

COMMUNICATION ON WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY IN THE CITY OF BANDUNG (STUDY OF THE LEADERSHIP PERIOD OF DADA ROSADA, RIDWAN KAMIL AND ODDER M DANIAL)

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ABSTRACT

Toxic substances can be released into the environment through garbage. Various waste management strategies are being tested by the government. Waste management policies that prioritize public health, environmental sustainability, and resource recovery. Waste management strategies in Bandung have garnered competing evaluations: the government sees them as successful, but residents have a more negative view. This study aims to further study the waste management policies implemented in the city of Bandung during the reign of Mayor Dada Rosada, Ridwan Kamil, and Odder M Daniel. This study used descriptive qualitative method. The results of the study show that each mayor's leadership brings its own pattern of policy implementation, but in general the policy has continuity, such as the Flowering Green policy in the Dada Rosada era which was focused again on becoming a Garbage Free Area during Ridwan Kamil's leadership and was sharpened by the Kang PisMan Policy during the leadership of Oded M Danial/Yana Mulyana.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Garbage is still an important problem in urban areas. This is experienced by almost all cities in Indonesia (Suryani, 2014). Each city has its own waste management strategy. Waste management is a manifestation of the implementation of government duties and functions in providing public services to create a clean, healthy, comfortable and beautiful environment (Dwiyanto, 2011). Waste management is also a public service which is the responsibility of the central government and regional governments as stipulated in Law no. 18 year 2008 (Indonesia, 2008)

The presence of a TPA will have a negative impact not only on public health but also on the environment and the economy. Environmental quality has decreased due to air and groundwater pollution by waste (Ayen et al, 2016; Soeradi et al., 2022). Garbage dumped into water bodies not only destroys the natural beauty of the area, but also creates serious health risks in the form of parasitic disease transmission and even the risk of catastrophic flooding. Garbage that is not managed properly will have consequences for high environmental management costs as well as economic losses in the form of hampered development of the tourism sector, delayed development of regional autonomy, and reduced flow of investors. In a broad sense, the result of improper waste management will have an impact on the high costs of environmental management (Mulasari et al, 2016; Suryana & Arifin, 2022).

Managing waste is not just a technical issue, namely how to collect and then send waste to a temporary storage site (TPS) or final processing site (TPA). Waste management activities are also a matter of involving community participation and supervision in managing waste (Hendra, 2016; Sidiq, 2019). Therefore, waste management is a form of public service that is the responsibility of the City or Regency government (Qodriyatun, 2015).

Institutions, policies, operations, finance, and community participation are very important for the realization of integrated waste management. Institutions related to the existence of an agency in charge of waste management (Siswantini & Mahestu, 2018). Policies related to the availability of waste management rules at the national, district and city levels. Operational refers to the availability of a waste management system that is supported by the facilities and infrastructure to operate the newly built system. Funding is a commitment to the suitability of the waste management budget and community involvement, as well as situations and conditions that enable the implementation of the role and participation of the community in waste management (Puspa, 2017).

There are two approaches to managing municipal waste: centralized and decentralized. The majority of waste management in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) is managed centrally by the government. Administration begins with the collection of fees, collection from sources, collection at TPS, and delivery to TPA (Razak, 2010). Waste management in Jakarta still depends on the government. The cleaning team collects residents' waste and takes it to the TPS to be distributed to the TPA by the sanitation service. In Jakarta, the percentage of people served is still very high, indicating that community involvement is still low. In Jakarta, community empowerment has begun to be carried out in waste control to deal with waste. Surabaya produces 2,177 tons of waste per day, of which 1,480 tons per day goes to the TPA. Others are composted in ten communal composting centers owned by the Sanitation and Plantation Service (DKP), 13 sub-districts for household composting, and 10 mini-incinerator units scattered throughout the city (Saputro, 2020). The Regional Government of Semarang involves the government, the commercial sector, and the community in waste management (Hariyanto, 2014).

