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## IMPLEMENTATION OF REGULATION NUMBER 02 OF 2011 CONCERNING WASTE MANAGEMENT IN BENGKULU CITY

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### *Abstract*

*Other waste management issues stem from the lack of a professional waste management system planning. The waste management sector has not yet received priority compared to other sectors in urban development. This research utilizes a qualitative approach. In this study, to determine the implementation of the Bengkulu City Regional Regulation Number 02 of 2011 Regarding Waste Management in Bengkulu City based on the opinions expressed by Nugroho and the modified results between the Bengkulu City Regional Regulation Number 02 of 2011 Regarding Waste Management. Regarding the policy socialization aspect, it is noted that the socialization of regional regulations to the community is still uneven. Furthermore, for the socialization related to waste separation, similar responses were received. This is proven by organic waste still being seen in inorganic waste bins. In terms of planning, the provision of waste bins in public and social facilities is still unavailable in some facilities. Furthermore, regarding waste management financing, there are various tariff rates. For waste management conducted by LPM or third parties, the tariff is determined through mutual agreement. Meanwhile, waste management by the Department will be subject to agreed-upon fees. In terms of implementation, for supervision and oversight, researchers can conclude that the people of Bengkulu City feel the supervision being carried out. In terms of evaluation, the application of sanctions and criminal provisions received various responses. Some members of the community disagree with the rules, while others agree, in order to instill a deterrent effect and raise awareness to dispose of waste properly. Furthermore, waste management by LPM and the Department can be concluded to still not be fully operational, as evidenced by increasing piles of waste before the transportation process.*

**Keywords:** Waste, waste management, Bengkulu City.

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### INTRODUCTION

The waste problem is still a polemic in Indonesia. Meanwhile, waste management in cities in Indonesia has not yet achieved optimal results. The rapid increase in population has an impact on people's consumption levels, thereby increasing the amount of waste produced. Various obstacles are still faced in implementing waste management, both economic, socio-cultural and the application of technology (Nuryani, 2003).

Other waste problems stem from the lack of a professional waste management system plan. The waste sector still does not receive priority compared to other areas in urban development. Meanwhile, most city residents are still not used to a good waste

management system, even though community participation is also very important in the waste management system (Sahwan and Wahyono, 2002: 7). So, joint awareness and commitment is needed towards changing attitudes, behavior and ethics with an environmental culture. Apart from that, good cooperation between the government and the community is needed in reducing waste.

According to Law no. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, it is stated that waste is the remains of daily human activities or natural processes in solid or semi-solid form in the form of biodegradable or non-degradable organic or inorganic substances which are deemed no longer useful and are thrown into the environment. This is different from the view of (Rudi Hartono, 2008) who believes that waste does not appear as a result of natural processes, or in other words, materials that appear as a result of natural processes are not called waste, because there are only products that do not move. Based on the two definitions above, waste is a form of waste that is very dangerous for the environment.

It cannot be denied that the accumulation of waste is one of the big problems faced by big cities as well as an environmental problem. The problem of waste is always present in every (corner) of the city, starting from households to disposal/storage places, both at temporary disposal sites (TPS), final disposal sites (TPA), and during distribution. (PS Writing Team, 2008). Based on this, there is a need for effective services in waste management, so as to support the creation of a clean city or free from piles of rubbish.

Waste management services are public services with the aim of serving the community in waste management. In waste management services, good performance is really needed so that waste management can run effectively and efficiently and can provide satisfaction to the community. However, it often happens that waste handling becomes ineffective due to government limitations in terms of funding, number of personnel and available infrastructure (Hartanto, 2006).

Various efforts have been made to reduce the mountains of waste scattered throughout Indonesia. Starting from establishing regulations which also contain sanctions for violators, so that they become a basis and pressure on various parties in efforts to reduce the amount of waste pollution. An implementation of laws regarding waste management can be carried out with the support of various parties.

In reality, various regions are still in a worrying condition in solving the waste problem. One of them is Bengkulu City, on January 5 2023 waste handling activities in Bengkulu City were disrupted due to damage to heavy equipment at the Air Sebakul Final Processing Site (TPA). As a result, rubbish has piled up on main roads and residential areas in the city. On the other hand, the Air Sebakul landfill area, which covers an area of around 6.8 hectares, is full of city residents' rubbish and is estimated to only be able to be used to accommodate waste for about another year (Antaraneews Bengkulu.com, 2023). Seeing this phenomenon, the condition of waste in Bengkulu City should receive better attention from the government or awareness from the public.

