

Governance of Household Waste Management in Pekanbaru City

¹ZAINAL, ²RIRI RIANTIKA RAMBEY, ³KHAIRUL RAHMAN

^{1,2,3}Government Science Study Program, Faculty of Social Science and Political Science, Universitas Islam Riau, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

Correspondence Author: zainal.ip@soc.uir.ac.id

Abstract. Empirically, a background of this research is that waste is still a serious problem in Pekanbaru City. This study aims to profoundly examine the Governance of Waste Management in Pekanbaru City. The method used is qualitative research with a descriptive approach. The results of the study show that the involvement of the private sector in waste management in Pekanbaru City has not been maximized since the relevant agencies are slow in delegating the administrative waste management authority in the auction process. Not only that but there are also budget constraints that caused the facilities and infrastructure owned by Pekanbaru City Government inadequate. Moreover, the lack of public awareness about environmental cleanliness leads to the emergence of illegal waste disposal sites (TPS). This study concludes that the responsibility of the relevant agencies for waste management has been running optimally, but there are still obstacles in the process of transporting waste.

Keywords: governance, private sector, waste management

Introduction

This research departs from the many waste problems that can be found around us. This waste problem can occur because of the ineffectiveness of government programs in managing waste. The government has made a policy on waste, but due to the lack of socialization, only a few people know how to properly manage the waste, hence there are still a lot of piles of garbage at several points in Pekanbaru City.

In many countries in the world, waste is often becoming a problem. Improper waste management can pollute the environment and damage aesthetics (Hendra, 2016). Since waste management is currently seen as the full responsibility of the government, people feel less concerned about waste management (Rielasari, 2018).

A rule is a policy that must be obeyed by all citizens without exception. Therefore, Pekanbaru City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014 was formed regarding waste management. The concept of waste management applied by the residents of the

city of Pekanbaru today is mainly about the transportation of waste from the source to the final disposal site (TPA). Such activity will have an impact on the environment and health of people around the TPS, which is also supported by the behavior of the community who still mixes dry and wet waste.

The location of Pekanbaru City waste landfill (TPA) is in the Muara Fajar village, ± 18.5 km from the city with an area of 8.6 hectares. The initial management of the landfill used a controlled landfill system, which was indicated by the presence of drainage channels to control rainwater, leachate collection channels, holding ponds, and methane gas control facilities. Muara Fajar TPA has 1 unit of scale that can be used to determine the amount of waste that enters the Muara Fajar TPA. However, the increase in the amount of waste that exceeds the capacity of the waste storage area makes TPA Muara Fajar implement an open dumping system in waste processing.

Due to the waste management system using the open dumping method, the

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current capacity of the Muara Fajar TPA is not sufficient, thus requiring additional land. However, this cannot be implemented due to the limited land for expansion; hence Pekanbaru City needs to establish a new TPA land as a replacement for the Muara Fajar TPA, which begins with conducting a location analysis. It is stated in a letter from the Mayor of Pekanbaru to the Governor of Riau No: 027/DKP/627/X/2014 dated October 10, 2014, explaining that the Muara Fajar TPA in Rumbai District is the only TPA location in Pekanbaru City since 1985 with an area of 8.6 Ha. Currently, the condition of the land is 80% used and must be anticipated with alternative replacements.

Pekanbaru City waste management facilities and infrastructure are still lacking to support the performance of Pekanbaru City waste management. The lack of existing facilities and infrastructure to support the waste management of Pekanbaru City is one of the factors that hinder the passage of new efforts in the waste management of Pekanbaru City.

There is also a lack of socialization by the Pekanbaru City Environment and Hygiene Office regarding a good waste management program for the people of Pekanbaru City, thus people continue to throw garbage in illegal landfills and do not care about the surrounding conditions.

The lack of community intention as the producer of waste in the waste management of Pekanbaru is a factor that affects the waste management of Pekanbaru City. Without the participation of the community as waste producers, all planned waste management programs will be useless.

