

Submitted 12 February 2024 *Review* 22 February 2024 *Revised* 18 Maret 2024

Accepted 01 April 2024

DOI. <https://doi.org/10.22437/mendapo.v5i2.31721>

Analysis of the Substance of Regional Regulation Policies Concerning Waste Management

Ahmad Zumar Syafiq

Faculty of Law, Muria Kudus University

ahmadzumarsyafiq@gmail.com

Abstract

One of the regional regulations that emerged as a form of implementation of the mandate of Law Number 18 of 2008 is Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2017 concerning Waste Management issued by the Kudus Regency Government. This article aims to examine and assess the content of waste management policies in Kudus Regency. This is important to do considering that the success of a policy can be seen, one of the ways, from the contents of the policy. This article only focuses on the content of policy using Merilee S. Grindle's model, which consists of six aspects, namely: interests affected, type of benefits, extent of change envisions, site of decision making, program implementor, and resources committed. Types of normative juridical research with a statutory approach and a conceptual approach. The primary data source is the policy of Kudus Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2017 concerning Waste Management, while the secondary data is in the form of journals related to waste management. The results of the analysis show that: the formation of regional regulations takes into account the physical, biological, social environment and juridical reasons (interest affected); the benefits of regional regulations are making the environment cleaner and healthier, as well as making people aware of the surrounding environment, more disciplined and more empowered in managing waste (type of benefits); the expected changes are improving environmental quality, improving public health, and changing people's mindset and behavior towards waste (extent of change envisions); the decision-making position is the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) of Kudus Regency with the joint approval of the Kudus Regent (site of decision making); implementing the policy, namely the Public Works Department (DPU) (program implementor); Policy resources consist of five components, namely man, materials, methods, machines, and money (committed resources).

Keywords: Policies, Regional Regulations, Waste Management.



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

A. Introduction

Waste is an environmental problem faced by almost all developing countries, including Indonesia.¹ According to data from Sustainable Waste Indonesia (SWI) in 2017, only 7 percent of the waste was recycled, while 69 percent ended up in final disposal sites (TPA), and the remaining 24 percent was disposed of improperly, causing environmental pollution and classified as illegal dumping.² Illegal dumping refers to the unlawful disposal of waste without proper transportation to designated collection points or disposal sites, often violating regulations by dumping waste in unauthorized locations such as open lands, or landfills, burning it, or even dumping it into water bodies like rivers.³ The disparity between waste generation, transportation, and management exacerbates this issue, particularly in urban areas across Indonesia, making it increasingly complex to address.⁴

Kudus Regency, being among the industrial hubs in Central Java province, holds the capacity to generate substantial volumes of waste. Not only from the domestic sector such as households and other public facilities, but also from the industrial sector, it also contributes to the large amount of waste generated in Kudus Regency.⁵ Derived from information provided by the Department of Housing, Settlement Areas and the Environment (DPKPLH), the population of Kudus Regency in 2019 was 871,311 people, with a waste generation of 435.84 tons/day and 159,083.24 tons/year. In 2020, the population of Kudus Regency decreased by 849,184 people, but the amount of waste generation continued to increase, namely 440.89 tonnes/day and 160,924.12 tonnes/year.⁶

¹ Toif Fadzoli, Rahayu Subekti, and Waluyo, "Dampak Kebijakan Pengelolaan Sampah Sebagai Parameter Kinerja Pemerintah Dalam Bidang Lingkungan Hidup," *Eksekusi: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Administrasi Negara* 1, no. 3 (2023): 29.

² Abdul Wachid and David Laksamana Caesar, "Implementasi Kebijakan Pengelolaan Sampah Di Kabupaten Kudus," *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat* 6, no. 2 (2020): 174.

³ Yohanes Sudiantha, Christia Meidiana, and Dadang Meru Utomo, "Efektivitas Kinerja Sistem Pengumpulan Sampah Di Kecamatan Singosari," *Planning for Urban Region and Environment Journal* 6, no. 4 (2017): 8.

⁴ Ashabul Kahfi, "Tinjauan Terhadap Pengelolaan Sampah," *Jurisprudentie Journal* 4, no. 1 (2017): 14.

⁵ Wachid and Caesar, "Implementasi Kebijakan Pengelolaan Sampah Di Kabupaten Kudus," 175.