Furthermore, (Kompas Tv, 2023) released on January 16 2023 the Governor of Bengkulu gave a warning and asked the Bengkulu City Government to seriously handle the waste problem. The scattered and piled up rubbish, especially in residential areas, indicates that the government has not succeeded in solving the rubbish problem. Often piles of rubbish create an unpleasant odor which can become a serious problem in the community. The waste problem currently occurring in Bengkulu City is not only the responsibility of the Bengkulu City Government but is a shared responsibility including the Bengkulu Provincial Government.

Considering that the waste problem is no longer a trivial problem, the state has seriously paid attention to environmental problems with the establishment of Law Number 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management, Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, and specifically for the City of Bengkulu, it has its own regulations regarding waste management, namely Bengkulu City Regional Regulation Number 02 of 2011 concerning Waste Management in the City of Bengkulu. Based on the laws and regulations above, the waste problem in Bengkulu City has still not been resolved to date.

The City of Bengkulu itself already has a legal umbrella in the form of Regional Regulation number 02 of 2011 concerning Waste Management, and is strengthened by Mayor Regulation (Perwal) Number 08 of 2018 concerning the Establishment of a Regional Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD) for Waste at the Bengkulu City Environmental Service (DLH).

In Bengkulu City Regional Regulation Number 02 of 2011 concerning Waste Management in Bengkulu City, waste management has been regulated starting from transportation, storage, processing, final processing of waste to waste service retribution, giving sanctions and so on. However, these regulations have not yet been implemented as a whole and there are still many people who do not know about these regional regulations. This is caused by the government's negligence in providing direct understanding to the community even though it is clearly stated in Bengkulu City Regional Regulation Number 02 of 2011 concerning Waste Management in Bengkulu City Article 3 which states, waste handling is carried out by Community Empowerment Institutions (LPM) and the Department related.

Even though Bengkulu City Regional Regulation Number 02 of 2011 concerning Waste Management in Bengkulu City has long been established, in reality there are still inconsistencies in several articles. As in article 40 regarding the imposition of sanctions. Based on the regulations above, it regulates the sanctions that will be given if people throw rubbish carelessly. It is clear that the Bengkulu city government should be able to strictly impose sanctions to provide a deterrent effect so that people do not repeat it again.

Meanwhile, Environmental Activists from the Bengkulu Nature Lovers Student Group (Mapetala) declared that the Bengkulu area is currently in a waste emergency situation after three rivers that source water for the Regional Drinking Water Company (PDAM) in Bengkulu were contaminated with microplastics. According to Chairman Mapetala, in 100 liters of water studied together with activists from the Ecoton Research Institute, 10-20 microplastic particles were found and using the rapid test method and in fish at Segara Beach, Bengkulu, 16-41 microplastic particles were found.



Figure 1.1 Activists from Nature Lovers Students show one of the piles of rubbish in the Bengkulu City area

According to Chairman Mapetala, plastic waste produced in Bengkulu City is thrown into the sea every year, so that on the coast of Panjang Beach, various types of waste such as styrofoam, plastic bags, sandals, diapers and food packaging in the form of plastic are also found scattered along the beach. Apart from that, around 65 percent of the marine waste found in Panjang Beach is inorganic waste such as rubber, glass and most of it is plastic waste. Meanwhile, 35 percent is organic waste in the form of food waste, wood, leaves and other natural materials. The rubbish comes from rivers that flow into Panjang Beach.

The waste problem is not only limited to waste that pollutes coastal areas in the form of organic and inorganic waste. The current problem is more about whether the waste management mechanism in Bengkulu City is appropriate and in accordance with the regulations or not. This is because many rubbish dumping locations are found on the side of the road, even on the edge of the bridge.

As many researchers have seen during traveling observations in Bengkulu City, there are many writings aimed at prohibiting people from throwing rubbish in this area. The existence of these writings is evidence that previously there had been a buildup of rubbish in the area. Even though there have been various satirical articles, in reality there is still rubbish scattered in the area.



