

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICY
PROHIBITION OF THROWING WASTE INTO THE RIVER
IN BABAKANPARI VILLAGE, CIDAHU DISTRICT, SUKABUMI
REGENCY**

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ABSTRACK

In the *Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2016* concerning Waste Management and Retribution for Waste/Hygiene Services Subsection 26 Verse f regarding the prohibition of throwing waste into the river, it turns out that it is still violated by several communities in Babakanpari Village, Cidahu District, Sukabumi Regency. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of the policy of banning waste into the river in Babakanpari Village, Cidahu District, Sukabumi Regency. To find out the effectiveness of the policy of prohibiting waste disposal in Babakanpari Village, Cidahu District, researcher uses a theory from Richard E. Matland which stated "four appropriate" that must be met in terms of policy effectiveness, that are policy accuracy, implementation accuracy, target accuracy, and environmental accuracy. The results showed that the policy of prohibiting throwing waste into the river in Babakanpari Village, Cidahu District, Sukabumi Regency, was appropriate, the government has also tried to give an appeal to the community not to throw waste into the river. However, in its implementation, the sanctions given to people who violate the policy cannot be in accordance with what is in the Regional Regulation.

Keywords: *Effectiveness, Policy, Prohibition, Waste, River*

A. INTRODUCTION

Waste is one of the environmental problems that are widely happened, the problem of waste must be a concern by the government. Based on the *Peraturan*

Daerah Kabupaten Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2016 concerning Waste Management and Waste / Hygiene Service Levy Subsection 4 states that "Waste management aims to improve public health and environmental quality and make waste a resource". Therefore, the mandate of the Regional Regulation has the consequence that the Sukabumi Regency Government is obliged to provide public services in waste management. Then, the Sukabumi Regency Regional Government formed the Environmental Agency (Dinas Lingkungan Hidup) to organize management and services in overcoming the waste problem in Sukabumi Regency based on the *Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Sukabumi Nomor 7 Tahun 2016* concerning the Formation and Composition of the Sukabumi Regency Government Regional Apparatus which has been amended by Sukabumi Regency based on the *Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Sukabumi Nomor 118 Tahun 2018* concerning the Organizational Structure and Environmental Work Procedures of Sukabumi Regency.

Furthermore, in the *Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2016* concerning Waste Management and Waste / Hygiene Service Levy Subsection 26 verse f which reads "Everyone is prohibited from throwing garbage into water bodies: rivers, sewers, situ, lakes, seas and open land, fields, gardens that are not their designation". Meanwhile, in Cidahu District, Sukabumi Regency, garbage was still found in the river as reported by the radarsukabumi.com, 2021, it is known that the Cicewol bridge located in Babakanpari Village, Cidahu District, experienced a rift, the bridge almost collapsed and disrupted community activities. This incident hampered the economic activity of residents, access to education and access to industrial estates. Based on information obtained from KOMPASTV Sukabumi, 2021 according to local residents, this incident was caused by garbage involving under the bridge.

As written in the *Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2016* concerning Waste Management and Waste/Hygiene Service Levy Subsection 10, every community has the right to get services in good waste management. The following is the number of people served in waste management in Cidahu District:

Tabel 1. Data on the number of people who get waste services

Years	Number of heads of families	Number of souls	Underserved population
2019	21.041	65.837	15.431
2020	21.041	67.687	15.431

Source: DLH Sukabumi Regency, 2021

Based on the table above, it can be seen that in 2019 with a total of 65,837 people, the Sukabumi Regency government was only able to serve 15,431 residents in Cidahu District. Meanwhile, in 2020 with a total population of 67,687, the government was also only able to serve 15,431 residents in Cidahu District. From the description above, it is known that there are still many residents who have not received waste services in Cidahu District. The number of residents served with the existing population is not balanced. The large number of people

who do not get this service can trigger the behavior of the community to throw garbage into the river.