⁶ Lia Kusumaningrum et al., "Strategi Pengelolaan Sampah Di Kabupaten Kudus Oleh Dinas Perumahan, Kawasan Permukiman Dan Lingkungan Hidup (PKPLH)," *Community Development Journal* 4, no. 3 (2023): 6631.

According to the regulations outlined in Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, the expansion of the population and shifts in consumption habits lead to a surge in the quantity, diversity, and features of different waste categories. Public consumption of food and goods in packaging, especially packaging that is not completely degraded in a short time (such as plastic bags), can cause plastic bag waste to continue to pile up every year.⁷ Large amounts of waste that are not managed properly will harm the environment,⁸ health, and socio-economic,⁹ such as damaging aesthetics, polluting land, water, and air, and damaging various ecosystems,¹⁰ and public health.¹¹

As a form of concern for waste management, it is necessary to carry out comprehensive and integrated waste management actions¹² from upstream to downstream.¹³ Waste management is intended to secure waste so that it does not cause disturbances as above so that the quality of management carried out will determine the quality and health of the existing environment. All stakeholders, including both the public and governmental bodies, need to engage in effective and efficient waste management practices.¹⁴

Government efforts in waste management have been established in positive laws in Indonesia, such as Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management and its derivative regulations contained in Regulation Number 81 of 2012 issued by the government of the Management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household

⁷ Mohamad Iqbal et al., "Analisis Implementasi Kebijakan Pengelolaan Sampah Di Provinsi DKI Jakarta," *Jurnal Analisis Kebijakan Kehutanan* 19, no. 2 (2022): 130; Armando Tri Cahyo Purnomo et al., "Application Of Preventive In Action Principles In Dealing With Waste In The Cooperative Market Area," *MENDAPO: Journal of Administration Law* 4, no. 3 (2023): 215.

⁸ Surahma Asti Mulasari, Adi Heru Husodo, and Noeng Muhadjir, "Kebijakan Pemerintah Dalam Pengelolaan Sampah Domestik," *Kesmas: Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Nasional* 8, no. 8 (2014): 405.

⁹ L.M. Azhar Sa'ban, Nastia, and Syahril Darmah, "Implementasi Peraturan Daerah Nomor 17 Tahun 2012 Tentang Retribusi Pelayanan Persampahan Atau Kebersihan (Studi Kasus Kelurahan Bukit Wolio Indah Kecamatan Wolio Kota Baubau)," *JIP: Jurnal Inovasi Penelitian* 4, no. 1 (2023): 54.

¹⁰ Arnektus Symbolon et al., "Efektivitas Tata Kelola Pengelolaan Sampah Menurut Undang-Undang No. 18 Tahun 2008 Tentang Pengelolaan Sampah Di Kabupaten Tapanuli Tengah," *Jurnal Pencerah Bangsa: Hukum, Sosial, Ekonomi* 3, no. 2 (2023): 102.

¹¹ Kusumaningrum et al., "Strategi Pengelolaan Sampah Di Kabupaten Kudus Oleh Dinas Perumahan, Kawasan Permukiman Dan Lingkungan Hidup (PKPLH)," 6631.

¹² Nur Anim Jahariyah et al., "Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Dalam Pengelolaan Sampah Skala Rumah Tangga Untuk Mewujudkan Kabupaten Banyuwangi Sehat," *LOYALITAS: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 5, no. 2 (2022): 229.

¹³ Iqbal et al., "Analisis Implementasi Kebijakan Pengelolaan Sampah Di Provinsi DKI Jakarta," 130.

¹⁴ Sudiantha, Meidiana, and Utomo, "Efektivitas Kinerja Sistem Pengumpulan Sampah Di Kecamatan Singosari," 2.

Waste.¹⁵ These two legal bases then become guidelines for the issuance of other regulations at the regional level. One of the regional regulations that emerged as a form of implementation of the mandate of Law Number 18 of 2008 is Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2017 concerning Waste Management issued by the Kudus Regency Government.

Based on the description above, the focus of the discussion in this article is to look at and assess the contents of the waste management policy in Kudus Regency, so that the problem is formulated, "What is the content of the policy of Kudus Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2017 concerning Waste Management?". This is important to do considering that the success of a policy can be seen, one of the ways, from the contents of the policy. A program or policy will be implemented by plans or benchmarks that have been made previously.