Figure 1.2 Former Location of Illegal Waste Dumping by the Community in Lingkar Barat Subdistrict near the Bengkulu City Golf Course

Figure 1.2 above is an example of an area on the side of a road that was once a location for dumping rubbish by the community. As more and more rubbish piled up in this location, in the end local officials together with residents cleaned the location and were given barriers and signs not to throw rubbish again in this area. Located in Lingkar Barat Subdistrict, it once became a rubbish dump because it was rarely passed by many vehicles, so people were free to throw rubbish in this area (Brief interview with local residents, observation February 2023).

It is necessary to know, based on the results of interviews with the Environmental Service. In the waste handling process, several parties have different roles. This depends on the initial agreement, for example in commercial areas, the waste producer is the first

party who is obliged to sort and separate the waste. Then for the second party as the transporter, namely the Environmental Service. Meanwhile, for residential areas, the first party is the community, the second party is LPM and the third party is DLH as the TPA manager (Brief interview with Environmental Service, observation February 2023).

The effectiveness of installing prohibitory writing at former waste dump locations sometimes does not have a very significant effect or impact on the community. Sometimes it has been banned, but society

sometimes throw rubbish at night so that other people don't see it when they throw rubbish at that location.



Figure 1.3 Waste disposal locations in the Beringin Raya area

In Figure 1.3 above, you can see a lot of rubbish piled up on the side of the road. This rubbish dump is located on the crossing route to the Pasar Baru bridge in the Beringin Raya Village area. This location has previously been cleaned and signs have also been posted prohibiting throwing rubbish at this location. However, in reality, people still throw rubbish in the area. If the rainy season occurs, the rubbish will spread everywhere because it will be carried away by flood currents. This ultimately makes the location uncomfortable for the public to pass through.

The conditions that occur in the two pictures above show that the level of public awareness of the importance of not throwing rubbish anywhere is still relatively low. According to brief interviews with residents around the location, people throw rubbish at that location because they do not have a rubbish bin at home or in the area where they live. Apart from that, there are no special officers who pick up rubbish in their area, either from RT/RW officials or Community Empowerment Institutions. Currently, many waste transportation services come from third parties or private transportation services that provide waste collection services. However, this third party does not collect rubbish regularly every day so it sometimes piles up in their front yard or fence (Observation, February 2023).

The location in the image above, according to data or sources from the Regional Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD) for Solid Waste of the Bengkulu City

Environmental Service, in 2023, will be a Temporary Disposal Site (TPS) for the surrounding community. However, as can be seen, it does not appear to be a Temporary Disposal Site or is no longer a TPS location. This is of course a concern for researchers, because the location should be a TPS, but in reality there are piles of rubbish and there is a prohibition on throwing rubbish in locations that were once TPS locations.

**Table 1.1 TPS data in Bengkulu City  
Bengkulu City Environmental Service Waste UPTD**

TPS location	TPS location
Lempuing TPS	SPBE Bumi Ayu-Betungan TPS
Pagar Dewa TPS	Kelawi Village TPS
AL TPS	Rawa Makmur Embankment TPS
Sumber Jaya TPS	Jakat Beach TPS
Sepang Bay TPS	TPS in Front of the DPR (Pedati Market)
Top Sunday Psr TPS	Lempuing TPS (Swimming Pool)
Psr TPS Lower Sunday	TPS Lap. Golf
Sawah Lebar Baru TPS	Regional Police Polling Station
TPS Simpang Jl. Snakefruit	Geran Garden TPS
Dahri Gardens TPS	Batang Gedang TPS
TPS Ps. Barokoto I	Central Padang TPS
TPS Ps. Barokoto II	Marine and Fisheries TPS
TPS File	TPS Behind the Stadium
Malabero Prison TPS	Kinibalu TPS
TPS Pasar Bengkulu (Old City)	Upper Anggut TPS
Panorama Terminal TPS (LLAJ)	Ps Bridge TPS. Bengkulu
TPS Jl. Kedondong	TPS Simpang Ps. Bengkulu-UNIB
TPS Behind Balai Buntar	TPS Behind GOR

9	TPS Hospital. M. Yunus	8	Beler Garden TPS
2	TPS Ps. Barokoto II	1	TPS Marine & Fisheries

Source: Environmental Service UPTD Solid Waste, 2023

Based on the data in the table above and from the results of observations made by researchers, there are several polling stations that are currently no longer operating or are not functioning as polling stations, such as the Simpang Ps polling station. Bengkulu-UNIB, TPS Lap. Golf, Kampung Kelawi TPS, Psr Minggu Atas TPS and Simpang TPS Jl. Snakefruit. This is based on observations made by researchers where there are no waste containers that are usually available as a place for dumping waste which is then transported by car (observation results March 2023).

