

**Analysis of Waste Management Policy Implementation at the Kompak Maju
Community Self-Help Group (KSM) in Yogyakarta**

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to describe the extent of success in implementing waste management policies and to identify the problems in the waste management process at KSM Kompak Maju in Padukuhan Kalongan, Maguwoharjo Village, Depok, Sleman. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. Data collection techniques employed include interactive techniques through observation, interviews, and documentation. The data obtained are valid and were analyzed through data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The research results indicate that the implementation process of waste management policies at KSM Kompak Maju can be observed from several indicators such as inter-organizational relationships, the behavior of lower-level implementers, and the behavior of the target groups. Furthermore, waste management at KSM Kompak Maju still faces several problems, such as lack of community awareness, limited human resources, minimal government support, and inadequate availability of technology.

Keywords: *Policy Implementation, Waste Management, KSM Kompak Maju*

Introduction

Waste is a complex issue faced by both developing and developed countries around the world. The problem of waste is no longer just a matter of cleanliness and the environment, but has become a social issue that has the potential to cause conflict (Damanhuri & Padmi, 2010). The increasing volume of waste, along with population growth and diverse activities amidst limited land availability, is a challenge faced by many major cities. In general, waste problems encompass the handling and management of waste from its source to the final disposal site, including the selection of appropriate technology and management practices to achieve desired goals (Purnama & Ciptomulyono, 2011). Waste management issues in Indonesia still require more precise and effective handling, both in terms of facilities and infrastructure. Indonesia still needs many waste processing facilities, especially in urban areas. Technologically, many solutions to the waste problem have been implemented, but none have definitively solved the issue. Addressing waste issues involves not only technological aspects but also the socio-cultural aspects of the community. Various technological solutions for waste management from developed countries have been proposed, but they require specific studies, considering that waste problems in Indonesia are unique compared to those in developed countries. This uniqueness ranges from the issue of the Indonesian people's indiscipline to weak government regulations.

The waste management system in Indonesia is generally still quite traditional, often resulting in improper waste disposal practices that do not adhere to technical and regulatory standards. Waste management in Indonesia is not yet aligned with environmentally sound waste management methods. Most waste management in Indonesia uses open dumping (open system without treatment) and landfilling (soil cover system), but other methods such as composting, incineration, sorting, and recycling are also used, though not widely.

According to Indonesian Law No. 18 of 2008 on Waste Management and Sleman Regency Regulation No. 04 of 2015 on Household Waste Management and Similar Household Waste, waste management is carried out with two main focuses: handling and reducing waste. Waste handling, as described by the law, is carried out from the source to the final disposal. Essentially, waste processing is focused at Temporary Disposal Sites (TPS) and Final Disposal Sites (TPA) designated by the local government.

The accumulation of waste at Final Disposal Sites (TPA) occurs because almost all local governments in Indonesia still adhere to the old paradigm that emphasizes only transportation and final disposal. The landfilling system,

expected to be environmentally friendly, turns out to be costly in terms of investment, construction, operation, and maintenance. Therefore, it is time for the government to adopt a more environmentally responsive mindset. An integrated waste management policy should be implemented, focusing on minimizing waste and maximizing recycling and composting, along with more environmentally friendly TPA.

Waste management systems, especially in urban areas, must be implemented accurately and systematically. According to Sleman Regency Regulation No. 04 of 2015, waste management is carried out by every individual and waste management institution according to their authority. Waste management activities involve the use and utilization of various infrastructures and facilities, including storage, collection, transfer, transportation, processing, and final disposal (Sahil, 2016). The Yogyakarta City Environmental Agency (BLH) in 2013 reported that the largest amount of waste transported to the final disposal site (TPA) was from Yogyakarta City (34.89%), followed by Sleman (13.17%), Kulon Progo (7.20%), Gunung Kidul (5.37%), and Bantul (1.91%) (Mulasari, 2016).

In Sleman, the average volume of waste generated per capita is about 0.7 kg per day. For a large city like Sleman, with a population of around 4 million, it is estimated that about 200,000 kg of waste is generated daily. Unfortunately, only about 60% of the waste can be transported to the TPA, whose primary operation is landfilling. The large amount of untransported waste is likely not systematically recorded, as it is usually only counted based on the route of official transport trucks to and from the TPA. Waste managed by the community independently or waste scattered and discarded into water bodies is rarely accounted for (Aprita, 2018).

