EVALUATION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY IN PALU CITY

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ABSTRAK

This research aims to find out the evaluation of waste management policiy in Palu City and how to counteract them to be as expected in Regional Regulations. Type of research was qualitative by using descriptive methods. Data collection techniques covered in-depth interviews and observations. The results of research related to the evaluation of waste management policy in Palu city have been carried out but it's not maximum because there were problems in evaluation criteria such as effectiveness, efficiency, and adequacy. Effectiveness has not been achieved because of the lack of control from the concerned parties and public awareness in waste management. Efficiency has not been achieved because of the behaviour and public awareness of the environment is low. In addition, the specified waste disposal operational time has not been fully adhered to the community, while adequacy criteria have not been able to solve environmental hygiene and health problems due to the presence of TPS, only causing a bad smell in the surrounding environment so that it can indirectly affect the level of cleanliness and public health.

Kata Kunci: Waste Management; Effectiveness; Efficiency; Adequacy; Responsiveness

Introduction

The rapid development of the city is always closely related to the rate of development of its population. The increasing number of people causing problems with the increasing level of public consumption from year to year resulted in a higher rate of demand for consumer goods and also after the impact of the Earthquake, Tsunami and Liquefaction that occurred in Palu City on September 28, 2018 and also the influence of Covid 19 outbreak that resulted in the high volume of waste that occurred in Palu city, especially plastic waste.

Waste is a problem in areas that require proper and professional waste management. Professional waste management will lead to the management of waste in order to make the city getting better. On the contrary, poor waste management will cause the face of the city is unattractive, bad smell and cause one of the sources of disease even though the area has a fairly good tourist destination.

The waste problem has received serious attention from various parties. Thus, placing it as one of the main issues for city governments throughout Indonesia. The growth of waste occurs in line with the rate of population growth that continues to grow naturally. Such a large population growth will certainly be a problem for big cities, especially when viewed from the large amount of landfill as well as pollution that will be caused by piles of garbage that are not covered. Therefore, the city government is required to be able to overcome this problem as best as possible, so as not to reach the stage of polluting the environment.

The government should look specifically at this waste management policy,

because in waste management, especially plastic waste, the government must budget specifically, to calculate the cost of city waste collection which can be done as follows; the higher income of the population, the higher cost of collection of waste, this is because the wages in waste management are also high. However, the cost of gathering in percent against total income is small, considering the income in industrialized countries is very high compared to developing countries where per capita income is small.

Looking at the statement above it is clear that the costs required in waste management are directly proportional or comparable to the income level of a community, this carries the implication that the cost of waste management required for urban areas will inevitably be greater than the management of waste in the countryside. Therefore, the government, both the central and local governments must pay attention to this waste management problem properly, with waste management in accordance with established standards and began to pay attention to whom is responsible for waste management, with a special budget (cost) and also important to note is the problem of operational technical in waste management, including in the laying of TPS, TPST and WASTE BANK. The government should create a sustainable city hygiene and waste management program.

In addition, waste management is closely related to public policy carried out by the government. Through regulation the government hopes to handle waste through the application of sanctions and make strict rules accompanied by fairly firm sanctions. The firmness of the government's stance through waste management regulations is sometimes successful but also sometimes unsuccessful. It will be successful if the application is firm and provides a deterrent effect for people who do not obey it. The implications of the city are getting dirtier because of the garbage scattered everywhere.

The development of Palu city in the past 12 years is increasingly advanced and growing very fast. Construction of various facilities and infrastructures. Malls, shops, roads, bridges, office facilities are growing rapidly accompanied by congestion. The implications of the development of Palu city certainly have an impact on the increasing population which will eventually increase the onset of plastic waste (garbage). Not to mention the impact of the disaster that made many instant food supplies into Palu city. Meanwhile, waste management in Palu City also has many obstacles, such as not optimal waste management, both reviewed from services, operational and maintenance costs, institutional, regulations and community participation in its management.

Evaluation of waste management policy of Palu City has actually been regulated through Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2016 Amendment to Regional Regulation No. 11 of 2013 on Waste Management. However, the implementation of this Regional Regulation is not effectively implemented in the field. problem solving aspects of the regional regulations, when viewed from the objectives, targets and contents of the Regional Regulations should be able to overcome the problem of waste in Palu City.

The observations show the weakness of the implementation of Regional Regulation Policy No. 3 of 2016 on waste management in palu city is seen in several factors that are reference theories in this research, namely: Factor of effectiveness, judging from the timeliness of waste management to the location of the Waste Management Place has not shown the expected punctuality. The responsiviness factor, related to the level of concern of the Government and the community has not shown the care and behaviour that leads to how the waste is disposed of.

