

Implementation of Waste Retribution Policy in Increasing Public Awareness in Tanjung Selamat Village

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ABSTRACT

This study discusses the implementation of waste levy policies in increasing public awareness in Tanjung Selamat Village. The main problem identified is the increasing volume of waste due to population growth and economic activity, while waste management and the Final Disposal Site (TPA) in the village are still inadequate. The study used a qualitative method with data collection techniques in the form of observation, interviews, and document studies. The results of the study indicate that the failure to implement a waste levy system by the village government has led to the emergence of private waste collection services managed by the community. Although this service helps overcome some of the waste problems and provides additional income for business actors, there are still obstacles such as lack of public awareness in paying dues and the occurrence of illegal levies around the TPA

INTRODUCTION

Waste is the remaining solid waste from human activities or natural processes that are no longer desired and must be managed so as not to harm the environment. Waste can come from households, industry, commerce, and other activities. One form of environmental problem that often occurs is the problem of waste. Residential areas predominantly generate organic and inorganic waste. A material is considered waste when it's discarded from its source, whether from human activity or natural processes, and has no economic benefit. In fact, it often has negative economic value due to the considerable cost associated with its handling, disposal, or cleanup. (Muhammad Ramdhan, 2022).

Waste is a pile of waste that produces a very pungent odor. Due to the increasing amount of waste, much waste is not managed properly. So that it can cause environmental problems that are detrimental and can invite disease, as well as pollute the soil and water. Therefore, the Government is obliged to realize good public services by providing security, comfort, safety and health for the community. One of the government's efforts in realizing good public services is by organizing waste retribution services in order to create environmental comfort and cleanliness and health for the community. With the cleaning services provided by the government, the community makes payments as a reward for the services provided by the government. This payment is called retribution (Alawiyah 2020).

The challenge of urban waste in Indonesia is becoming more urgent, driven by both population expansion and evolving consumption patterns. The increasing volume of waste puts pressure on the capacity of final disposal sites (TPA) and has the potential to cause negative impacts on the environment and public health. Sustainable waste management requires adequate funding support, and waste levies are one of the main sources of income for local governments to finance the operational costs of collecting, transporting, processing, and final disposal of waste (Law Number 28 of 2009 concerning Regional Taxes and Regional Levies).

Retribution refers to payments made by citizens to the State in exchange for particular services the State delivers on an individual basis. The levies collected in Indonesia today are Regional Retributions. Regional Retributions are Regional levies as payment for services or granting certain permits that are specifically given or provided by the regional government for the benefit of individuals or organizations. Services are the companies and services provided by regional governments that enable people or organizations to enjoy commodities, facilities, or other advantages. (Alawiyah 2020).

According to Andriansyah and Fauzi (2022), they provide an understanding of policy implementation by stating: "Policy implementation is the process of changing policies into real actions that can affect society. This process involves various actors, such as bureaucracy, civil society organizations, and the community itself, to ensure that the policy can be implemented effectively and sustainably."

Based on the results of the preliminary study conducted in this study, it is also known that the condition of the Tanjung Slamet Final Disposal Site (TPA) in

Deli Serdang Regency is in an emergency condition. Because the waste generation has almost exceeded the maximum capacity of the TPA. In addition, based on the researcher's observations, the amount of waste generation at the Tanjung Selamat TPA has currently increased rapidly, and there has been no research conducting observations at the TPA.

Waste management is an important issue in environmental issues in Indonesia in line with population growth and increased development activities. In the implementation of development, it is always faced with cultural, economic, security, and public order problems, one of the fundamental problems in the Tanjung Selamat village government is social problems, especially problems in the management of waste produced by the community, both individually and in groups. Garbage/cleaning services are public services where all residents of Tanjung Selamat Village are users of these services.