This research focuses on the Kompak Maju Community Self-Help Group (KSM) in Padukuhan Kalongan, Maguwoharjo, Sleman, which is supported by CSR DPPU Pertamina Adisutjipto. This KSM was established out of community concern for waste issues. Initially, the KSM operated optimally, but over time, its performance declined, as evidenced by the cessation of waste processing activities from 2017-2019 due to internal management issues, leading to its dissolution. However, new management was formed in 2019.

This research is significant for identifying and exploring the extent of waste management issues in Indonesia. It analyzes the most dominant factors in these issues and evaluates the waste management policies designed by the government and the obstacles in their implementation.

Methods

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The research subject is the Kompak Maju Community Self-Help Group (KSM) located in Kalongan Hamlet, Maguwoharjo Village, Depok, Sleman. This selection is based on the decline in performance of KSM Kompak Maju. The KSM, supported by CSR Pertamina, has been ineffective and has experienced a regression in its duties. Information was obtained from the Head of Kalongan Hamlet and his staff, the management of KSM Kompak Maju, and the residents of Kalongan Hamlet. Data validity in this research was ensured through source triangulation. The results of interviews with the head of KSM Kompak Maju regarding the waste processing process were compared with the results of observations. Furthermore, the interview results from several informants were compared, and then the interviews were compared with documentation obtained in the field.

Discussion

KSM Kompak Maju

KSM Kompak Maju was launched by Mr. Kismiyadi and began processing household waste in the village in February 2014. Waste was collected, sorted, and processed into solid and liquid organic fertilizers. Food scraps and non-recyclable waste were sent to the final disposal site (TPA). The residents of Kalongan actively contributed waste for composting. To ensure routine and sustainability, KSM Kompak Maju employed several residents, paid through neighborhood dues, to collect waste from around 430 households.

In 2014, the infrastructure for waste transport and management was inadequate, and the sorting facilities were minimal. Pertamina Adisutjipto, through its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program, provided support and training for five years. Previously, CSR Pertamina Adisutjipto had also supported the Kartini Kalongan Women Farmers Group (KWT) in managing banana produce, and subsequently assisted KSM Kompak Maju in waste management.

After the five-year contract ended in 2019, KSM Kompak Maju became self-sufficient and remains active. However, recent years have seen issues such as misappropriation of funds by some members, impacting operations. Consequently, from 2017 to 2019, KSM Kompak Maju ceased activities. Since 2019, the management structure was reformed, and funds are now managed by individual neighborhood (RT) leaders, which has proven effective as daily waste collection continues.

Waste management at KSM Kompak Maju includes collection, sorting, and disposal of residual waste to the Piyungan TPA. Waste is collected from homes three times a week, and sorting is done during collection. Recyclable materials such as plastic bottles, cardboard, paper, glass bottles, and metals are sorted and temporarily stored before being transported to the TPA by the Sleman Environmental Agency (DLH) three times a month.

Waste Management Policy

The waste management policy in Sleman Regency is outlined in Sleman Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2015. According to this regulation, the government is responsible for providing waste management facilities and infrastructure, reducing and processing waste from the source to disposal, and funding from local government and the community.

However, effective implementation of waste management policies at KSM Kompak Maju requires community participation, not just government efforts. Policy goals can be achieved if the community and government collaborate in waste management. According to Soren C. Winter, there are three indicators of successful policy implementation: inter-organizational relationships, behavior of lower-level implementers, and behavior of target groups.

Inter-Organizational Relationships

Successful waste management policy implementation requires collaboration with various groups. Implementation needs inter-organizational relationships to drive change. Commitment and coordination between organizations are crucial.

Commitment is formalized through agreements among involved parties. The secretary of KSM Kompak Maju stated:

"Since the initiation of TPS, we have committed to CSR Pertamina for the development, management, and ongoing operation of this TPS..."

