

## Research Article

# Source-based Waste Management (Research Study in Bresela Village, Payangan District, Gianyar Regency)

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## Abstract.

Waste is a problem that is often faced by various countries in the world. The main problem is how to manage waste properly and correctly. Improper waste management can cause pollution, environmental damage, and have a negative impact on human life. Hence a solution is needed to minimize the waste problem. So Bresela Village Regulation No. 3 of 2021 concerning Source-Based Waste Management was issued (Research Study in Bresela Village, Payangan District, Gianyar Regency). The aims of this research are: (1) To find out the implementation of Bresela Village Regulation No. 3 of 2021 concerning Source-Based Waste Management in Bresela Village, Payangan District, Gianyar Regency. (2) And to find out the obstacles faced in the implementation of Bresela Village Regulation No. 3 of 2021 Concerning Source-Based Waste Management in Bresela Village, Payangan District, Gianyar Regency. The results of this research show that: (1) Implementation of Bresela Village Regulation No. 3 of 2021 concerning Source-Based Waste Management with 4 variables, namely communication, disposition, resources, and bureaucratic structure, has not run optimally. (2) Obstacles faced in Implementing Village Regulations Bresela No. 3 of 2021 concerning Source-Based Waste Management in Bresela Village, Payangan District, Gianyar Regency, including the lack of facilities and infrastructure for waste management.

**Keywords:** implementation, village regulations, waste management

## 1. Introduction

A problem that is often faced by almost every country, including Indonesia, is the problem of handling waste management properly and correctly.

Complex waste management with multi stages; starting from waste generated at the household level, industrial waste or agricultural waste, waste collection, waste transportation, waste management facilities to final disposal sites (TPA).

According to Wulandari in Indrawan [1] Apart from being caused by population growth, the increase in waste can also be caused by industrial development, urbanization and modernization. However, mainly, there is an increase in waste, especially domestic waste. Through information from data obtained from Mahdi. [2]. <https://dataindonesia.id/>

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ragam/detail/indonesia-hasilkan-2188-juta-ton-sampah-pada-2021 accessed on 15 July 2022, Indonesia produced 21.88 million tons of waste in 2021. This number decreased by 33,33 % compared to the previous year which was 32.82 million tons. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) noted that Indonesia produced 21.88 million tons of waste in 2021. This amount decreased by 33.33 % compared to the previous year which was 32.82 million tons. This condition is different from 2020, where the amount of waste actually increased by 12.63 % . Meanwhile, the amount of waste generated in 2019 was 29.14 million tons. Meanwhile, trash in Bali, quoted from Fundrika. [3]. <https://www.warna.com/pressrelease/2021/09/11/061000/sampah-di-bali-tembus-4281-ton-52-persen-masih-belum-terkelola>. Accessed on July 15 2022. "Trash in Bali Reaches 4,281 tonnes, 52 Percent Still Unmanaged".

The factors that cause people to throw rubbish carelessly are because people are very accustomed to throwing their rubbish into rivers without caring that it will cause pollution. People's indiscipline in throwing away rubbish also often occurs anywhere, such as in public places or on the highway, as if people don't care that their behavior makes the environment unsightly. The source of waste also comes from residential areas, which flows through sewers or drainage channels. Another factor is the lack of cleaning facilities that should be available, for example in public places or on the side of the road. This then becomes an excuse for people to throw away trash as they please because they can't find a trash can.

In fact, humans and the surrounding natural environment are a unit that cannot be separated and are mutually bound to each other . Just like humans need good and comfortable environmental conditions so they can carry out activities comfortably and avoid various diseases caused by waste. According to Elamin [4] In this case, the community plays an important role in being responsible for understanding and being willing to participate, if necessary changing their attitude so that they are willing to help reduce the volume of waste, throw rubbish in the right place, clean rubbish bins, as well as providing land and destroying rubbish. However, building public awareness is not as easy as turning the palm of your hand. It requires cooperation from all parties, including society, government and third parties as supporters. It takes quite a long time to build that awareness. Positive examples and role models as well as consistency from policy makers in a particular region are also needed. Direct outreach activities about waste management can encourage community participation in waste management. Waste management not only requires community participation aspects, but also regulatory aspects as a legal basis, operational technical aspects, organizational and management aspects, as well as financing aspects. For these five aspects

in a comprehensive and integrated waste management system, legal certainty, clarity of responsibility and authority of the Village Government, rights and obligations of the community and business actors are needed so that waste management can run proportionally, effectively and efficiently.

The government is responsible for overcoming these problems, therefore the government of the Republic of Indonesia stipulates Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 69), Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 81 of 2012 concerning household and similar waste. household and Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 140).