Tanjung Selamat Village as one of the growth centers in North Sumatra Province also faces similar challenges in waste management. The Tanjung Selamat Village Government has not implemented a waste retribution system with a mechanism. However, the existence of a third party mobilized by the surrounding community for private waste collection services, according to the Village Head, this activity was approved in order to help meet the income needs of the local community.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. (Strategy for Increasing Household Waste Retribution Revenue as a Source of PAD in the Manggala District of Makassar City). Nurhikmah, Muh said, Ahmad Firman. (2022). Qualitative descriptive method with data collection techniques through interviews, documentation, and observation. The revenue of household waste retribution in Manggala Sub-district is influenced by various internal and external factors, and its contribution to PAD is still very low. A comprehensive strategy is needed, starting from improving regulations, improving services, to digitizing the collection system to increase the revenue and contribution of household waste retribution to PAD.
2. (Waste Management in Sepatan Area, Tangerang Regency). Kurniawan, D. A., & Santoso, A. Z. (2020). The research was conducted using a face-to-face approach for socialization and training to the community and local government. Waste management in the Sepatan area of Tangerang district faces various challenges that require serious attention from the government and the community. With proper policy implementation and active participation from the community, waste management can be carried out more effectively and sustainably.
3. (Effectiveness of Waste Management at Tebedak Final Processing Site, Ngabang Regency Landak). Novianti Carolina, Widodo Tripuro, (2024). The employed research methodology is descriptive qualitative, encompassing observation, documentation, and interviews with 15 informants, which include environmental officers, landfill managers, garbage truck drivers, village chiefs, community leaders, and waste

pickers. Current literature indicates that the efficacy of waste management at landfills is significantly affected by stringent rules, sufficient infrastructure, community engagement, technology advancements, and collaborative efforts among several stakeholders. The primary issues at Tebedak landfill, including inadequate facilities, insufficient community knowledge, and absence of sophisticated processing, are similarly identified in comparable studies in other regions. Proposed solutions encompass enhancing rules, upgrading facilities and infrastructure, empowering communities, and implementing locally suitable technologies.

4. (Policy Analysis of Waste Management Partnership between Local Government and Private Parties in Kupang City). Kapioru, C. (2022). This study employed a qualitative approach to policy analysis as its research methodology, which includes literature review, interviews, and observation of waste management policies in Kupang City. This research also analyzes regulations, statistical data, and case studies related to public-private partnerships in waste management, in order to formulate effective and efficient policy recommendations. The results show that waste management in Kupang City still faces challenges such as low private and community participation, and limited retribution contributions. The implementation of a strategic partnership model, particularly a Public Private Partnership (PPP) through a Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) system, is considered effective to improve the efficiency, innovation, and sustainability of waste management. Feasibility studies and supporting regulations, such as Regional Regulations (PERDA), as well as infrastructure improvements and community participation are needed to achieve more optimal and sustainable waste management.
5. (The Role of Village Governments in Waste Management in the Perspective of Regional Regulation No. 2/2015 on Waste Management). Tamrin Muchsin, Sri Sudono Saliro, (2020). Using a statutory approach and empirical research methodologies, this study collects data through purposive sampling, observations, and interviews with the community and village government. The study's conclusions include the following: the primary focus of the RPJM-Village is garbage sorting and collection activities, which are the responsibility of the Sepuk Tanjung Village administration. inhibiting factors for the Sepuk Tanjung Village Government in waste management include; lack of public awareness of creating cleanliness in the local environment, the absence of waste banks, facilities and infrastructure and facilities are still inadequate, according to article 10 paragraph (2), the authority of local governments in waste reduction efforts is not optimal, so it is an inhibiting factor for the Sepuk Tanjung Village Government as an implementer of waste management.

METHODOLOGY

Research on the Implementation of Waste Retribution Policy in Increasing Public Awareness in Tanjung Selamat Village, The research method used is the Qualitative Method. The qualitative method was chosen because this study aims to understand and describe the phenomena that occur in the implementation of the waste retribution policy in Tanjung Selamat Village. Data collection techniques in this study were carried out through observation and interviews, direct observation and document studies. Data analysis followed an interactive qualitative approach, yielding descriptive results and supporting narratives.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The waste problem in Tanjung Selamat has become a major challenge faced by the government and local communities. This is caused by interrelated factors, such as rapid village development, increasing urbanization and lack of public awareness of proper waste management. With the increasing population and increasing economic activity in Tanjung Selamat Village, the volume of waste produced has also increased significantly. However, the Final Disposal Site (TPA) for waste management in Tanjung Selamat Village is still not efficient in accommodating and managing waste effectively. So that it can cause increasing waste accumulation.

