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*Embracing Global Transformation:
Collaborative Innovations through
Social and Political Research*

7-8th September
2022



ISSN 2593-7650

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON INDOONESIAN SOCIAL
AND POLITICAL
ENQUIRIES 2022

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Faculty of Social Science and Political Science
Universitas Diponegoro

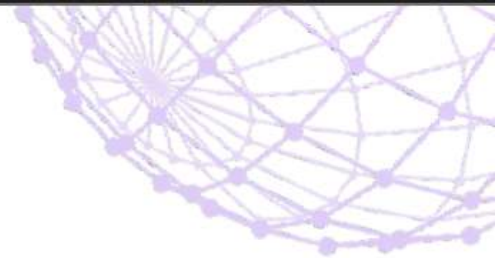
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“Embracing Global Transformation: Collaborative Innovations through Social and
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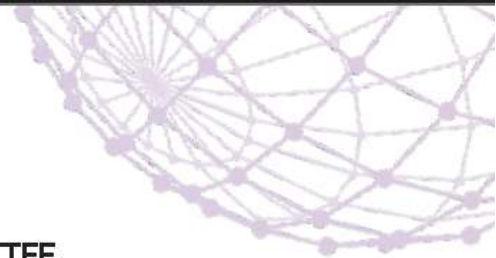
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The 7th ICISPE International Conference on Indonesian Social and Political Enquiries

"Embracing Global Transformation: Collaborative Innovations through Social and Political
Research
September 7th- 8th 2022


FOREWORD



Research should be a valuable tool for finding solutions to existing problems faced by a country. This belief is reflected to ICISPE 2022 conference. Our world is constantly being challenged by global, massive, and fast changes, starting from the development of the digital era which causes disruption in all aspects of the industry until the world suddenly stops due to the Covid-19 pandemic. But humans continue to show their ability to overcome all these problems by implementing new ideas so that problems can become opportunities. Collaboration in innovation is the key to success in the connected era. We realize that we cannot work alone, we need help from others to achieve the objectives quickly and effectively. Therefore this year's ICISPE is here to accommodate collaborative innovation ideas from various parties to accept the ongoing global transformation.

The 7th ICISPE Proceeding is a summary of the research results presented at the 2022 ICISPE Conference by academics and researchers. This activity was carried out with the cooperation of all committee members at the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Diponegoro. Carrying the theme "*Embracing Global Transformation: Collaborative Innovations through Social and Political Research*", this conference was held on 7th-8th September 2022 at the Orange Faculty of Social Sciences Campus.

Over 50 articles were submitted, this year we received some collaborative works of Indonesian authors and some authors from Russia, The Philippines, Germany, Malaysia and China. All were reviewed and refined to meet scientific work standards. We hope that the articles published through this conference will contribute to the improvement and development of society in various social aspects. We would like to thank all the speakers, writers, participants, reviewers, and committee members for their contributions to this conference.



On behalf of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Diponegoro, we would like to thank all speakers, writers, participants, reviewers, and committee members for this conference.

Semarang, 8 September 2022
Dean of Social and Political Sciences Faculty
Universitas Diponegoro

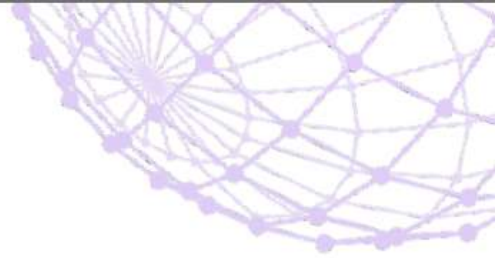
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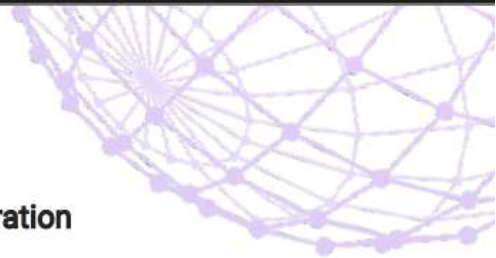
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Local Government

Implementation of Waste Management Policy to Realize Sustainable Development (Case study: SILOPAH PROGRAM in Semarang Regency)

