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Implementation of Policies for The Management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste in Tanjung Unggat Village, Tanjungpinang City

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the implementation of Tanjungpinang Mayor Regulation Number 43 of 2018 concerning Regional Policies and Strategies (Jakstrada) for the Management of Household Waste and Household-Like Waste in Tanjung Unggat Village, Bukit Bestari District, Tanjungpinang City. The research employed a qualitative approach using a descriptive method. Data were collected through interviews, observations, and documentation, while data analysis was conducted using the Miles and Huberman model, which includes data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The analysis of policy implementation was based on George C. Edward III's theory, which consists of four dimensions: communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. The findings indicate that the implementation of the policy has not yet been carried out optimally. The communication dimension has been implemented through socialization activities, coordination mechanisms, and information media; however, the dissemination of information has not reached all community members evenly. The resource dimension continues to face limitations in terms of the quantity and capacity of human resources, budget allocation, and supporting facilities and infrastructure. In terms of disposition, implementers demonstrate a strong commitment to carrying out the policy, although its effectiveness is still influenced by low levels of public awareness and the inadequate enforcement of sanctions. Regarding the bureaucratic structure dimension, the division of responsibilities among relevant agencies has been established, but it is not yet supported by more detailed standard operating procedures, continuous inter-agency coordination, and an integrated monitoring system. Therefore, strengthening communication, enhancing resource capacity, improving operational procedures, reinforcing inter-institutional coordination, and increasing community participation are necessary to support more effective and sustainable waste management.

Keywords: George C. Edward III, Jakstrada, Policy Implementation, Tanjung Unggat Village, Waste Management.



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INTRODUCTION

Household waste and waste similar to household waste management has emerged as a critical issue within the global sustainability agenda as rapid urbanization, population growth, changing consumption patterns, and increasing environmental pressures continue to intensify the volume and complexity of municipal solid waste streams. Contemporary environmental governance frameworks increasingly recognize that waste is not merely a residual by-product requiring disposal but a valuable resource that must be managed through integrated and circular approaches capable of balancing ecological protection, social welfare, and economic development (Nugraha, 2018). Within this evolving paradigm, the effectiveness of waste management systems is determined not solely by the existence of regulatory frameworks but by the capacity of governments and communities to translate policy objectives into operational practices that alter institutional behavior and public conduct (Purwanto & Sulistyastuti, 2016; Wahab, 2017). These challenges are particularly pronounced in coastal and archipelagic regions, where geographical fragmentation, maritime livelihoods, and locally embedded social structures create distinctive governance dynamics that shape environmental policy outcomes. The socio-cultural characteristics of the Riau Archipelago, for instance, demonstrate how local histories, citizenship practices, and community identities influence the implementation and reception of public policies, including environmental management initiatives (Long, 2013).

Existing scholarship has generated substantial insights into the factors influencing the implementation of waste management policies, highlighting the interconnected roles of institutional capacity, stakeholder collaboration, community participation, and administrative leadership. Research conducted by Abdussamad et al. (2022) demonstrates that waste bank programs can significantly improve waste management performance when supported by effective organizational coordination and sustained public engagement. Similar findings are reported by Astuti and Kamil (2024), who argue that successful policy implementation at the local level depends largely on the ability of governmental actors to adapt policy objectives into operational mechanisms that correspond with community characteristics and local realities. Meanwhile, Hadomuan and Tuti (2022) reveal that many waste management programs fail to achieve targeted outcomes because of weak integration between planning processes and implementation mechanisms. Collectively, these studies suggest that waste management policies function not merely as technical instruments for waste collection and disposal but as complex governance arrangements in which institutional structures, social norms, resource availability, and actor interactions jointly determine policy effectiveness.

Despite these advances, the literature continues to exhibit important conceptual and empirical inconsistencies. Some studies emphasize bureaucratic capacity as the primary determinant of implementation success, whereas others identify community participation and behavioral compliance as more influential explanatory variables. Manalu et al. (2022) identify numerous barriers to household waste management policy implementation, including limited infrastructure, inadequate supervision, and low public awareness. Conversely, Abdussamad et al. (2022) demonstrate that community-based institutional mechanisms can mitigate many of these constraints when local participation is effectively mobilized. Such divergent findings indicate that the relationship between institutional capacity and community behavior remains insufficiently theorized and empirically tested across diverse socio-spatial contexts. Furthermore, a considerable proportion of existing studies focus on large urban centers characterized by relatively homogeneous administrative structures, leaving limited understanding of how policy implementation unfolds within coastal and island communities where environmental vulnerability, resource constraints, and socio-cultural conditions differ substantially from those found in metropolitan settings.

The limitations of current scholarship become particularly evident when examining the context of Tanjungpinang City, the capital of the Riau Islands Province, where growing waste generation coincides with increasing ecological pressures on coastal ecosystems. Sofianto et al. (2024) report that indiscriminate waste disposal remains a persistent environmental challenge requiring stronger intervention from local environmental authorities. At the same time, Yudithia et al. (2024) demonstrate that waste bank development in Tanjungpinang possesses considerable potential to support blue economy objectives, although its effectiveness depends heavily on policy consistency, institutional commitment, and multi-stakeholder collaboration. While these studies provide valuable insights into city-level waste governance initiatives, they offer limited explanation regarding how household waste management policies are interpreted, operationalized, and experienced within village-level settings where government programs directly intersect with community practices. This gap is particularly significant because policy outcomes are ultimately shaped by implementation processes occurring at the grassroots level, where institutional intentions encounter everyday social realities.

