

Waste Management Policy Innovation in a Sound Governance Perspective

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Abstract

Innovation in good waste management can serve as a springboard for development, affecting many elements of society and the economy. Innovation is the key to good governance. Innovation in policy and administration is critical to good government. Sound governance brings foreign actors into the discussion. This study takes a qualitative approach, employing the Literary Review research method, which is a systematic, explicit, and reproducible procedure for discovering, analyzing, and summarizing research works and ideas generated by researchers and practitioners. Secondary data sources include literature, journal references, and study findings. rubbish management in Indonesia is still deemed unsatisfactory, as seen by the presence of rubbish in numerous cities, as well as isolated sub-districts and villages where there is no method to resolve the waste. It is apparent that waste management policies and strategies have yet to reach the deepest strata of society. To deal with this situation, it is evident that innovation is required. When viewed through the lens of Sound Governance, as a dimension of international or globalization forces, Indonesia must immediately collaborate with countries that excel at waste management; international actors, namely other countries or international institutions such as UNEP, must be involved. As an example of innovation that can be carried out using today's technological advances, consider the installation of incinerators in various villages/subdistricts throughout Indonesia, allowing village/subdistrict governments to manage their respective waste, with environmentally friendly equipment and the ability to process the results. This invention must be promptly declared in a policy so that norms and regulations may be established and executed. Of course, in this scenario, all levels of society must be involved, in order to develop public awareness of trash.

Keywords: Innovation, Policy, Waste Management, Sound Governance

Introduction

Waste management is a critical issue that affects all countries across the world. The problem of garbage, particularly in Indonesia, is serious and must be addressed urgently. According to Muliawaty and Lhami (2022), waste causes a variety of problems, including loss of aesthetic value in the environment, soil, water, and air pollution that causes disease sources, and, in the long run, the potential for natural disasters such as floods and landslides. Waste has become a major national issue in Indonesia, but its management is still inadequate. "Waste management is related to health issues, climate change, poverty reduction, food and resource security, and sustainable production and consumption. Innovation in good waste management

can be an entry point into the development process, which will have an impact on various aspects of society and the economy." However, waste management can also be viewed as a system bottleneck. It is influenced by elements such as population distribution and density, social and physical environmental qualities, attitudes, behavior, and community culture. "(Muliawaty and Ilhami, 2022).

Speaking on innovation, Ali Farazmand stated that it is the key to good governance. Innovation in policy and administration is critical to good government. According to Farazmand, "Innovation is key to sound governance, and innovation in policy and administration is central to sound governance as well." Unlike good governance, which examines actors based on the iron triangle (government, private sector, and society), sound governance also includes foreign actors. The presence of international actors is regarded as quite important because it frequently has a significant impact on what happens within the country. This influence exists in both policy formulation and service delivery and development processes. In today's globalized world, it is impossible to avoid analyzing the presence of international actors in a country. The existence of foreign actors is regarded as critical in healthy governance. (Grand, 2020). The success of other countries in waste management, such as Sweden and Japan, should be emulated or researched by the Indonesian government in order to solve the trash problem. As the involvement of international entities to achieve innovation in better waste management strategies.

Methods

This study takes a qualitative approach and employs the Literary Review research method, which is defined as "a systematic, explicit, and reproducible method for identifying, evaluating, and synthesizing research works and ideas that have been produced by researchers and practitioners." The goal of the literature review is to analyze and synthesize existing knowledge

related to the topic to be researched in order to find free space for the research to be conducted (Ulhaq, 2018). Secondary data sources include literature, journal references, and study findings.

Results and Discussion

Innovation

Thompson defines innovation as the "generation, acceptance, and implementation of new ideas, processes, products, or services" (Muliawaty, 2019), whereas Zaltzman defines it as a "idea, practice, or material artefact perceived as new by the relevant unit of adoption." However, distinguishing between the two types of innovation is not easy, as stated by Sneepe: "The distinction between incremental and radical innovation is difficult, as there is no absolute measure for intrinsic newness. Intrinsic newness relates to the scientific knowledge component of technology, whereas architecture refers to the organizational component (i.e. how knowledge, artifacts, and auxiliaries are organized and combined in a new way that changes existing.