The effectiveness of policy implementation hinges on the feasibility and practicality of the policy itself. The success of a policy implementation is assessed from two things, namely the content of the policy itself (content of policy) and the context of its implementation (context of implementation).¹⁶ This article only focuses on the content of policy using Merilee S. Grindle's model, which consists of six aspects. The following are aspects of the content of policy and its implementation:¹⁷

Table 1. Concept Operationalization

Content of Policy Aspect	Operationalization
Interest affected	The basis for consideration in the formation of regional regulations
Type of benefits	Benefits of forming regional regulations
Extent of change envisions	The changes desired from the regional regulations
Site of decision-making	Position of the person who takes the regulation (who makes and signs it)
Program implementor	Implementing regional regulations
Resource committed	Regional policy resources

¹⁵ Febriana Heryanti et al., "Tinjauan Hukum Undang-Undang Pengelolaan Sampah Terhadap Pencemaran Lingkungan," *Sang Pencerah: Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Muhammadiyah Buton* 9, no. 2 (2023): 435.

¹⁶ Yudistira Adnyana, Sri Sulandari, and I W Astawa, "Analisis Implementasi Kebijakan Pengelolaan Sampah Berbasis Sumber," *Ekuitas: Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi* 11, no. 1 (2023): 59.

¹⁷ Syahrul Mubarak et al., "Policy Implementation Analysis: Exploration of George Edward III, Merilee S Grindle, and Mazmanian and Sabatier Theories in the Policy Analysis Triangle Framework," *Journal of Public Administration Studies* 5, no. 1 (2020): 34-35, <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.jpas.2020.005.01.7>.

This article apart from examining the content of the policy aspect also looks at the indicators of sustainable waste management contained in the SDGs Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals, which include: 1) waste and waste management through reduce, reuse, and recycle; 2) Minimize waste generation by focusing on prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse; and 3) Promote the adoption of sustainable practices among companies, particularly large multinational corporations.

B. Research Methods

This article uses a type of normative juridical research, namely providing a presentation, description, and description of the results of research carried out regarding statutory provisions. The research approach uses a legislative approach which examines a problem through statutory regulations.¹⁸ In this case, the regulations studied are regulations regarding waste management in Kudus Regency. This regulation is important to study because the success of a policy can be seen one way from the contents of the policy. A program or policy will be implemented under plans or benchmarks that have been made previously. On the other hand, this research is assisted by the theory of Merilee S Grindle, this theory is used to help solve and explain the usefulness of the regulations being studied. The data sources used are primary and secondary data. Primary data is in the form of Kudus Regency Regional Regulation Policy Number 4 of 2017 concerning Waste Management, while secondary data is in the form of journals related to waste management.

C. Basic considerations for forming regional regulations

The establishment of Kudus Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2017 regarding Waste Management aims to enhance the quality of a clean and healthy environment. This is achieved through the development of an eco-friendly waste management system that is bolstered by active community involvement. This shows that this regional regulation takes into account the physical, biological, and social environment. Apart from that, this regional regulation also considers juridical reasons,

¹⁸ Purnomo et al., "Application Of Preventive In Action Principles In Dealing With Waste In The Cooperative Market Area," 218.

namely considering other regulations that are still related to waste management, Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management and Government Regulation Number 81 of 2012 concerning Management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste. The following is an excerpt from the regulation:

“.....a) that to improve the quality of a healthy and clean environment, it is necessary to develop a waste management system that is environmentally friendly and supported by community participation; b) that based on Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management and Government Regulation Number 81 of 2012 concerning Management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste, the Kudus Regency Government has the authority to regulate waste management in Kudus Regency.....”

Kudus Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2017 concerning Waste Management was drafted before Government Regulation Number 27 of 2020 concerning Specific Waste Management, so the legal basis is still weak because this regional regulation only regulates the management of household waste and similar types of household waste, not yet there are special rules regarding specific waste management. Therefore, there is a need for revisions related to adding the legal basis and adding articles related to specific waste management.

1. Benefits of regional regulations

Kudus Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2017 concerning Waste Management can indirectly provide benefits for the environment, health, and economy. The benefits for the environment are reduced waste and the environment becomes cleaner and healthier. Benefits for the environment are divided into three, namely the physical, biological, and social environment. This regional regulation is beneficial not only for the physical environment but also for the biological and social environment.

