

Effectiveness of Waste Management at the Final Processing Site at the East Barito Regency Environmental Service

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ABSTRACT

Objective: This study aims to examine the effectiveness of waste management at the Final Processing Site (TPA) managed by the East Barito Regency Environmental Service and to identify the factors influencing its implementation. **Method:** A descriptive qualitative approach was employed, with data collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation involving 12 informants selected via purposive sampling. Data were analyzed using interactive qualitative analysis techniques, including data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing, supported by credibility tests such as triangulation and member checking. **Results:** The findings reveal that waste management at the TPA has not yet achieved optimal effectiveness. Several indicators – particularly program success, target achievement, and overall goal attainment – remain unmet, as waste handling is limited to collection and transportation, while final processing relies on open dumping practices. Nonetheless, aspects related to program satisfaction and input-output quality show moderate effectiveness, reflected in improved environmental cleanliness. Key constraints include inadequate facilities, limited infrastructure, and insufficient community outreach, while regulatory compliance and task execution by personnel serve as supporting factors. **Novelty:** This study contributes a contextualized effectiveness assessment of landfill waste management at the regional level by integrating organizational effectiveness indicators with regulatory implementation analysis, offering empirical insights for improving sustainable waste governance in local government settings.

INTRODUCTION

Background

Waste is the waste generated from a production process, whether industrial or domestic (household). Waste management is regulated by Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, which emphasizes the need to shift from conventional waste management patterns to waste management focused on waste reduction and handling [1], [2], [3], [4]. However, in the implementation of waste management, problems were found, namely the lack of facilities and infrastructure and the lack of socialization by the East Barito Regency Environmental Service to the community. This research aims to determine the waste management system at the East Barito Regency Environmental Services and what factors influence it. The increase in waste volume not balanced by environmentally friendly management will lead to environmental damage and pollution. Environmental issues are important to protect, and this can be felt by all members of society or local residents, whether they come from outside or are part of the community itself [5], [6]. Based on initial observation results, the author found several indications of problems related to waste management at the final disposal site (TPA) within the East Barito Regency Environmental Service: 1. Waste that has been disposed

of by the community at temporary waste collection sites (TPS). 2. Lack of role from the elements of waste management at the final disposal site (TPA). 3. Lack of facilities and infrastructure such as waste containers, collection vehicles, the number and distribution of TPS, and land allocation.

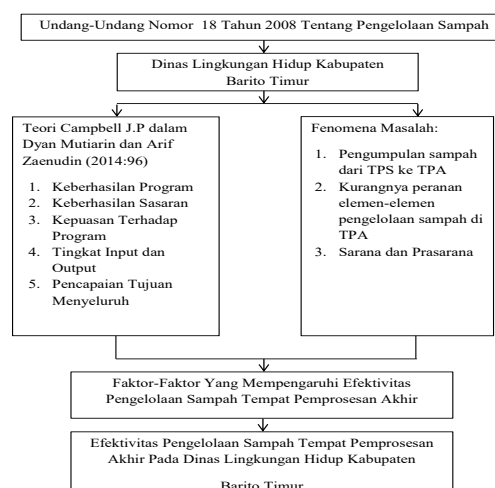
Benefits of the Research Consisting of 2 parts: 1. Theoretical Benefits 2. Practical Benefits Research Focus According to Campbell J.P. in Dyan Mutiarin and Arif Zaenudin (2014:96), the general and most prominent measures of effectiveness are: 1. Program Success 2. Target Achievement 3. Satisfaction with the Program 4. Input and Output Levels 5. Overall Goal Achievement Problem Formulation 1. How effective is the waste management of the landfill carried out by the East Barito Regency Environmental Agency? 2. What factors related to the effectiveness of waste management at the final disposal site affect the East Barito District Environmental Agency? Research Objectives 1. To determine whether the final processing site waste management at the East Barito Regency Environmental Services has reached the established level of effectiveness. 2. To identify the factors influencing the effectiveness of final processing site waste management at the East Barito Regency Environmental Services.

Theoretical Review

Effectiveness Definition of Effectiveness According to Steers (2015:203), effectiveness is doing something accurately, on time, objectively, and comprehensively in accordance with organizational goals. Effectiveness cannot be equated with efficiency. Because they have different meanings, even tho in various uses of the word, efficiency is closely associated with effectiveness. Efficiency implies a comparison between cost and output, while effectiveness is directly linked to goal achievement.

