Environmental Cleaning Control Policy: Analyzing Cleanliness and Gardening Control in Pekanbaru, Indonesia

Surya Dailiati¹, Irawati Irawati², & Pebriana Marlinda³
¹Universitas Lancang Kuning, Pekanbaru, 28265, Indonesia
Email: suryadailiaty@unilak.ac.id
²Universitas Lancang Kuning, Pekanbaru, 28265, Indonesia
Email: irawati@unilak.ac.id
³Universitas Lancang Kuning, Pekanbaru, 28265, Indonesia
Email: pebrinamarlinda@yahoo.com

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to analyze the policy of environmental cleaning control in Pekanbaru City. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative, which aims to analyze the policy of environmental cleaning control in Pekanbaru City. The collected data were analyzed with interactive model of Miles and Huberman. The study results indicated that the policy of Department of Cleanliness and Gardening of Pekanbaru City has been made and arranged as best as possible refer policy theory, but the cleanliness control policies cannot be implemented as maximum as possible because the existing policy is quite difficult to implement. Similarly, waste management through the Garbage Bank program in Pekanbaru City still has not been implemented effectively and optimally. This can be seen from the lack of public participation in the implementation of the Garbage Bank program.

Keywords: policy, controlling, cleanliness, garbage, garbage bank.

1. Introduction

Pekanbaru is a city that is developing into Metropolitan City and along with it requires self-improvement with the arrangement of the city, where one of them is handling the cleanliness, beauty and order of Pekanbaru. Development of a city will be realized and felt by all layers of society in good and clean condition. This means cleanliness is a capital for the success of a development. Physically, the development of Pekanbaru City has been implemented but in everyday life it does not reflect the cleanliness of the existing environment. In an effort to realize a clean, beautiful and sparkling city, Pekanbaru City carries out management and hygiene through K3 program (Cleanliness, Beauty and Order) in city neighborhood and business environment, but the implementation of this program has not succeeded in accordance with expectations. There is still large volumes of garbage that is making Pekanbaru City work extra hard in overcoming it.

The population of Pekanbaru City is increasing rapidly every year resulting in the rising amount of garbage generation in the city. With the density of population of this Pekanbaru City and changes in consumption patterns of society can lead to increased volume, type and characteristics of increasingly diverse garbage. Garbage problem is more complex and needs to be managed professionally. Sustainable waste management is a waste management effort in urban areas which uses the principle of waste utilization become a useful thing to meet the needs of the society in terms of consumption and preserving the environment through the garbage collection process, processing, effective resource conservation and recycling [1].
The waste management system in Pekanbaru City still follows the conventional pattern beginning from sweeping activities to roads, warehouses, garbage collection, Temporary Shelters (TPS) and the transportation of waste to Final Processing Site (TPA) of Muara Fajar, Rumbai District, Pekanbaru City. To smooth the implementation of waste management in Pekanbaru City, then the Department of Cleanliness and Gardening of Pekanbaru City appointed and delegated the task to the City Sanitation Sector, so that waste problems can be handled proportionally, efficiently, effectively, and environmentally friendly. Moreover, the success of development in the field of environment is determined by changes in human behavior and perspective as the main implementer of development activities which is environmentally friendly in the field. In carrying out the development of environmentally friendly humans can not work individually, but requires assistance from other parties from community groups, government and business community.

Environmental cleanliness management in nowadays should be a priority because the problems caused by poor processing will have a direct impact on the health degree of the community. One of aspects of improving the quality of a healthy environment it is necessary to consider the problem of garbage and domestic waste disposal (household), if environmental quality is well maintained then the degree of public health will increase as well, therefore the government and society are responsible for maintaining and managing the environment so as not to adversely affect the inhabitants.

The environment is where people live, which is one of the factors that can affect human life. In an environment where human life consists of various elements that constitute the environmental factors such as society, the society is a collection of various human individuals who interact and have a purpose. Environment is a place of human life, therefore it is fitting to make a clean and comfortable environment. The way to maintain the comfort of environment is by way of declaring and prioritizing cleanliness. Based on the background, the focus of this study is to analyze the policy of environmental cleaning control in Pekanbaru City. Therefore, the problem in this study is formulated as: “How is the policy of environmental cleaning control implemented in Pekanbaru City?”