For the physical environment, this regional regulation makes the environment cleaner. For the biological environment, this regional regulation makes the environment healthy. Meanwhile, for the social environment, it can make people aware of the surrounding environment, more disciplined, and more empowered in managing waste. Managing waste properly and correctly according to environmental standards can increase people's income. This is because waste can be turned into handicrafts that have economic value. Apart from that, producers or companies become more aware or care about the environment to create a

sustainable environment. This is following the general explanation of Kudus Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2017 concerning Waste Management below:

".....Based on the thinking as outlined above, the formation of this Regional Regulation is necessary to: a) legal certainty for the people to obtain good and environmentally sound waste management services; b) firmness regarding the prohibition on importing and/or importing waste into the Kudus Regency area; c) orderliness in the implementation of waste management; d) clarity of duties, authority and responsibilities of the government and regional governments in waste management; and e) clarity between the definition of waste as regulated in this Regional Regulation and the definition of waste as regulated in the law on environmental management....."

2. Expected changes

It is hoped that the existence of Regional Regulations can change the insight, perspective, and behavior of the community, business actors, and the government towards waste. All parties are expected to be able to see waste as not just waste from human activities that have no value but must be able to see waste as something that is useful and has economic value.

Kudus Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2017 concerning Waste Management expects changes to the physical, biological, and social environment. In the physical environment, namely improving the quality of the environment, in the biological environment it can improve public health, and in the social environment, namely changing people's mindset and behavior towards waste. Society can view waste as a resource that has economic value that can be utilized, thereby providing added value. This is stated in article 4 which reads: *" The objective of waste management is to enhance public health, environmental conditions, and transform waste into a valuable resource."*

3. Decision-maker position

The decision-making positions in the form of regional regulations in the Kudus Regency are the Kudus Regency Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD), and the Kudus Regent. This is stated in article 7 paragraph (2) which reads: *"Further provisions regarding waste management policy and strategy provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a are regulated by a Regent's Regulation."*

An explanation regarding implementing decision makers or regional regulation makers is contained in Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislative Regulations, article 1 paragraph (8) reads: *“Regency/City Regional Regulations are Legislative Regulations established by the Regency/City Regional People's Representative Council with the joint approval of the Regent/Mayor.”* In this case, Kudus Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2017 concerning Waste Management was formed by the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) of Kudus Regency with the joint approval of the Kudus Regent.

4. Policy implementer

The responsibility for implementing policies concerning the establishment of waste processing and final disposal facilities lies with the Regional Government entity overseeing public works, specifically the Public Works Department (DPU). This is stated in Article 28 paragraph (1):

“In carrying out waste sorting, transportation, processing, and final processing activities, the Regional Government can: a) establish a waste management institution in the form of a Regional Owned Enterprise or Regional Public Waste Service Agency; b) partner with business entities or the community; and/or c) collaborate with other Regency/City Governments.”

5. Policy resources

Resources are the capabilities or potential possessed to meet needs. In terms of policy, resources mean the ability that a policy has to realize the policy objectives which consist of five components, namely man (humans/parties involved), materials (types/ingredients), methods (methods/processes), machines (machines/technology), and money (costs).¹⁹

Firstly, regarding man, all parties are involved in waste management, the government, the community and related business actors/companies. These three parties must work together to achieve the objectives of regional regulations. Waste management cannot be carried out by just one party, but all parties must be involved and work together because each party has its role/task.

¹⁹ Najla Hikmalia Dhiyaa Ulhaq, “Analisis Faktor Penyebab Dan Identifikasi Temuan Program Dalam Penanganan Sampah Di Kabupaten Jepara,” *JISHUM: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Humaniora* 1, no. 4 (2023): 1006.

The duties of the Regional Government are stated in Article 5 which reads:
"The Regional Government is tasked with ensuring the implementation of good and environmentally sound waste management per the objectives as intended in this Regional Regulation."