This commitment was made in writing, detailing the agreement on development, management, and implementation:

"The commitment to TPS began in 2014 with a signed agreement for a community-based TPS program for five years, between CSR Pertamina Adisutjipto and KSM Kompak Maju. The aim was to use social funds from Pertamina's budget for establishing management and providing equipment

and land for waste processing. The goal was for waste management to continue independently after the CSR support ended..." (interview, Deputy Chair of KSM, 22/05/2023).

From this interview, it's clear that KSM Kompak Maju was formed through an agreement with CSR Pertamina Adisutjipto for waste management development. Despite the end of the CSR partnership in 2019, waste management activities continue because KSM Kompak Maju remains committed to maintaining a clean environment.

Currently, KSM Kompak Maju works with the Sleman DLH and local neighborhood councils (RT/RW). Coordination among these entities is effective. Despite frequent changes in management, the group continues to operate due to the community's commitment to maintaining a clean and healthy environment.

Behavior of Lower-Level Implementers

The success of waste management policy implementation at KSM Kompak Maju also depends on the behavior of lower-level implementers, including aspects of political control, organizational control, work ethic, and professional norms. These implementers operate in situations with diverse community needs, prioritizing policies, and adapting goals based on community perceptions.

Lower-level implementers have choices about outcomes and methods. Community leaders, traditional institutions, counselors, and others regularly interact with these implementers. An interview with KSM Kompak Maju management highlighted issues with organizational control, work enthusiasm, and professionalism:

"...Regarding organizational control, as the deputy chair, I feel there's a lack of attention from the KSM chair. The chair doesn't directly engage in fieldwork and was appointed by the former chair, so he lacks understanding and supervision over KSM members' performance in waste collection and management at TPS."

This interview indicates that the KSM chair lacks the ability to effectively oversee operations due to insufficient field knowledge and weak supervision, hindering optimal waste management. Regarding work ethic, implementers are responsible and punctual in their scheduled waste management tasks. However, professionalism needs improvement, directly affecting the efficiency and effectiveness of waste management.

Behavior of Target Groups

The behavior of target groups is crucial to the success of waste management policy implementation. Their behavior influences policy and the performance of lower-level implementers. Positive community feedback and suggestions enhance policy outcomes and implementer performance.

Interviews with village officials and residents revealed positive feedback and suggestions for waste management. KSM Kompak Maju helps urban communities reduce waste problems, especially in densely populated areas. Suggestions include increasing KSM members for timely waste collection and replacing damaged household bins.

KSM Kompak Maju's presence has changed community behavior, reducing littering and burning waste. However, waste management is still dominated by KSM due to insufficient policy socialization and education, making residents reluctant to manage their waste independently.

Community responses affect lower-level implementers' performance. Positive policy impacts lead to better implementer performance and vice versa. The Sleman Regency Regulation No. 4 of 2015 on household waste management aims to change community behavior, raising environmental awareness and fostering self-reliance in waste management.

Conclusion

The inter-organizational behavior at KSM Kompak Maju has been well-executed, as evidenced by the involvement and coordination with CSR Pertamina, the Sleman Regency Environmental Agency (DLH), and local neighborhood councils (RT/RW). The inter-organizational relationships have been managed effectively by KSM Kompak Maju in planning, developing, managing, and operating the Kalongan TPS to reduce waste volume and create a clean and healthy environment.

The lower-level behavior of KSM Kompak Maju as the waste management program implementer has shown responsibility in executing and applying the predetermined waste management policies. This is based on KSM Kompak Maju's performance in organizational control, work ethic, and professionalism.

The target group behavior, namely the community, has shown positive responses and support for the progress of KSM. The community views the presence of KSM as vital in addressing waste problems amidst increasing population density. However, the community is still reluctant to actively contribute to the waste processing efforts, even in basic sorting activities.

Several challenges in waste management were identified at KSM Kompak Maju, including:

1. **Facilities and Infrastructure:** While the current facilities and infrastructure are adequate, better technology-based tools are needed for more efficient and effective waste management.
2. **Community Awareness:** The lack of public awareness regarding waste issues remains a significant barrier in the waste management process at KSM Kompak Maju.
3. **Trained Human Resources:** The shortage of trained personnel hampers the waste management process.
4. **Government Support:** Insufficient government support hinders the optimal implementation of waste management policies in Kalongan Hamlet, including lack of socialization and education of policies, insufficient mentoring and supervision, and limited material assistance.

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