

Institutions in System Implementation Waste Water Management Domestic Centralized (SPALD-T) in Pekayon Village Subdistrict Sukadiri Tangerang Regency

Rahmalia Setiawati , Juliannes Cadith

Public Administration, Social Sciences and Political Sciences Study Program, Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa, Serang, Indonesia

Email: rahmalia97@gmail.com, juliannes.cadith@untirta.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to determine the role of institutions in the implementation of the Centralized Domestic Wastewater Management System (SPALD-T) in Pekayon Village, Sukadiri Subdistrict, Tangerang Regency. The research method used is qualitative, with a descriptive approach. The data processing techniques used in this research are observation, interviews, and documentation. The data analysis used in this research is interactive analysis, according to Miles and Huberman. In this study, the data credibility test was used to test the validity of the data. The data credibility test was carried out by triangulation. The results of this study indicate that the institutional effectiveness of regional apparatus organizations in Tangerang Regency is not yet effective. In terms of leadership, the Tangerang Regency Government has issued Tangerang Regent Regulation No. 80/2017 on Domestic Wastewater Management as a guideline for the implementation of SPALD-T. In terms of doctrine, the Tangerang District government's efforts to indoctrinate the community to actively participate in the implementation of SPALD-T in Pekayon Village are not optimal. Next, the program aspect has led to the fulfillment of community rights, which is also in accordance with the design that has been made, but many targets have not been achieved. Furthermore, the overall resources aspect is still lacking and cannot be utilized optimally. Then, in terms of internal structure, the Tangerang District Government's institutional strengthening is lacking because there is no organizational structure for the DPOs involved in SPALD-T implementation, and communication between DPOs is not good.

Keywords: Institutionalization, Implementation, SPALD-T

Corresponding Author: Rahmalia Setiawati
Email: rahmalia97@gmail.com



Introduction

The wastewater problem is one of the pollution problems that cannot be resolved. Domestic liquid waste is water that has been used and comes from households or residential areas, including bathrooms, washing places, toilets, and cooking places (Al Kholif, 2020). Its fast growth has a very serious impact on the declining Power support environment. Impact These issues must be handled properly, especially those related to wastewater management, Because an increasing amount of residents will increase the consumption of drinking water / clean water, which has an impact on increasing the volume of wastewater (Dalengkade et al., 2013).

Efforts are being made to overcome the problem of sanitation in Indonesia; the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, through Directorate General Cipta Karya, cooperating with the government committed to improving access to wastewater use domestically from the development of wastewater infrastructure in Regencies /Cities through the System Program Waste Water Management Domestic (SPALD). According to Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing Number 04/PRT/M/2017 concerning Maintenance System Wastewater Treatment Domestic Article (1) paragraph 3, SPALD is a series activity wastewater management domestic in one unity with infrastructure and facilities wastewater management domestic. System processing household waste is made from processing centralized wastewater collected and processed together (collectively) before being discharged into surface water (Boguniewicz-Zabłocka & Capodaglio, 2017). Wastewater from

every source is connected through a collecting pipe network and then distributed through the carrier pipe going to the installation processing joint or centralized (Kemen. LH No. 112 of 2003).

According to data from BPS Tangerang Regency, in 2022, Tangerang Regency will have a population of 3,352,472 people. An increased dense population and settlements need support facilities and infrastructure, as well as adequate sanitation to avoid causing problem periods such as a decline in public health, as well as problem periods such as a polluted environment.

One of the villages in Sukadiri District, which is the location of the Domestic Waste Water Management System (SPALD) in Tangerang Regency, is Pekayon Village. The construction of SPALD-T in Pekayon Village aims to improve sanitation and protect the area against the threat of environmental pollution and public health problems. SPALD-T is located in Kebon Kelapa Village, Pekayon Village, Sukadiri District, Tangerang Regency, and is capable of treating household wastewater for 130 families originating from MCK activities and residents' kitchens.

