Implementation of Waste Management Policy in Karawang Regency

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Keywords: *Policy,* *Waste Management,* *Implementation*	Changes in both human behavior and the patterns of human life can be attributed to very rapid population expansion. This also has an affect on the environment around it, which may either be positive or harmful, depending on the circumstances. One region that struggles with effectively managing its waste is the Karawang Regency. The purpose of this study is to assess the degree to which waste management policies in Karawang regency have been put into practice and to determine the degree to which these policies have been successful. A case study is the type of research that is carried out, which include conducting interviews with relevant parties and making field observations. The findings of the research indicate that the policy on waste management in Karawang Regency has been implemented well; however, there are still some challenges that need to be conquered in order to increase the efficacy of the policy.
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1. INTRODUCTION

The development and growth of the population in an area has brought about a change in the pattern of behavior and lifestyle of a group of people. This behavior sometimes has various impacts on the sustainability of the surrounding environment, both in the form of positive and negative impacts. Similar to behavior patterns, population growth has also created a change in people's consumption patterns which has resulted in an increase in the volume, types and characteristics of increasingly diverse waste (Iskandar & Kurniawan, 2019).

Due to the negative effects created by garbage, the Indonesian central government and regional governments have long been concerned about the community's waste problem. Trash has a profoundly negative effect on both human and nonhuman life. If garbage is not handled responsibly by multiple parties, it can have a number of negative effects, including (a) ecological harm; (b) sickness; (c) floods; (d) an unpleasant/rotten odor; and (e) a disruption of an area's aesthetics (Waruwu, 2007).

Changes in consumption habits that generate waste or the byproducts of people's daily activities have had numerous negative effects on both public health and the environment. This has occurred because waste management has not been conducted in accordance with environmentally sound waste management methods and techniques, nor has it been managed comprehensively and integrated so that it can provide economic benefits, is healthy for the community and safe for the environment, and can alter the behavior of individuals (Mahyudin, 2014).

Presently, on the basis of Law No. 18 of 2008 and Act No. 81 of 2012, waste management focuses primarily on trash reduction and handling. Waste reduction, as outlined in the aforesaid Laws and Government Regulations, is implemented from the source of waste to its final management. This law also serves as a reference for every region in Indonesia to have regulations in the context of regional areas due to a mandate regarding decentralization and regional autonomy in which regions have their own authority to regulate their regions, one of which has regulations pertaining to environmental sustainability by waste processing (Suryani, 2014).

Public services regarding solid waste are indeed an old issue that occurs in almost every region (Dawud et al, 2019). However, this waste problem is still a crucial problem in terms of management, cleanliness and beauty of an area. Likewise with Karawang Regency, the waste problem is still a public problem that does not have the right solution for this waste management problem. This can be seen by the fact that there is still a lot of garbage scattered in city centers, along the main roads, and even in public places, such as schools, hospitals and markets. Even though the Karawang Regency Environment and Sanitation Service has spread trash boxes on the side of the road and with cleaning staff picking up trash every morning and evening, trash can still be seen piling up at certain points.

The waste management policy in Karawang Regency has also not been maximized. This is because there is a lack of control from the parties concerned and public awareness in waste management. Furthermore, efficiency has not been achieved because the behavior and awareness of the community towards the environment is still low. In addition to this, the operational time for waste disposal is determined, but the community has not fully complied with it, and the adequacy criteria have also not been able to be met.

The Karawang Regency Environmental and Sanitation Service has implemented a waste management policy that has been regulated by Regional Regulation no. 9 of 2017 concerning waste management and Regent Regulation no. 77 of 2018 concerning instructions for implementing Regional Regulation No. 9 of 2017 concerning waste management. Both of these regulations were issued in 2017 and 2018 respectively. On the other hand, the implementation of this regional regulation in the field has not been carried out in an effective manner. Even though, when evaluated from the goals, objectives, and substance of the regional regulation, it should be able to overcome the waste problem that exists in Karawang Regency, there is no component of the regional regulation that deals with problem-solving that has been implemented as of yet.

Karawang Regency produces approximately 900 tons of waste every day, originating from housing, shops, street vendors and traditional markets. To manage this waste, the Karawang Regency Environmental and Sanitation Service has a very minimal budget for Operations and Maintenance in the implementation of waste management which includes salaries for staff, fuel oil, workshops, TPS, TPA and others. The budget requirement is self-financed from the income generated from waste management in the form of fees, while other efforts to increase revenue have not been implemented properly. The waste management sector is a source of income funds as a benchmark for self-financed management (capable of being self-financed) is receipt of retribution (Hartono, 2006).