The duties of the Regional Government as referred to in Article 5, are further explained in Article 6 paragraph (1):

The responsibilities of the Regional Government outlined in Article 5 include: a) fostering public awareness regarding waste management; b) engaging in research and technological advancement to minimize and manage waste; c) aiding in the reduction, management, and utilization of waste through facilitation and implementation efforts; d) overseeing waste management activities and facilitating the establishment of waste management infrastructure and facilities; e) promoting and supporting the creation of opportunities from waste management; f) supporting the adoption of locally developed technologies in communities for waste reduction and management; and g) coordinating cooperation among Regional Apparatus/Work Units, government bodies, communities, and businesses to ensure seamless waste management integration."

The role of the community is stated in Article 39 paragraph (1) which reads:

"The community actively engages in decision-making, execution, and oversight of household waste management initiatives and similar endeavors orchestrated by the regional government."

Community participation as intended in paragraph (1), is further explained in paragraph (2):

"Community involvement, as described in paragraph (1), may manifest in several ways: a) offering recommendations, feedback, and suggestions to the Government and/or Regional Governments regarding waste management endeavors; b) contributing ideas and viewpoints in shaping policies and strategies concerning household waste and similar types of waste management; c) independently or collaboratively executing household waste management activities in coordination with the Regional Government; and/or d) delivering education, training, campaigns, and support through community groups to foster behavioral changes among community members regarding waste management."

The duties of related business actors/companies are stated in Article 12 paragraph (1) which reads:

"Administrators of residential zones, commercial zones, industrial zones, specialized zones, public facilities, social amenities, and other facilities must

ensure the provision of waste segregation facilities, aiming to reduce the volume of generated waste."

In this main component, it is necessary to add an explanation regarding sanctions and rewards for all parties involved in waste management. The terms sanctions and rewards, in Kudus Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2017 concerning Waste Management are known as incentives and disincentives. In article 1 it is explained that:

"Incentives are special compensation given to motivate institutions, legal entities, and individuals who are considered to be better at waste management. Meanwhile, disincentives are penalties/sanctions for not receiving incentives given to institutions, legal entities, and individuals who violate the prohibition and/or orderly handling of waste."

This regional regulation regulates the provision of incentives to institutions/business entities and individuals. Incentives are given to institutions/business entities Should they innovate in waste management, report violations of prohibitions, decrease waste generation, and maintain orderly waste-handling practices. This is stated in Article 29 paragraph (1) which reads:

"Local governments can provide incentives to institutions and/or business entities that carry out: a) Pioneering advancements in waste management; b) Reporting instances of prohibition breaches; c) Decreasing waste generation; and/or d) Methodical waste handling practices."

Incentives are also given to Individuals who are commended for introducing innovations in waste management and for reporting breaches of prohibitions. This is stated in article 29 paragraph (2) which reads: *"Local governments can provide incentives to individuals who make: a) the most outstanding advancements in waste management; and/or b) Informing authorities about breaches of regulations."*

Incentives given to institutions and individuals can take the form of awards or subsidies. As stated in article 30 paragraph (1): *"Incentives to institutions and individuals as intended in article 29 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) can take the form of: a) giving awards; and/or b) providing subsidies."*

Meanwhile, for business entities, this can take the form of giving awards, providing convenience in licensing business activities, reducing regional taxes and levies within a certain time, regional capital participation, or providing subsidies. This has been conveyed in article 30 paragraph (2) which reads:

"Incentives to business entities as intended in Article 29 paragraph (1) can take the form of a) giving awards; b) providing convenience in licensing related to business activities; c) reduction of regional taxes and regional levies within a certain time; d) regional capital participation; and/or e) providing subsidies."

Disincentives (sanctions) in this regional regulation are divided into two, namely administrative sanctions and sanctions based on criminal provisions. Administrative sanctions are given to waste managers in the form of stopping subsidies, stopping reductions in regional taxes and levies, revoking permits, revoking regional capital participation, or fines. As regulated in article 49 paragraph (2) reads:

"Administrative sanctions as intended in paragraph (1) may be in the form of a) termination of subsidies; b) cessation of reductions in regional taxes and regional levies; c) revocation of permits; d) revocation of regional capital participation; and e) fines in the form of money/goods/services."