Local regulation of Pekanbaru City regarding waste management is not optimal due to the government's lack of attention to socialize it to the surrounding community so that many people still do not know about the regulation. As we know, Pekanbaru City has a regional regulation on litter prohibition and sanctions will be imposed on those who violate it. Unfortunately, only a few people know there are sanctions for littering since the application of the sanctions is not fully implemented.

Public policies made by local governments regarding waste management will not be optimal if it is not supported by community participation (Purwadi, 2017). Household waste has become a national

problem with no comprehensive solution. The volume of plastic waste in Indonesia, which pollutes the oceans, is indicated to be the second-largest in the world (Marlina, 2020).

Development actors in developing countries are government and society. To achieve development goals, a synergy between these stakeholders is needed (Fardiah, Darmawan, and Rinawati, 2019).

Garbage Bank is a place to save waste that has been sorted according to the type of waste (Aryenti and Kustiasih 2013). Considering the condition of the Final Disposal Site (TPA) that does not meet the requirements as well as lacking the facilities and open dumping operations, then the Regional Government must make a closure plan (Subechan, Saam, and Nurhidayah 2017). Urban waste management in Indonesia still faces many obstacles, especially in terms of inadequate landfills (Asiyah, 2019). So far, waste processing has only been carried out at the TPA, even though waste management is needed from waste generation to reduce the accumulation of waste in the TPA (Jati, 2013).

Governance theory as a new theory in governance provides an understanding that good governance involves three stakeholders, namely the state, the private sector, and the community (Solekhan, 2014). Good Governance, in a narrow sense, is defined as a small government or clean government (Saragih, 2012). The implementation of good governance practices aims to monitor and ensure that state finances whose value is quite large can be managed properly and can bring added value (Sofyani et al. 2018).

The concept of governance from good governance, sound governance, dynamic governance, and open government is a reference concept that is considered to be able to manage government activities well (Andhika, 2017). Good governance is also closely related to human rights (Haris, 2015).

Garbage is a material that is wasted or intentionally disposed of which originates from the results of human and natural activities that do not yet have economic value (Ernawaty et al. 2019). Garbage is the rest of the goods or objects that are thrown away because they are no longer needed (Sayrani and Tamunu, 2020). Household waste is one of the sources of waste that has a large role in environmental pollution

(Indrawati, Hindarti, and Puspitasari, 2019).

One of the causes of the decline in environmental quality is the behavior of household consumption (Widiyanto et al. 2019). Cleanliness is the main thing that must be considered by the government and the community in every city because cleanliness is a reflection of the beauty of a city. Therefore, the city government needs to seriously address the issue of cleanliness, especially in handling the waste problem (Susnawati, 2018).

Good Governance has been an argument for three decades in the context of a theoretical approach. It is determined and covered in the Political Science of development for the administrative component to achieve the social goals of society (Rahim, 2019). (Zamroni, 2019) states that the welfare state is a type of state law that is considered current. The principles of Good Governance were born during the development of the Welfare State.

Politics and government influence stakeholders in policymaking in Indonesia, especially during the New Order era (Sutrisno, 2017). The use of technology can help optimize the creation, management, and use of enterprises. By using this technology, companies should be able to take on a new role in managing the household of an organization (Voskuil, 2015).

The implementation of good governance by the government itself is carried out with steps and decisions that will be taken and applied by the government to the community (Azhar and Azzahra 2020). Good governance is demonstrated by five factors: openness, community participation, accountability, efficiency, and the relationship between government, private sector, and society (Siregar and Muslihah, 2019).

Garbage is a cultural problem due to its impact on various aspects of life, especially in big cities where poor handling of waste affects the environment, causing various problems ranging from health problems to flood disasters (Mulyadin, Ariawan, and Iqbal, 2018).

Accountability is one of the basic elements of good governance that is currently being pursued in Indonesia. The government is obliged to report the results of the programs that have been implemented so that the public can assess whether the government has worked economically,

efficiently, and effectively (Auliarahma and Kartika, 2014).

Talking about governance, it will be related to various aspects that determine the implementation of good governance. In a government organization, success or failure in carrying out tasks and administering government is influenced by leadership and supported by the adequate capacity of government organizations (Febriantini, 2016).