This program has been running since 2019, and it is supported by APBD funds to support the implementation process by providing guidance to beneficiaries of SPALD-T facilities and infrastructure. Even though this program has been running for four years, various problems are still found in terms of program implementation, including the following. First, there is a mismatch between the construction planning map that has been determined and the existing SPALD-T. At the planning stage for SPALD-T in Pekayon Village, through outreach involving the Tangerang Regency Housing, Settlements and Cemeteries Service, Community Self-Help Groups (KSM), and the Pekayon Village community, it was determined that in the SPALD-T building a hall would be built that could be used as a children's play area, libraries, community meetings and posyandu. However, after the SPALD-T construction process was completed, there were only four public toilets and a domestic wastewater treatment plant (IPLT), which was designed to receive and process fecal sludge originating from the local treatment sub-system.

Second, SPALD-T monitoring and maintenance activities in Pekayon Village are not yet optimal. SPALD maintenance is the responsibility of the SPALD organizers and the community. SPALD-T maintenance should be carried out routinely in terms of infrastructure, management readiness for maintenance, and management of the IPAL so that it remains well maintained. Maintenance activities carried out include cutting grass, painting, controlling and repairing pipes, etc. However, the SPALD-T in Pekayon Village looks unkempt because a rusty Domestic Waste Water Treatment Plant (IPLT) was found.

Based on the problems described above, researchers are interested in raising the title Institutions in the Implementation of a Centralized Domestic Waste Water Management System (SPALDT) in Pekayon Village, Sukadiri District, Tangerang Regency.

Research Methods

The method used in this research is a methods qualitative approach. The data processing techniques used in this research are observation, interviews, and documentation. The data analysis used in this research is interactive, according to Miles and Huberman. In this research, a data credibility test using triangulation was used. Data triangulation is defined as checking data from various sources in various ways and at times.

Results and Discussion

1. Leadership

Leadership refers to the group of people who direct operational, institutional relationships with the environment (AlHawi & Cek, 2024). The research results show that strengthening the institutional System Waste Water Management Domestic Centralized (SPALD-T) in Pekayon Village, in a way, is Already pretty good. This can be seen from Regulation Tangerang Regent Number 80 of 2017 Concerning Waste Water Management Domestic. To build UPT Waste Water Management commitment Domestic (PALD), Tangerang Regency has to socialization to devise area-related implementation of SPALD-T in Pekayon Village. The efforts made by the leader describe that Government Tangerang Regency has carried out the SPALD-T development process in accordance with applicable regulations so that it runs optimally

In line with research Previously conducted by Rindu Annisa (2021) showed that the Pekanbaru City Environment and Cleanliness Service emit recommendation UKL-UPL approval No.

'660/DLHK/UKL-UPL/37/2018. The UKL-UPL document is Document Environment , AMDAL (IPLT and IPAL) made by the Pekanbaru City Environment and Hygiene Service in planning the installation of Pekanbaru City waste water piping (IPAL). Document the aims to plan management NC package pipe networks and work processes development installation This waste water piping can run optimally.

2. Doctrine

In context, institutional doctrine is viewed as specifications from underlying values, goals , and operational methods of action (Tetteh et al., 2024). The research results show that effort government Tangerang Regency in teaching doctrine society to be active participating in the implementation of SPALD-T in Pekayon Village did not run optimally. This can be seen from lack of participation community in maintaining SPALD-T in Pekayon Village. The people in Pekayon Village have not yet participated driven and motivated independent involved Because the public doesn't know exists regulation related to SPALD-T, so the public doesn't know what are their roles in implementing SPALD-T in Pekayon Village ?

Line Research previously conducted by (ANNISA, 2021) showed that the effort of the Pekanbaru City Government to indoctrinate society is not functioning optimally. At the February LPMU Meeting 2020, the public complained. Still, many people don't know the function of IPAL construction , so the public Still rejected this development . This happened Because of the lack of socialization of the Pekanbaru City PUPR Service to the public, so the public feels This development is very detrimental; the community also complained about waste caused by the construction of IPAL, which causes floods.

