

Effectiveness of Waste Management Policy Implementation in Medan City

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Abstract – The problem of waste is a relentless problem, almost the same as poverty, such as a chain that is difficult to break, the amount of waste generated both from households, companies, factories, hospitals and human activities. Medan City as one of the largest cities in Indonesia produces 2000 tons of waste per day and around 800 tons of it ends up in landfills. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effectiveness of the implementation of waste management policies in the city of Medan using qualitative methods. which aims to describe, summarize the various conditions of the situation of various variables that arise in society to become the object of research. This study uses the theory of the effectiveness of policy implementation according to Rian Nugroho,

Keywords – Implementation, Policy, Management, Waste.

I. INTRODUCTION

Garbage is a waste-producing activity including markets, households, urban (commercial/trade activities), street sweeping, parks or other public places, and other activities such as from industry with waste that is a type of garbage (Damanhuridan, 1982). Garbage consists of solid waste materials from household activities, markets, offices, inns, hotels, restaurants, industry, building materials and scrap metal” (Pratiwi, 2018), the amount of waste generated both from households, companies, factories, hospitals and other human activities that are not properly organized lead to exploitation of the environment which causes soil pollution, air pollution, water pollution and causes flooding as natural disasters, one of which is man-made.

Development and economic growth in big cities provide an attraction for people who can increase the flow of urbanization in cities from year to year. The increase in population in large cities caused by population growth and migration has resulted in various problems arising, including the waste problem which is currently an urgency in urban development. An increase in the amount of waste that is not balanced with environmentally friendly management will cause environmental damage and pollution (Kustiah, 2005). The environment is a combination of all things that affect life” (Wiryono, 2013),

This waste problem is one of the main problems in various cities in Indonesia. The problem of waste is a relentless problem, almost the same as poverty, like a chain that is difficult to break, the life of urban communities cannot be separated from the problem of waste, the number of various activities and consumption patterns that continue to increase is directly proportional to the amount of waste produced. In 2019, waste in Indonesia reached 68 million tons. Meanwhile, plastic waste reaches 9.52 million tons (Joriku, 2020), every year the amount of waste in Indonesia increases significantly. According to observations made by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the amount of waste in 2020 in 384 cities in Indonesia touched 80,235.87 tons per year. this day was reported by Tribun News (2020). The large amount of waste generated from these data, it is estimated that 4.2% will

be taken to the Final Disposal Site (TPA), as much as 37.6% is burned, 4.9% is thrown into the river and around 53.3% cannot be handled. Of the approximately 53.3% of waste that cannot be handled, it will simply be thrown away according to estimates by the National Urban Development Strategy (NUDS) in 2003, the average volume of waste produced per person is around 0.5 – 0.6 kg/day based on these data. can explain that waste in Indonesia is included in the high category. The waste generated is also filled with the development of the problem of plastic waste, is a priority for the Indonesian government to be more serious in accelerating the improvement of the waste management system because it is predicted that plastic waste pollution in Indonesia will experience an increase due to the beverage industry in Indonesia using plastic in packaging drinks. The very rapid growth of the beverage industry will certainly result in an increasing amount of plastic waste.

The Indonesian government has actually made various efforts to manage waste and the impacts that arise from the waste generated by the community. The commitment from the government is in the form of the birth of several policies regarding the management and mitigation of the impact of waste. The law on waste management was born out of the government's awareness that waste has become a national problem, the need for comprehensive and integrated management from upstream to downstream to provide economic benefits, health and safety for the environment, and change the behavior of every citizen to dispose of waste in its place. , segregate the types of waste and understand the adverse effects of waste. In waste management, legal certainty is needed, clarity of government responsibilities and authorities, as well as the role of the community so that waste management can be carried out effectively. Government policies regarding waste management include Law Number 18 of 2008 Article 20 Paragraph (1) concerning Waste Management and Regulation of the State Minister for the Environment (Permen LH) of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of 3R (reduce, reuse and recycle). the attitude of the people who are obliged to carry out government programs to reduce the volume of waste and its negative impacts. Not only that, government regulations also contain recycling of waste into materials or products that are beneficial to society.

The policies that have been produced and implemented by the central government have not been able to comprehensively solve the waste problem. Including big cities in Indonesia, the problem of waste is still a problem that cannot be separated from society, especially those in urban areas, one of which is the city of Medan. The development of society in all fields in the city of Medan, which is experiencing rapid changes, cannot be separated from the influence of various technological and transportation developments that support these changes. It becomes a fact that Medan City is an effective and efficient city in carrying out various productive activities. This is also supported by an increase in population, changes in people's lifestyles including consumption patterns, which have an impact on increasing the amount and characteristics of waste. (Ismail, 2018), not only that, the increase in people's purchasing power for various types of staple goods and technological results as well as an increase in businesses or activities supporting economic growth in a region also make a major contribution to the quantity and quality of waste produced. In line with the increasing volume of waste generation, waste management that does not use environmentally friendly waste management methods and techniques will not only have a negative impact on health but will also greatly disrupt the preservation of the environmental functions of Medan City. not only that, the increase in people's purchasing power for various types of staple goods and technological output as well as increased businesses or activities supporting economic growth in a region also contribute greatly to the quantity and quality of waste produced. In line with the increasing volume of waste generation, waste management that does not use environmentally friendly waste management methods and techniques will not only have a negative impact on health but will also greatly disrupt the preservation of the environmental functions of Medan City.

