The policy of the Surakarta City Parks and Hygiene Service in environmental management

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Abstract. Based on Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, Tempat Pembuangan Sampah Akhir (TPA) is a Final Processing Site. The goal is to process and return waste to environmental media in a way that is safe for humans and the environment. The problems seen in the Putri Cempo TPA are the worrying land conditions, environmental pollution conditions, and poor management that the Government must pay attention to, because these have an impact on the surrounding community. This also caused a lot of complaints from the local community. The purpose of this study was to analyze the role of the Department of Parks and Hygiene in Waste Management in Surakarta City. In this study, researchers used descriptive qualitative research methods with 15 informants. The results showed that the management of the Putri Cempo TPA was not adequate, as seen from the many obstacles that occurred in Putri Cempo, such as several damaged vehicles and waste transportation equipment, the waste management operational system that determines the volume of waste disposed of in the TPA, and waste operational activities depending on the environment. operational pattern, namely the method of sweeping, collection, transportation, and final disposal.

1. Introduction

The increasing population and changes in people’s consumption patterns cause an increase in the volume, type, and characteristics of the increasingly diverse waste. Until now, waste has become a national problem so that its management needs to be carried out in a comprehensive and integrated manner, assistance from the government is needed in waste management, coordination from local governments is also needed, so that waste management runs professionally, effectively, and efficiently. In Presiden RI [1] concerning waste management article 9 in managing waste, district/city governments have the authority to: 1) Establish policies and management strategies based on national and provincial policies. 2) Organizing district/city scale waste management in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the government. 3) To provide guidance and supervision of waste management performance carried out by other parties. 4) Determine the location of temporary shelters, integrated waste management sites, and/or final waste collection sites. 5) Conduct regular monitoring and evaluation every 6 months for 20 years on landfills with open disposal systems that have been
6) Develop and implement an emergency response system for waste management in accordance with their respective authorities.

Currently the legal basis on waste management in force in the city of Surakarta refers to Peraturan Daerah Kota Surakarta [2] concerning waste management in Surakarta, the contents of this regulation include the authorities, responsibilities and rights of the local government, cleaning officers and the community also contains sanctions – Sanctions for violators. It is also regulated Walikota Surakarta [3] regarding policies and strategies of the City of Surakarta in waste management. The increase in the volume of waste greatly affects the condition of the Putri Cempo TPA (Final Disposal Site). The waste generated in Surakarta City in 2019 reached 110,893.88 tons with an average amount of waste per day as much as 303.82 tons, this data was obtained from Moleong [4]. The Putri Cempo TPA is in Mojosongo, Jebres District, Surakarta City. TPA as a physical facility ends a process of collecting or destroying waste in a certain way so that the negative impacts on the environment around the TPA can be eliminated or reduced, and there is a need for rearrangement because the landfill area looks no longer able to accommodate waste, even though the area of the Putri Cempo TPA is quite wide, reaching 17 hectares and has been operating since 1987.

Environmental pollution due to poor waste management, for example, waste transported from various places is not directly processed but is left on the side of the road so that road users who pass are disturbed by the presence of the waste and have a bad impact on the health of the people living in the area. around the TPA area so that the role of the Sanitation Department as a regional apparatus is very important in managing waste to create a clean and comfortable environment. In addition to the role of the Sanitation Department, the role of the community is also very necessary in reducing and managing waste. Keep in mind that everyone has the right to a clean and healthy environment, which is regulated in UUD 1945 [5]. Therefore, the government as the highest authority holder is obliged to maintain and manage the environment in the implementation of development. and support the lives of Indonesian people and other living things for the sake of sustainability and improving the quality of life. The government in carrying out sustainable development activities, utilizes and processes natural resources in accordance with the harmony, harmony, and balance of the environment. With the background as described above, the problems raised above are: what is the role of the Parks and Hygiene Service in Waste Management in Surakarta City?

2. Literature review

According to Soekanto [6] Role is a dynamic aspect of position (status). If a person carries out his rights and obligations according to his position and carries out a role. The distinction between position and role is for the sake of science. The two cannot be separated because the one depends on the other and vice versa, there is no role without a position, or a position without a role, just as the position of the role also has two meanings.

Quote from Aboejowono [7] states that the need for urban waste management that is stipulated in cities in Indonesia includes 5 (five) activities, namely: a) Application of appropriate technology b) Community participation in waste management c) The need for profit mechanisms in waste management and Optimization of TPA waste e) The institutional system of integrated waste management. Environmental problems currently exist in various places. The problem concerns pollution, both soil, water, air and sound pollution, the pollution is caused by human activities. Soil pollution, for example, the amount of garbage buried in the trash, if not handled properly will reduce the level of public health. Based on Moleong, Damanhuri and Alex [4,8,9], waste is solid waste consisting of inorganic substances that are considered useless and must be managed so as not to harm environment and protect development investment. Waste is a general term that is often used to describe solid waste. Garbage is the remains of materials that have undergone treatments, either because the main part has been taken, or because of processing, or because there are no benefits from a socio-economic point of view, no value from an environmental point of view, can cause pollution or disturbance to the environment. Waste is material that is wasted or disposed of as a result of human activities or natural processes that do not yet have economic value. According to the dictionary of environmental terms, waste has a definition as material
that has no value, material that is not valuable for ordinary purposes, use of damaged materials, goods that are manufacturing defects, excess materials, or rejected materials.