Sanctions based on criminal provisions are given to every person who commits a violation, namely in the form of imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) months or a fine of a maximum of IDR 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah). The sanctions imposed depend on the type of violation committed. If the violation is light, the sanctions will also be light, but if the violations are serious, the sanctions will be even heavier. As stated in Article 51 paragraph (1):

"Everyone who violates the provisions of article 10 paragraph (1), article 12, article 13 paragraph (1), article 14 paragraph (2) and paragraph (3), article 18 paragraph (1) and paragraph (4), article 20 paragraph (3), article 21 paragraph (2), article 23 paragraph (3), article 25 paragraph (1), and article 38 paragraph (5) the penalty for such offenses may entail a maximum imprisonment of three months or a fine not exceeding IDR 50,000,000.00."

Sanctions based on criminal provisions for legal entities that commit violations, the threat of criminal penalties is imposed on the management/leadership. As written in Article 51 paragraph (2): *"If the violation as intended in paragraph (1) is committed by a legal entity, then the threat of criminal punishment will be imposed on the management/leadership."*

Second, related to materials, materials or types of waste that are managed based on regional regulations are divided into two types, namely household waste, and waste similar to household waste. Hal ini tertuang dalam pasal 2 ayat (1):

“Waste managed based on this Regional Regulation consists of: a) household waste; and b) waste similar to household waste. Household waste, as mentioned in paragraph (1) clause a, originates from routine household activities, excluding feces and certain specified waste materials. Waste akin to household waste, as outlined in paragraph (1) clause b, is generated from commercial zones, industrial zones, specialized areas, social facilities, public amenities, and/or other such establishments.”

Third, related to methods, the waste management process must be carried out following procedures that have a sustainable environmental perspective. SDGs Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals contains several indicators related to waste management, including a) waste and waste management through reduce, reuse, recycle; b) Minimize waste generation by employing prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse strategies; and c) Promote the adoption of sustainable practices among corporations, particularly large-scale and multinational enterprises.

The waste management process or method in Kudus Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2017 concerning Waste Management has fulfilled the two indicators of the SDGs Presidential Decree, namely waste and waste management through restricting the production of waste (reduce), Repurposing or reusing discarded materials (recycle), and utilizing waste for secondary purposes or applications (reuse). As stated in articles 16, 17 and 19:

Article 16: *“Management of household waste and similar household waste consists of: a) reducing waste; and b) waste handling.”* Article 17: *“Waste reduction as in article 16 letter a includes activities: a) limiting waste generation; b) waste recycler; and/or c) reuse of waste.”* Article 19: *“Waste handling includes activities: a) sorting; b) collection; c) transportation; d) processing; and e) final processing of waste.”*

The existence of regional regulations regarding waste management can also indirectly encourage companies and other business actors to handle waste in an environmentally sustainable manner environmental way. So that it has fulfilled the third indicator of the SDGs Presidential Decree, namely encouraging companies, especially large and transnational companies to adopt sustainable practices. This is stated in Article 18 paragraphs (2) and (4):

Article 18 paragraph (2) reads:

"Business actors in carrying out waste reduction activities as intended in article 16 strive to utilize production materials that minimize waste generation, are reusable, recyclable, or easily biodegradable through natural processes."

Article 18 paragraph (4) reads:

"Producers in carrying out waste reduction as intended in article 16 letter a are obliged to: a) Reduce waste production by: (1) formulating plans and/or initiatives to minimize waste generation within their operations or endeavors; and/or (2) utilizing packaging materials that are reusable, recyclable, biodegradable, and aim to minimize waste; b) Implement waste recycling through (1) establishing recycling programs as part of their operations or activities; (2) employing raw materials in production that are recyclable; and/or (3) facilitating the return of waste from products and their packaging for recycling purposes; c) carry out waste reuse, by: (1) preparing a plan and/or program for waste reuse as an integral aspect of its business and/or operations aligned with waste management policies and strategies; (2) Utilizing production raw materials and packaging that are reusable; and/or (3) Retrieving waste from products and product packaging for reuse purposes."

Fourth, regarding machines, the technology used in waste management is not mentioned in detail in regional regulations, it only states that waste must be managed with an environmental perspective and using environmentally friendly technology. This is stated in article 24 paragraph (1): *"The final processing of waste as intended in article 19 letter e is carried out using: a) the controlled landfill method; b) sanitary backfill method; and/or c) environmentally friendly technology."*

Fifth, related to money, financing for waste management in the Kudus Regency comes from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). Funding for waste management is quite large, and if relying solely on APBD funds is deemed insufficient, then there are other sources for financing waste management. The funding comes from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN). Regional regulations also mention other sources that are legal and non-binding, but do not clearly state where they come from. As stated in article 35 paragraph (2) reads:

"Financing as intended in paragraph (1) comes from a) State Revenue and Expenditure Budget; b) Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget; and/or c) other sources that are legal and non-binding and per the provisions of applicable laws and regulations."