There are relationships between the formation of laws and regulations, human rights, and good governance and how to implement the principles of good governance in the formation of laws and regulations as an effort to protect human rights in Indonesia (Yarni, 2014). The universal model of good governance fails to take into account the local constraints of society. Thus, the idea of good governance has to face various kinds of challenges in society (Nag, 2018). Central and local governments have to make decisions and implement programs according to the principles of 'good governance' (Pomeranz and Stedman, 2020).

Garbage is a crucial problem faced by most cities in Indonesia, including Pekanbaru City. This problem is more concentrated on waste management. The limited land area for the final disposal of waste affects waste management, especially at the stage of waste disposal (Effendy and Lubis n.d. 2017).

From the description above, the researchers assume that the waste problem that occurs in Pekanbaru City is more appropriate if it is studied from the aspect of good governance. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to examine the in-depth Governance of Waste Management in Pekanbaru City.

Conceptually, (Smith, 2007) explains that there are ten indicators of good governance, namely accountability, human rights, the rule of law, decentralization of political power, political pluralism, participation, eradicating corruption, transparent, efficient, and economic reform. In this study, researchers only used four indicators of good governance as revealed by (Smith, 2007), namely indicators of accountability, transparency, participation, and legal certainty.

Research Methodology

This research is qualitative research, namely a research process based on a typical methodological research approach that examines social or humanitarian problems. Researchers construct a complex holistic picture, analyze words, reporting detailed views of participants, and carry out the study in a natural setting or environment (Creswell 2014).

To obtain good data and information, researchers used the following techniques: qualitative interviews, qualitative observations, qualitative documentation, and qualitative audio-visuals. The data collected from the results of field research is then processed using descriptive analysis, namely describing data based on reality in the field of Governance in Waste Management.

Informants in this study are taken from Pekanbaru City Government, private sector, and community. They are as follows: a) Secretary of the Pekanbaru City Environmental Service; 2) Waste Reduction and Waste Utilization Section; 3) Third-party (company); 4) Communities around TPS and 5) Communities in Tampan District. Researchers chose some of these informants because they are competent people who work in the field of environmental management and health who best understand the substance of the research problem.

Results and Discussion

In general, the waste management system still in use today is still conventional, namely by "collect-transport-throw". The community carries out waste management by placing trash into the trash bin without sorting it out first. Then the garbage that has been piled up is taken by garbage officers to the Muara Fajar Final Processing Site (TPA). To discuss this research issue in-depth, the researcher uses indicators of good governance according to Smith (2007), namely participation, transparency, accountability & rule of law.

Accountability

Accountability is the responsibility of management to the trustee for managing the resources entrusted to him either vertically or horizontally (Endahwati, 2014). As for the background of the waste management policy

and solid waste conditions in Pekanbaru City itself, according to Azhar as secretary of the Pekanbaru City Environment and Cleanliness Service, are as follows:

"The implementation of this waste policy for 2021 is through a tender or auction. The problem is that even after the tender has been raised, there is no winner yet until now. When the winner is found, after 45 days, the waste management carried out by the third party can be effective. DLHK (Office of Environment and Hygiene) as OPD (Regional Apparatus Organization) related to waste management is also not silent, even though the tender winner has not been found, DLHK still takes temporary but fast actions, such as renting several vehicles totaling 15 units as cooperation with the third party, while DLHK itself has 28 units. There are 15 more vehicles with a total of approximately 58 vehicles consisting of 53 dump trucks and 5 or more L300 pick-ups; all of them operate from 5 am to 10 pm to remove piled of garbage on the roads and its surroundings. The reason for the accumulation of waste is also a side effect of contracts with third parties which ended on 31 December 2020, and the next auction winner is not yet found".