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Abstract. The waste problem in Semarang Regency is increasing yearly, and its condition is critical. The Semarang Regency Government carries out various waste management policies; one of them is launching the SILOPAH (Indonesian: *Sistem Informasi Pengelolaan Sampah*; English: Waste Management Information System) program in 2021. SILOPAH is an application that displays distribution information, waste management performance, activities, and Semarang Regency Waste Bank products continuously and in real time. The purpose of this study is to analyze the implementation of the waste management policy supporting sustainability through the SILOPAH program. This research uses George Edwards III's theory of policy implementation; with descriptive qualitative methods. The findings showed that waste management policies through the SILOPAH program in Semarang Regency have not succeeded in reducing waste problems in Semarang Regency. Sustainable Developments Goals (SDGs), especially in terms of realizing a comfortable city with good waste management, cannot yet be realized. Many obstacles are encountered in its implementation; among others, it can be seen from the communication factors that still have to be improved; especially the socialization of DLH (Environmental Office) to the community. From attitude/disposition factors: Environmental Office's commitment is quite good, but waste bank assistance needs improvement. The resource factor is still minimal, such as the lack of number & capacity of Environmental Office employees, small budget, and limited infrastructure (computers/laptops, networks, etc.) Meanwhile, from the factors of bureaucratic structure, the Environmental Office already has SILOPAH SOP (Standard Operation Procedure); but the implementation is still not optimal. Further policies are required; SILOPAH only displays the waste condition database. For this reason, the government's commitment needs to be improved; by changing the way of thinking paradigm from a priority on economic interests to better attention on the environmental sector, including waste management.

Keywords: policy implementation, waste management, sustainable development

1 Introduction

The problem of waste in Indonesia is increasingly worrying. The number is increasing year after year. Based on data from Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) and the Ministry of Environment (Indonesian: *Kementrian Lingkungan Hidup*, KLHK), waste generation in 2015 amounted to 65.20 million tons. This production reached 65.80 million tons in 2017 and slightly decreased to 65.79 million tons in 2018. During the year the generation of waste increased significantly to 67.10 million tons, and by 2020 it will reach 67.80 million tons [1].

All types of organic and inorganic waste can cause ecological damage to the environment. The negative impact of waste affects various aspects, ranging from the environment, health, social, to the economy. The waste causes other environmental damage, such as flooding, water, soil, and air pollution. Development activities have had a significant impact on environmental degradation. This does not follow a sustainable development paradigm that aims to balance three aspects; economic, social, and ecological.

Although it was announced decades ago, it was difficult to implement sustainable development. Repeatedly, the United Nations must reaffirm the implementation of this sustainable development in various conferences for the world's countries to reinforce their commitments. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) agreement was born, which followed the Sustainable Development Goals known as the SDGs. The Sustainable Development Goals are 17 goals and 169 measurable achievements and deadlines set by the United Nations as a global development agenda for the benefit of humanity and the planet.

Intergovernmental countries established this goal as a common development goal until 2030 in a resolution issued by the United Nations on October 21, 2015. As a member of the United Nations, Indonesia's commitment is to implement the 2030 Agenda; one of the 11th goals is the realization of cities and comfortable dwellings with good

living waste management. The statement of the commitment is in the 13th National Development priority, namely the environment. Therefore, the government issued various regulations to manage waste problems, including Law No. 18 of 2008 on Waste Management and its derivatives, and Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Care. Regarding household waste and other similar items, the government aims to reduce 30 percent and treat 70 percent by 2025, as stipulated in Presidential Decree No. 97 of 2017 on Municipal Waste (Sampah Rumah Tangga, SRT in Indonesian) and Municipal Waste as a National Policy and Strategy (Indonesian: *Sampah Rumah Tangga*, SRT) and Similar to Household Waste (Indonesian: *Sejenis Sampah Rumah Tangga*, SSRT).

The Semarang Regency Government, one of Indonesia's autonomous regions, has made various policies for waste management to realize sustainable development. In recent years, the waste problem in the Semarang Regency has increased; even its condition is critical. The volume of waste generation accumulated per day reaches around 520 tons. Those who managed to be transported to the Blondo landfill were only about 170 tons per day [2]. To overcome this waste problem, the Semarang Regency Government has made various policies; among them is making innovations in the SILOPAH application program (Indonesian: *Sistem Informasi Pengelolaan Sampah*, English: Waste Management Information System) through the Environmental Office. SILOPAH, launched in November 2021, is an information system that displays information on the distribution and performance of waste management, activities, and products of the Semarang Regency Waste Bank in a continuous and real-time manner. SILOPAH aims to make it easier for people to access waste management data. Hopefully, this application will enable the community to participate actively in waste management.

Various studies show that waste management applications also play a role in helping to overcome waste problems, as findings by Qadri [3] and Widiyanto [4]. The existence of an application causes people to participate easily in waste management, as the findings of Utami [5] and Bachtiar [6]. On the other hand, the lack of community participation causes waste management not to be carried out properly, as the research results Della [7] dan Wijaya [8].