The problem that forms the basis of this research is that the process of implementing waste management policies in Karawang Regency is still very low. For this reason, efforts to implement waste management policies need to be carried out so that waste management is not only the responsibility of the local government in general and the Department of Environment and Sanitation in particular, but also the responsibility of all parties. In the context of policy studies, problems in waste management in Karawang Regency have not been effective. This of course raises questions about the implementation of policies carried out in waste management. In line with that, the author determines the scope of research on how the implementation of waste management policies in Karawang regency.

2. METHODS

The writers of this study employed a qualitative methodology. According to Bogdan and Biklen (1982), qualitative research is more descriptive in nature, as cited in Sugiyono (2011). The collected information is in the form of words or images, so the emphasis is not on statistics. According to Sugiyono (2011), the qualitative research method is a research method based on postpositivism, used to research on natural object conditions (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are conducted by triangulation (combined), data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization. Based on the fact that the type of research employed is descriptive research, the collected data will be analyzed using qualitative analysis, i.e., by describing the research results in the form of words or sentences so that the author can describe in detail the results of the research in relation to the actual situation on the ground.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Policy Implementation Concept

Implementation of public policy can be understood as the activity of completing or implementing a public policy that has been determined or approved by employing various means and tools to achieve policy objectives. This definition of implementation of public policy is one of several possible interpretations of the term. As a result, the policy implementation stage of the public policy process is a stage that is focused on practice, in contrast to the policy formulation stage, which can be seen as a step that is more theoretical in nature. According to Van Horn and Van Meter's definition of policy implementation, which was quoted by Wahab in (Mokodompis et al., 2019), the process of policy

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implementation is formulated as follows: "An action conducted either by people or officials, or by groups within the government, or by the private sector, that is focused towards fulfilling the objectives indicated in the policy decision."

After a policy has been developed and accepted, the next step is to put it into effect, which is a process that involves a series of administrative tasks. This activity takes place in between the formulation of policy and the evaluation of policy. The execution of policy involves top-down logic, which refers to the process of reducing and interpreting alternatives that are still abstract or macro into alternatives that are more concrete or micro. While this is happening, the process of formulating policy follows a bottom-up logic. This means that the process starts with mapping public needs or accommodating environmental demands, then moves on to searching for and selecting alternative ways of resolving these issues, and finally, a solution is proposed to be decided upon (Subianto, 2020).

Beginning with the description provided above, one line of thought suggests that the function and purpose of implementation is to establish a relationship that paves the way for the goals or objectives of public (political) policy to be realized as the "outcome" (final result) of activities carried out by the government. This line of thought is supported by the fact that implementation is often referred to as "implementation of policy." The act of putting a plan into action is also called a "policy delivery mechanism." To put it another way, as a mechanism for delivering or transmitting policies. Implementation is a process that may be thought of as a system composed of components and actions that are geared toward accomplishing particular goals and aims. (Fadlurrahman, 2014).

According to Soren C. Winter (2012) there are 3 (three) indicators that influence the success of the policy implementation process, namely:

1) The behavior of inter-organizational relations.

Its dimensions are commitment and coordination between organizations. The dimensions are commitment and coordination between organizations. using other organizations as support or implementing tools. Policy implementation requires inter-organizational relations to bring general policy changes into clear rules, and this takes place in a continuous social process that can convert policy direction through action. The implementation process can be applied in many ways. One of the ways is that policy implementation can be fulfilled in an organization. However, to make implementation performance more efficient and effective, it requires cooperation and coordination with various organizations, or parts of the organization. The level of implementation can be reached in formal organizations, while government administration can be implemented through policy outcomes.

The development of inter-organizational relations has recently become increasingly popular, so that practitioners and scholars have given birth to the term "collaborative". Scholars gave birth to the term "collaborative" which determines and influences the results of a program. In recent years, the more well-known terms "network", and "network management" have emerged. The term as a whole is known in the coordination relationship between organizations that can improve and determine the pattern of policy implementation. The process of adopting organizational and inter-organizational policies that are characterized by commitment and coordination is the following factor to be considered. At the implementation level, the commitment that is intended is a cooperative agreement with key agencies in regard to program implementers to maintain organizational stability and existing inter-organizational networks (Rahmawati et al, 2020). This is done with the intention of protecting against the likelihood of a sense of egotism developing among the organizations that are implementing a program, which has the potential to influence the outcome of an implementation. The contribution that an organization makes to the implementation is extremely reliant on the input that it receives through inter-organizational contacts in a manner that is both reciprocal and interdependent. As a result, the process of putting policies into effect has been brought to its ideal point, which fully satisfies demands and interests.

2) Lower Level Implementor Behavior.

The behavior of lower-level implementers is the next variable that becomes a crucial aspect in the implementation of a policy. This is intended to be the capacity to implement and execute plans as well as make significant choices through the use of a more dominant influence outside of official authority (discretion). Hence, according to Hupe and Hill (2007), systematic policy implementation conduct occasionally "deviates" from authority-related activities as policy implementation. They stress

community relations in the delivery of policies. Hence, the behavior of lower-level implementers becomes a crucial factor in the implementation of public policy, and their performance is highly congruent with program standards pertaining to their activities (Parawangi, 2011).

