

STRATEGY OF THE TASIKMALAYA CITY ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICE IN HANDLING HOUSEHOLD WASTE IN CIPEDES SUBDISTRICT

Yunia Puspa Gustiani¹, Dini Yuliani²
¹⁾²⁾Universitas Galuh, Ciamis, Indonesia

e-mail: yuniapuspa1@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Research on the Strategy of the Tasikmalaya City Environmental Office in Handling Household Waste in Cipedes Subdistrict is motivated by the availability of waste transportation facilities and infrastructure that is still inadequate, lack of socialization on restrictions on the use of disposable packaging to the community, lack of human resources in waste transportation services. The research method used is a descriptive research method of analysis, with a qualitative approach. The data source in this study is 4 informants. Data collection techniques through interviews, observations, and documentation. Research data analysis techniques are data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion/verification withdrawal. Based on the results of the study that the Strategy of the Tasikmalaya City Environment Office in handling household waste in Cipedes Subdistrict has not been implemented optimally. The obstacles faced are in Human Resources (HR) and the lack of budget for the provision of waste facilities and infrastructure. Similarly, the budget becomes an obstacle in the socialization program on restrictions on the use of disposable packaging and development programs or training on the utilization of used goods. Efforts are made to coordinate with the village, and sub-district to empower the community in managing waste, as well as coordinating with producers to reduce plastic waste that is difficult to recycle.

Keywords: Strategy, Household Waste, Environment, Tasikmalaya

Introduction

Garbage is an item that is considered unused and discarded by the previous owner / user, but for some people can still be used if managed with the correct procedures (Nugraho, 2013:10). Based on Government Regulation No. 81 of 2012 concerning The Management of Household Waste and Similar Household Waste, it states that household waste is waste derived

from daily activities in the household that do not excluding tinjak and specific waste.

Waste problems must be addressed so as not to cause environmental pollution hazards that get worse in the future, it is necessary to develop a waste processing system with the concept of Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle (3R). Law No. 18 of 2008 on Waste Management states that

everyone in the management of household waste and household waste is obliged to reduce and handle waste by maintaining the environment.

Waste management through reduction with the principle of Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle (3R) is also supported by The Percentage of Tasikmalaya City No. 7 of 2012 concerning waste reduction as referred to in article 15 verse (1) that people use materials that can be reused, recycled, and/or easily decomposed by natural processes.

Following up on Tasikmalaya City Regulation No. 7 of 2012 on Waste Management, the Mayor of Tasikmalaya Regulation No. 22 of 2019 concerning Tasikmalaya City Policy and Strategy in Household Waste Management. The activities of handling household waste are also strengthened in Article 3 verse (3) that the handling of household waste is carried out through the selection, collection, removal, processing, and final processing.

Based on the local regulations, tasikmalaya city government has the authority to manage and handle household waste in tasikmalaya city. One of them is by facilitating the provision of waste management facilities and infrastructure, carrying out efforts to reduce, handling and utilization of waste, facilitating the marketing of recycled products and coordinating between local government agencies, communities, and businesses in a harmonious and balanced manner

so that there is cohesion in waste management.

Based on the observations, it can be known that strategy of Tasikmalaya city environmental office in handling household waste in Cipedes Subdistrict is still not optimally . It can be seen from the following indicators:

1. Availability of waste transportation facilities and infrastructure that is still lacking. Like a fleet of garbage carries, and three-wheeled motors. So that causes the amount of garbage that is not carried in the Temporary Dump.
2. Lack of socialization regarding restrictions on the use of disposable packaging to the public. So many people do not know the impact of the use of disposable packaging that can pollute the environment.
3. Lack of human resources in waste transportation services. This has an impact on the delay of officers in the garbage transportation service.

Based on this background, the author can establish the problem formulation, as follows: How to implement the strategy of Tasikmalaya city environmental office in handling household waste in Cipedes Subdistrict?

Literature Review

1. Explanation Of The Strategy

Etymologically the strategy is derived from the Greek word *strategos*. *Strategos* can be translated as "military

commander" in the era of Athenian democracy. In the beginning the term strategy was used in the military world which was interpreted as a way of using all military forces to win a war.

Muljono (2012:15) stated that Ecclesitit, the strategy is: The plan of action describe the allocation of resources and other activities to respond to the environment and help organizations achieve goals. The point of strategy is the choice to do different activities or to carry out activities in a different way than competitors.

Meanwhile, according to Marrus (2002:31) it is revealed that: Strategy is defined as a process of determining the plans of the top leaders that focuses on the long-term goals of the organization, the preparation of a way or efforts how to achieve those goals.

From the above opinion that to achieve the objectives of an organization requires a careful planning, by directing and controlling the utilization of resources (finance, human, equipment, etc.).

2. Explanation Of garbage

In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2008 referred to as garbage is the rest of the daily activities of humans and / or natural processes in the form of solid.

According to Azwar's opinion (2010:53) stated that "garbage is something that is no longer used, can not be used anymore, and that is not favored and must be disposed of, then garbage must of course be managed properly, so that negative things for life

do not happen." While according to Nurul (2009:274) "garbage is interpreted as "unused objects, unwanted and discarded, not used, not liked or something discarded that comes from human activities and does not happen with one."