2. The Review:

2.1 Theory of Public Administration

Basically, public administration (Henry, 2012: 15) already exists simultaneously with the existence of a political system in a country. Public administration functions to achieve program objectives determined by political policymakers. Public administration in Indonesia is known as the State Administration which is one aspect of governmental activity (Kasim, 2010: 21). According to Kasim (2010: 22) public administration is the study of all processes, organizations and individuals acting in accordance with the role and official position in the implementation of legislation issued by legislative, executive and judicial institutions. This definition implicitly assumes public administration is involved in the whole process of public policy.

This view differs from Knill's opinion (2011: 65) that “public administration is more functioning as a legal application than policy-making and lacks comparative flexibility and discretion when applying legal provisions.” In a broad sense, public administration according to Henry (2012: 17) is a combination of public bureaucracy practice theory. Meanwhile, Hughes (2010: 4-9) states public administration is a public service activity and or public servant activity in implementing policies obtained from other parties. Its implementation is based on procedures by translating policy into action. Public administration focuses on processes, procedures and propriety. The purpose of public administration both by Henry (2012: 23) and Garcia and Khator (2010: 34) is "to advance understanding of government and its relationship with the people which in turn will promote public policies that are more responsive to social demands and to establish management practices efficient, effective and more humanist ".

2.2 Theory of Public Policy

Policy is one of the government products in providing services to the community. The policy is set so that the service tasks are given more directed, and have clear rules and objectives. For example hygiene levy policy is intended to serve the community in the form of regulation, supervision, protection of safety, security, smoothness and comfort in life, its service form through the implementation of the policy. Therefore, before discussing the concept of implementation of hygiene levy policy first discussed the concept of implementation of government policy. Etymologically the term policy put forward by Dunn as actualized by Fischer, et. al (2014: 223) that policies derive from the Greek language "polis" (city-state), then entered into the Latin "politea" (state) and English "police" (policy) and "politics" (politics). The definition of policy proposed by Friedrick (2013: 79) is as follows:

\[
\text{a purposed course of action of a person, group, or government within a given environment providing obstacles and opportunities which the policy was proposed to utilize and overcome in an effort to reach a goal or realize an objective or purpose} \\
\text{(Friedrick, 2013: 79).}
\]

2.3 The Concept of Cleanliness

The concept of cleanliness is a state free of dirt, including, dust, garbage, and odor. In modern times, after Louis Pasteur discovered the process of disease transmission or infection caused by microbes, hygiene also means free from viruses, pathogenic bacteria, and harmful chemicals (Mirsa, 2011: 18). Cleanliness is one of the signs of a good hygiene state.

Environmental hygiene is the cleanliness of dwellings, workplaces, and public places. Residence hygiene is done by wiping the traps and furniture, sweeping and mopping the floors, washing cooking utensils and cutlery, cleaning the bathroom and toilet, and taking out the garbage. Environmental hygiene begins by maintaining the cleanliness of the yard and cleaning the road in front of the house rather than garbage. The level of cleanliness varies according to the place and the activities of the human being. For example, hygiene at home is different from cleanliness in the neighborhood or in the urban environment (Gallion and Eisner, 2014: 54).

Cleanliness in Islam has aspects of worship and moral aspects, and therefore often used the word "Thaharah" which means to wash and escape from the dirt. The doctrine of hygiene in Islam is a consequence of faith (devotion) to God, trying to make himself holy (clean) so that he is likely to get closer to Allah SWT. Rosulullah SAW said in his hadith that cleanliness is partly from faith. Allah SWT reminds humans to keep clean because clean is very important for human. A clean life according to Islam covers the physical and spiritual, the healthy physical and mental, the faith and the devoted devotion, the commendable behavior and the comfortable and pleasant environment (Nawawi, 2010: 47).

Refer to the opinions of experts mentioned above, researchers conclude that the concept of cleanliness has the meaning of a state free from dirt, including, dust, garbage, and odors. Hygiene is a human effort to keep oneself and the environment from all that dirty and vile in order to realize and preserve a healthy and comfortable life.