Policy

Government waste policy must include all stakeholders, particularly the community as a stakeholder and target. According to David Easton, public policy is defined as "the allocation of values to the entire society" (Muliawaty, 2018). Carl Friedrich warned about the significance of the policy concept: "policy concept of having certain clear suggestions, objectives, and objects" (Muliawaty, 2018). According to Thomas R. Dye, "public policy has four traits, namely regulative, organizational, distributive, and executive." Lowi and Ginsburg, for example, define public policy as "officially expressed intention backed by a sanction"; as a course of action (or inactivity), a public policy can take the shape of "a law, a rule, a statute, an edict, a regulation, or an order."

Waste Management

Waste management can be referred to as the "entrance" to achieving sustainable development targets because it is a multi-sectoral issue that impacts various aspects of society and the economy (Muliawaty & Ilhami, 2022). In fact, waste management is closely related to Optimal waste management is a big challenge that almost all large cities in Indonesia are now facing. The increasing population has resulted in the amount of waste generation continuing to increase, and the increase must be accompanied by optimal management so that the waste problem does not cause environmental damage and a decrease in the quality of public health (Muliawaty et al., 2011).

Sound governance

Examining Sound Governance, Farazmand explained, "The concept of "sound governance" is used in this book as an alternative to the term good governance...hence, the concept of "soundness" is used to characterize governance with superior qualities in functions, structures, processes, values, dimensions, and elements that are necessary in governing and administration." Farazmand stressed that "innovation is key to sound governance, and innovation in policy and administration is also central to sound governance." (Andhika, 2017). Sound governance consists of various components or aspects. Farazmand defines sound governance in 10 categories. "As elements of a dynamic system, these component elements interact dynamically with one another, forming a whole that considers internal diversity, complexity, and intensity while responding to external challenges, constraints, and opportunities." Internal and external dynamic aspects might interact continuously" (Nilawati, 2016). The Sound Governance Dimension works with others, such as orchestras, with clear leadership and dynamic engagement of interactive parts or components, resulting in a quality governance system that exceeds expectations. These aspects include (Nilawati, 2016).

1. Process.

Sound governance includes a procedure for regulating all interactions, aspects, and parties. This is the meaning that effective governance aims to produce. However, sound governance is more than just internal and external processes; it also includes a framework.

2. Structure.

"Structure is a collection of constitutive elements, actors, rules, regulations, procedures, decision-making frameworks, and authoritative sources that can support or legitimize the governance process. Its structural shape is created and implemented vertically and horizontally, and it is influenced by a variety of internal and external, local and international elements and forces" (Nilawati, 2016).

3. Concepts and values.

"The cognitive or value dimension represents a unique or deviant value system in the governance structure or process. For example, an unhealthy, corrupt and bad governance system is one with loose organization, minimal institutionalization and legitimacy, and relies heavily on external forces to legitimize its power" (Nilawati, (2016)). Sound governance generates healthy and dynamic values that support its structural and process characteristics. Several values, including normative values of justice, equity, representation of integrity, responsiveness, responsibility, tolerance, and equality before the law for all people regardless of color, race, ethnicity, gender, or age, serve as the adhesive glue for a sound governance system that maintains all other dimensions. continue to be inextricably linked.

4. The Constitution.

The Constitution serves as the foundation for government. However, in a governance system that is weak, poorly organized, and ambiguous, even though it is referred to as a constitutional system, it is merely a formal document. This is still frequently ignored and exploited selectively to benefit specific interests. This is a common difficulty with "formalism" or dualism in the governance process, which is heavily affected or driven by external global power systems. Formalism occurs when formal laws and regulations are replaced by informal

and unofficial norms and conduct in politics, government, and administration to achieve certain goals, yet they are strictly enforced when confronted with system challengers. (nilawati, 2016)

5. Organizations and institutions.

Organizational and institutional components are another aspect of good governance. The governance institution determines the governance structure, as well as the processes and policies. Without institutions, there can be no sound governance. Can institutions that are formally and constitutionally questioned be considered legitimate? Do informal institutions play an important part in the governance process? This is a basic question on the aspects of government. Even nevertheless, institutions without a clear organizational structure are said to be weak and prone to collapse since they are unable to carry out the purpose for which they were established. This failure can result in the failure of the governance system's policies, structures, and processes, which is referred to as "unsound governance." On the other side, successful institutions can produce good governance.