This is because there are not enough waste transport fleets or officers. Based on information from the Waste UPTD of the Bengkulu City Environmental Service, the amount of waste transported every day is 711.85 m<sup>3</sup>/day with details of 232 m<sup>3</sup>/day being transported by the Waste UPTD or Environmental Service, while 479.85 m<sup>3</sup>/day is transported by third parties or the private sector. . Meanwhile, the amount of waste piled up in Bengkulu City every day amounts to 938 m<sup>3</sup>/day. So the number of waste transport fleets owned by UPTD Garbage is clearly very far from the need to transport all the waste in Bengkulu City. According to data from the Environmental Service, the number of waste management human resources in the Bengkulu City Environmental Service is 355 people with details as in the table below:

Table 1.2 Number of Waste Management Human Resources in the Bengkulu City Environmental Service

No.	Waste Management	Number of people)
	Driver	29
	Car Crew	61
	Heavy equipment operator	2
	Street sweeper	147
	Park Officer	48
	Office employees	68

Source: Bengkulu City Environmental Service, 2023

Based on the table above, it can be seen that there are 152 field officers in waste management and 20 office employees. Of this number, the waste transport fleet owned by the Environmental Service is 38 units, with details, 13 units of dump trucks, 9 units of arm rolls, 13 units of containers and 3 units of pick-up trucks. This amount is clearly very low if you only rely on the fleet from the Environmental Service to transport waste. Therefore, waste transportation is assisted by third parties with a fleet of 163 units. However, this number also still experiences a shortage of fleet units if calculated from the number of waste loads transported every day. According to the Head of the Waste UPTD, the number of fleets needed to be able to transport all the waste in Bengkulu City is 12 units (Bengkulu City Environmental Service, 2023).

Garbage transport officers from the Environmental Service, coordinated by UPTD Garbage, only transport rubbish that is in rubbish bins provided on the side of the main road or road or placed in a place on the side of the road that does not disturb the comfort of the public.

before being transported by officers. For waste in residential areas, on average it is not transported from the Waste UPTD, but rather by private parties and some from Community Empowerment Institutions. The waste problem in residential areas should be managed by the respective regional apparatus, which in this case is in accordance with Bengkulu City Regional Regulation Number 02 of 2011 that community waste management is handed over to Community Empowerment Institutions or can be assisted by third parties. However, in reality this does not work as it should. This can be clearly seen by the large number of indiscriminate waste dumping locations popping up. It started with one person throwing it away, then continued until finally there was a buildup of new rubbish.

This condition can occur due to a lack of public awareness about being able to dispose of rubbish in its proper place and the importance of not throwing rubbish anywhere. Evidence of the lack of awareness among RT/RW regional administrators can be seen from the large number of people who independently pay third parties to transport their waste. They reason because instead of piling up rubbish, it is better to pay for services from a third party. They generally offer it to the public when passing by, or people directly ask the third party waste collection officer.

Based on the conditions above, researchers are interested in researching more deeply about waste management in Bengkulu City. Seeing the condition of several TPS which are no longer operating as temporary waste disposal locations. The researcher wants to dig deeper into the impact of this condition and also about the implementation of Bengkulu City Regional Regulation Number 02 of 2011. The researcher wants to find information on whether the mechanism for implementing these regulations has been implemented properly and according to the rules or not. Researchers also want to know the obstacles faced by policy implementers in implementing these policies in society.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

The research approach that will be used in this research is a qualitative approach. According to Sugiyono (2017: 09) Qualitative research methods are research methods that are based on postpositivism or interpretive philosophy, used to examine the condition of natural objects, where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out by triangulation (a combination of observation, interviews, documentation) , the data obtained tends to be qualitative, data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and research results are to understand meaning, understand uniqueness, construct phenomena, and find hypotheses.

According to Suliyanto (2018: 19) Qualitative research is research that is based on qualitative data, where qualitative data is information that is not in the form of numbers or figures, only in the form of phrases or sentences. In qualitative research, research subjects are referred to as informants, i.e. people who provide information about information that researchers want to know in connection with the research being carried out. This information can include terms and background to research terms.