In the city of Bandung, the community is responsible for transporting waste from their homes to landfills (TPS), while the government is responsible for transporting waste from TPS to landfills (TPA). The poor management of the city of Bandung is exemplified by the large amount of TPS waste that has piled up in various places in the city without being able to collect it. Community empowerment began to be encouraged to deal with waste. Bandung city waste production shows significant figures, reaching 1500 tons/day (Bandung City Cleanliness PD Data, 2020). Referring to the research of waste researchers from ITB, Enri Damanhuri, the people of Bandung City produce 0.6 kg/person of waste, meaning that the waste haulers dispose of the remaining residue to the Sarimukti TPA (Final Disposal Site) ranging from 240 to 260 trucks every day or equal to 1200 to 1400 tons per day, even though the Sarimukti TPA has exceeded this capacity, it will close in 2022.

Based on these environmental problems, in the end the Bandung City Government prioritized strategic issues that were proclaimed in line with the vision and mission and programs of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor in each period, especially in the 2018-2023 period the vision is "The Realization of a Excellent, Comfortable, Prosperous Bandung City, and Religious. Moving on from this vision and mission, good collaboration is needed in dealing with various problems including effective collaboration between stakeholders as stakeholders in formulating and implementing various environmental policies, namely the Bandung City Government together with community elements as environmental and waste observers.

Based on this description, it is important to conduct research on the implementation of waste management policies in the city of Bandung, with a historiographical approach to inventory various waste handling policies by previous mayors and by inventorying these policies will certainly be a reference for stakeholders (policy makers).

2. METHOD

The approach used in this study is using a qualitative approach. The aim of qualitative research is to gain a deeper understanding of human perception of reality. Qualitative research can take many forms, but most of them are flexible and aim to preserve the full context of the data when analyzing it. Descriptive analysis according to Sugiyono (2011) is a research technique used to draw meaningful conclusions from data. Research on the Implementation of Waste Management Policy in the City of Bandung (study during the period of the Dada Rosada Leadership, Ridwan Kamil and Odded M Danial) used observation, documentation, and technical interviews. By using data reduction and technical triangulation, researchers collect data then delete and verify it.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Waste Management Policy for Dada Rosada Period (2003-2013)

Dr. H. Dada Rosada, S.H., M.Si was the mayor of Bandung who served for 2 terms, from 2003 to 2013, together with his deputy mayor, namely H. Jusep Purwasuganda (2003-2004) and Ayi Vivananda, SH. (2008-2013). There were several implementations carried out during the Dada Rosada period in his position regarding waste management policies, such as the focus on Adipura, then the Bandung green flowering program, which during Ateng Wahyudi's time continued with the program, the Dignified Bandung Program, to plans for the construction of PLTSA which were not implemented.

This was also conveyed by one of the Bandung City DLH staff, Luthfi Budiman, who said in an interview that was conducted:

"At that time, Mr. Dada was focused on Adipura, the cleaning program was not very visible. Bandung was just hibernating at that time, it was green and blooming. It was continued with Mr. Dada, Bandung is dignified so we have to look for it again. Oh, this is PLTSA, so actually, the mayor is actually

not allowed to sign anything at the end of his term of office. with Mr. Ridwan Kamil, it was continued because many supporters of Mr. Ridwan Kamil opposed PLTSA, in the end it didn't become PLTSA. The impact of the first pollution was that at that time there were social problems right in the field, they said that PLTSA is toxic because there is furan dioxin, right? it's suitable because the shape of the city bowl is that later the smoke will cause air pollution to collect in the air for a long time so the pollution will continue. That's what's dangerous, that's a logical thing too, so I also prefer composting like that" (Interview, August 5, 2022)

Not only that, Ms. Deti Yulianti as the Sub-coordinator of operational technical cooperation at the DLH City of Bandung also conveyed several programs carried out during Ridwan Kamil's time as follows:

☐ "Before Mang Oded, when Pak RK used to have Bandung Green and Clean. Unilever was able to help, right? At first, Surabaya, Jakarta and Bandung together with Unilever, Surabaya. The three forms of CSR are in the form of competitions, that's how it was, from there came the Free Waste Area, the Bandung Green and Clean Area, but the scale was still RT/RW and indeed after that the program stopped, continued the assistance from DLH as the facilitator who was sent down to RW-RW . a million biopores and then a biodigester. In his era, Mr. RK started pushing for waste reduction at sources, especially organic, why was it organic? Mr. RK at that time didn't want PLTSA, he promised the campaign would not continue it, in the end he replaced PLTSA with the one million biopores movement earlier, the biogester movement. (Interview July 20, 2022).