Admosoeprapto (2016:54) states that work effectiveness is a measure that describes the extent to which employes can achieve their goals based on targets or standards set by the company. Factors Affecting Effectiveness Effectiveness, defined as the successful implementation of a program, is influenced by various factors that can determine whether employes' work effectiveness is achieved well or not. According to Gie, the factors that influence work effectiveness include: 1. Time 2. Tasks 3. Productivity 4. Motivation 5. Work evaluation 6. Supervision 7. Equipment and Facilities

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RESEARCH METHOD

Research Approach This research method uses a descriptive qualitative approach. According to Sugiyono (2017:59), the descriptive method is research that describes, illustrates, or presents the state of the object being studied as it is, in accordance with the situation and conditions at the time the research is conducted. This research also uses a qualitative approach. **Research Type** In this study, the author uses a descriptive qualitative research type. By using this type of research, the author aims to provide a comprehensive and systematic overview [7], [8]. **Data and Data Sources** The types of data collected in this study come from two main data sources: 1. **Primary Data** According to Sugiyono (2017:137), primary data refers to data sources that directly provide data to the data collector. This means that research data is obtained directly from its original source, which can be interviews, surveys from individuals or groups (people), or observation results from an object, event, or test results (things). 2. **Secondary Data** Secondary data is data used to supplement the required information. As for the secondary data collected by the author here, these include books, the internet, and data obtained from the East Barito Regency Environmental Agency. **Data Source** In this study, the researcher obtained data/information from interviews, observations, and observations of a phenomenon being researched that is related to the research problem. According to Sugiyono (2017:81), a sample can be defined as a portion of the number and characteristics possessed by a population. The selection of this large sample size must be done in such a way that a sample is obtained that can accurately represent the actual state of the population [9], [10], [11], [12], [13].

In this study, the researcher used Purposive Sampling, which is a non-random sampling technique where the researcher determines the sample selection by establishing specific characteristics that align with the research objectives, thus aiming to address the research problem. **Data Collection Techniques** The data collection techniques used in this study are: 1. Observation 2. Interview 3. Documentation **Data Analysis Techniques** According to Miles and Huberman, Sugiyono (2017:246) data analysis in qualitative research is carried out during data collection and after data collection is completed within a certain period. Miles and Huberman offer a general pattern of analysis by following the interactive model as follows: 1. Data Reduction 2. Data Presentation 3. Drawing Conclusions **Credibility Test** Data credibility tests or trust in the data resulting from qualitative research include: 1. Prolonged Observation 2. Increasing Persistence 3. Triangulation 4. Conducting Member Checks

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As a basis for deeper discussion, this study uses theory to obtain a research foundation according to Campbell J.P. in his book Mutiarin Dyah and Arif Zaenudin (2014:96) on effectiveness. 1. Program Success 2. Target Achievement 3. Satisfaction with the Program 4. Input and Output Levels 5. Overall Goal Achievement **Obstacle Factors** Based on interview, observation, and documentation results, it can be concluded that the obstacle factors in waste management are the lack of facilities and infrastructure, as

adequate tools and sufficient facilities and infrastructure are needed for the final processing of waste [14], [15], [16], [17].

Supporting Factors Based on the results of interviews, observations, and documentation, it can be concluded that the implementation system carried out by the East Barito District Environmental Agency already follows the regulations of Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2020, and tasks are carried out comprehensively and to the fullest extent possible in accordance with the directions or procedures determined by the East Barito District Environmental Agency [18], [19], [20], [21].

CONCLUSION

Fundamental Finding : This study concludes that waste management at the Final Processing Site (TPA) of the East Barito Regency Environmental Service has not yet reached an effective level, as several key effectiveness indicators – particularly program success, target achievement, and overall goal attainment – remain unmet due to limited waste processing practices, inadequate facilities, insufficient infrastructure, and weak community socialization. **Implication :** These findings imply that local governments need to strengthen institutional capacity, improve infrastructure provision, and enhance community engagement to support sustainable waste management policies in line with Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2020 and national waste reduction strategies. **Limitation :** This research is limited by its qualitative scope, a relatively small number of informants, and its focus on a single regional case, which may restrict the generalizability of the findings to other contexts. **Future Research :** Future studies are recommended to adopt mixed-methods or comparative approaches across multiple regions, incorporate quantitative performance indicators, and explore community behavior and technological innovations to develop more comprehensive and scalable models of effective and sustainable waste management.

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