According to Creswell (2016: 4), qualitative research is a type of research that investigates and understands the emergence of social problems among many individuals



or groups of individuals. Qualitative research can usually be used to study people's lives, history, behavior, concepts or phenomena, social problems, and others. One of the reasons why a qualitative approach is used is the researcher's experience that this method can be used to discover and understand what is behind phenomena that are sometimes difficult to understand.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

In this research, to obtain primary data related to the implementation of Bengkulu City Regional Regulation Number 02 of 2011 concerning Waste Management in Bengkulu City. Researchers conducted interviews with 13 research informants. The 13 informants came from several different backgrounds, namely:

1. Head of Bengkulu City Environmental Service Waste UPTD 1 person
2. 2 Field Officers from the Waste UPTD of the Bengkulu City Environmental Service
3. Representatives from RT/RW officials and also the community around the Bengkulu City area consisted of 5 people from Pasar Panorama Village and 5 people from Jalan Kualo, Sungai Serut District, Pasar Bengkulu Village.

The selection of informants was carried out based on people who really understood and were directly involved in the implementation of Bengkulu City Regional Regulation Number 02 of 2011 concerning Waste Management in Bengkulu City, so that the data obtained were data and facts that were proven to be strong. Table 5.1 below contains the characteristics of informants based on gender.

**Table 5.1**  
**Characteristics of Informants Based on Gender**

No	Gender	Number of people)
1.	Man	8
2.	Woman	5
<b>Amount</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>13</b>

*Source: Research Results, 2023*

The table above shows that most of the research informants were male, namely 8 people out of a total of 13 informants. The male informant happened to be the Bengkulu City Environmental Service, field officers and the community.

### **1. Implementation of Bengkulu City Regional Regulation Number 02 of 2011 concerning Waste Management in Bengkulu City**

In research on the Implementation of Bengkulu City Regional Regulation Number 02 of 2011 concerning Waste Management in Bengkulu City, researchers used 3 research aspects taken from Nugroho's theory as analytical tools. This aspect contains 4 stages of policy implementation, and is then used to describe the implementation of Bengkulu City Regional Regulation Number 02 of 2011 concerning Waste Management in Bengkulu City. These four aspects are policy socialization, planning, implementation and evaluation. Apart from that, researchers use regulations. Bengkulu City Region Number 02 of 2011 concerning Waste Management in Bengkulu City. By modifying the regulations with Nugroho's theory, we can see how the Bengkulu City Regional Regulation Number 02 of 2011 concerning Waste Management in Bengkulu City is implemented.

### **Discussion**

In this discussion subchapter, the researcher will describe the data that has been obtained, which is then analyzed using theory and PBengkulu City Regional Regulation

Number 02 of 2011 concerning Waste Management which has been explained previously to discuss problems that occur in the field. If policy implementation can be achieved, four factors are formulated which are the main conditions for the success of the implementation process. These factors are communication, resources, attitude of the bureaucracy or implementers and organizational structure including bureaucratic work flow procedures Edward III, George in (Subarsono, 2011: 90) in the sense that a communication process can be carried out well if the meaning is clear and understood by the implementers .

Furthermore, according to Meiles S. Grindle (in Nugroho 2018: 634) the success of implementation is determined by the degree of implementability of the policy. The contents of the policy include the interests of the target group, the type of benefits produced, the degree of change desired, the position of policy making, who is implementing the program, the resources mobilized.

After conducting research in the field, based on the theory of Nugroho and PBengkulu City Regional Regulation Number 02 of 2011 concerning Waste Management researchers can conclude that implementation PBengkulu City Regional Regulation Number 02 of 2011 concerning Waste Management in Bengkulu City still not working. This is proven by the information data that researchers obtained from interviews regarding the four existing aspects. For more details, they will be explained one by one based on the aspects that the researcher has previously determined.

In the aspect of policy socialization, based on the results of interviews with resource persons. Researchers can conclude that policy socialization already exists but has not been distributed evenly to the residents of Bengkulu City. Head of Bengkulu City Environmental Service Waste UPTD revealed that he had made a number of efforts in the process of socializing the regional regulations. One of them is using online or print media and has created a sign warning of littering. Meanwhile, outreach in the form of workshops to the community has been partially implemented.

"We already have outreach, in the form of written invitations not to throw away rubbish in online or print media. Apart from that, there are also prohibition boards being made. "For socialization, there is already an invitation to dispose of waste to third parties." (Research Results, August 2023).