There are also regulations issued by the Governor of Bali (Pergub). The Governor's Decree regulates strategies for Source-Based Waste Management in Villages/Subdistricts and Traditional Villages, including Resident Regulation, by limiting behavior that produces a lot of waste, requiring residents to sort waste at home. , prohibit residents from throwing rubbish into other villages and traditional villages, prohibit residents from throwing rubbish out of place, limit the use of single-use plastic materials in accordance with Bali Governor Regulation Number 97 of 2018, prohibit residents from throwing rubbish in lakes, springs, rivers and seas in accordance with with Bali Governor's Regulation Number 24 of 2020, the issuance of Governor's Instruction Number 8324 of 2021 concerning Source-Based Waste Management in Villages/Subdistricts and Traditional Villages is a follow-up to Governor's Regulation Number 47 of 2019 concerning Source-Based Waste Management in order to realize the development of the Bali region based on the Vision "Nangun Sat Kerthi Loka Bali" through the Universal Development Pattern Plans towards a New Era of Bali with the meaning of Maintaining the Purity and Harmony of Balinese Nature and Its Contents, to Realize a Prosperous and Happy Balinese Krama Life, Sakala-Niskala towards a Balinese Krama and Gumi Life in accordance with the Principles Bung Karno's Trisakti: Politically Sovereign, Economically Independent, and Personal in Culture through Patterned, Comprehensive, Planned, Directed, and Integrated Development within the Frame of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia Based on the Values of Pancasila 1 June 1945. Not only that, the Regent of Gianyar also issued regulations regarding waste management, namely Regulation Number 18 of 2019 concerning Policies and Strategies in Managing Household Waste and Similar Types of Household Waste. Bearing in mind that waste management requires legal certainty, clarity of responsibilities and authority

of the Government, regional governments, as well as the role of society and the business world so that waste management can run proportionally, effectively and efficiently.

Even though it is clear in Village Regulation Number 3 of 2021 concerning Source-Based Waste Management, it urges the public not to throw rubbish carelessly, in accordance with article 22 of Village Regulation Number 3 of 2021 concerning the source-based waste management program which reads:

1. Every person, household, institution/entity and business actor is prohibited from throwing rubbish in public places, rivers, irrigation canals/sewers and other non-waste dumping public places.
2. "every person, household, institution/entity and business actor is prohibited from burning plastic/inorganic waste."

And sanctions are contained in article 23, part four, which reads:

1. those who do not pay the levy do not receive waste services and cannot dispose of waste in places prepared by the waste management;
2. Anyone who throws waste in prohibited places will be subject to sanctions in the form of:
3. reprimand;
4. social sanctions in the form of posting a photo of the person concerned in a public place for 30 days, that the person concerned has violated Village regulations regarding waste management;
5. a fine of up to IDR 100,000 and cleaning up the waste produced."

Through the contents of Village Regulation Policy No. 3 of 2021 concerning Source-Based Waste Management in Bresela Village, it is hoped that household waste in particular can be managed well, as stated in the village regulation:

"CHAPTER III Household Waste Management, Article 6:

1. Everyone in the household is obliged to manage the waste produced.
2. Household waste management as intended in paragraph 1 is carried out by:
3. Use goods and/or packaging that can be recycled and are easily decomposed by natural processes
4. Limit waste generation by not using single-use plastic

5. Use products that use less waste
6. Sorting trash
7. Deposit waste that is not decomposed by nature to the waste bank and/or FPS
8. Manage waste that is decomposed by nature
9. Prepare rubbish bins to accommodate residual waste”

Implementation of a policy is a very important step in the public policy process. Like a policy, if it is not planned optimally in its implementation, the policy objectives will not be realized.

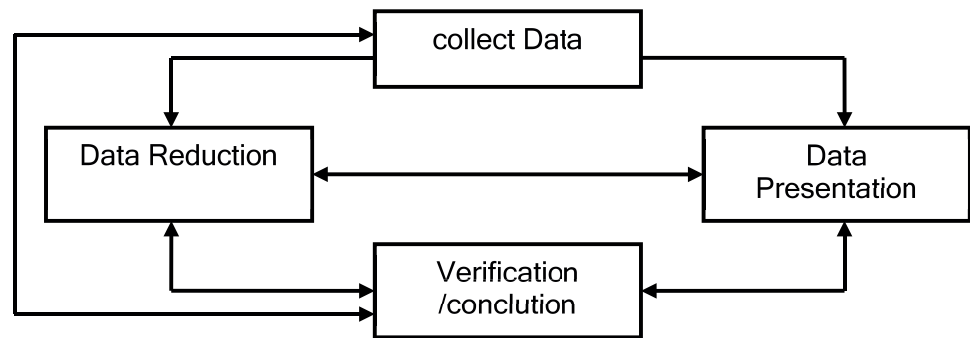
Based on the background described above, the problem formulation in this research can be stated as follows: (1) How is Bresela Village Regulation No. 3 of 2021 implemented regarding source-based waste management in Bresela Village, Payangan District, Gianyar Regency? And (2) What are the obstacles in implementing Bresela Village Regulation No. 3 of 2021 concerning Source-Based Waste Management in Bresela Village, Payangan District, Gianyar Regency?