D. Conclusion

This article examines the content of policy of Kudus Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2017 concerning Waste Management, using Merilee S. Grindle's model, which consists of six aspects, namely: interests affected, type of benefits, extent of change envisions, site of decision making, program implementor, and committed resources. In the aspect of affected interests, the fundamental principles guiding the formulation of regional regulations are: 1) taking into account the physical, biological, and social environment, intending to enhance the quality of a healthy and sanitary environment through the establishment of an environmentally sustainable waste management system supported by community engagement; and 2) considering legal justifications, specifically Law Number 18 of 2008 regarding Waste Management and Government Regulation Number 81 of 2012 regarding the Management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste.

In the type of benefits aspect, the benefits of regional regulations are: 1) for the physical environment, these regional regulations make the environment cleaner; 2) for the biological environment, this regional regulation makes the environment healthy; and 3) for the social environment, it can make people aware of the surrounding environment, more disciplined and more empowered in managing waste. In the extent of change envisions aspect, the expected changes are: 1) in the physical environment, namely improving environmental quality; 2) the biological environment can improve public health; and 3) in the social environment, namely changes in people's mindset and behavior towards waste. Society can view waste as a resource that has economic value that can be utilized, thereby providing added value.

In the site of the decision-making aspect, the position of decision maker is the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) of Kudus Regency with the joint approval of the Kudus Regent. In the program implementer aspect, the policy implementer is the Regional Government which carries out government affairs in the field of public works, namely the Public Works Department (DPU).

In the aspect of committed resources, policy resources consist of five components, namely man (humans/parties involved), materials (types/materials), methods (methods/processes), machines (machines/technology), and money (costs). The first is related to man, all parties involved in waste management, both the government, the community and related business actors/companies. Second, related to materials,

materials or types of waste that are managed based on regional regulations are divided into two types, namely household waste, and waste similar to household waste.

The third is related to waste management methods, processes or methods in Kudus Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2017 concerning Waste Management which fulfills the three indicators of SDGs Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 59 of 2017 regarding the Execution of Sustainable Development Goals, namely waste and waste management through reduce, reuse, recycle; minimize waste production through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse; and encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices.

Fourth, regarding machines, the technology used in waste management is not mentioned in detail in regional regulations, it only states that waste must be managed with an environmental perspective and using environmentally friendly technology. Fifth, related to money, financing for waste management in Kudus Regency comes from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD), State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN), and other legal and non-binding sources the Regional Budget (APBD), National Budget (APBN), and other applicable legal and non-legal references.

E. Suggestion

Based on the outcomes of the discussion and analysis conducted, recommendations that can be proposed include:

1. The Kudus Regency Local Government should expand the scope of regulated waste beyond household waste and similar categories to also include specific types of waste.
2. For all parties involved in waste management, both the government, the community, and related business actors/companies, it is best to be able to implement regional regulations with discipline so that policy objectives can be achieved.
3. For academics who wish to conduct similar research, it would be best to also research the implementation of regional regulatory policies directly in the field so that their success can be more clearly seen.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Articles/Books/Reports