Meanwhile, WR, a resident of Pasar Subdistrict, said that so far there had been no socialization regarding Bengkulu City Regional Regulation Number 02 of 2011 concerning Waste Management to the community. He emphasized that this made him not really understand the contents of the regulations.

Furthermore, regarding the socialization of the separation of types of plastic waste, researchers can conclude that this also goes hand in hand with the first benchmark, namely policy socialization. This is reinforced by the results of interviews with several sources.

There is still no socialization regarding the separation of waste types, said WT, a resident of Pasar Bengkulu Village. WT said that there is no socialization regarding the separation of waste types from the relevant agencies, even though this separation is very important considering that some people do not fully know the types of waste that exist.

In line with WT, the RT of Pasar Bengkulu Village also confirmed that there had been no socialization regarding the separation of waste types. Because of this, there is still a lot of rubbish found that is not properly placed, which of course makes it difficult to transport.

Based on the opinions of the sources, researchers can conclude that socialization on the separation of waste types has not been carried out. So some people don't know about

the types of waste, this is indicated by the presence of organic waste in inorganic waste bins.

The next aspect is planning, there are two indicators in determining the success of the planning aspect, including the provision of rubbish bins in public and social facilities and preparation of financing for waste handling.

Based on the results of interviews with several sources, the provision of rubbish bins in public and social facilities is still very minimal. As known Based on Bengkulu City Regional Regulation Number 02 of 2011 concerning Waste Management in Bengkulu City article 19 paragraph 1 that the City Government is obliged to provide organic and inorganic waste bins in public facilities and social facilities.

To describe the first benchmark, namely the provision of rubbish bins in public and social facilities, researchers conducted an interview with TA, one of the traders in Panorama Village. TA said that there is still a lack of availability of rubbish bins in public and social facilities. He emphasized that this could be seen by the rubbish scattered along the road.

Meanwhile Chief The Waste UPTD of the Bengkulu City Environmental Service said that there are already several locations with the provision of trash bins. He believes that, even though there are rubbish bins available, some people still throw rubbish outside the rubbish bins, of course self-awareness from each community is very necessary. This statement is also in line with the statement by the Head of the Bengkulu City Environmental Service who stated that there are already rubbish boxes in several public and social facilities.

Based on the results of interviews, researchers can conclude that the provision of rubbish bins in public and social facilities is still very inadequate. Public facilities include public transport terminals, train stations, sea ports, airports, public transport stops, parks, roads and sidewalks. Meanwhile, social facilities include, among others, houses of worship, orphanages and social institutions. From the results of observations, researchers also found that there were several facilities where trash bins were not available.

Regarding the preparation of financing for waste handling, there are various rates. For waste handling carried out by the department, a levy will be charged, Trading centers are divided into three categories, namely large stalls with a deposit obligation of IDR 500 per day and street vendor courtyards of IDR 500 per day and shop kiosks of IDR 25 thousand per month. For shops with residences, a levy is charged IDR 40 thousand per month, shops without residences IDR 30 thousand per month and shopping centers IDR 600 thousand per month. Furthermore, levies on hotels are IDR 125 thousand to IDR 600 thousand per month, restaurants IDR 100 thousand to IDR 700 thousand per month, hospitals IDR 250 thousand to IDR 750 thousand per month and state offices IDR 50 thousand and private offices IDR 100 thousand per month.

Meanwhile, based on the results of researchers' interviews with the community, daily waste collection will cost two thousand rupiah per day. Meanwhile, for waste collection within two to three days various rates are charged, such as twenty thousand rupiah.

The next aspect is implementation, of which there are three benchmarks implementation of guidance and supervision, complaints and reports from the public and implementation of waste reduction. Based on PBengkulu City Regional Regulation Number 02 of 2011 concerning Waste Management, the implementation of guidance, supervision and control of waste management is carried out by the Environmental Service. Then the implementation of guidance, supervision and control is

carried out through activities, counseling and technical guidance on waste management, checking installations, waste piles and transportation equipment and requesting reports or information from parties responsible for waste management activities.