## 2. Methods

model uses a qualitative descriptive research type and approach. Qualitative research is essentially observing people in their living environment, interacting with them, trying to understand their language and interpretations of the world around them, related to digital-based public service innovation policy issues to anticipate if a pandemic occurs in the future . Descriptive techniques are used to collect actual data, while the aim of descriptive research is to create a systematic, factual and accurate picture or painting of the facts, characteristics and relationships between the phenomena being investigated .

Furthermore, this research uses qualitative data analysis techniques with interactive models, namely the components of data reduction and data presentation are carried out together with data collection, then after the data is collected the three components interact and if the conclusions are felt to be lacking then verification and research are needed again to collect field data. The interactive analysis of the model is described as follows:

## 3. Results and Discussion



**Figure 1:** Interactive Model Data Analysis Technique (Source: Miles and Huberman, 2014).

### 3.1. Implementation of Bresela Village Regulation No. 3 of 2021 concerning Source-Based Waste Management in Bresela Village, Payangan District, Gianyar Regency

Based on data from the BUMdes of Bresela Village, which is part of the waste management unit in Bresela Village, the collection of waste is increasing every month and also when researchers directly observed several residents' houses in Bresela Village, it was seen that people were still throwing rubbish carelessly in the area behind their houses. Bearing this in mind, an effort is needed to deal with problems that can change bad habits that have always been carried out by society in the past so that in the future they are not passed on to the next generation. So researchers are interested in researching the implementation of Bresela Village Regulation Number 3 of 2021 concerning Source-Based Waste Management

### 3.2. Communication Aspect

Information regarding public policy needs to be conveyed to policy actors so that policy actors can know what they must prepare and do to implement the policy so that the policy goals and objectives can be achieved as expected. Apart from that, *policy communication* has several dimensions, including the dimensions of transmission, clarity and consistency. Namely:

1. (a) dimension : public policy is conveyed not only to policy implementers but also to policy target groups and other interested parties, both directly and indirectly.
- (b) Clarity dimension: policies that are transmitted to implementers, target groups and other interested parties clearly so that they know what the aims, objectives, targets and substance of the public policy are so that each of them will

know what must be prepared and implemented to implement these policies effectively and efficiently.

(c) dimension : the policies taken are not confusing, thereby confusing policy implementers, target groups and interested parties.

Communication between implementing agencies refers to the systematic mechanism for designing the program that has been created. Apart from that, communication is also a complex process, communication skills are also very important, where information must be conveyed effectively, efficiently and the words are easy to understand so that it is easily accepted by the public. This is done so that the implementation of Village regulations runs well.

#### 1. **Resource Aspect**

These resources include human resources, budget resources, and equipment resources as well as authority resources

#### 2. Human Resources

Human resources are one of the variables that influence the success of policy implementation.

#### 3. Budget resources

Limited budget resources will affect the success of policy implementation. Besides the program not being implemented optimally, budget limitations cause the disposition of policy actors to be low.

#### 4. Equipment Resources

Equipment resources are the means used to operationalize the implementation of a policy which includes buildings, land and facilities, all of which will make it easier to provide services in implementing the policy.

#### 5. Authority Resources

Another resource that is quite important in determining the success of a policy implementation is authority.

#### 6. **Disposition Aspect (Attitude)**

Disposition is a character possessed by the implementer, such as commitment, honesty and democratic nature. The disposition or attitude of policy implementers will influence the policy implementation process. If the implementers have a good disposition then the policy will be implemented well so that the objectives of the

policy can be achieved and vice versa if the implementers have a bad disposition then the policy implemented will not be in accordance with what was envisioned.

## 7. Aspects of Bureaucratic Structure

The bureaucratic structure is the entire implementation of a policy. By referring to this role, the bureaucratic structure is a fundamental factor to be studied in policy implementation. The implementing bureaucratic structure, which includes characteristics, norms and relationship patterns, greatly influences the success of an implementation.