The explanation from DLH Bandung City shows that each Regional Head leadership (Mayor), each has a different perspective in determining waste handling policies to then enter into political appointments at the start of the elected Regional Head leadership period. For more details, here are some products of waste handling policies in the city of Bandung starting from the period of Mayor Dada Rosada, as shown in the table below:

Table 1 Products of Mayor Dada Rosada's Waste Handling Policy

No	Policy Product Name	Year	Regarding
1.	mayor's decision 658.1/kep.451-huk	2006	Bandung city waste management team
2.	mayor's decision 658.1/kep.940-huk	2006	waste management outreach team in the city of Bandung
3.	mayor's decision 658.1/kep. 236-huk	2005	Bandung city waste management formulation team
4.	mayor's decision 511/kep.682-huk	2007	the investment review team for the planned construction of a waste power plant (PLTSA) to be carried out by PD. cleanliness of the city of bandung in collaboration with pt. bandung raya beautiful sustainable (pt. bril)
5.	mayor's decision 658.1/kep.010-bappeda	2012	determination of the initiating business entity and compensation in the context of a cooperation plan for the development of environmentally friendly technology-based waste processing infrastructure through the cooperation mechanism of the local government and business entities
6.	mayor's decision 658.1/kep.164-bplh	2012	the committee for the procurement of business entities by means of a public auction in the framework of developing environmentally friendly technology-based waste processing infrastructure through the cooperation mechanism of the local government and business entities

B. Waste Management Policy for the Ridwan Kamil period (2013-2018)

Dr. H. Mochamad Ridwan Kamil, S.T., M.U.D is now the Governor of West Java who at that time served as mayor of Bandung from 2013 to 2018 with his deputy, namely H. Oded Muhammad Danial, S.A.P.

During Ridwan Kamil's era, many policies or programs regarding waste management were carried out, such as Biodigester, Waste Free Areas (KBS), park management and other waste management

programs so that Bandung could get Adipura. This was also conveyed by Mr. Luthfi, one of the staff at DLH Bandung City from the following interview results:

☐ “Oh yes, Mr. Ridwan Kamil’s bio-digester too, there are lots of programs about the environment such as KBS, Biodigester, it feels like a lot about the environment, that’s why we got Adipura when Ridwan Kamil was really focused on getting Adipura, that’s why we got it at that time, right? the meal was built a thematic park, then there are so many programs”. (Interview, August 5, 2022).

The following are the forms of policy products made during Ridwan Kamil’s tenure as shown in the following table:

Table 2 Products of Mayor Ridwan Kamil’s Waste Handling Policy

no	Policy product name	Year	regarding
1.	mayor’s decision 658.1/kep.881-bappeda/2016	2016	forming a team to accelerate the construction of a recycling center and processing waste into energy (waste to energy) in the city of Bandung
2.	Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia number 18 of 2016	2016	acceleration of the construction of waste-based power plants in the province of DKI Jakarta, the city of Tangerang, the city of Bandung, the city of Semarang, the city of Surakarta, the city of Surabaya, and the city of Makassar
3.	Bandung mayor regulation number 289 of 2017	2017	Bandung city waste management financing.
4.	Bandung mayor regulation number 288 of 2017	2017	assignment of operational implementation of waste management to regional cleaning companies in the city of Bandung

C. Waste Management Policy for the Oded M Danial/Yana Mulyana period

H. Oded Muhammad Danial, S.AP., is the mayor of Bandung who served from 2018 to 2021 because he died and was replaced by his deputy, namely H. Yana Mulyana, S.E until now. Similar to when he served as deputy with Ridwan Kamil, during the Oded period there were also many implementations of waste management policies which were very focused on being carried out in the city of Bandung, including the KangPisMan (Reduce Separate Utilize) program. As stated by Mr. Luthfi, one of the Bandung City DLH staff, explained how waste handling was carried out during Oded’s tenure as follows:

☐ “So, Mang Oded’s term is indeed outdated because it doesn’t focus on technological issues, yes, but actually, Mang Oded has good programs and solutions. Waste management is more focused, Mang Oded tea does go directly to the field and directly gives examples to the public. What is the proof? The pavilion...the mayor’s pavilion was turned into a waste management center and there is Kang Pisman, so that’s what Mang Oded is, so it’s personal, right? Not everyone can become famous” (Interview, 5 August 2022).