Regarding the benchmarks for implementing guidance and supervision, from the results of interviews with several sources, researchers can conclude that supervision of waste piles is not fully optimal. AW, a resident of Pasar Bengkulu Village, said he had not seen any supervision carried out by the Department. In line with AW, residents of Panorama LA Village also have the same opinion. That, having never seen any supervision from the Department, it has been proven that there are still piles of rubbish. However, the head of the Environmental Service said that every day there would be supervision regarding the inspection of waste piles, so that there would be divisions into five regions.

Furthermore, the benchmark for public complaints and reports, from the research results, is that the Head of the Bengkulu City Environmental Service Waste UPTD said that for complaints and reports the public can contact via social media or the Environmental Service website. If the reports and complaints have been received, there will be a survey from supervision for follow-up.

Residents of Panorama Village said they had submitted a complaint to the Bengkulu City Environmental Service via the contact on the website related to waste management and handling. Bearing in mind, many piles of rubbish take a long time to collect, causing an unpleasant odor in the rubbish bin area. However, so far there has been no response to the complaint he submitted.

Regarding the implementation of waste reduction, several residents feel that the waste reduction strategy in Bengkulu City is still not optimal. This is proven by the lack of rubbish bins in several public and social facilities and the continued accumulation of rubbish which could tarnish the image of Bengkulu City as a clean city. However, the Head of the Waste UPTD for the Bengkulu City Environmental Service is trying to reduce waste, by plans to buy a new excavator to support waste handling at the Air Sebakul TPA.

The final aspect of the evaluation, there are two benchmarks, including the implementation of sanctions and criminal provisions as well as waste handling by LPM and the Department. Based on PBengkulu City Regional Regulation Number 02 of 2011 concerning Waste Management, administrative sanctions in the form of government coercion, forced money and revocation of permits. Meanwhile, criminal sanctions mean that anyone who violates the provisions of Regional Regulations is threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) months or a fine of a maximum of Rp. 5,000,000,- (five million rupiah).

The implementation of sanctions and criminal provisions received various responses from the people of Bengkulu City. Some people feel that these criminal provisions are very burdensome if individuals in the community throw away light category rubbish. However, several opinions strongly agree with this regulation, in order to bring order to society, thereby raising awareness not to litter.

Regarding waste handling carried out by LPM and the Department, researchers concluded from the interview results that it was still less than optimal. As previously mentioned, the long time it takes to transport waste creates an unpleasant odor and rotting waste. So the public hopes that handling can be optimized again.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the research objective, namely knowing and describing how to implement itPBengkulu City Regional Regulation Number 02 of 2011 Concerning Waste Management in Bengkulu City, and looking at the results of the research and discussion discussed in chapter V previously, the author concludes that:

1. In the aspect of policy socialization, from the results of interviews and observations, researchers can conclude that the socialization of regional regulations to the community has not been evenly distributed. Even though the Environmental Service has carried out outreach through online and print media and installed prohibition boards. However, this socialization is considered to be ineffective by some people in Bengkulu City. Then, the socialization regarding the separation of waste types also received the same response. This is proven by the fact that organic waste can still be seen in the inorganic waste bin.
2. In the planning aspect, based on the results of interviews and observations, researchers concluded that the provision of rubbish bins in public and social facilities is still not available in several facilities. This further worsens the community culture of continuing to throw rubbish carelessly. Furthermore, regarding financing for waste handling, there are various rates. For waste handling carried out by LPM or third parties, the rates are the result of a mutual agreement. Meanwhile, waste handling by the Department will be subject to an agreed levy.
3. In the implementation aspect, for guidance and supervision, researchers can conclude that the people of Bengkulu City feel that the supervision carried out by the Department is not optimal, this can be seen from the fact that there are still piles of rubbish. However, the Bengkulu City Environmental Service has deployed officers in five different areas every day to carry out monitoring. Furthermore, public complaints and reports can be made via contact on the Bengkulu City Environmental Service website, however, from the results of interviews, researchers found that follow-up on complaints and reports still tends to be slow. In terms of waste reduction, the results of interviews and researchers' observations show that efforts to reduce waste in Bengkulu City have not been optimal, for example there is still a lack of availability of rubbish bins.
4. In the evaluation aspect, the application of sanctions and criminal provisions has received mixed responses. From the results of interviews, researchers saw that some people objected to this rule, but some people agreed, so that it would have a deterrent effect and raise awareness about throwing away rubbish in its proper place. Then, it can be concluded that waste handling by LPM and the Department is still not running optimally, this is indicated by piles of waste that are increasingly rotting before the transportation process..

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