, programs, policies, or organizations in controlling waste

management. The nature of this prudence shows that the efforts made are rational; Termination is a pre-planned behaviour involving the termination or closure of an organization or a particular public policy (Menegaki & Damigos, 2018). Termination is seen as an outcome of a political but rational process. The Kang PisMan movement is a policy termination to reduce waste, which means that every citizen has the awareness to reuse items that can still be used. Separating waste means that the citizens of Bandung have the understanding to separate their waste when disposing of garbage. In countries with good waste separation awareness, citizens divide waste into five or more types: organic waste, paper and plastic waste, and residual waste outside the first two groups. The termination occurs when in a long period there is a decline in risers (Ajayi et al, 2015). If the termination is not carried out properly, the policy will have harmful effects, both in terms of material and ideological aspects (Rinaldy et al, 2017; Tedi, 2020). Policy termination can be viewed as the end of a procedure or program that has achieved its objectives or the beginning of a process of correcting previous policies that were wrong (Oktavia et al, 2021). Decision-makers are responsible for sensitively monitoring which public policies are inefficient and effective and then eliminating them as soon as possible.

### **Internal control policies in waste management in Bandung City go through a termination process.**

The policy of internal control in waste management in Bandung City through termination must be done. This is understandable because the termination of the procedure is very likely related to the political aspects in it. Even the termination of a policy or program can be regarded as a battle between political will and skill (Frantz, 2002). Deborah Stone, in *Policy Paradox*, even rejects the model of decision-making that emphasizes efficiency, instead she embraces a political model that emphasizes how people use their ideas to gain political support and eliminate the help of their opponents (Riswan et al, 2011). In the internal control process carried out by the Bandung City Environment and Hygiene Service, of course the target of the termination process, decision makers must know which policies are considered dysfunctional, and need to form a configuration of political power that supports the termination process. Several factors hinder the process of implementing the termination of a policy. Sometimes doubts about intellectual ability in understanding issues related to specific issues can be a factor. This is reinforced by the reluctance of political leaders and bureaucrats to admit mistakes in the past. The two authorities that need the most attention about plastic waste are those related to the determination of waste management policies and strategies and the implementation of waste management based on norms and standards. In addition, organizations are basically created to carry out service functions and build relationships, while an adaptive environment tends to increase institutional permanence. The control procedure for identifying the analysis and management of waste is a determinant that cannot be ignored because the control procedure is a way for the community to want to participate in waste management. So the local government provides regulations to regulate how the community will be involved in the waste management process. Based on these data, the researchers analyzed that the process of making waste procedures has been made with various regulations by the local government, in this case, the LHK and Regional Company Sanitation Services, but low community participation is still an obstacle in its implementation and low awareness is also an obstacle.

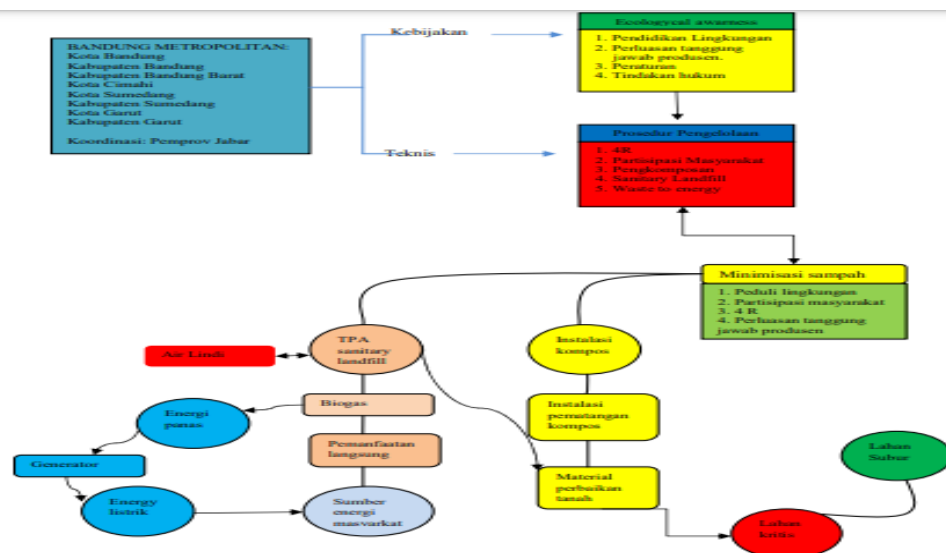
Organizational stability is the root cause of the decision to terminate. Therefore, the next challenge is how to overcome this. To answer this challenge, one of the references that can be used as a guide is to use Sakai et al (2011) thinking which uses two perspectives, namely agenda-setting and policy window. This model illustrates that problems, policies, and politics are independent streams flowing in a system, and all of them will lead to a critical point, namely when there is a change in agenda (Sakai et al, 2011; Niza et al, 2014). Then, there will be model adjustments, analysis, and policy advice to unify the three streams and implement terminations in a political context. Based on Muliawaty's statement that the waste problem requires management that can provide solutions to waste management in the city of Bandung, "Waste management system (WMS) is a complex problem in most of big cities in Indonesia, including Bandung City. Even the problem of WMS in Bandung City has become a classic problem. Therefore, various WMS have been done by new Mayor Bandung since he was elected since 2013. In fact, most of Bandung City's WMS is not successful. There are many factors that cause the programs to be successful". Issue definition can be associated with termination because issue definition is a driving force

instability and instability, also because issue definition has the potential to mobilize dis-interest (Dwiyanto, 2011). Similar to the thinking of Skok (1995) and Baumgarner and Jones (2014), Keban (2015) suggests three means of manipulation, namely agenda control, strategic voting, and dimensionality. Power or profiting from an emerging plan, controlling vote, and offering a new dimension of the problem can shake up a previously stable situation. Participants, be they official (visible participant) or expert (invisible participant), influence policy differently: officials influence the plan, while experts influence the alternatives to be taken. Meanwhile, entrepreneurs align the involvement of officials (visible participants), promote new problems, encourage the type of feedback needed (statistics, complaints, or letters), simplify the process, and unify various streams when the policy window is opened.