Based on the description, it encourages researchers to review and determine and to gain an understanding of the evaluation of plastic waste management policy in Palu city, by observing and analyzing the phenomena that appear in the field. Therefore, one of the solutions that

researchers will do is to form a Waste Bank unit in each village in order to help local government programs.

This research aims to develop a more in-depth study on the development of Public Administration science, especially public policy studies more specifically related to policy evaluation, and also the output of the results of this research so that the public can provide information and can help government programs related to the cleanliness of Palu city and also the public can be aware of the plastic waste that has always been a problem in the environment.

Policy Evaluation Concept

Evaluation is an activity carried out to assess the results achieved in a certain period of time. Policy evaluation is an assessment as an activity designed to assess the results of government programs that have important differences in object specifications, measurement techniques and analytical methods. Evaluation can be interpreted as efforts to investigate whether the program is carried out in accordance with what is desired or not" (Moekijat, 1995:180).

According to Bryant & White (1987:191), the evaluation was an attempt to document what happened and also why it happened." Ideally a project is designed to determine that causal relationship, and thus forward-thinking about evaluation is an attempt to find out if the relationship really exists. This evaluation activity is in some ways similar to supervision, control, provision, supervision, control and monitoring. The main perpetrators are government institutions such as the executive, legislative and judicial bodies. However, often other actors such as independent research institutes, political parties and community leaders also conduct evaluations. According to Islamy (1997:114) as an evaluation assessment technique has a tendency to be used more and more because of its ability to collect and analyze data accurately. This technique will be able to realize policy results and impacts

accurately. The results and impacts of such policies will be recognizable the effectiveness of these policies and as a material or input that is very useful in improving existing policies or formulation of new policies. Furthermore, it is said that there are fundamental differences in assessing evaluation, namely policy output with policy outcomes or policy consequences. The result of the policy is anything that has been produced by the process of formulating government policy, while the impact of the policy is the consequences and consequences caused by the implementation of the policy. Assessment (evaluation) of many policies are carried out to find out the impact of state policy. Dunn (2000:6 10) stated that there are six evaluation criteria, namely:

1) Effectiveness

Assessment of effectiveness is intended to answer the timeliness of achievement of results/objectives. The parameters are garbage from the community to landfill on time.

2) Efficiency

Assessment of efficiency is intended to answer minimal sacrifice (minimal effort) to achieve maximum results. The parameter is a waste levy that is paid for compared to cleanliness.

3) Adequacy

accuracy in answering the problem is intended to see the extent to which the level of achievement of the results can solve the problem. The parameter is that there is no garbage at the TPS location because it is already in the garbage bank location

4) Equity / equity

Equity assessment is intended to look at the benefits and costs of distributed activities proportionally to the actors involved. The parameters are the lack of complaints and protest attitudes from the community.

5) Responsiveness

Assessment of responsiveness is intended to know the results of the plan / activities / discretion in accordance with the preferences / wishes of the target group. parameter is there is a media to report complaints.

6) Appropriateness

Assessment of the right use is intended to know the activities / plan / policy provides results / benefits and benefits to the target group. The parameter is waste management in Palu City is managed well through waste banks. Wiliam Dunn (2000:6:10)

Waste Processing Policy

In order to create a clean environment, it is necessary to reorganization, not only through institutional arrangements but also the need for good management. So far the poor environment that occurs in various urban areas is managing waste management that is not appropriate, so that environmental hygiene conditions are less guaranteed. In realizing a clean and healthy environment is not enough to rely only on the support of human resources and adequate operational facilities but the need for policies governing the matter. Through this policy can be used as a reference to regulate everything related to the environment. In relation to the efforts of the district government to create a clean environment, the regional regulation No. 03 of 2016 has been issued, on waste management in Palu City Area.

Waste Management Procedures

Garbage is closely related to public health, because of the garbage will live various micro-organisms causing diseases and also insect animals as a mover/spreader of diseases. Therefore, waste must be managed properly to the smallest possible not to disturb or threaten public health. In this case the meaning of waste management here is to include the activities of collecting, transporting up to process waste in such a way that waste does not become a disruption to public health and the environment. Good waste management is not only for the benefit of health, but also for the beauty of the environment. Ways of waste management can be done as follows:

Collection and Transportation of Waste.

Waste collection is the responsibility of each household or institution that produces waste. Therefore, they are thirsty to build or hold a special place to collect garbage. Then from each of these garbage collection places must be transported to a temporary shelter (TPS) and then to the final shelter (TPA). The mechanism, system or way of transport for urban areas is the responsibility of local governments supported by the participation of the waste production community, especially in terms of funding.