Based on the results of the interview above regarding waste management in Pekanbaru City, the contract with the third party has expired on December 31, 2020. Therefore, waste management in 2021 is carried out through a tender/auction with a third party. At this time, the tender has been raised and the auction has been carried out, but there is still no winner. Nevertheless, the Pekanbaru City Environment and Sanitation Service as the OPD are not silent even though a winner has not been found. The related agencies will also take temporary and quick measures to assist waste management in Pekanbaru City, such as renting several garbage vehicles.

Good governance cannot be carried out without efforts from all parties involved. Therefore, the author continued the interview with Azhar as the secretary of the Pekanbaru City Environment and Sanitation Service regarding service efforts in implementing Good Governance for waste management in Pekanbaru City. He stated that:

"The first is that related agencies budget funds for waste management for 1 fiscal year, and it is implemented openly to those who have a classification to participate

in this waste management auction”.

From the results of the interview above, it can be analyzed that the Department of Environment and Sanitation of Pekanbaru City has undertaken an effort to budget funds for waste management in the next 1 year. This budget must be used as efficiently as possible according to the existing needs, while the budget for waste management comes from the Pekanbaru City APBD (regional budget). The next effort is to hold an auction openly to classified parties to participate in this waste management auction.

In waste management, the Pekanbaru City Environment and Sanitation Office have several running programs, one of which is the procurement of a Waste/Garbage Bank. The Waste Bank program itself has been running for a long time, as it is explained by Azhar as the secretary of the Pekanbaru City Environment and Sanitation Service below:

“The special programs being carried out, among others, are the procurement of Garbage Banks. DLHK has held Waste Banks totaling approximately 109 units, of which 2 are managed by DLHK itself which are located in Tampan District and Bukit Raya District, while the rest is self-help from the community but still under the guidance of DLHK. We will also soon launch a Waste Bank application called “Basada” as portal providing information about Waste Banks nearby to attract and increase customers. This application was designed and compiled in collaboration with the Caltex Riau Polytechnic and then operationalized by DLHK Pekanbaru City, the main Waste Bank, and units. This application can be downloaded on the Playstore so that it can be accessed by all Pekanbaru people.”

From the interview above, it can be analyzed that the Department of Environment and Sanitation of Pekanbaru City has provided 109 waste banks. Furthermore, DLHK will also soon launch the Garbage Bank application as a portal providing information about Waste Banks nearby so that the number of customers will also increase. It is expected to assist the Garbage Bank that has been up and running so far under the coordination of DLHK Pekanbaru City.

Participation

The paradigm of participation of all stakeholders along with “community empowerment” paradigm trigger the

emergence of a passion for formalizing participation in all aspects of development in terms of constitutionally legal technical processes and administrative procedures, including spatial planning or efforts to improve development housing qualities (Salam, 2010).

This participation system can help show the development of each element that participates in the process of implementing a policy annually, whether there is an increase or not in the program process being implemented. Significant participation or involvement of the government, the private sector, and the community that forms effective cooperation can form good governance or what is called Good Governance.

In making a policy, including waste management policy, actors/parties need to be involved. Azhar as the secretary of Pekanbaru City Environment and Sanitation Service elaborates the actors participate in waste management policy as follows:

“The actors involved are all elements that make up the policy itself, such as the Mayor of Pekanbaru and the DPRD as actors who make policies, private sector and DLHK who carry out waste management, and also the business parties. Why is the business party included in the actors involved? It is because the businesses/companies play an important role as producers of a large volume of waste, thus they must be considered and managed properly”

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be stated that agencies involved in the waste management process come from all levels of government that make policies regarding waste management itself. It also implies that all related levels of government must collaborate properly in the division of work coverage so that the objectives of the management policy waste itself can be achieved properly.

The Department of Environment and Sanitation of Pekanbaru City has a special section for handling waste management in Pekanbaru City. The researchers have an interview with Ms. Weni Arizona, SKM of the Waste Reduction and Utilization Section who revealed that:

“DLHK has a special section deals with waste management, namely the Waste Management Sector. Policy for that section comes from the Mayor and then it is transferred to the Regional Secretary

(SEKDA), which then delegated it to the Head of the Environment and Cleanliness/hygiene Service for the implementation process and carried out by the Head of the Division through Waste Management and Section Head. Meanwhile, the third party is directly responsible for DLHK. "

From the interview above, it can be concluded that an agency should have a special section to handle a field of work, so does the Environmental and Cleanliness Service of Pekanbaru City. A special section is made to prevent overlapping tasks within a government agency. That way, each task will become clear to the head of the field according to their expertise.

