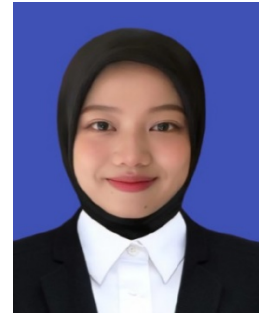




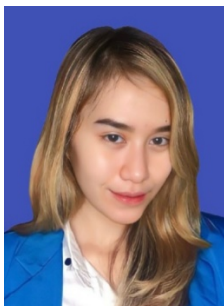
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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE APPLICATION OF THE LAW IN WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICIES IN SINDANGBARANG VILLAGE

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Abstract

Background. The waste problem at the village level is still a serious challenge, especially in areas with minimal infrastructure and public awareness, such as Sindangbarang Village. Although policies and regulations have been implemented through Kuningan Regent Regulation Number 46 of 2018, the effectiveness of law enforcement in waste management is still not optimal.

Aims. This study aims to analyze the extent to which implementing the law can be an effective solution for waste management in the village.

Methods. The research method used is qualitative with a descriptive approach and data triangulation techniques through observation, interviews, and documentation.

Result. The study's results indicate that various obstacles, such as the lack of waste management facilities, minimal community education, and limited budget and human resources, are the main obstacles to the policy's effectiveness.

Conclusion. Strict law enforcement, ongoing education, and collaboration between institutions are needed to increase community participation and support sustainable waste management.

Implementation. These findings emphasize the importance of strengthening regulations and the community's active role in creating a clean and healthy village environment.

Keywords: effectiveness, management, waste, law, policy

INTRODUCTION

The problem of waste is a global issue that continues to emerge along with population growth and human activities. Waste management is still a big challenge in Indonesia, especially in areas with limited infrastructure and public awareness. Sindangbarang, as one of the developing regions, is not immune to this problem. Although various legal policies and regulations have been implemented, their effectiveness in addressing the waste problem is questionable. This raises a fundamental question: to what extent can applying the law be an effective solution in waste management in Sindangbarang? In the context of the humanities, the problem of waste is not only seen as an environmental problem, but also as a reflection of social, cultural, and legal interactions in society. A good waste management policy should prioritize technical aspects and consider human values, community participation, and social justice. However, there is often a gap between existing regulations and practices, caused by various parties' lack of understanding, awareness, or even indifference.

This study explores the effectiveness of implementing the law in waste management policies in Sindangbarang by looking at how the regulation is implemented, how the community responds, and what factors hinder or support its success. With a humanities approach, this research focuses on the legal-formal aspects and the socio-cultural dynamics surrounding the waste management process. It is hoped that the findings of this study can contribute to developing more holistic and humane policies in dealing with waste problems in the future.

METHODS

This type of research is qualitative, focusing on describing the implementation of waste management laws and policies in Sindangbarang Village and analyzing the factors that affect the effectiveness of implementing the law. The research location was conducted in Sindangbarang

Village, and triangulation was used to respond positively to existing weaknesses, using multiple methods and data sources.

Data analysis is carried out by describing and presenting it using explanation-building techniques. All sources are examined and evaluated together so that they combine information from different types of documentary evidence, equipment, interviews, and observations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Effectiveness of Kuningan Regent Regulation Number 46 of 2018 concerning Policies and Strategies of Kuningan Regency in the Management of Household Waste and Similar Household Waste in the Sindangbarang Village area

Regional Policies and Strategies for the Management of Household Waste and Similar Waste. Household Waste is also called Jakstrada. Regulation of the Regent of Kuningan Regency Number 46 of 2018 concerning Policies and Strategies of Kuningan Regency Chapter II Direction of Jakstrada Article 3 concerning Policy Directions for the Reduction and Handling of Household Waste and Similar Waste Household Waste, including:

- (1) The policy direction for the reduction and handling of Household Waste and Similar Household Waste, as referred to in Article 2, paragraph (1), letter a, includes improving performance in the following areas:
 - a. reduction of Household Waste and similar Waste; and
 - b. handling of Household Waste and Household Waste Similar to Household Waste.
- (2) Reduction of Household Waste and Similar Household Waste as intended in paragraph (1), letter a is carried out through:
 - a. restrictions on the generation of household waste and similar household waste;
 - b. the reuse of Household Waste and Household Waste Similar Waste; and/or
 - c. Recycling of Household Waste and Similar Household Waste.
- (3) The handling of Household Waste and Household Waste as referred to in paragraph (1) b is carried out through:
 - a. Sorting;
 - b. Collection;
 - c. Transportation;
 - d. Processing; and
 - e. final processing.

In the Sindangbarang Village area, this regulation can help improve waste management by providing stricter and clearer rules about waste management obligations for the community, and

can also help reduce household waste by limiting waste generation, recycling, and reuse of household waste so that waste management becomes more effective. Therefore, it is important to socialize and educate the public to understand and obey the rules stipulated in the Kuningan Regency Regional Regulation Number 46 of 2018 concerning Waste Management.

