

Analysis of Odd-Even Policies in Reducing Pollution Problems in Jakarta

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ABSTRACT

Pollution in Jakarta is one of the hot topics of discussion among the community. The main factor causing air pollution in Jakarta is the increasing number of emissions due to the increasing number of transportation vehicles. One solution to this problem is the Odd-Even Policy. Therefore, this research aims to analyze the Odd-Even Policy in overcoming pollution problems in Jakarta. This research is quantitative research with an explanatory approach, namely research that uses previous research as a stepping stone to find new variations including novelty and research gaps. The research results show that the Odd-Even Policy is effectively implemented in order to reduce pollution problems in Indonesia.

Keywords: Pollution, Jakarta, Policy

INTRODUCTION

Jakarta is the largest city and the center of government in Indonesia. The center of government is synonymous with dense cities, small geography, and a large number of vehicles. This can cause air pollution and pollution in Jakarta (Mu'allimah & Mashpufah, 2021).

Air pollution or also known as air pollution is a condition where there is one or more physical, chemical or biological substances in the air (atmosphere) whose amounts are at a dangerous point. In this case, air pollution can have an impact on the health of humans, plants and animals. Apart from that, air pollution also causes other dangerous impacts, because it can damage property and also disturb the aesthetics and comfort of the environment. Air pollution is one type of environmental pollution, alongside noise pollution, water pollution, light pollution and land pollution (Perwitasari et al., 2021).

According to the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1407 of 2002 concerning Guidelines for Controlling the Impact of Air Pollution(KEPUTUSAN MENTERI KESEHATAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR 1407/MENKES/SK/XI/2002 TENTANG PEDOMAN PENGENDALIAN DAMPAK PENCEMARAN UDARA, 2002), what is meant by air pollution is a decrease in air quality to a certain level so that the ambient air cannot fulfill its function due to the entry or introduction of substances, energy, from other components into the air. in

the ambient air by human activities. The definition of air pollution was also explained by Chambers, namely that air pollution is the addition of substrates or chemical or physical substances into the air environment in certain quantities, so that they can be felt by humans or measured and calculated and have an impact on living things. According to Parker, air pollution is a change in the atmosphere caused by the entry of natural or artificial contaminants into the atmosphere (Kinanta, 2023).

Meanwhile, according to Corman, air pollution is the condition of the presence of contaminants in the atmosphere due to human actions. Air pollution can damage the quality of the air itself and is caused by several sources, both living and non-living sources. Air pollution also consists of several types or types. The following is a more complete explanation of air pollution. There are a number of causes of pollution, including motorbike and car exhaust, forest/land fires, industry, and so on. One factor that can reduce pollution by reducing and eliminating its causes is the odd-even policy (Lee & Greenstone, 2021).

The Odd-Even Policy in Jakarta is a policy of limiting motorized vehicles based on number plates. This policy is implemented in accordance with Governor's Regulation Number 88 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Regulation Number 155 of 2018 concerning Traffic Restrictions with an Odd-Even System. Not only to limit the use of private transportation, the Odd Even policy in Jakarta is the commitment of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government to reduce the level of carbon emissions in Jakarta (Peraturan Gubernur (PERGUB) Provinsi Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta Nomor 88 Tahun 2019 Tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Gubernur Nomor 155 Tahun 2018 Tentang Pembatasan Lalu Lintas Dengan Sistem Ganjil Genap, 2019).

Researchers assume that this policy is the most effective in reducing pollution problems in Jakarta because Jakarta has few forests and is not an industrial city. Therefore, this research aims to analyze whether the Odd-Even Policy can reduce pollution problems in Jakarta or not.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is quantitative research with a descriptive approach, namely the approach used to describe a phenomenon, in this case regarding the odd-even policy as a solution to overcoming pollution problems in Jakarta (Manzilati, 2017). This research uses secondary data obtained using the library research method in the form of scientific journals, statutory regulations, websites, magazines and other reliable sources (Sugiyono, 2019). The analysis technique in this research uses the data collection method that the researcher mentioned above, selecting data, reducing the most appropriate data, and finally drawing conclusions (Imam Gunawan, 2014).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Understanding Pollution and Its Causes

Air pollution or also known as air pollution is a condition where there is one or more physical, chemical or biological substances in the air (atmosphere) whose amounts are at a dangerous point. In this case, air pollution can have an impact on the health of humans, plants and animals. Apart from that, air pollution also causes other dangerous impacts, because it can damage property and also disturb the aesthetics and comfort of the environment. Air pollution is one type of environmental pollution, alongside noise pollution, water pollution, light pollution and land pollution (Perwitasari et al., 2021).

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There are a number of reasons why the odd-even policy can have better implications for reducing pollution in Jakarta compared to other policies. First, related to efficiency. Efficiency is an activity carried out without wasting much time, money and effort. The odd-even policy is more efficient to implement because it has been implemented for a long time and can be a solution to other problems besides air pollution, such as reducing congestion, vehicle mobility and the greenhouse effect.

Apart from that, solving various sources of problems is an effort to save costs and efforts. Second, the suitability factor. In contrast to the pollution caused in other cities, pollution problems are caused by forest fires, fields, etc. Meanwhile, Jakarta does not have or only has forests and other open land. The biggest source of pollution is because the central government of Jakarta is synonymous with traffic jams, piled-up vehicle volumes, population density, and so on. So the most appropriate solution to overcome this is to limit vehicle mobility with an odd-even policy.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis above, it can be concluded that the odd-even policy implemented by the Jakarta Provincial Government is the most effective policy in overcoming pollution problems compared to other policies because the main cause of pollution in Jakarta is caused by excessive emissions due to the increasing number of vehicles in Jakarta.

SUGGESTION

Researchers realize that this research has a number of shortcomings and even errors, especially regarding the data and theory used. Therefore, researchers hope that future research can be improved with more, credible, comprehensive and high-quality data on air pollution.

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