Ripley and Franklin in Winarno [5] identified six characteristics of bureaucracy as a result of observations of bureaucracy in the United States, namely:

1. (a) Bureaucracy was created as an instrument in handling public needs (*public affairs*).
- (b) Bureaucracy is the dominant institution in implementing public policy which has different interests in each hierarchy.
- (c) Bureaucracy has a number of different goals.
- (d) Bureaucratic functions exist in a complex and extensive environment.
- (e) Bureaucracies have a high survival instinct and it is rare to find dead bureaucracies.
- (f) Bureaucracy is not a neutral force and is not under complete control from outside parties.

1. (a) **Obstacles in Implementing Bresela Village Regulation No. 3 of 2021 concerning Source-Based Waste Management in Bresela Village, Payangan District, Gianyar Regency**

objectives , the implementation of public policy must be well prepared. This is because the implementation of public policy is a very “*crucial*” study in the public policy process Edwards III, in Widodo [6]. This is *crucial* , because no matter how good a public policy is, if it is not prepared and planned well in its implementation, then the aims of the public policy will not be realized. On the other hand, no matter how good the preparation and planning for policy implementation are, if a public policy is not formulated well, then the policy objectives will not be realized.



## 4. Conclusion

From the results of research and discussions that have been carried out regarding the Implementation of Bresela Village Regulation No. 3 of 2021 concerning Source-Based Waste Management in Bresela Village, Payangan District, Gianyar Regency, it can be concluded that:

1. Implementation of waste management regulations in Bresela Village is based on Bresela Village Regulation No. 3 of 2021 concerning Source-Based Waste Management in Bresela Village. The realization of the implementation of the village regulations is explained through George Edward III's theory, namely four types of variables that influence the success of implementing the following policies:

2. Communication Aspect

Based on data from interviews, the communication aspect in the implementation of Bresela Village Regulation No. 3 of 2021 concerning Source-Based Waste Management in Bresela Village involves several parties, namely the Village Institution, BUMN Sucofindo, Bumi Samsaya Foundation, Griya Luhu and Eko Bali. Communication between makers implementing regulations and those implementing existing regulations with policy targets has been established quite well. Communication is carried out through meetings and socialization done routinely. As well as village communities who support the creation of communication and coordination between implementing regulations and the community as policy targets. With good communication, good relationships can be established with parties who work together with village institutions.

1. Resource Aspect

Resources that influence the implementation of Village Regulation No. 3 of 2023 concerning source-based waste management in Bresela Village include human resources, budget resources and equipment resources. Budget resources come from funds from the Bumi Samsaya Foundation, Sucifindo and Village Funds as support for the construction of TPS, as well as Griya Luhu and Eko Bali which are also places to resell plastic waste.

2. Disposition Aspect

Implementation of Village Regulation No. 3 of 2023 concerning Source-Based Waste Management in Bresela Village has a positive disposition. Based on the results of interviews in terms of community attitudes/responses towards the implementation of Bresela Village Regulation No. 3 of 2021 concerning Source-Based

Waste Management in Bresela Village, firstly it can be seen from community awareness of the negative impacts if waste is not managed properly. Then secondly, the village regulation itself provides instructions or directions to the community to implement and respond to Bresela Village Regulation No. 3 of 2021 concerning Source-Based Waste Management in Bresela Village. Bearing in mind that in the village regulation it is written in CHAPTER VII articles 18 , 19 and 20 regarding prohibitions and sanctions obligations. As well as the intensity of the positive community response to routinely carry out their obligations to collect and manage source-based household waste independently in accordance with what is written in the village regulations in CHAPTER IV articles 9, 10 and 11 concerning Management of household-type waste.

### 3. Aspects of Bureaucratic Structure

The bureaucratic structure of the Bresela Village waste management team is quite clear and simple. There is a division of authority and responsibility in accordance with the main duties and functions of each field and staff in accordance with orders from the head of Bresela Village. Bureaucratic structure in cooperative relations with other agencies affiliated with the Bumi Samsaya Foundation, Sucofindo, Griya Luhu, and Eko Bali. The standard operating procedures (SOP) for waste management in Bresela Village is village regulation No. 3 of 2021 concerning source-based waste management in Bresela Village.

### 4. Obstacles in Implementing Bresela Village Regulation No. 3 of 2021 concerning Source-Based Waste Management in Bresela Village, Payangan District, Gianyar Regency:

Obstacles in implementing village regulation number 3 of 2021 concerning source - based waste management are the lack of optimal support from resources which include human resources, budget resources and equipment resources, as well as the limited level of community understanding about the importance of waste management and disposal. waste properly, is also one of the obstacles to implementing this waste management village regulation. Apart from these obstacles, he also conveyed solutions to overcome the existing obstacles, namely in terms of human resources by employing temporary call workers ( *Freelance* ), then in terms of budget by reselling waste that has economic value to Griya Luhu and Eko Bali, and in terms of equipment, namely by temporarily renting a truck.

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