Waste Bank Based Collection in each Village

The relevant government is obliged to form a Waste Bank in its village so that the community can realize how the process of sorting waste, especially plastic waste before collected to landfill, and also the community can understand that waste can also have economic value that can be exchanged to waste banks in each of their villages. This program can also work with state-owned enterprises in order to achieve maximum goals. The formation of waste banks in each village can also be an eight-day work for the surrounding community by becoming a waste bank officer.

Research Method

The type of research used in this research was qualitative by using descriptive methods. According to Strauss and Corbin in Basrowi and Suandi (2008:1) qualitative research is a type of research that produces findings that cannot be achieved by using statistical procedures or by qualitative means is one of the research procedures that produce descriptive data in form of speech

or writing and behaviour of observed people. Moreover, this research to lead to more problems to be researched, a definition concept is needed in the theory used to facilitate the operation of the concept of definition in the field. The definition of concepts in this research are:

1) Effectiveness

Assessment of effectiveness is intended to answer the timeliness of achievement of results/objectives. The parameters are garbage from the community to landfill on time.

2) Efficiency

Assessment of efficiency is intended to answer minimal sacrifice (minimal effort) to achieve maximum results. The parameter is a waste levy that is paid for compared to cleanliness.

3) Adequacy

accuracy in answering the problem is intended to see the extent to which the level of achievement of the results can solve the problem. The parameter is that there is no garbage at the TPS location because it is already in the garbage bank location

4) Equity / equity

Equity assessment is intended to look at the benefits and costs of distributed activities proportionally to the actors involved. The parameters are the lack of complaints and protest attitudes from the community.

5) Responsiveness

Assessment of responsiveness is intended to know the results of the plan / activities / discretion in accordance with the preferences / wishes of the target group. parameter is there is a media to report complaints.

6) Appropriateness

Assessment of the right use is intended to know the activities / plan / policy provides results / benefits and benefits to the target group. The parameter is waste management in Palu City is managed well through waste banks. Wiliam Dunn (2000:6:10)

Results and Discussion

Effectiveness

Evaluation of Waste Management Area policy in Palu City has not run effectively, because it is constrained by the lack of support and public awareness in waste management, where the community does not sort out the type of waste that will be transported to the landfill and make the manager work less effectively which cause complaints from the community over the impact of landfills that cause a bad smell.

Efficiency

Evaluation of Waste Management policy in Palu City has not run efficiently caused by the behaviour and public awareness of the environment is still low. In addition to the operational time of waste disposal determined has not been fully adhered to by the community so as to cause piles of garbage on the road or in vacant land without containers or in the tub / garbage can owned by the community.

Adequacy

The implementation of Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2013 on waste management has not been able to solve the problem of cleanliness and environmental health in Palu city because the existence of these garbage shelter locations only causes a bad smell in the surrounding environment. So, it can indirectly affect the level of cleanliness and public health.

Equity

Evaluation of the policy of Regional Regulation Number 11 Year 2013 on Waste Management concluded that in its implementation the policy has been carried out based on the criteria of equity by prioritizing the community as a policy target, where in waste management the managers and waste officers have been transporting and managing waste evenly.

Responsiveness

The evaluation of policy shows that the people of Palu City are satisfy with the

construction of temporary waste management sites such as TPST and Waste Bank because its existence can help in maintaining cleanliness and environmental health such as the presence of several supporting facilities such as buildings from TPST and Waste Banks, garbage counting machines, tricycles as garbage carriers and other supporting equipment.

Appropriateness

The policy has provided economic benefits for the community, especially the communities around TPST locations and waste banks that can take advantage of household waste of economic value. Meanwhile, for people who live far from the location also benefit from the cleanliness and environmental health so that they can avoid waste and bad smell.

Conclusion

Based on the results of analysis carried out, it is concluded that the evaluation of Waste Management policy in Palu City has been carried out but not maximum because there are still problems in the evaluation criteria such as effectiveness, efficiency, and adequacy. Effectiveness has not been achieved because of the lack of control from the concerned parties and public awareness in waste management. Efficiency has not been achieved because of the behaviour and public awareness of the environment is low. Lastly, specified waste disposal operational time has not been fully adhered to the community, while adequacy criteria have not been able to solve the environmental hygiene and health problems due to the presence of TPS, only causing a bad smell in the surrounding environment so that it can indirectly affect the level of cleanliness and public health.

Suggestion

Based on the conclusions obtained, it is recommended to Government of Palu City through the Department of Hygiene and Parks and the ranks of sub-districts and villages in order to increase the level of effectiveness in managing waste in waste banks by socializing to the community about the importance of support and public awareness to maintain cleanliness and environmental health. Furthermore, the level of efficiency is improved through changes in behaviour and increase public awareness of waste management by complying with the rules in waste disposal in accordance with the specified time as well as the need to improve waste management in each sub-district/Village in order to solve problems in the community related to the dirty environment and waste management.

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