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ANALYSIS OF WASTE DISPOSAL PROCESS MANAGEMENT IN THE CIBEREUM TPA OF SUMEDANG REGENCY IN 2022: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Garbage is the residue of human daily activities and natural processes in solid form. This study aims to determine how the management of the waste disposal process at the Cibereum TPA Sumedang Regency in 2022. As much as 17 percent, or about 11.6 million tons, was contributed by plastic waste. The composition of national waste shows a tendency to increase the generation of plastic waste from 11% in 2010 to 17% in 2021 (Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021).The method used is a qualitative method. Data collection techniques used interview techniques, documentation and literature study using the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) method with purposive sampling. The Department of Environment and Forestry said that the generation of waste is increasing every day but the target to reduce the volume of waste by 70% (42.35m3) has reached 30% (18.15m3) from 60.5m3 per day.The bureaucratic structure prepared by the Environment and Forestry Service in the field of waste at the Cibereum TPA has not been implemented properly. For this reason, it is expected to advocate for the need for Sumedang Regency government policies for waste management.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Data Analysis

Garbage is a solid object that is formed as a result of a person's daily physical activities. This old paradigm causes very heavy pressure on TPA, because it requires a long period of time for waste to be decomposed by natural processes. Moreover, from about 500 TPAs in Indonesia, almost all of them still use the open-dumping system, namely waste disposal by dumping it in open fields without any treatment (BPPT, 2016). Indonesia is a country that can be said to be the largest source of waste in the world. This is a very serious problem, both economically and socially.

The Government of Indonesia has various programs aimed at reducing the amount of waste in each region of Indonesia, which are included in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 18 of 2008 regarding the amount of waste that is managed as contained in paragraph 2. Consists of household waste, namely household waste from daily activities in the household, except for sewage and special waste. The types of residual household waste originating from trade fields, industrial fields, special fields, social facilities, public

facilities and other facilities. Depending on the form, there are three types of waste or waste, namely liquid waste, solid waste and gas waste.

According to the records of the Head of the Environment Agency of West Java province, he said that the increase in population, changes in people's consumption patterns, and the COVID-19 pandemic caused the generation of waste in the West Java region to increase, this was due to the use of single-use masks. In 2020, the population of West Java will reach 49.9 million people with waste generation reaching 24,790 million tons per day. The total national waste in 2021 will reach 68.5 million tons. Of that amount, as much as 17%, or about 11.6 million tons, was contributed by plastic waste. In 2021, it is estimated that Indonesia's waste will amount to 68.5 million tons. The interesting thing is that the composition of national waste shows that there are the tendency to increase the generation of plastic waste from 11% in 2010 to 17% in 2021 (Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK, 2021).

1.2 Preliminary Studies

One of the conditions faced by the Department of Environment and Forestry in an effort to suppress the volume of waste in the Sumedang Regency Final Disposal Site (TPAS) still has weaknesses in efforts to control the volume of waste every day. This is shown by the weak standard of controlling the volume of waste with land conditions that have exceeded capacity, causing the accumulation of waste.

Garbage generation in 2022 per sub-district, Sumedang Regency, which contributes the most waste is in the Jatinangor area with a population of 91,391 people with 228.5m3 of waste generation. TPAS area of 10 hectares is already on the verge of capacity or overload. This is caused by the lack of government budget in supporting facilities and infrastructure for waste management at the Cibereum TPA, Sumedang Regency in 2022.

2. METHOD

The type of research used in this research is qualitative. Qualitative research aims to accurately describe the characteristics of individuals, circumstances, symptoms or certain groups to determine the existence of a symptom with other symptoms in society. This study uses a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach. The use of this method is based on the reason that the focus in this research is the management of the waste management process at the Cibereum TPA, Sumedang Regency. Meanwhile, the phenomenological approach is to find out the description of the steps in the waste management process at the Cibereum TPA, Sumedang Regency.

The subject of this study using 5 key informants, core and supporting. including 1 DLHK, 2 TPA Cibereum and 2 janitors for TPA Cibereum Sumedang Regency. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling with data sources from primary and secondary data with data collection methods through interviews, documentation, literature studies with data analysis using library research analysis techniques, the Foccus Group Disccussion method.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Results

From the results of the interview, The disposal and management of solid waste in Sumedang Regency is handled by the PSP Sub-Sector at the Sumedang Regency Environment and Forestry Service. The generation of waste that enters the Cibereum TPA every day - + 60.5 m3 with a land area of 10 hectares still uses an open dumping system.

The waste generation has been said to have reached an overload capacity, this happens because the waste generation continues to increase but the management system used is not right so that in processing this waste, it is still using the previous version of the system, namely open dumping. According to the results of the interview, the cause of the occurrence of waste generation that is on the verge of overload is government funds which are difficult to get out of to facilitate facilities and infrastructure in supporting waste processing such as machines or tools for the soil filling process so that waste is allowed to accumulate after processing.

But on the other hand, DLHK and Cibereum TPA have a target to reduce the volume of waste by 70% from 60.5 m3 or 42.35 m3 which has now started to decrease by 30% or 18.15 m3.

3.2. Discussion

The Discussion about the management of the planning system in the waste disposal process that the researchers saw in the field, it was in accordance with Law 18 of 2008 concerning waste management. The organizational management system in the waste disposal process, it has referred to the planning, but the organization has not yet gone according to plan. This is because there are several facilities and infrastructure

that are not yet available, for example, in the process of organizing the compaction of the landfill, there are no tools for leveling or compacting waste with earthfill.

The management of the implementation system at TPA Cibereum, it has been going well until the case with planning and then organizing until the implementation is good, but there are some researchers who are not appropriate, such as references issued by the government or related agencies have recommended that management must use the renvil control system. but at the time of its implementation it still uses an open dumping system this is because there is no budget or policy to support it. And In the management of this supervisory process, it is in accordance with the policy, which is once every 3 days according to the schedule for each waste generation that comes.

The Discussion it can be concluded that the process of waste disposal to waste management at the Cibereum TPA is mostly in accordance with the procedure although it still uses the open dumping method. but there are still some things that need to be improved on waste management including budget arrangements for the continuity of the waste disposal process at the Cibereum TPA.

The author provides suggestions and discussions on the discussion during the interview about budget management for each waste transportation or people who dispose of waste to the TPA directly are subject to cash of 30,000 rupiah to be used as supporting needs at the Cibereum TPA, Sumedang Regency.

4. CONCLUSION

The Conclusion on the results of research on Waste Disposal Process Management at TPA Cibereum, Sumedang Regency in 2022, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Waste disposal and management in Sumedang Regency is handled by the PSP Sub Division at the Sumedang Regency Environment and Forestry Service.
2. The management used in this study uses the theory of George R. Terry, namely POAC (Planning, Organizing, Actuating, Controlling. For the management of the waste disposal process at the Cibereum TPA in general, it is in accordance with the procedures on good management which refer to George R. Terry's theory and book references by the authors Damanhuri and Tri Padmi, 2019.
3. Operational Techniques in the waste disposal process at the Cibereum TPA refers to the regulations in force in Indonesia in the book of Integrated Waste Management Second Edition of 2019 which states that operational techniques in waste management consist of Storage, Collection, Transfer, Transport, Processing, Removal/Dredging . In the process of disposing of waste at the Cibereum TPA, most of them are in accordance with standards ranging from collection or collection to waste removal, but there are some that are not in accordance with procedures such as the lack of supporting transportation equipment and then funds from the government are difficult to get, making it difficult for officers to manage disposal.

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