6. Management and performance.

The managerial and performance components of good governance are strongly linked. It is an essential component of the overall system. Performance alone is insufficient for effective governance; it must yield the intended results, which can be translated into institutional and system legitimacy.

7. Policy (Policy).

The policy dimension of strong governance comes next, and it gives unambiguous guidance, direction, and control for process, structure, and management elements.

8. Sector (Sector).

Another aspect of good governance is the sectoral characteristics that shape all other dimensions. The sectoral dimension of governance is thought to be significant since it focuses on certain sectors such as industry, agricultural, rural, urban, scientific, research and development, education, health, transportation, and others. Sectoral sound governance

necessitates direct citizen participation, capable administration, and knowledge and competence in the operation of public institutions.

9. Forces that are international or global in nature.

The global or international dimension is an additional and critical component of good governance. Currently, in a period of fast globalization and global interconnection, nation-states, governments, and individuals are either freely or coercively entering regimes that are intolerant of any governing activity formerly deemed normal and internal to a sovereign government. For example, the Apartheid Regime in South Africa, genocide in Africa, or the need for the regional or global execution of mutually agreed-upon laws, regulations, and protocols. (nilawati, 2016)

10. Ethics, accountability, and transparency.

The essential foundation of ethical values, the necessity for accountability, and the form and value of openness are the main characteristics of good governance. The core idea of governance checks is to prevent system abuse and corruption, as well as the blind principles of efficiency and pure economy in management and administration operations. (nilawati, 2016).

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rubbish management in Indonesia is still deemed unsatisfactory, as seen by the presence of rubbish in numerous cities, as well as isolated sub-districts and villages where there is no method to resolve the waste. The piling of trash in non-TPS locations in diverse distant areas suggests and demonstrates that waste management is still a long way from fire. It is apparent that waste management policies and strategies have yet to reach the deepest strata of society. In reality, the sustainability of trash in Indonesia has captured the attention of the global public; numerous worldwide media outlets have reported on various waste-related issues in Indonesia, and scholars and world cleanliness campaigners have traveled directly to Indonesia. In this scenario, creativity is plainly required to deal with it; even while the waste problem must be addressed in the long run, action and innovation must be implemented as soon as possible. trash

management in several affluent countries, including Sweden and Japan, has been deemed successful; nevertheless, in Sweden, a "Trash Shortage" has resulted in the need to import trash to meet needs. This is because Sweden considers garbage to be more than just a byproduct of consumption; it may also be used to generate energy. Swedish society is already quite cognizant of waste management, with a strong emphasis on waste recycling. If seen from the perspective of Sound Governance, as a dimension of international or globalization forces, Indonesia must immediately collaborate with countries that are successful in waste management. International actors must be involved, in this context, namely other countries or international institutions such as UNEP, which is basically This institution carries out scientific monitoring and research at global and regional levels and provides policy recommendations to Looking at the management and performance dimensions, one example of innovation that can be carried out using today's technological advances is the establishment of incinerators in various villages/subdistricts throughout Indonesia, allowing village/subdistrict governments to manage their own waste, which is also a tool. Environmentally friendly, and the findings can be processed. This invention must be promptly declared in a policy so that norms and regulations may be established and executed. Given that the government has been able to take action related to KCIC in collaboration with China in the transportation sector, the waste problem should be addressed in the same manner, regardless of which country is collaborating and producing output or products that can be used to combat waste. Of course, in this scenario, all levels of society must be involved to raise public awareness about waste.

Conclusion

Essentially, the problem of waste management affects many countries, including Indonesia. In waste management, the most recent and cutting-edge innovations are required to handle it in accordance with current developments, such as Incinerator Innovation as an environmentally friendly instrument for waste processing with potentially good outcomes. Don't forget that the government's involvement in implementing all of these innovations is contained in a policy,

which serves as a guide, reference, and rules that may later be socialized to the community, ensuring that all aspects of society are aware of the necessity of waste awareness. Speaking of innovation, which is the "key" in Sound Governance, there is another important instrument in Sound Governance, namely the involvement of International Actors, where the involvement of International Actors (Other Countries, International Institutions) is capable of supporting all innovations that can be adapted and adopted to support everything. Of course, the innovation in this case relates to Policy Innovation in Waste Management. Other nations' achievement in waste management can serve as a lesson for Indonesia; international cooperation initiatives must be implemented quickly, and policy-making support from international institutions must be sought.

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