- Adnyana, Yudistira, Sri Sulandari, and I W Astawa. "Analisis Implementasi Kebijakan Pengelolaan Sampah Berbasis Sumber." *Ekuitas: Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi* 11, no. 1 (2023).
- Fadzoli, Toif, Rahayu Subekti, and Waluyo. "Dampak Kebijakan Pengelolaan Sampah Sebagai Parameter Kinerja Pemerintah Dalam Bidang Lingkungan Hidup." *Eksekusi: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Administrasi Negara* 1, no. 3 (2023).
- Heryanti, Febriana, Gatot Subroto, Sri Sulastri, Nur Hidayat, Mahsun Ismail, and Achmad Taufik. "Tinjauan Hukum Undang-Undang Pengelolaan Sampah Terhadap Pencemaran Lingkungan." *Sang Pencerah: Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Muhammadiyah Buton* 9, no. 2 (2023).
- Iqbal, Mohamad, R M Mulyadin, Kuncoro Ariawan, and Subarudi. "Analisis Implementasi Kebijakan Pengelolaan Sampah Di Provinsi DKI Jakarta." *Jurnal Analisis Kebijakan Kehutanan* 19, no. 2 (2022).
- Jahariyah, Nur Anim, Mahmudah, Pipit Hariyono, and Ana Aniati. "Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Dalam Pengelolaan Sampah Skala Rumah Tangga Untuk Mewujudkan Kabupaten Banyuwangi Sehat." *LOYALITAS: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 5, no. 2 (2022).
- Kahfi, Ashtabula. "Tinjauan Terhadap Pengelolaan Sampah." *Jurisprudentie Journal* 4, no. 1 (2017).
- Kusumaningrum, Lia, Kiki Dwi Wulandari, Faradilah Farid Karim, and Nurika Arum Sari. "Strategi Pengelolaan Sampah Di Kabupaten Kudus Oleh Dinas Perumahan, Kawasan Permukiman Dan Lingkungan Hidup (PKPLH)." *Community Development Journal* 4, no. 3 (2023).
- Mubarok, Syahrul, Soesilo Zauhar, Endah Setyowati, and Suryadi Suryadi. "Policy Implementation Analysis: Exploration of George Edward III, Merilee S Grindle, and Mazmanian and Sabatier Theories in the Policy Analysis Triangle Framework." *Journal of Public Administration Studies* 5, no. 1 (2020): 33–38. <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.jpas.2020.005.01.7>.
- Mulasari, Surahma Asti, Adi Heru Husodo, and Noeng Muhadjir. "Kebijakan Pemerintah Dalam Pengelolaan Sampah Domestik." *Kesmas: Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Nasional* 8, no. 8 (2014).
- Purnomo, Armando Tri Cahyo, Septi Puspitasari Gulo, Nilam Permatasari, and Irman. "Application Of Preventive In Action Principles In Dealing With Waste In The Cooperative Market Area." *MENDAPO: Journal of Administration Law* 4, no. 3 (2023).
- Sa'ban, L.M. Azhar, Nastia, and Syahril Darmah. "Implementasi Peraturan Daerah

Nomor 17 Tahun 2012 Tentang Retribusi Pelayanan Persampahan Atau Kebersihan (Studi Kasus Kelurahan Bukit Wolio Indah Kecamatan Wolio Kota Baubau).” *JIP: Jurnal Inovasi Penelitian* 4, no. 1 (2023).

Simbolon, Arnektus, Budiman Ginting, Rosnidar Sembiring, and Yefrizawati. “Efektivitas Tata Kelola Pengelolaan Sampah Menurut Undang-Undang No. 18 Tahun 2008 Tentang Pengelolaan Sampah Di Kabupaten Tapanuli Tengah.” *Jurnal Pencerah Bangsa: Hukum, Sosial, Ekonomi* 3, no. 2 (2023).

Sudiantha, Yohanes, Christia Meidiana, and Dadang Meru Utomo. “Efektivitas Kinerja Sistem Pengumpulan Sampah Di Kecamatan Singosari.” *Planning for Urban Region and Environment Journal* 6, no. 4 (2017).

Ulhaq, Najla Hikmalia Dhiyaa. “Analisis Faktor Penyebab Dan Identifikasi Temuan Program Dalam Penanganan Sampah Di Kabupaten Jepara.” *JISHUM: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Humaniora* 1, no. 4 (2023).

Wachid, Abdul, and David Laksamana Caesar. “Implementasi Kebijakan Pengelolaan Sampah Di Kabupaten Kudus.” *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat* 6, no. 2 (2020).

Legal Regulations

Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2008 Tentang Pengelolaan Sampah.

Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2011 Tentang Pembentukan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan.

Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 81 Tahun 2012 Tentang Pengelolaan Sampah Rumah Tangga dan Sampah Sejenis Sampah Rumah Tangga.

Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 27 Tahun 2020 Tentang Pengelolaan Sampah Spesifik.

Peraturan Presiden (Perpres) SDGs Nomor 59 Tahun 2017 Tentang Pelaksanaan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan.

Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Kudus Nomor 4 Tahun 2017 Tentang Pengelolaan Sampah.