From the above opinion that the waste of a material that is wasted or disposed of from the results of human or natural activities that are no longer used because it has been taken elements or main functions. Actually garbage is not worthless, garbage is something that is valuable when it can be reused, and the money that will be generated will certainly not be small.

In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 81 of 2012, precisely stated in article 1, Household Waste is household waste originating from commercial areas, industrial estates, special areas, social facilities, public facilities, and/or other facilities.

According to Sejati (2009:15) garbage is divided into 3 parts, namely: (a) Organic waste; (b) Inorganic waste; (c) Harmful waste.

Method

The research method used is a descriptive research method of analysis, with a qualitative approach. The data source in this study is 4 informants. Data collection techniques through interviews, observations, and documentation. Research data analysis techniques are data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion/verification withdrawal.

Results and Discussion

1. Strategy of the Tasikmalaya City Environmental Office in handling household waste in Cipedes Subdistrict

According to Salusu (2015:72) Organizational strategy is determined by several dimensions, namely: (1) Organizational Strategy; (2) Departmental Strategy; (3) Functional/Operational Strategy

Based on the results of the study it can be known that strategy of Tasikmalaya city environmental office in handling household waste in Cipedes Subdistrict is still not optimally. This can be seen from the results of the study that stated that of the 7 indicators, 3 indicators have been running optimally, and 4 other indicators have not been implemented optimally, with the following explanations:

a. Organizational Strategy

Organization requires strategic decisions that support the achievement of organizational objectives. At a fundamental level a strategic should be the one that questions the central vision or fundamental mission. From that mission are explained the general objectives as well as the basic principles in the organization and long-term goals that each should not contradict, but one with the other must be interconnected. Thus, it will allow the formation of a pattern of uniting and directing the organization.

According to Priggowidagda (Mulyadi and Risminawati, 2012:4)

states that 'the strategy of a way, technique, tactic, or strategy that a person does to achieve a predetermined goal.

From the description above, it can be known that the indicators of a clear strategy that must be implemented by employees in providing services have been implemented optimally, it is based on the target for handling household waste by 70% (seventy percent) and the reduction of waste by 30% of the number of household waste in 2025. To achieve the target, it is shown by handling household waste done with a direct individual pattern (door to door) garbage transportation is carried out directly by the garbage transport officer, and with an indirect individual pattern, garbage collection is done by the garbage transport officer by visiting the TPS (container) or transfer depot (transfer station) transported by the transport car to be further disposed of to the landfill.

Furthermore, the implementation of employee indicators carrying out the previously planned service strategy has been implemented optimally, it is based on reports of waste from waste transportation service officers, for the next time the waste is weighed, until the results obtained.

Thus, it can be concluded that the organizational strategy dimension has been running optimally, it is based on a strategy implemented by the Tasikmalaya City Environment Office in handling household waste in Cipedes

Sub-district that includes all activities that have been predetermined to achieve an organizational goal.

b. Departemental Strategy

To achieve all the goals or objectives desired by an organization, it takes a top leader who composes in conducting program planning. In realizing the program strategy needs to be prepared systematically as a description of the strategy to achieve the goal. Policymakers can motivate and better direct their employees, which can further improve the organization's performance.

As stated by Assauri (2013:5) that:

Stages of the plan: which is the timing and step of strategic mobilization. Although the substance of a strategy includes arenas, means, and differentiators, but decisions are the fourth element, these elements establish the main steps of mobilization of the strategy, for the achievement of the objectives or vision of the organization.

From the description above can be known that the implementation of indicators of socialization programs regarding restrictions in the use of disposable packaging has not been implemented optimally, it can be seen that the program has not been supported by the rules of the Mayor of Tasikmalaya. The activity is prioritized first to schools to reduce cutlery and disposable drinking and has not been

implemented thoroughly in the community.

Furthermore, the implementation of indicators of the coaching program or training on the utilization of used goods has not been implemented optimally, it can be seen that the program has not yet reached waste recycling activities into economic value that can increase people's income. Department of the Environment Tasikmalaya City, in empowering the community is more focused on waste bank activities, the community is invited to participate in waste saving activities, for the next the waste is weighed, and sold to large collectors.

Thus, it can be concluded that the dimensions of the departmental strategy has not been implemented optimally, it is based on a program in the Tasikmalaya City Environment Office has not been implemented optimally, in this case the program in question is a socialization program on restrictions on the use of disposable packaging and coaching programs or training on the utilization of used goods, so it has not been able to create a community that has an interest to recycle waste and reduce disposable plastic waste.

c. Fungsional/Operasional Strategy

Organizational strategies in their implementation determine long-term basic goals and objectives and allocate resources so that the strategy that has been set can be implemented. The planning that has been set will be achieved when supported by these

resources, which is indispensable as a form of improving the quality of performance of an organization. These resources consist of material resources, especially in the form of facilities and infrastructure, financial resources in the form of allocation of funds for each program and project, human resources, technology resources and information resources.