3 Method

The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative, which aims to analyze the policy of environmental cleaning control in Pekanbaru City. The collection of data is used, as is common in qualitative research are observation, interviews and documentation. The collected data were analyzed with interactive model of Miles and Huberman.
4 Analysis and Discussion

Hygiene control policy can be pursued by cleaning the environment from dirt and garbage. By keeping the environment cleaner will become healthier and will be more comfortable to work. The government and the community are expected to be able to work together in terms of maintaining environmental hygiene. The government as the state apparatus has been instrumental in maintaining environmental hygiene by regulating various hygiene control policies and waste processing. To overcome the problems of cleanliness and garbage in Pekanbaru City then the hygiene control policy adopted by the Government of Pekanbaru City can be stated as follows:

4.1 Policy in the Field of Garbage Transportation

In the implementation of waste transportation activities which has been piled up at the Temporary Shelter (TPS) in order to be picked up and transported to the Final Processing Place (TPA) required transportation fleet as well as tools and janitor ready. Therefore in the execution required the administration of operational administration of garbage transport, needs to be improved and evaluated in the field of garbage transport in order for performance to work properly. Policies in the field of waste transport are well organized, systemized and scheduled in accordance with applicable regulations. This policy is still being implemented, but in the field of garbage transportation activities are often also not smooth. This is due to the limited number of ready-to-go fleets, fleet condition that is old and not roadworthiness, and unequal numbers of fleets with larger quantities of garbage, effective and efficient waste transport is determined by its performance when the transport speed is met, timeliness of travel from TPS to TPA, condition of roadworthiness and reliability of officers to reach a predetermined time.

The current garbage transportation policy is one of the cleanup solutions for garbage piles in TPS and another place that is not a garbage dump, which is currently increasingly chaotic conditions, not only damaging the scenery, the smell of garbage stinging and unsightly spread everywhere, therefore the efforts of the Department of Cleanliness and Gardening of Pekanbaru City and the district in carrying out their strategy for transportation trying to reduce the volume of garbage that accumulates by involving the active role of society and business/industries, housing in order to maintain cleanliness of their environment so as to create a clean and healthy environment.

4.2 Policy of Garbage Management.

Department of Cleanliness and Gardening of Pekanbaru as one of the important local government institution play an important role in managing and preventing to become the Pekanbaru City is clean and free from garbage. Therefore the concerned parties do their best to make a search effort and implement activities ranging from programming or development planning and realize to the field in order to create the Pekanbaru City clean and healthy. Department of Cleanliness and Gardening of Pekanbaru City and other related institution were implementing strategies in waste management using high technology tools such as Sanitary, Landfill, and Reduce Reuse Recycle (3R) and dumping inclinator whose operations are in the Muara Fajar TPA, by using this tool is expected to maximize waste management and get a healthy and clean environment.

4.3 Policy of Garbage Controlling

In the process of implementation of waste control in Pekanbaru City, the Department of Cleanliness and Gardening has made the most effort possible in terms of hygiene control. It is seen from the effort in involving all members of society, government agencies and others, and also work together to keep control on all elements involved in hygiene controlling in this case the janitor in the field, in terms of waste control is less than the maximum. In terms of garbage control of course need to be evaluated and reviewed what are the constraints in terms of this control and sub-district head who is responsible for that need to do extra work in this control and it has entered the public sphere and has always been a debate and discussion in public.
4.4 Policy of Establishment of Garbage Bank

In order to realize Pekanbaru city healthy and clean from garbage which the tendency to increase in volume and types and characteristics of the more diverse, so it can have a negative impact on health and polluting the environment it is necessary to conduct waste management comprehensively and integrated from upstream to downstream. Establishment of Garbage Bank in Pekanbaru City in addition to aiming to build a clean and green environment to create a healthy society, but also aims to increase public awareness to garbage by utilize the garbage, so it becomes a populist economic potential which can increase the income of the community itself. The stages of Garbage Bank formation among others:

a. Requirements for Garbage Bank Formation:
   1) Building Construction.
   2) Standard of Garbage Bank Management.