3. Methodology
The type of research used is qualitative research, is research that is used to examine the condition of objects experienced (as opposed to experimental) where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out by triangulation (combined) data analysis is inductive, and research results Qualitative research emphasizes meaning on generalizations [10–12]. A qualitative approach is characterized by the purpose of research in the form of understanding symptoms in such a way that does not require quantification, because symptoms do not allow to be measured accurately [13,14]. Based on the results of this study, this study focused on the role of the Head of the Office of Hygiene and Parks in the arrangement of waste management sites in the city of Surakarta. Coordinator and supervisor of TPA-Head of Environment Putri Cempo -Society as many as 5-10 people.

4. Result
To implement the waste management strategy that will be carried out, it is necessary to determine effective ways to manage waste which will be carried out by the Surakarta City Sanitation and Landscaping Service, more precisely in the field of cleanliness that goes well, which are the methods used by the Hygiene Sector in waste management. Based on the interview with Mr. Samsul, it shows that the strategy for waste management at the Putri Cempo TPA is still using open dumping. while the results of the interview with the environmental manager, namely Mr. Ahmat, the cleaning and landscaping office in the city of Surakarta, precisely in the field of cleanliness for waste management at the landfill, is only on a small scale in the composting system.

The condition of facilities and infrastructure is a factor that must be considered because facilities and infrastructure are the most important things in waste management in transporting waste to Putri Cempo TPA. The following are the results of an interview with the Putri Cempo TPA Coordinator, Mrs. Ratna. Based on the interview that the Putri Cempo TPA regarding the advice and infrastructure is still very lacking or inadequate, there must be additional heavy equipment and equipment that is in the old condition. The results of the interview with the TPA Management Section, Bpk. Kairul S.IP regarding facilities and infrastructure, are as follows: that there are facilities and infrastructure in the transportation of waste There are still many shortcomings in cleaning and gardening services in the field of cleanliness, especially in the TPA, but the field of cleanliness will try to add each vehicle unit periodically according to management needs garbage, regardless of the number of vehicles owned by the cleaning and landscaping department. especially in the field of cleanliness, without the participation of the community it certainly will not work. From the results of observations and interviews conducted for the time being, Putri Cempo TPA still has space to accommodate waste, but car access at the TPA still does not have a good route between entry and exit, so it seems very chaotic. Then the author conducted an interview with the local Lurah, he said that the land from the TPA was actually very large, but in waste management there were always challenges and threats, especially with the increasing number of people who were increasing day by day with the increase in people's lifestyles that were more consumptive which made the population more consumptive, garbage is increasing.

Then the author conducted interviews with several communities around the Putri Cempo TPA, almost all of whom thought that this TPA was very disturbing to the surrounding environment, ranging from environmental pollution to some of the ground water that was around it was also polluted. They hope that the Surakarta government will immediately follow up on this matter. They also suggested the opening of a new TPA which is located far from residential areas.

5. Conclusion
Based on the results of field research with informants and secondary data collection, it can be concluded as follows: 1) In carrying out the Waste Management stage by the Surakarta City Environmental Service, it is still an open dumping system, which is a system that is only dumped and piled up. 2) In waste
management carried out by the Surakarta City Environmental Service based on instructions from the head of the service both from the head of the field and the head of the service, through clear instructions it will make it easier and become an inseparable part of the work. From the results of the research, the instructions carried out by the Surakarta City Environmental Service run in accordance with the regulations that have been set. 3) The implementation of Waste Management in Surakarta City is going well, but there are several obstacles faced, namely the lack of waste transport personnel and the lack of a fleet causing several problems such as overloading of garbage vehicles, the condition of the vehicle is also inadequate causing if there is strong wind, then garbage from the garbage car can fall into the highway. 4) The problem or obstacle in waste management by the environmental service of the city of Surakarta is the increasing number of residents.

6. Suggestion
Based on the results of research on waste management by the environmental service of the city of Surakarta. Trying to provide suggestions regarding the results of his research to help the Surakarta City Environment Service in implementing waste management at the Putri Cempo TPA, namely as follows: 1) The Environmental Service can work together with the community by inviting all levels of society to want to manage waste into useful value to become economic value for the community around the TPA. 2) The environmental service provides strict sanctions against people who litter indiscriminately to avoid illegal waste around the city of Surakarta. 3) There is a need for additional personnel to transport waste both in garbage trucks and at landfills, and a schedule that is appropriate clear to the employees in the transportation of waste. 4) It is necessary to add an adequate fleet of garbage cars, as well as existing cars that need to be repaired to carry out task did not encounter significant obstacles.

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