Not only that during Oded’s tenure there were also policies made by the central government which must also be carried out by regional governments including the government in the city of Bandung, the policy was called Jakstranas (National Policy and Strategy) Management of Household Waste and Household Waste Similar to Waste which was stated in Presidential Regulation No. 97 of 2017, as stated by Mr. Luthfi as DLH staff for the City of Bandung also explained the derivative of Jakstranas along with the results of the interview:

☐ “Previously Jasktranas first, then in the Jakstrada area, then Perda first to Pergub number 91 of 2018 then followed up, downgraded to perda and perwal No. 1426 of 2018 concerning regional policies and strategies regarding household waste management, basically according to that, just processing household waste from the top to that, nationally, West Java is a new province for us, so it’s for cities/regencies” (Interview 5 August 2022).

The several policy products issued during the Oded Mohamad Danial era are shown in the following table:

Table 3 Products of Waste Handling Policy Mayor Oded M Danial/Yana Mulyana

no	Policy product name	Year	regarding
1.	presidential regulation number 97 of 2017	2017	kebijakan dan strategi nasional pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga dan sampah sejenis sampah rumah tangga

2.	Bandung city regional regulation number 9 of 2018	2018	waste management
3.	Bandung mayor regulation number 1426 of 2018	2018	regional policies and strategies in managing household waste and household-like waste
4.	Bandung mayor regulation number 007 of 2019	2019	financing compensation for services and compensation for the negative impacts of processing and final processing of waste
5.	government regulation no 27 of 2020	2020	specific waste management
6.	mayor's decision 658.1/kep.044-dlhk/2021	2021	stipulation of standard operating procedures for waste management at the Bandung City Environment and Hygiene Service (nofile)
7.	Bandung mayor regulation number 72 of 2021	2021	strategic plan for the 2021-2025 waste management technical implementation unit
8.	Bandung mayor regulation number 74 of 2021	2021	waste management master plan

The program that is still active today since the leadership of Mayor Ridwan Kamil (2015 to be precise), waste management in the city of Bandung is through the KBS (Waste Free Area) program which until now the Bandung City DLH is still active in carrying out the implementation of the program. because there is a Jakstranas law, meanwhile according to Ms. Deti Yulianti stated the following:

☐ "Look at the highlights of the mandate in the law, to the regional regulations, to the Attorney General's Office, and what was earlier in the RPJMD, it started to operate, starting from the plan, it's in the RPJMD, it's in the Strategic Plan, then the program starts operating, it's synchronous or not. Then just see how it is implemented, if the story of reduction, yes the story was KBS, Garbage Bank, do you support the development of KBS, KangPisMan is conveyed precisely so that people understand that KangPisMan actually invites us to change behavior towards waste, starting from holding , reduce, withhold waste like that. Continue to sort the waste and process the waste on site, then the inorganic will go to the waste bank or go to the grant, right? Reducing waste means holding down trash so it's like a reusable bag, that's how it is, carrying a tumbler like that, misting that way, actually a kangpisman is like that. Restrain, reduce, then sort the organic later at home, do you want to go to biopores, right, do you want to go to the composter, right? The grant was given to the trash mamang, that's actually finished, actually that's it, if the people don't understand, it means the way of delivery is wrong" (Interview 20 July 2022).

4. CONCLUSION

Bandung City waste management refers to regulations at the central and regional levels. The change in leadership that occurred in the city of Bandung starting from the leadership of Mayor Dada Rosada was continued by the leadership of mayor Ridwan Kamil to Mayor Oded M Danial/Yana Mulyana, which has led to changes in the implementation of waste management policies in the city of Bandung. But in general there is continuity in the waste management policy among the mayors. During the leadership of Dada Rosada, who focused on waste management policies on efforts to achieve adipura with the Green Flower program and the PLTSA Policy, which were not continued during Ridwan Kamil's leadership era with various considerations. During Ridwan Kamil's leadership, the waste handling policy was continued with the Biodigester and Waste Free Areas, this policy was quite successful so that the City of Bandung once won the Adipura Cup. The KBS program itself continued under the leadership of Oded M Danial/Yana Mulyana. Under Oded/Yana's leadership, the waste management policy was sharpened and focused by launching KangPisMan (Reduce, Separate, Use).

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