However, research linking waste management applications to sustainable development does not yet exist. For this reason, it is vital to research to examine the implementation of waste management policies through the SILOPAH application in Semarang Regency. This is to determine whether the SDGs goals, especially the 11th goal: realizing sustainable cities and settlements characterized by an increase in the percentage of waste handled, have been achieved in Semarang Regency.

2 Methods

The research methodology used in this study is descriptive qualitative research which seeks to reveal socio-political phenomena clearly and carefully, in this case, the implementation of waste management policies through the SILOPAH application in the Semarang Regency. According to Moleong [9], qualitative research is a research method that produces descriptive data about observed human behavior in the form of the written or spoken word. Data collection utilized interview techniques with related sources: Chairperson of the Waste Management and Institutional Development Section of Human Resources and Strategic Environment Department of the Environment (Indonesian: *Pengelolaan Persampahan dan Kasi Pengembangan Kelembagaan SDM dan LHS DLH*) of Semarang Regency, waste bank manager & the residents of Semarang Regency, Chairperson of the Regional People's Representative Assembly C Commission of Semarang Regency, and the Bintari Foundation as a waste management partner in Semarang Regency. Secondary data in documentation and literature studies were used to supplement the data.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1. Implementation of Waste Management Policy through SILOPAH Application Program in Semarang Regency

Policy implementation is an action initiated by the government by involving various existing resources to accomplish the desired objectives. This research uses George Edwards III's [10] theory of policy implementation to analyze waste management policies through the SILOPAH program in the Semarang regency. According to Edward III, four factors or variables affect policy implementation, 1). Communication relates to transmission, clarity, and consistency. 2). Resources related to staff and expertise, information, authority, and facilities required to implement the policy. 3). Disposition related to the attitude of the implementer towards the policy. 4). Bureaucratic structure refers to basic procedures or standard operating procedures (SOP) and fragmentation or political commitments in some areas.

The research findings of the four Edward III factors on the implementation of waste management policies through the SILOPAH program in the Semarang district show the following results:

a. Communication: relates to transmission, clarity, and consistency

Communication patterns are essential in the policy implementation process and have a strategic role that the Environmental Office must carry out. The in-depth interviews and secondary data showed that the Environmental Office conducted gradual socialization in 2020. Semarang Regency has 167 waste banks spread across 18 sub-districts. Among the waste banks, there are 137 active waste banks and 30 inactive waste banks. The outreach target is 150 waste banks, where the implementers are divided into three levels, with 50 participants at each level. However, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the invitation quantity declined to 25 participants. Therefore, every waste bank has participated in face-to-face socialization at one time. A WA group was created to facilitate and improve waste banks' coordination with the Environmental Office. Communication and assistance went relatively smoothly, as stated by the chairperson of the Mawar Asri Waste Bank. But there are also less smooth ones, such as those experienced by the Lumintu Blessing Waste Bank.

The Environmental Office also invited and involved other offices in the first launch; among them were the Development Planning Agency (Bappeda), Regional Research and Development, Department of Industry, Trade, Cooperatives and SMEs (Disperindagkop), and Ministry of Communication and Information (Kominfo), and the subdistrict head of 19 sub-districts in Semarang Regency. In addition, the Environmental Office also invited ten private companies. The goal is that all parties can collaborate and shoulder to shoulder in addressing the problem of waste.

The obstacle to socialization activities is the question of the lack of budget, which causes socialization and education can only be carried out incorrectly. As a result, many people do not yet know about SILOPAH. Even though this kind of socialization and education is critical, the community actively plays a role in waste management. Likewise, communication with other agencies is not sustainable. As with other government programs, it is often only ceremonial at the outset, while its continuation often does not go well.

b. Disposition: related to the attitude of the implementer towards the policy

The Environmental Office, as an implementer responsible for environmental management, is good enough to carry out its duties. The Commitment is demonstrated by making various innovations, including creating the SILOPAH application program, which makes it easier for waste banks to report information on the type and amount of waste in their area. This application also makes it easier for people in the Semarang Regency to know information about waste conditions in real-time continuously.

Semarang Regency Government also showed its support for this program. However, the limited human resources, budget, and infrastructure owned by the Environmental Office cause the development of this application to be not accessible. Another obstacle faced is the community's mindset that still has to be educated. The habit of littering, using disposables, including plastics, and the unacceptability of sorting waste is still significant.

c. Resources: related to the staff and their expertise, information, authority, and facilities needed for policy implementation

In terms of quantity and quality, the human resources owned by the Environmental Office Semarang Regency are still not ideal. There are only five employees in the office, fifteen in the field, and the rests are carriers and janitors. In terms of quality, there are still few Environmental Office employees who have an environmental background. Likewise, the technological competence related to the SILOPAH application. There is no specific training for the Environmental Office employees to carry out the SILOPAH program. Therefore, the Environmental Office engages third parties as an IT (Information Technology) team that assists in the website development process.