Kingdon argues that the "policy window" is an opportunity to propose a program that offers solutions, supports the program, and waits for problems, waiting for further developments in the political path that is used to gain profits. In line with this, Bardach (1976) & Graddy (2008) suggests that termination will be successful when the following conditions are created: changes in administration, delegitimization of the ideological matrix in which the policy is embedded, the possibility of a policy as a matter of the policy adoption process, and a period of turbulence. or opportunities to protect those affected by the termination. Termination will give birth to a new policy which Kingdon calls the unpredictable window or by Baumgartner and Jones as changing the institutional and political environment or changing the context of policymaking. With the window open, it will build termination priorities in the decision-making process. When certain issues appear on the political agenda, the opportunity window is to unify the existing streams (problems, policies, and politics) and terminate policies and programs. At that time, the struggle to adopt approach A would provide an opportunity to eliminate or limit policy B (Bardach 1976), and termination could be facilitated by presenting it as a policy adoption process. To stop a public policy or program is not easy, even very difficult to do. This is understandable because the termination of the policy is very likely related to the political aspects in it. Even the termination of a procedure or program can be said to be a battle between "political will" and skill (Frantz, 2002). Deborah Stone, in Policy Paradox, "even rejects the decision-making model that emphasizes efficiency. Instead he embraces a political model that emphasizes how people use their ideas to gain political support and eliminate the support of their opponents (in Frantz, 2002).

### **The Environment in the termination of internal control policies in waste management in Bandung City**

Several factors support the termination of internal control policies in waste management in Bandung, namely: First, accumulating scientific knowledge and repeated recommendations given by international organizations can build confidence in the desirability and feasibility of expected policy changes. Furthermore, as Bardach (1976) argues, increasing political competition and turnover in the legislature will provide an opportunity for elected officials to determine potential social issues to treat. Such as the landfill method, the gober program and the waste bank program that the city government has made through the Bandung City Environment and Hygiene Service and the Bandung City Cleanliness Regional Company. Second, determining the choice of policy termination Internal control in waste management in Bandung City, then it is essential to pay attention to the political context that follows in the community so that understanding of the program will continue First, analysts need to understand which groups oppose or support the termination of specific policies, and why. Because it is related to policy adoption (Sato, 2002; Sato & Frantz, 2005), the termination coalition requires a political leader, namely a terminator who triggers and effectively manages the policy termination process. It must generate support from both influential interest groups and the general public and select the arena for policy discussion (Oliver et al, 1997; Zhang, 2009). Furthermore, a terminator needs to schedule the termination process, develop a coalition of support, negate the tactics employed by the anti-termination union, and manage the administrative process in detail (DeMarzo et al, 2016). Thus, he must become an effective policy entrepreneur who combines intellectual, political, and organizational resources into the steps of government action (Oliver et al, 1997; Sato, 2002; O'Neill et al, 2019). To overcome this, it is necessary to have inter-regional cooperation for integrated waste management. This integration is not only synchronizing the administrative control of each region but from a technical perspective starting from the creation of an environmentally conscious culture (environmental education, 4Rs, waste management and policies. This integration can be explained in the schematic image below:



**Figure 1.** Bandung Metropolitan Waste Management in an integrated manner

The above conditions occur because the waste management paradigm so far considers waste not a resource and relies on itself by disposing of waste at the TPA location (Barnadi, 2010). The new paradigm that is developing is that waste is seen as a resource with economic value for waste management actors. The new paradigm of waste management in Bandung has not yet been implemented, causing the possibility of loss of economic potential. The waste management chain is still a challenge because there is still waste generation, the high cost of transporting the waste, the accumulation of waste that exceeds the landfill's capacity, and the effectiveness and efficiency of waste handling. Therefore, there needs to be a study on the waste management chain at the district/city level. Knowing the waste handling chain can be seen as the description of the waste handling problems in each chain for future improvements. To overcome this, it is necessary to have inter-regional cooperation for integrated waste management. This integration is not only synchronizing the administrative control of each region but also from a technical perspective, starting from the creation of an environmentally conscious culture (environmental education, 4Rs, waste management and policies).

## Conclusion

The public policy termination process requires careful and careful conclusions. The nature of the prudence shows that the efforts made are rational; termination is a pre-planned behaviour. Termination is seen as the outcome of a political but rational process. When the objectives of a policy are achieved and maintained, its relevance and applicability need to be considered. And if it is found that the policy implementation of internal control in the waste management process in the city of Bandung, most people still view waste as useless waste, not as a resource that needs to be utilized. The new paradigm views waste as a resource that has economic value and can be used for energy, compost, or fertilizer. Waste management with the new paradigm is carried out by reducing and handling waste. What factor can strengthen the internal control of waste management in Bandung City is the concept of strengthening local culture that develops in the community as an additional force in implementing elements of internal control in waste management. In this case, it positions the cultural strength that develops in the community as a major role in each of its activities to strengthen the elements of internal control.

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