Governance can be implemented if the community participates in its implementation. However, the lack of information that reaches the public becomes an obstacle in the budgeting programs that support good governance. DLHK did not want this to happen, thus, socialization activities were carried out some time ago in several sub-districts in Pekanbaru City. It is conveyed directly in an interview conducted with Ms. Weni Arizona, SKM. She explained that:

"We have socialized this waste management to the community, especially in every RT and RW by going directly to community settlements and providing information on how to live cleanly and also how to independently recycle waste, such as using waste as a base material for compost, and other things. This is done regularly every month. However, at this time, there are constraints in the budget factor which prevent these activities from being carried out".

From the interview above, it can be stated that the Department of Environment and Sanitation of Pekanbaru City has carried out socialization related to waste management to the community. Unfortunately, there are obstacles caused by inadequate budgets so that direct socialization must be stopped. However, the Pekanbaru City Environment and Sanitation Service do not give up and socialize waste management through newspapers and social media which turn out to be more effective due to its wider and faster spread.

In implementing a policy, there are people who can not cooperate with and reluctantly implement it. The same thing happens in implementing the policy

regarding waste disposal, where there are people who are indifferent to the existence of the policy even though the community is aware of the sanctions imposed for violators of this policy. Therefore, the Environment and Sanitation Service are more active and prudent in enforcing regulations regarding waste disposal, which are contained in Law Number 8 of 2014. The method used by the Pekanbaru City Environment and Cleanliness Service to discipline the community in waste disposal is explained by Azhar, the secretary of the Pekanbaru City Environment and Sanitation Service, as follows:

"We have assigned officers to guard the TPS in Pekanbaru City because the TPS is a temporary storage area for waste that has an operational time; outside the operational hours, people are not allowed to throw garbage. If there is a violator, the officer has the right to withhold the KTP of the offender. If the offender wants to take his KTP back, he must pay a fine of Rp. 250,000, which will be put into government KAS (cash flow), not personal pockets. Meanwhile, the party handling the violation sanction is DLHK itself based on the obligation to enforce the law as a government agency".

The interview above shows that law enforcement has been running in solid waste management in Pekanbaru City. It is hoped that law enforcement regarding waste management policies will continue to apply properly so that both management agencies and the community can be aware of the importance of proper and correct cleanliness and waste management, which will certainly have a good impact on environmental sanitation of Pekanbaru City itself.

However, the presence of illegal TPS in Pekanbaru City has inevitably become a problem that has been there for a long time. Since the TPS built directly by DLHK is far from community settlements and has limited maximum capacity, people then choose to litter and make their own TPS, which is illegal. It is as conveyed by Lili Suryani, a resident in Tenayan Raya District, who revealed that:

"In my opinion, the presence of this illegal TPS is very disturbing, especially if, for example, I pass a road where there is a pile of rubbish on the side of it. But besides that, I am as a member of society also regret there are still few TPSs available; that's why people are carelessly throwing garbage."

From the interview, it can be concluded

that the community is not satisfied with the waste management in Pekanbaru City. This is proven by the number of illegal TPS made by several people that disturb the aesthetics of Pekanbaru City. Certainly, the Pekanbaru City Environment and Sanitation Service know about this as it is revealed by Azhar, the secretary of the Pekanbaru City Environment and Sanitation Service, who further said that:

“Regarding the illegal TPS in Pekanbaru City, the Environmental and Sanitation Office of Pekanbaru City surely know about this, but due to the large area, there is no permanent cleaning/TPS. However, DLHK has made an appeal in the form of boards containing prohibition on disposing of garbage in that location, and also several warning boards from people who feel disturbed by the existence of illegal TPS around their environment”.