3. Programs

The program refers to actions related to implementation from the function, which is output from the institution the. The research results show that the program variables can be said that in a way general has leads to fulfillment right society that is also in accordance with the plans that have been made made but still achieving the target much has not been achieved because source Power still human felt lacking. Likewise in its existing implementation endeavor involve public although its role is not yet optimal and has not yet shown itself his enthusiasm as a form satisfaction with the program that has been implemented held .

In line with research Previously conducted by Rindu Annisa (2021) showed that the OPD involved in the construction of IPAL in Pekanbaru City was not running optimally due to lack of coordination carried out by the relevant OPD so the task does not go well. Can be seen Still Lots signs that are not feasible with development , signs are only provided as is , as well damaged roads and causes traffic jam . WWTP construction is a large-scale development that has a big impact on society and the environment, so good coordination is needed so that program objectives can be achieved.

4. Resources

Resources are input in the form of economic resources, information, status, power, authority, legitimacy, support. The research results show that the overall output (input) is still felt to be insufficient and cannot be utilized optimally; regarding finances, it only comes from the APBD. Likewise, human resources need to be carried out in sustainable human resource development through training and managing working conditions and environment so that the performance of existing functions and tasks runs well. This activity was carried out so that the doctrine regarding the community's right to adequate sanitation was embedded in every human resource involved in implementing SPALD-T. The availability of infrastructure has been utilized optimally, and technology has already been used to accelerate the implementation of SPALD-T in Pekayon Village.

In line with previous research conducted by Rindu Annisa (2021), it can be said that regional apparatus organizations in Pekanbaru City are not yet effective. In the construction of the IPAL in Pekanbaru City, coordination cannot run well because there is still a lack of awareness of regional apparatus organizations regarding the responsibilities that have been determined and the lack of a firm role of coordinator in the construction of the IPAL. In carrying out development, effective coordination is required and involves regional apparatus organizations that are appropriate to needs so that they can work together well in implementing the IPAL construction in Pekanbaru City.

5. Internal Structure

Internal structure is the structure and processes that exist for its work institution it and its maintenance. The research results show that the internal structure in strengthening institutional Government Tangerang Regency is still lacking because it doesn't exist in the structure of OPD

organizations involved in implementing SPALD-T. The pattern of relationships or communication carried out between OPDs involved in implementing SPALD-T is still not optimal. This occurs because resources lack understanding and consistency in carrying out their roles as well as a lack of commitment from both leaders and implementers. Therefore, it is important to build initiatives from the smallest government structures so that they can implement SPALD-T with a bottom-up approach. Efforts to strengthen government institutions are not only institutions at the district level where policies are implemented, but also institutions below that play a role in fulfilling the community's rights to realize adequate sanitation in their area.

Line research Previously conducted by Rindu Annisa (2021) showed that one form of coordination carried out by OPD involved in planning the construction of IPAL in Pekanbaru City is through Meeting Lpmu (local product management unit) is carried out once a month. The meeting is considered less effective Because there is still a late OPD coming to the meeting, so that doesn't happen. There is good communication between OPD or parties responsible for the contractor's answer. OPD has role important in planning development, if they don't work together well then objective from the construction of this IPAL was not realized.

Conclusion

Based on research results and findings in the field, the conclusion is about strengthening the institutional System Waste Water Management Domestic Centralized (SPALD-T) in Pekayon Village in a way whole Still experiences obstacles caused by the following things. First, factors leadership which is Very important variables cannot yet be utilized source existing power in a way maximum. Likewise in moving members in giving instructions that are considered lacking firmness so that commitment institution underneath it hasn't woken up yet. Second, the communication that has been built has not been effective and is not communicative so that coordination still not optimal. On the other hand, there is a lack of understanding of the parties involved, which will also make its duties and functions coordination difficult to build. Third, the impact from things these are limitations source considered power become obstacles in implementing the program, both sources Power finance nor source Power man.

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