Lipsky's thought contribution is very important to understand this implementation model, and his theory is more specifically about the mechanism in explaining various policies and their consequences. Lower-level implementer behavior works in situations characterized by various societal needs. They try to solve problems and make policy priorities, control and modify policy objectives based on public perceptions. Michael Lipsky (1984) describes the behavior of this lower-level implementer as "a position directly related to society". And substantially, they have considerations with regard to their respective duties. In fact, based on their position in the community, they have greater opportunities in policy decisions. They can give consideration, use their influence outside of formal authority, as Lipsky said that in policy implementation, more dominant influence comes from lower level workers.

3) Target Group Behavior

If the policy has a positive impact, then the performance of lower level officials will be positive as well, and if the policy has a negative impact, then the performance of lower level officials will be negative. The target group influences both the impact of the policy and the performance of lower level officials. Together with feedback in the form of the target group's response to the policy that was made, the behavior of the target group includes the positive or negative response of the community in supporting or not supporting a policy.

The behavioral variable of the target group in the implementation of public policy is a group of people, organizations, or service recipient individuals who play a role not only in terms of the impact of the policy, but also in influencing the performance of program implementation through positive and negative actions. This group of people, organizations, or service recipient individuals plays a role not only in terms of the impact of the policy, but also in influencing the performance of program implementation (Winter, 2012). So, the features of participation, namely supporting or rejecting the program, have a significant impact on the performance of the implementation of the program. A model is a framework that offers mechanisms and becomes a key factor that might affect the ultimate outcome of an implementation. This model is a framework that provides mechanisms.

About who is the target group whose behavior will be influenced by the policy, and how far it can comply with or adapt to the implemented policy, a great deal depends on the suitability of the contents of the policy (program) with their expectations. For example, if you want to know who the target group is that the policy will influence, look at how well the policy meets the expectations of the target group. The communication aspect is also an important one because it plays an important role in determining whether or not the target population will accept the policy. The incidence of errors and distortions, as well as the process of communication, is a weak spot in the effort to achieve the desired level of effectiveness in policy implementation (Parawangi, 2011). The failure rate of a policy implementation is very different from one another. Based on the Winter policy implementation model above, the advantage it has is the ability to simplify several implementation models into one model that is not complicated, especially in organizational networks. The weakness is that it does not explain in more detail the definition of behavior and identify the factors that influence the policy implementation process (Rahmawati et al, 2020).

B. Implementation of Waste Management Policy in Karawang Regency

With the increasing population development and increasing community life activities in Karawang Regency, it results in more and more trash generation, which if not managed effectively and frequently can cause various problems, not only for the local government but also for the whole community. The Government of Karawang Regency issued a policy regarding waste management, in the form of Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2017 concerning waste management, the implementation of which was strengthened by Regent Regulation Number 77 of 2018 concerning instructions for implementing Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2017 concerning waste management, as one of the measures taken to anticipate this problem.

Under the local regulation for the implementation of waste management, it is specified that the local government is required to conduct trash reduction and handling activities. In the meanwhile, corporate actors and the community are encouraged to engage in waste reduction efforts, such as utilizing production materials that generate as little waste as possible, can be reused, can be recycled, or is easily decomposed by natural processes. Hence it is apparent that the regional government, meaning the district head and regional apparatus as elements of the regional government administration, carry out waste management activities in Karawang Regency from the reduction process through garbage treatment. For further specifics, who is carrying out waste reduction and management tasks can be explained as follows:

a. Waste Reduction

In this regard, waste reduction actions are a sequence of activities consisting of restricting trash generation, recycling waste, and reusing waste with the goal of reducing the amount of generated garbage, particularly household and similar waste. In this instance, the local government is obligated to carry out reduction activities as intended by establishing goals for reducing waste gradually over a specified time period, facilitating the application of environmentally friendly technology, and facilitating the application of environmentally friendly product labels. In addition, municipal governments are also obliged to support reuse and recycling activities and facilitate the commercialization of recovered products (Asiyah, 2019).

In reality, the implementation for activities to set targets for limiting waste reduction has not yet been determined by the relevant agencies, in this case the Department of Environment and Sanitation, this is due to the plan of the Regional Government of Karawang district to offer waste management to investors, on the other hand, investors are asking for more waste volume. Lots.