Based on the description above, the existence of the *Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2016* concerning Waste Management and Retribution for Waste / Hygiene Services Subsection 26 Verse f regarding the prohibition of throwing waste into rivers should be able to handle the problem of waste in Cidahu District, Sukabumi Regency to create a clean and healthy environment. However, the reality is that the waste problem in Cidahu District has not been handled properly. The ban on throwing waste into the river in Cidahu District is still being violated by some people. So the researcher wants to know how the effectiveness of the policy of prohibiting throwing waste into the river in Babakanpari Village, Cidahu District, Sukabumi Regency.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Public Policy

Thomas Dye (1992: 2-4) defines public policy as everything that is done or not done by the government, the reason a policy must be carried out and the benefits to common life must be a holistic consideration so that the policy contains great benefits for its citizens and does not cause harm, this is where the government must be wise in setting a policy. According to Dunn (2003:107) public policy is a set of interconnected choices made by government agencies or officials in areas that concern government tasks, such as security defense, health energy, education, public welfare, crime, urban and others.

Meanwhile, according to Nugroho (2008: 55) formulate a simple definition of public policy, namely as a decision made by the state, especially the government, as a strategy to realize the goals of the country concerned. Public policy is a strategy to deliver society in the early days, to enter society in a transitional period, to go towards the society to which it aspires.

As for the characteristics of public policy according to Suharno (2010: 22-24), the special characteristics inherent in public policy are sourced to the fact that the policy is formulated. The characteristics of public policy include: “1) Public policy is an action that leads to a goal rather than as a random and coincidental behavior or action. Policy – public policy in the modern political system is a planned action. 2) Policy essentially consists of interrelated and patterned actions that lead to certain goals carried out by government officials and are not stand-alone decisions. Policies do not adequately include decisions to make laws in certain areas, but are also followed by decisions related to the implementation and implementation of enforcement. 3) The policy is related to what the government should do in a particular field. 4) Public policy may be positive, it may also be negative, possibly encompassing decisions – decisions of government officials not to act or not to take any action on issues where government interference is necessary.”

In addition, public policy also has a process. According to Abdoellah and Rusfiana (2016: 37) it states that : “The public policy process is a stage, starting from the formulation, implementation and evaluation / assessment of public policies, indeed previously included in policy formulation activities, carried out in

advance the stage of preparing the agenda. Meanwhile, after the policy formulation stage, it is preceded by policy adoption activities”.

From the definition of experts above, it can be seen that public policy is a decision from various choices that can be done or not done by the state or government to achieve certain goals by prioritizing the interests of the community and not causing adverse impacts on society and the state so that the public policies made can provide benefits for common life. Therefore, the government must be prudent in setting a policy.

Effectiveness Policy

Effectiveness according to William Dunn (1998 : 429) is defined as an alternative to the action of achieving the expected result (effect), or achieving the objective of the implementation of an action, with regard to aspects of technical rationality, and always measured from the unit of product or service. In the implementation of public policy, effectiveness is measured by the success of achieving the goals and objectives that have been set in public policy. Meanwhile, according to Nugroho (2017: 756) effectiveness is a term in operations management / operations research, meaning the ability to achieve targets or goals.

Policy effectiveness is also concerned with operations management, that is, with regard to the management of the policy's ability to achieve its objectives. Based on the theory of policy implementation according to Matland in Kadji (2015: 78: 80) there are four appropriates that need to be met in terms of policy effectiveness including: (1) policy accuracy (2) accuracy of implementation (3) target accuracy (4) environmental accuracy.

From the opinions of the experts above, it can be seen that policy effectiveness is the ability of a policy to achieve its targets and objectives in accordance with what has been set by the policy. A policy can be said to be effective if the goals and objectives of the policy are in accordance with the provisions of the public policy. To measure the effectiveness of a policy, several criteria are needed that must be met in order for a policy to be declared effective.