The infrastructure is also insufficient, especially for networks/signals that are often unstable. This hindrance causes the application sometimes to be inaccessible. Likewise, the weak signal causes the information report from the waste bank to SILOPAH to become insufficient. Moreover, many areas in Semarang regency have signal difficulties.

The total budget of the Environmental Office every year is around 15 billion, including workers' salaries and operations. Meanwhile, SILOPAH's budget is 25 million. A tiny amount for the process and development of an application in a large area such as Semarang Regency.

d. Bureaucratic structure: refers to work methods with basic procedures or often called standard operating procedures (SOPs) and fragmentation or political responsibility in some areas.

Implementing the SILOPAH program is the responsibility of the Environmental Office as an agency in charge of managing the environment, including waste management. From August 2022 data on the SILOPAH website, there were 167 waste banks located in 18 sub-districts in 82 villages, with 8,959 customers. Environmental Office has created Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) whereby waste banks must upload their waste types and volumes

on a continuous and real-time basis in the SILOPAH application. The report shows the distribution of waste banks on the website, while managed waste data has not yet appeared.

3.2. Sustainable Development

The implementation of Semarang Regency's waste management policy is based on the goals of sustainable development. The World Commission on Environment and Development [11] defines sustainability as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations.

The concept of sustainability is based on three dimensions or pillars of balanced sustainability: ecological, social and economic. Sustainable development requires: 1). Ecological sustainability is the protection of environmental quality and quality of life necessary for economic activity), (environmental protection, reduction of pollutants, rational use of resources, etc.), 2). Social Sustainability is related to preserving society and cultural identity, respect for cultural diversity, race and religion, preservation of social values, rules, norms, protection of human rights and others) and 3). Economic sustainability pays attention to natural, social and human aspects. This relationship between the three pillars is balanced, the interactions are not isolated and related to the sustainability framework or John Elkington's triple bottom line [12].

The concept of sustainable development was discussed at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in New York in 2015, where the Sustainable Development Agenda for 2030 was discussed. SDGs The Sustainable Development Goals emphasize an approach to sustainable development based on human rights and equality to promote social, economic and environmental development [13]. The waste problem is one of the goals of sustainable development, precisely 11.6. purpose; and is evident from indicator 11.6.1. a) percentage of treated household waste. The measure of the share of processed municipal waste is the share of processed municipal waste in the total amount of municipal waste. This indicator is used to increase municipal waste management to reduce environmental impacts and improve public health and the quality of the urban environment [14].

The garbage problem of Semarang Regency that is growing. The percentage of waste has not yet decreased from 520 tons/day. This application only displays the waste database managed by the waste bank. With the application, it is easy for the waste bank to report its waste. But it is not optimal because not all waste banks are active. Of the 167 waste banks spread out, there are 137 active and 30 inactive waste banks. The lack of human resources and technology/signals is also an obstacle to reporting waste banks to the SILOPAH website. This means that the goal of sustainable development to realize a comfortable city with an increasing percentage of waste handled has not been achieved.

4 Conclusion

The waste management policies implemented through the SILOPAH program in the Semarang Regency have not been optimally implemented. The existence has not prevailed in reducing waste problems in the Semarang Regency. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), mainly on the goal of realizing cities and comfortable housing with an increasing percentage of waste management handled, cannot yet be realized. There are many obstacles to its implementation, among others, which can be seen from the communication factors that still have to be improved, especially the socialization of Environmental Service to the community. From attitude/disposition factors: Environmental Office's commitment is quite good, but waste bank assistance needs improvement. The resource factor is still minimal, such as the lack of number & capacity of Environmental Office employees, small budget, and limited infrastructure (computers/laptops, networks, etc.). Meanwhile, from the factors of bureaucratic structure, DLH already has SILOPAH SOP, but the implementation is still not optimal.

SILOPAH still only displays a database of waste conditions, which requires support from other policies, namely, broader and more sustainable policies. Also, reach more communities, including involving other agencies and private parties. It is, of course, supported by the setting up adequate resources. For this reason, the government's commitment needs to be improved; by changing the way of thinking paradigm from a priority on economic interests to better attention on the environmental sector, including waste management. Therefore, the intention is that the goals of sustainable development can be realized.

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