In Tanjung Selamat Village, which has not yet implemented a waste levy, there are two non-governmental parties that provide waste collection services. Therefore, the researcher conducted interviews with the parties who provide waste collection services in Tanjung Selamat Village. The first party stated that this mother has been collecting waste for more than 3 years from 2022 until now, this is her main livelihood. Belian collects waste recorded as many as 150 families/houses with a waste collection rate in 1 month of 25 thousand for households and 40 thousand for MSMEs. Collection is carried out 3 times a week, so that in 1 day the waste collection is usually carried out by 50 families/houses. After collection, every day the first party disposes of it at the TPA by paying 400 thousand/month, and pays 100 thousand per day for waste transfer services from waste transportation to the TPA. Every time waste is collected, there are several used items that are sorted and cleaned to be sold, such as plastic bottles, beverage cans, and used household furniture, to be sold to used goods collection sites. in collecting used goods, he can get additional income for his living needs. There are several obstacles in the waste collection process, such as engine damage to vehicles that must be repaired, lack of public awareness in paying dues to waste collectors, and frequent illegal collection around the landfill. from this waste collection income, he gets a gross income of 3 million, and a net income of 700 thousand to 900 thousand / month.

Meanwhile, for the Second Party, this man has been collecting waste since 2015 to 2025, this man has been doing this job for 10 years and it is his main job. He collects waste recorded as many as 200 families/houses with a waste collection rate of 25 thousand to 35 thousand for each house, and 50 thousand for MSMEs. Collection is carried out in 1 week, the second party collects 3 times, so in one day, waste collection can be carried out by approximately 67 families/houses. After the collection is carried out, every day party B disposes of

it at the TPA by paying 500 thousand/month. Every time there is waste collection, there are several used goods that are sorted to be sold to the used goods collection site, he can get additional income from the sale of these used goods. There are several obstacles in the waste collection process such as engine damage to vehicles, lack of public awareness by not paying the set fees, and frequent illegal collections around the TPA. From this waste collection, he gets a net income of 3 million/month.

There are also some people who lack awareness of waste management in their surrounding environment, such as littering, burning waste, etc. This is because they do not use the waste transportation services that have been provided, which will have a detrimental impact on the surrounding community.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The waste problem in Tanjung Selamat Village is a major challenge faced by the government and local communities. Lack of public awareness of the importance of good waste management and the Final Disposal Site (TPA) for waste management that is inadequate for a long period of time can cause the accumulation of waste to increase. The Tanjung Selamat Village Government has not implemented a waste levy system with the aim of helping the local community's economy as a waste collection service as their livelihood.

Based on the study's findings, it can be said that waste processing can yield efficient and successful outcomes. Organic waste if processed properly by the community, waste that is considered useless can become fertilizer/compost, while inorganic waste processing can become useful items so that it can be an additional income for housewives. According to the observations made, the solution to public awareness to reduce the piles of waste piled up in Tanjung Selamat Village can be done by means of waste from organic waste such as food scraps, etc., should be placed in a special container so that decomposition occurs in the composting process. So that the results of the compost can be recycled for the needs of the community itself, from this activity can reduce the accumulation of waste and excessive waste pollution.

The village government should hold regional levies to control the landfill which does not pile up. Meanwhile, burning is not carried out because it has an impact on polluted air pollution because it is close to residential areas, so they dig deeper into the final disposal site, if the landfill is full they look for another place. Some people who do not follow the waste collection service fee, they manage waste by burning it or throwing it carelessly on the side of the road. The village government should make policies for people who are less aware of throwing garbage on the streets. Such as fines for people who are less aware or inviting them to recycle existing waste so that it becomes useful waste again and can increase income for the community itself.

FUTHER STUDY

This research still has delays, so it is necessary to conduct further research related to the topic of Implementation of Waste Retribution Policy in Increasing Public Awareness in Tanjung Selamat Village in order to improve this research and add insight for readers.

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