However, implementing this regulation still faces several obstacles, especially in terms of public awareness of the rules that have been set. The village's efforts to overcome the waste problem listed in the Sindangbarang LPPD include the Construction/Rehabilitation/Improvement of Village Waste Management Facilities (Shelters, Waste Banks, etc.).

The most prominent factor in the village program's low effectiveness is the facilities that should be provided, such as garbage cans that are separated into organic and inorganic waste, as well as strategies for the proper use of waste.

The effectiveness of law enforcement in waste management in Sindangbarang Village is significant in maintaining the cleanliness and beauty of the environment, as well as the health of the community in the village. In this context, several factors can affect the effectiveness of law enforcement in waste management in tourist areas, including:

1. Clear policies and regulations

To increase the effectiveness of law enforcement in waste management, clear policies and regulations that are easy for the public to understand are needed. These policies and regulations must include provisions on the type of waste produced, proper waste processing, and sanctions for those who violate the regulations.

2. Education and socialization

Education and socialization are very important to increasing the effectiveness of law enforcement in waste management. In this way, the community will better understand the importance of maintaining environmental cleanliness and public health and will be more compliant with the regulations that have been set.

Good cooperation between the authorities and the community is needed to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement in waste management in Sindangbarang Village. This will increase awareness and understanding of waste management, which can have a positive impact on the community and the local economy.

B. Analysis of the Implementation of the Regulation of the Regional Regent of Kuningan Regency Number 46 of 2018

Kuningan Regent Regulation Number 46 of 2018 aims to establish the policies and strategies of Kuningan Regency in the management of household waste. This regulation regulates

the steps that local governments must take to manage waste effectively, including planning, institutional, and operational aspects (such as sorting, collection, and transportation), as well as related regulations.

However, implementing these regulations faces several obstacles that can affect its effectiveness. The following is an analysis of the challenges to the implementation of the regional regulations:

1. Lack of budget and human resources

One of the main obstacles is the lack of budget and human resources, resulting in many programs or activities not being implemented optimally. This has an impact on declining service quality, inhibiting innovation, and dependence on external parties for financing. On the other hand, the shortage of human resources also causes delays in program completion due to insufficient competent workforce. This can be due to the lack of recruitment processes, lack of training, and high employee entry and exit rates. To overcome these two problems, it is necessary to carry out budget efficiency, find alternative sources of funds, increase human resource capacity through training, and utilize technology to support work efficiency. Cross-sector collaboration can also be a strategic solution in overcoming limitations both in terms of budget and labor.

2. Coordination and cooperation between relevant agencies

Coordination and cooperation between relevant agencies are important elements in realizing the effectiveness of program and policy implementation, especially those involving many parties. Therefore, commitment, openness, and regular communication forums are needed so that each party can collaborate harmoniously in the success of each program that is run.

3. Adequate infrastructure

The availability of waste management facilities and infrastructure in Sindangbarang Village is still limited. The existing temporary waste disposal site (TPS) is insufficient to meet the needs of residents, so a lot of waste is thrown into the river or burned. The unavailability of these facilities can hinder the implementation of regulations and good waste management is not realized.

4. Continuous monitoring

The lack of monitoring and evaluation in waste management in villages is one of the factors that cause waste management programs to not run optimally. Without regular monitoring and assessment, it is difficult for villages to know the extent of the effectiveness of the programs that have been implemented, and do not have adequate data to make decisions or make improvements. As a result, various problems such as accumulated waste, lack of community

participation, unmaintained facilities, and low environmental awareness tend to recur. The absence of evaluation also causes the use of the village budget for waste management activities to be less transparent and accountable.

On the other hand, weaknesses in monitoring also impact the unclear achievement of targets or success indicators that have been set, such as the volume of waste successfully recycled, the number of residents who sort waste, or the increase in income from waste banks. This worsens coordination between village institutions and related parties that should synergize in environmental management. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the capacity of village institutions to conduct regular and systematic monitoring and evaluation so that waste management programs have an impact on improving the quality of life of the community and the preservation of the village environment.

CONCLUSION

In this study, it was found that lack of funds and community resources as well as public awareness are the main factors affecting the effectiveness of law enforcement. Socialization and education efforts need to be improved to increase public understanding and participation in good waste management practices. Innovation in waste utilization can also be the primary concern, so that waste can be useful and have a high selling value, such as using plastic waste in paving blocks and handicraft forms. In addition, inadequate waste management infrastructure is also an obstacle. Investment is needed in the construction of recycling facilities, suitable landfills, and the procurement of adequate waste transportation facilities. Local governments must allocate sufficient budgets and strengthen cooperation with related parties to improve waste management infrastructure.

In law enforcement, it is found that there is a need for clear and firm law enforcement through village regulations (Perdes) or other local policies that can be a strong foundation. In addition, well-enforced regulations also encourage active community participation and strengthen village institutions in waste management. Therefore, the village needs not only to formulate rules, but also ensure that the implementation and supervision of the law run effectively to achieve a clean and environmentally friendly town.

Through this study, it was concluded that law enforcement's effectiveness in waste management in the Sndangbarang Village area still needs to be improved. The implementation of this regulation needs to be the primary concern for the local government and related parties to maintain the sustainability of the environment, cleanliness, and comfort of the people of Sndangbarang village

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