C. METHOD

The research method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative research method. The definition of qualitative research methods according to Creswell in his book entitled *Research Design* (2016: 4-5) states that: "Qualitative research is a method of exploring and understanding meanings that a number of individuals or groups of people consider to be derived from social or humanitarian problems. This qualitative research process involves important efforts, such as asking questions and procedures, collecting specific data from participants, analyzing data inductively ranging from specific themes to common themes, and interpreting the meaning of the data. Anyone who involved in this form of research must adopt an inductive style of research perspective, focus on individual meaning, and translate the complexity of a problem”.

Meanwhile, according to Moleong (2017 : 6) states that "Qualitative research is research that produces analytical procedures that do not use statistical analysis procedures or other quantification methods". From the definition of these experts, it can be seen that qualitative research methods are used in research that

has social or humanitarian problems. The research conducted by researchers is a study with social problems that exist in the surrounding environment.

To determine informants, researchers use a non-probability sampling technique with the type chosen snowball sampling, which is a technique that takes a small amount of data source first and then becomes large, this is because some data sources cannot provide satisfactory data, so they look for other informants as data sources (Sugiyono, 2017: 218). The data collection techniques used by researchers are through observation, interviews and documentation. Then to test the validity of the data, it is carried out by testing the credibility of the data or trust in the data from qualitative research results (Sugiyono, 2019: 270-274). The data analysis technique used in this study is to use the data analysis flow proposed by Miles and Huberman (2014: 16-21) which states that data analysis has three activity flows, that are data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions and verification.

D. EXPLANATION

The results of this study as proposed by Richard E. Matland (1995) and based on the theory of policy implementation put forward by Matland argue that there are basically "four appropriate" that need to be made in terms of policy effectiveness are as follows :

Policy Accuracy

The policy of prohibiting the dumping of waste into the river in Cidahu District has not been able to solve the existing waste problem optimally. The sub-district has made efforts to prevent the community from violating this policy by making an appeal in the form of a pamphlet.

In a policy formulation, the character of the problem in the area must be a consideration for a policy made. Researchers can interpret that the policy of prohibiting throwing garbage into the river can solve the problem of waste, but it has not fully solved the problems in Cidahu District. In the process of formulating and making the policy, it's in accordance with the character of the problems in Cidahu District and is made by an institution that does have the authority to make a policy. Therefore, as stated by Richard E. Matland (1995) one of the things that a policy must do in order to be considered effective is when the policy can already meet the accuracy of the policy. The policy of prohibiting throwing waste into the river in Cidahu District can be said to have policy accuracy because it has been able to solve the existing waste problem even though it is not optimal. In addition, the formulation and institutions that make these policies are also appropriate.

Accuracy of Implementation

In implementing the policy of prohibiting throwing garbage into the river in Babakanpari Village, Cidahu District, the Cidahu District has an involvement. Cidahu Subdistrict has been involved in the policy of prohibiting waste disposal in Babakanpari Village, Cidahu District. The district is trying to raise public awareness so as not to throw garbage into the river with various appeals.



Figure 1. Pamphlet Prohibition of Throwing Waste into the River
(Source :Cidahu District, 2022)

Appeals to the community have been carried out using pamphlet and using social media. However, not all communities have communication gadget. Therefore, this appeal is very unlikely to be widespread among the community. This appeal has not reached all communities yet, and that's not enough to invite the community to maintain environmental cleanliness and create a healthy environment. In addition, in Cidahu District, there has also been no Hand-Catching Operation for people who violate the policy, so the public does not know and take lightly the sanctions for violations of the policy.

In addition to the sub-district, this policy also requires cooperation between the government and the public and the private sector. Not all people have been able to get involved in this policy. However, there are already private organizations involved and have a sense of concern for waste management in Babakanpari Village, Cidahu District, who want to jointly carry out waste management so that waste becomes something useful.

One of the private companies that cares about waste management is Aqua, they made a plastic bottle dropbox to separate between the plastic bottle and the lid. Then the plastic bottle will be recycled into something valuable and useful. This is an effort so that people do not litter or throw waste into the river.