From the results of the description above, the researchers conclude that there is still a lack of good participation from the local government, especially the Pekanbaru City Environment and Sanitation Service in waste management. This is evidenced by the lack of TPS so that people have to throw the garbage far from their settlements. However, the community cannot take their hands off so the law of littering and awareness-raising in maintaining environmental cleanliness must also be done, even though the TPS is far from the settlement. Another solution that can be applied is in the disposal of garbage, namely by dumping it so that it reduces the volume of scattered garbage or dumping garbage carelessly.

Transparency

Service transparency is the ease of obtaining information regarding various aspects of public service delivery (Maani 2019).

However, some government agencies or companies still cannot provide actual information to the public, individuals, or groups. The lack of clarity of information has an impact on confusion at the level of society, which in turn will affect the stigma of society towards the government itself. Therefore, Governance in Waste Management by the Department of Environment and Sanitation of Pekanbaru City must also pay attention to how open the relevant agencies are in providing information to the public.

In carrying out its duties as an agency

that handles waste management issues, of course, the Pekanbaru City Environment and Sanitation Service need support from other government agencies. This was conveyed directly by Azhar, the secretary of the Pekanbaru City Environment and Sanitation Service, as follows:

“The linkage between DLHK and other government agencies in launching a good solid waste management program is by way of 64 DLHK synergizing with OPDs from other agencies to make this happen. The synergy in question is conducted because, as currently, Pekanbaru City has a problem of garbage piling up on several roads due to the completion of a contract with a third party who helps in transporting waste and also auctions that have not yet found a winner. Therefore, the Pekanbaru City Environment and Sanitation Service requested assistance from the OPDs that have a role in this matter, one of which was the Public Housing Service and government agencies in each district. Once again, due to the limited tools and auction process, the winner has not been found so that it is expected that all stakeholders take a role to help DLHK in waste management. Not only that, but DLHK also coordinates with every sub-district, business party, and community leader both at the RT and RW levels. ”

From the interview above, it can be stated that to ensure good governance in the matter of handling solid waste, all stakeholders must work together and help each other. The community should also take part in this matter, but with direct guidance and supervision from the relevant agencies, namely the Pekanbaru City Environment and Sanitation Service.

Adequate information regarding waste management is also something that must be considered because, without information, the general public will find it difficult to discover solid waste problems in Pekanbaru City. Therefore, the Pekanbaru City Environment and Sanitation Service provided information regarding waste management through several devices. This was explained by Azhar, the secretary of the Pekanbaru City Environment and Sanitation Service, as follows:

“We provide a means of information about solid waste through the official website, but for now it is not functioning and in the process of being repaired. However, we also use social media such as Instagram

and Facebook which can be freely accessed by the general public, especially people of Pekanbaru City. But even so, the intensity of disseminating information on solid waste is not carried out continuously every day because DLHK 65 itself has the responsibility to inform other things outside of solid waste to the community. "

This is in line with an interview conducted with Nurul Fadila Mustofa as a member of Pekanbaru City community who lives in Tampan District. She said that:

"In my personal opinion, information about waste management has often been heard, such as direct appeals from related agencies, especially now that there are social media that makes it easier for the public to find the latest information on solid waste in Pekanbaru City"

From the interview above, it can be concluded that information about waste management has been given to the community through the official website and social media of the Pekanbaru City Environment and Sanitation Service. This certainly helps the government, especially related agencies, in disseminating DLHK programs quickly and effectively.

In a government agency or agency, it is necessary to develop new ideas or innovations in the implementation of governance to present programs that can meet the needs of society and the environment. Therefore, in handling waste management, the Pekanbaru City Environment and Sanitation Service issued new ideas and innovations so that waste management can run more optimally, which is conveyed directly by Ms. Weni Arizona, SKM, as follows:

"To optimize the waste management, we at the DLHK office bring in a special tool that functions to turn waste into raw materials for power generation energy called valet from Yuhan, South Korea. Currently, the tool is already in the TPA Muara Fajar, Pekanbaru City to be functional. "

The interview above informs that as an agency that handles waste management issues in Pekanbaru City, the Pekanbaru City Environment and Sanitation Service continues to make innovations in order to manage waste properly. By doing so, it is hoped that the volume of waste can be reduced and utilized into compost, or make it a raw material for energy generation for electricity.