II. METHODE

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach that aims to be able to describe, summarize various conditions and situations based on various variables that arise in society which are the objects of this research. This type of research uses various data collection techniques including observation, interviews and documentation that can collect insights and data in answering the formulation of research problems, besides that in this study, researchers used data instrument obtained from *indept interview* and

Focused Group Discussion (FGD). While the data analysis technique process according to Miles and Huberman in (Sugiyono, 2014).

In the qualitative data analysis process, the data that appears is in the form of words and not a series of numbers. The data are collected in a variety of ways (observation, interviews, document digests, tape recordings), which are usually processed before use, but the qualitative analysis still uses words that are usually arranged in the expanded text. Analysis in this view includes three activity flows, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

III. DISCUSSION

Medan City as one of the largest cities in Indonesia produces 2000 tons of waste per day and about 800 tonnes of which end up in landfills. More than 1,000-1,200 tons, the rest is prone to being left untreated. <https://www.kompas.id/baca/nusantara/2023/01/24/kota-medan> "Of the 2,000 tons of waste per day, only about 13 percent is sorted and managed so that it doesn't end up in a final disposal site (TPA), including the category of the highest number of waste producers, and causing problems, one of which is the frequent flooding in the city of Medan caused by the buildup of quite a lot of garbage in the Deli River. so to solve the waste problem in Medan City as the responsibility of the regional government and the community, the Medan City government issued several interrelated policies to be able to reduce the amount of trash in Medan City and the impact of the waste produced.

Waste Management Problematics

The city of Medan as one of the largest cities in Indonesia produces 2000 tons of waste per day, including the category of the highest amount of waste producing, and causes problems, one of which is flooding that often occurs in the city of Medan due to the accumulation of quite a lot of waste in the Deli River. become an important priority for the government of Medan City to be able to solve it. the seriousness of resolving this problem is evidenced by the various policies produced by the Medan city government, including Medan City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2015 concerning waste management, Medan Mayor Regulation Number 26 of 2019 concerning Medan city regional policies and strategies in managing household waste and household-type waste, Mayor Regulation No. 18 of 2021 concerning delegation of part of the authority for waste management to sub-district heads within the Medan City Government. This policy was also strengthened by the priority program of the Medan City Government which focused on "Cleanliness" in conducting community awareness-based waste management, and asked the regions to strengthen waste handling starting from "downstream to upstream". The step of handling waste from upstream to downstream is one of the strategic steps taken by the Medan city government in alleviating the waste problem, this is an actualization of the involvement of all components to create a clean field, because the real actors implementing waste management policies are not only the city government as main actors but there is community involvement as supporting actors,

Effectiveness Of Waste Management Policy Implementation

The actualization of the "Cleanliness" program in carrying out community awareness-based waste management carried out by the Medan City Government by placing waste banks in each sub-district should be supported because it is one of the strategies for handling waste from upstream to downstream, sorting organic and inorganic waste makes it easier for people to recycle recycling, and can manage waste from just waste into economic value that can be used as income to improve the community's economy, in the sense of "waste makes money".

Various policies that have been issued by the Medan City Government in terms of waste management and alleviation in the city of Medan already exist, but the government must continue to be committed to implementing waste management policies/programs from upstream to downstream, because implementation is the most important part of the policy stage, which determines the success of a policy that is produced, the implementation of waste management policies in Medan City can be measured by effectiveness, based on the theory of effectiveness According to (Riant Nugroho, (2018), there are five principles that must be met in effectiveness in Policy Implementation "including: **"Exactly the first"** The waste management program must contain things that can solve problems that arise due to waste problems, including this program to create a "free flood" in the city of Medan **"exactly the second"** proper implementation, in this case the synergy and consistency of all policy implementers starting from the mayor to the lowest implementer "head of the Environment" as an implementer who directly interacts with the community. Not only that, inter-governmental cooperation with the community is established in terms of reducing the volume of waste, managing waste by making it useful/economical and establishing sustainable cooperation with the private sector to be able

to assist policy implementation by assisting integrated waste management and environmental education through the CSR program. **"Exactly the third"** right on target, as an important element in the success of a waste management policy.

The Medan city government must have measurable targets related to waste management and reducing the volume of waste, and the targets that will be and have been achieved must be in accordance with what was originally planned. **"Fourth Exactly"** environmentally appropriate, the Medan city government must have a variety of different strategies in waste management, including having to build a healthy environment between implementers so that it is carried out according to the program that has been determined, besides that different environmental conditions with different waste problems in each area of Medan city become basis for the government to make different strategies so that the desired target is achieved.

Exactly the fifth right process, this is the most important point in achieving the target, namely the community understands and is ready to implement or be part of the policy, therefore, the Medan city government must encourage public awareness by providing door-to-door socialization about being free from waste, because if that awareness Once created, the community itself becomes the prime mover in the waste management program from upstream to downstream which will ultimately make Medan City free and clean of waste.

IV. CONCLUSION

Waste management requires legal certainty, clarity of government responsibilities and authorities, as well as the role of the community so that waste management can be carried out effectively. the priority program of the Medan City Government which focuses on "Cleanliness" in carrying out community awareness-based waste management, and asks the regions to strengthen waste handling starting from "downstream to upstream" and strengthens various policies produced by the Medan city government including Medan City Regional Regulations Number 6 of 2015 concerning waste management, Mayor of Medan Regulation Number 26 of 2019 concerning regional policies and strategies for the city of Medan in managing household waste and household-like waste, Mayor Regulation Number.

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