In addition to the involvement of sub-district elements in the policy of prohibiting the dumping of waste into rivers in Babakanpari Village, Cidahu District, there is the involvement of non-governmental organizations and private organizations in waste management. Law enforcement in maintaining community discipline so as not to violate the policy of prohibiting throwing waste into the river is also needed. It is known that Satpol PP has a duty as a law enforcement from the policy of prohibiting throwing waste into the river in Babakanpari Village, Cidahu District. However, the community has not seen or felt the enforcement of order and discipline in efforts to prohibit dumping waste in the river. In Cidahu Subdistrict, there has not been a special hand-catching operation by officers to residents who violate the policy of throwing garbage into the river, as has been done in other places. In implementing the policy of prohibiting throwing waste into the river in Babakanpari Village, Cidahu District, the

application of sanctions for those who violate the policy has not been in accordance with the application of sanctions in the Regional Regulations.

The sanctions that should be received by perpetrators of violations are contained in the *Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2016* concerning Waste Management and Retribution for Waste / Hygiene Services Chapter 5 Criminal Provisions Subsection 53 verse (3) which reads “Everyone who violates the prohibition as referred to in Subsection 26 verse e and verse f is subject to a maximum fine of Rp.15,000,000, -(Fifteen million rupiah) a minimum of Rp. 300,000,- (three hundred thousand rupiah) or a maximum of 2 (two) months of confinement.”

Target Accuracy

The target of the policy of prohibiting throwing garbage into the river in Babakanpari Village, Cidahu District, Sukabumi Regency is the community, this target is in accordance with what was planned. Although the community feels ready and has a desire to participate in the policy of prohibiting throwing garbage into the river, the community also find it difficult to implement the policy if the facilities for disposing of garbage in their place have not been met by the government, so there is still a trigger for people to litter.



Figure 2. Waste in the river of Babakanpari village
(Source : Researchers, 2022)

Based on the picture above, it can be seen that waste is still found in the river, from that it can be known that there are still people who throw waste into the river. Even so, the government is also trying to provide the facilities needed by the community, but the government is also aware of the limitations. Therefore, it can actually be interpreted that the condition of the community is not in a state of readiness to intervene in carrying out the policy of prohibiting throwing waste into the river, due to inadequate facilities. The policy of prohibiting throwing garbage into the river in Babakanpari Village, Cidahu District, is a policy that does not update the previous policy and also a policy

that is not updated The legal basis of this policy is contained in the *Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2016* concerning Waste Management and Waste / Hygiene Service Levy.

Environmental accuracy

To carry out a policy, it requires interaction in the policy environment to be carried out in order to establish a common unity and synergy to carry out the policy. Institutions related to the policy of prohibiting the dumping of waste into rivers in Babakanpari Village, Cidahu District, that are the Sukabumi Regency Environment Office, Cidahu District and Babakanpari Village, interact and coordinate so that this policy can run well and achieve the desired goals. To achieve the desired goal, the government also needs the role of the community to be able to cooperate. However, the role of the community in this policy is not fully, it is still found that people are throwing garbage into the river on the grounds that the government has also not been able to fully facilitate the community so as not to throw waste into the river. Interactions between agencies related to policy may already be underway. However, the interaction between the government and the community is still not too established well.

Based on the description of the research results above, the researchers found that in Babakanpari Village, Cidahu District, there are still people who throw garbage into the river. The researcher also found the reason people still throw garbage into the river because apart from the lack of public awareness of environmental hygiene, they also feel that the government cannot fulfill the facilities for disposing of waste. Therefore, the government must continue to strive to educate the public so that public awareness to protect the environment increases, and also strives to meet the facilities needed by the community so as not to litter.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that the researcher has described regarding the Policy of Prohibiting Dumping Waste into rivers in Babakanpari Village, Cidahu District, it can be concluded that the policy of prohibiting throwing garbage into rivers in Babakanpari Village, Cidahu District, is appropriate. However, in its implementation, the policy has not been able to run as it should. There have been no strict sanctions from the implementation of this policy, very different from the sanctions in the Regional Regulations. So that the policy of prohibiting waste disposal in Babakanpari Village, Cidahu District, cannot be said to be effective.

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