Governance can be said to be successful if the benefits of public services can be felt by both government and the community. Meanwhile, good waste management is a form of public service that must run effectively and efficiently. It is hoped that such programs can be carried out optimally which will have a positive impact on the cleanliness of the city of Pekanbaru. Not only that, the programs are expected to gain achievements in the aspect of environmental cleanliness, namely by getting Adipura (award), but note that the Adipura assessment system always change from year to year.

This was explained directly by Azhar, the secretary of Pekanbaru City Environment and Sanitation Service, as follows:

"Currently, 40% of the assessment indicators are seen from how good and organized the TPA is in the city. Therefore, the Department of Environment and Sanitation of Pekanbaru City will aggressively arrange the Pekanbaru City TPA. In the future, it is hoped that such effort will enable the city to meet the assessment standards to become a city that is clean and free of waste".

From the interview above, it can be concluded that the transparency of the Environmental and Cleanliness Office of Pekanbaru City has been going well. It can be seen easily by the public to access information about solid waste through available social media, even though the official website is still constrained. The Pekanbaru City Environment and Sanitation Service are currently not accessible; however, this is not an obstacle for the public to find out information about solid waste in Pekanbaru City.

Rule of Law

The rule of law is the administration of the state which is regulated through a statutory regulation and upholds the rule of law which is built on the principle of justice (Zaid 2018). Azhar, the secretary of Pekanbaru City Environment and Sanitation Service, in an interview said that:

"The implementation of waste management from the aspect of law enforcement in 2020 has been going well as it should be. Law enforcement in the form of sanctions imposed on offenders has also been able to minimize and provide a deterrent effect to the community to reduce littering, but due to the expiration of contracts with third parties, it causes obstacles to garbage

collection in early 2021. Thus in 2021, law enforcement regarding waste such as sanctions for violations and so on will be submitted to Satpol PP because the section that deals with solid waste at the Pekanbaru City Environment and Sanitation Service will be reduced. "

From the results of the interview above, it can be stated that law enforcement regarding solid waste both in terms of management and sanctions for violations has been optimally enforced by the Pekanbaru City Environment and Sanitation Service. This can be seen from the deterrent effect felt by offenders so that they will no longer littering. Mr. Saiful as the garbage officer himself explained this matter as follows:

"In my opinion, by establishing and enforcing sanctions for violations, people will no longer litter or throw garbage at TPS outside the operational hours. The problem is that they are afraid of being fined, in my opinion, the sanctions that have been enforced are effective."

From the interview above, it can be stated that enforcing fines to violators of littering can provide a deterrent effect. However, for 2021, all forms of law enforcement and sanctions for violations will be submitted to Satpol PP. It is hoped that the assistance from Satpol PP will later help realize good governance in the field of cleanliness, especially waste management in Pekanbaru City.

Conclusions

Based on the elaboration of the results of the research above, the conclusion is made as follows: from the accountability indicator, which refers to the responsibilities of related agencies in implementing waste management, it can be seen that the waste processing program in 2021 has been running optimal and has minimal obstacles whether in the process of transportation by a third party or its processing. From the indicators of participation, both at the governmental level or related agencies, there has been continuity and cooperation between agencies such as the inter-sub-district government layer and the Public Housing Service in assisting the Pekanbaru City Environment and Sanitation Service in waste management. Meanwhile, the community level is not optimal due to the lack of information and awareness about waste management itself. From the

transparency indicator, which refers to how open public access is to waste management, the Pekanbaru City Environment and Sanitation Service have provided a forum for information to the public through social media that can be accessed freely. From the Rule of Law indicator, which is assessed from the aspect of law enforcement, it has been implemented optimally, one of which is in the form of the application of fines for policy violators and this has an impact on reducing the number of violations that occur in waste management.

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