b. Initial Socialization of Garbage Bank Formation

Socialization aims to provide introduction and basic knowledge about Garbage Bank to the public. An understanding of the benefits of Bank Trash is also presented in this forum. The meetings are held at the sub-district or district level so that it is possible to gather citizens in a wide range. Socialization should be attended by decision makers such as the chair of environmental cadres, RT, RW, and so forth. In carrying out the initial socialization, it is very important to be submitted in Garbage Bank, the sales results will be returned to the customer in the form of savings. In some areas that have been long sorting garbage, most of the result is in the environmental cash, RT/RW cash so there needs to be a correct understanding so that the management of Rukun Tetangga (RT) and Rukun Warga (RW) do not feel disadvantaged by existence of the Garbage Bank.

c. Technical Training of Garbage Bank Implementation

This technical training is a follow-up meeting after the initial socialization phase. This stage is held on a smaller scale, for example at the RW/RT level. At this stage discuss the very technical matters concerning the procedure of formation and implementation mechanism of Garbage Bank. Technical training related to the establishment of Garbage Bank is very important, so that the community and related parties of this Garbage Bank operation can understand well about the technical implementation.

5 Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1 Conclusion

Referring to the discussion that has been described above, it can be concluded that the policy of Department of Cleanliness and Gardening of Pekanbaru City has been made and arranged as best as possible refer policy theory, both about the transportation process, garbage management and garbage control already visible from the pile of garbage that has begun to decrease, the maintenance of cleanliness, the timing of lift time, the empowerment of waste management tools, increasing the role of community time, improving the hygiene facilities and infrastructure, improve supervision in the field, cleanliness manifests and improves human resources, but as researchers observe cleanliness control policies can not be implemented with as maximal as possible because the existing policy is quite difficult to implement. Similarly, waste management through the Garbage Bank program in Pekanbaru City still has not been implemented effectively and optimally. This can be seen from the lack of public participation in the implementation of the Garbage Bank program.
5.2 Recommendation

Pekanbaru City Government, in this case specifically the Department of Cleanliness and Gardening of the District and other relevant Parties, is recommend to maximize all effort and energy in garbage control and management activities in Pekanbaru City and to evaluate the performance of all parties associated with cleanliness control so that in the future can run effectively and efficiently in accordance with the policy regulated by the Department of Cleanliness and Gardening of Pekanbaru City.

6 References

[1] Chang, Ni-Bin. 2015. Sustainable Solid Waste Management. Amerika: IEEE Press Editorial

[2] Fischer, Frank, Gerald J. Miller dan Mara S. Sidney. 2014. Handbook of Public Policy Analysis: Theory, Politics, and Methods. Pensylvania: CRC Press.

[3] Friedrich, Carl J. 2013. Man and His Government. Newyork: McGraw-Hill.

[4] Gallion, Arthur B. dan Eisner, Simon Eisner. 2014. Perencanaan Perancangan Kota Desain dan Perencanaan Kota. (Terj. Sutrisno). Jakarta: Erlangga.

[5] Garcia, Jern Claude-Zomar and Rew Khator. 2010. Public Administration in the Global Village. USA: An Imprint-Greenwood Publishing Group, Inc.

[6] Henry. 2012. Administrasi Negara dan Masalah-masalah Politik. (Alih Bahasa: Lontoh, Luciana). Jakarta: Penerbit PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.

[7] Kasim, Azhar. 2010. Pengukuran Efektivitas Organisasi. Jakarta: LPFE Universitas Indonesia.

[8] Knill, Christopher. 2011. The Europeanisation of National Administration, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, UK.

[9] Dailiati, S. and Utami, B.C., 2018, May. Cleanliness Policy Implementation: Evaluating Retribution Model to Rise Public Satisfaction. In IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science (Vol. 156, No. 1, p. 012011). IOP Publishing.

[10] Dailiati, S., 2018. Improving The Bureaucratic Prestige Through Corruption-Free Public Service System. Human Sustainability Procedia.

[11] Mirsa, Rinaldi. 2011. Elemen Tata Ruang Kota. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.