This is in line with Wibowo's opinion (2016:2) which states that 'Management is the process of using the organization's human resources by using others to achieve the organization's goals efficiently and effectively.'

From the description above, it can be known that the implementation of indicators of the availability of employee resources in the household waste transportation service has not been carried out optimally, it is based on the number of garbage transportation employees who currently have as many as 282 people from the supposed number of 352 people, tends to still be inadequate for garbage transportation services in tasikmalaya city. It can be shown by garbage transportation services, especially in Cipedes Subdistrict, not done every day, but scheduled for each village that is every 1 (one) week 2 (two) times transportation.

Furthermore, for indicators of employee discipline rules that support the creation of the mission of the organization has been implemented optimally, it can be shown by the rules

of employee discipline in accordance with standard operational procedures (SOP) it can be seen from the absence of manuals to garbage transport officers, the presence of supervisors who cooperate with the community to supervise the officers of garbage transportation, as well as sanctions to garbage carriers violate the rules.

Then for the implementation of indicators of the provision of facilities and infrastructure in handling household waste has not been carried out optimally. It can be seen from the number of vehicles dumtruck garbage transport that currently amounts to 29 units of which should amount to 60 units. From the current condition of the vehicle some are damaged lightly, severely, to unfit to use.

2. Obstacles in the Strategy of the Tasikmalaya City Environmental Office in handling household waste in Cipedes Subdistrict

Based on the results of the study that the obstacles faced in the strategy of Tasikmalaya city environmental office in handling household waste in Cipedes Subdistrict as followed:

1. Obstacles faced in a clear strategy that must be implemented by employees, namely the lack of application of technology in terms of waste handling and still limited number of Human Resources (HR) in the Tasikmalaya City Environment Office both internally and officials in the garbage transportation service. There are

still limited waste facilities because the budget is still limited.

2. The limitations of the extension team that there is only 1 fasilitator covering 10 subdistricts in tasikmalaya city to organize a socialization program on restrictions on the use of disposable packaging. There is no professional coach in accordance with the scientific field of Environmental Engineering to carry out coaching programs or training on the utilization of used goods.
 3. Employee resources in the transportation of waste is still inadequate, it is because it has not been supported by a sufficient budget. Similarly, the budget becomes an obstacle in the provision of waste services facilities and infrastructure. So for the addition of waste services such as garbage dumptruck, etc. has not been fulfilled thoroughly.
- 3. Efforts to overcome obstacles in the Strategy of the Tasikmalaya City Environmental Office in handling household waste in Cipedes Subdistrict**

Based on the results of the study, it can be known that efforts to overcome obstacles in the Strategy of Tasikmalaya city environmental office in handling household waste in Cipedes Subdistrict as followed:

- a. Efforts are made to propose the addition of human resources in accordance with the level of education to the local government

in order to be able to understand the vision and mission of the Tasikmalaya City Environment Office in handling household waste, as well as establishing extensive cooperation with various parties related to waste issues to meet all needs in waste services.

- b. Coordinating with the village, and sub-district to empower the community in managing waste, as well as coordinating with producers to reduce plastic waste that is difficult to recycle.
- c. Technical guidance is carried out, providing motivation or encouragement to employees to prioritize the work that must be done first. Furthermore, it proposes the addition of waste facilities and infrastructure to the DPRD and tasikmalaya city government.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research that has been conducted on the Strategy of the Tasikmalaya city environmental office in handling household waste in Cipedes Subdistrict as followed:

1. Strategy of the Tasikmalaya city environmental office in handling household waste in Cipedes Subdistrict, based on the results of the study that the strategy in handling household waste has not been implemented optimally. It is known from some of the indicators that became the benchmark in this study still found some problems, including socialization programs

about restrictions on the use of disposable packaging has not run optimally, due to the lack of competent Human Resources (HR) to socialize to the public. Another problem is the unmet facilities and infrastructure of waste services. Furthermore, the availability of employee resources in providing waste transportation services is still inadequate. The development program or training on the utilization of used goods has not been running optimally.

2. The obstacles encountered on the Strategy of the Tasikmalaya city environmental office in handling household waste in Cipedes Subdistrict that arise are in the obstacles of Human Resources (HR) and the lack of budget for the provision of waste facilities and infrastructure. Similarly, the budget becomes an obstacle in the socialization program regarding restrictions on the use of disposable packaging and coaching programs or training on the utilization of used goods and the provision of waste service facilities. Another obstacle is that the garbage transport officers currently are unable to carry out daily garbage transportation in Cipedes Sub-district.
3. Efforts are made to overcome the obstacles in the Strategy of the Tasikmalaya city environmental office in handling household waste in Cipedes Subdistrict that is coordinating with the village, and

sub-district to empower the community in managing waste, as well as coordinating with producers to reduce plastic waste that is difficult to recycle. Furthermore, submit additional budgets to the DPRD and Tasikmalaya city government, for the addition of waste facilities and infrastructure, as well as to support the implementation of restriction programs in the use of disposable packaging and coaching programs and training on the utilization of used goods.

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