Furthermore, waste reduction activities in the form of applying environmentally friendly technology and reusing activities, applying product labels, and recycling are not the responsibility of the Environment and Sanitation Service but the Environmental Agency (BLH) which handles cooperation or coaching issues with the community regarding environmental issues. BLH, which has been tasked with providing guidance to the community regarding waste reduction where this waste can be used as compost and craft materials such as bags, wallets, mats and other craft materials. BLH conducts training with the community by outreach at both the kelurahan and sub-district levels, apart from that they also facilitate several composter tools intended to process household organic waste which can later be used for composting .

b. Waste Handling

Trash handling activity is one of the activities of waste management organizers which comprises sorting, collection, transportation, processing and final processing activities. Sorting operations consisting of gathering and separating waste according to its type, quantity, and nature. Waste is collected by means of collection and transfer from trash sources to temporary shelters or integrated waste processing complexes. Transportation including the transport of waste from the source, temporary waste collecting site, or integrated waste processing site to the final processing site. Additionally, processing is in the form of modifying the characteristics, composition, volume of waste and/or final processing of waste in the form of taking waste and residue from previous processing to the media securely (Amalia, 2017) (Amalia, 2017).

In practice, waste handling activities in Karawang Regency are the responsibility of several agencies, including starting from the sub-district, so the sub-district is responsible for picking up and transferring waste from household waste to TPS. Both the garbage cart workers, the garbage cart fleet, and the payroll are under full sub-district command. Furthermore, the activity of transporting household waste from the TPS to the final disposal site (TPA) is the task of the Environment and Sanitation Service. In addition, the Environment and Sanitation Service is also responsible for transporting waste from sources of waste originating from the main roads and protocols in Karawang. Meanwhile, if the waste comes from markets in Karawang Regency, then the officer responsible for transporting the waste to the landfill will come from the Market Management Office.

Furthermore, the final process of handling waste at the Jalupang Karawang TPA is waste processing. The processing technique applied at the Jalupang TPA is open dumping , namely waste processing by simply dumping and piling up above open land where the process is waste coming from

the TPS which is transported by the garbage transport fleet and then the garbage is unloaded, then the garbage is pushed with a whelloader, then the garbage is lifted using an excavator, then the above is laid out and leveled with a bulldozer . The open dumping management technique is the most basic waste management technique. This technique was chosen to be used at the Jalupang TPA because the operational costs are cheaper considering the limited funds provided, the processing technique is the simplest. In addition to this, limited land and limited facilities are reasons not to use sanitary landfill techniques or control landfills . Because the cost is cheap and the processing technique is the simplest, the impact arising from the processing process is still very pronounced. Some of them when it rains, the smell generated from the piled up garbage is so pronounced that it can be smelled all the way to residential areas. Then the gases that arise from the waste are not handled and the water that comes from the polluting waste process also cannot be managed properly. In other words, the residue from waste processing has not been safely returned to the environmental media

The waste management policy in Karawang Regency has been implemented properly. However, there are still several obstacles that need to be overcome to increase the effectiveness of these policies. One of the identified obstacles is the lack of community participation in waste management programs. Although the government of Karawang Regency has made several efforts to increase public awareness about waste management, such as through outreach campaigns and providing adequate waste management facilities, the level of community participation is still not optimal.

To overcome these obstacles, efforts need to be made to increase public education and awareness about the importance of good and correct waste management. This can be done through more intensive and programmed outreach campaigns, either through social media, brochures, pamphlets, or through social activities that involve the community.

In addition, the government needs to provide incentives or rewards for people who are active in sorting and managing waste. This incentive can be in the form of awards or prizes for people who have succeeded in creating innovative and effective waste management programs, or reducing the cost of paying taxes for people who are already active in sorting waste.

However, apart from the constraints on community participation, another obstacle faced in the implementation of waste management policies in Karawang Regency is limited resources. Existing waste management facilities are still limited and need improvement, such as the development of more modern final disposal facilities and a more effective waste collection system. Therefore, the government needs to increase the budget allocation to improve existing waste management facilities and build new facilities if needed.

In addition, the government can also seek additional resources from the private sector or involve the community in waste management programs as a form of active participation. For example, private parties can be given the opportunity to build and manage waste management facilities with requirements and standards set by the government.

In conclusion, efforts to increase public awareness and adequate budget allocation need to be done to overcome the obstacles that are still being faced in the implementation of waste management policies in Karawang Regency. Thus, it is hoped that waste management in Karawang Regency can become more effective and sustainable in the future.

4. CONCLUSION

In general, the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2017 in implementing waste management in Karawang Regency has been implemented well, but there are still several obstacles that need to be overcome to increase the effectiveness of this policy . The government needs to increase public education and awareness about the importance of good and correct waste management, as well as increase budget allocations to improve existing waste management facilities and build new facilities if needed. By increasing public education and awareness as well as adequate budget allocation, it is hoped that waste management in Karawang Regency can become more effective and sustainable in the future. In the long term, good and correct waste management will improve the quality of the environment and provide economic and social benefits for the community. Therefore, the role of the government, community and private sector is very important in maintaining the success of waste management policies in Karawang Regency and throughout Indonesia.

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