The scientific and practical relevance of addressing this gap becomes increasingly apparent in the case of Tanjung Unggat Village, a coastal community whose socio-economic activities are closely linked to fisheries, shoreline settlements, and marine ecosystems vulnerable to pollution from unmanaged household waste. Evidence presented by Febrianty et al. (2025) indicates that community behavior toward plastic waste management is strongly influenced by environmental knowledge, social norms, and access to waste management facilities. These findings suggest that waste-related challenges in Tanjung Unggat cannot be adequately understood through behavioral explanations alone but must also be examined through the lens of policy implementation, which shapes the opportunities, incentives, and constraints governing community action. Existing research has yet to comprehensively investigate how implementation processes interact with local behavioral dynamics in the management of household waste and waste similar to household waste within coastal communities. The absence of such evidence limits the ability of local governments to formulate context-sensitive implementation strategies capable of responding effectively to the environmental and social complexities of coastal regions.

This study positions itself at the intersection of public policy implementation and local environmental governance by examining the implementation of policies for the management of household waste and waste similar to household waste in Tanjung Unggat Village, Tanjungpinang City. The research seeks to investigate how policy objectives are translated into practice, how implementation actors perform their respective roles, and what factors facilitate or hinder policy execution within the local context. The study aims to generate a comprehensive understanding of policy implementation processes through the analysis of communication mechanisms, resource availability, implementer disposition, and bureaucratic structures. In doing so, it contributes theoretically to the advancement of knowledge on environmental policy implementation in coastal and archipelagic settings while offering methodological contributions through context-based empirical evidence that can inform future models of waste management governance in socially and ecologically complex environments.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employed a qualitative research approach using a descriptive case study design to examine the implementation of policies for the management of household waste and waste similar to household waste in Tanjung Unggat Village, Tanjungpinang City. A qualitative approach was selected because it enables an in-depth exploration of policy implementation processes, stakeholder interactions, and contextual factors that shape policy outcomes within a specific local setting. The study focused on understanding how policy objectives are translated into practice, how implementing actors perform their roles, and how community members respond to policy interventions. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews, direct observation, and document analysis. Key informants were selected purposively based on their involvement in waste management activities and policy implementation, including officials from the Environmental Agency, village authorities, waste management personnel, community leaders, and local residents. Field observations were conducted to capture actual waste management practices, while relevant policy documents, government reports, and administrative records were reviewed to strengthen the empirical findings.

The collected data were analyzed using an interactive model of qualitative analysis consisting of data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing. The analysis process was conducted continuously throughout the research to identify patterns, relationships, and emerging themes related to policy implementation. To enhance the credibility and trustworthiness of the findings, data triangulation was applied by comparing information obtained from different sources, methods, and informant groups. Member checking was also conducted to ensure the accuracy of interpretations and to minimize researcher bias. The analytical framework was guided by policy implementation theory, focusing on key dimensions such as communication, resources, implementer disposition, and bureaucratic structure. Through this approach, the study sought to generate a comprehensive understanding of the factors that facilitate and constrain the implementation of household waste management policies in a coastal community context.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Communication and Policy Socialization in Household Waste Management Implementation

The findings indicate that communication constitutes a central dimension influencing the implementation of household waste management policies in Tanjung Unggat Village. Interviews with village officials and Environmental Agency representatives revealed that policy information has been disseminated through community meetings, neighborhood forums, and environmental campaigns. Informants acknowledged that the existence of communication channels has increased public awareness regarding waste disposal procedures. Policy implementation literature emphasizes that effective communication reduces ambiguity and strengthens policy compliance among target groups (Purwanto & Sulistyastuti, 2016).

Field observations demonstrated that the quality of communication varied across neighborhood units. Residents living near village administrative centers reported receiving information more frequently than those residing in peripheral coastal areas. Several community members stated that information concerning waste collection schedules was not always delivered consistently. Similar communication disparities have been identified as barriers to policy implementation in local waste governance contexts (Wahab, 2017).

Interviews further revealed that socialization activities primarily focused on waste disposal obligations rather than waste reduction practices. This pattern reflects an implementation orientation that prioritizes operational compliance over behavioral transformation. Respondents frequently associated waste management with collection services rather than environmental responsibility. Such tendencies have also been observed in studies examining household waste management implementation in Indonesian local governments (Akbar, 2023).

Community leaders explained that face-to-face communication remains more effective than digital dissemination in the local context. Residents often respond positively when environmental messages are delivered through neighborhood meetings and religious gatherings. Social interaction continues to shape collective perceptions regarding environmental responsibility. The importance of locally embedded communication strategies is consistent with findings regarding policy implementation in archipelagic communities characterized by strong social networks (Long, 2013).

Several interview participants highlighted the role of environmental campaigns conducted by local authorities and schools. These initiatives contributed to increased awareness among younger residents regarding waste segregation and proper disposal practices. Changes in environmental attitudes were visible among students participating in community clean-up programs. Educational interventions are frequently associated with long-term improvements in environmental behavior and policy acceptance (Nugraha, 2018).

The empirical findings concerning communication effectiveness are summarized in Table 1. The table illustrates how different stakeholder groups perceived the frequency and effectiveness of policy socialization activities. Variations in perception indicate that communication outcomes remain uneven across social groups. Similar implementation challenges were identified in waste management programs emphasizing community participation (Abdussamad et al., 2022).

Table 1. Stakeholder Perceptions of Policy Communication in Tanjung Unggat Village

Stakeholder Group	Frequency of Information Received	Perceived Effectiveness
Village Officials	High	High
Environmental Agency Staff	High	Moderate
Community Leaders	Moderate	High
Residents (Central Area)	Moderate	Moderate
Residents (Coastal Area)	Low	Low

Analysis of Table 1 suggests that communication effectiveness is strongly influenced by spatial accessibility and institutional proximity. Residents located in coastal zones reported lower exposure to policy information compared with those residing closer to administrative facilities. The pattern indicates that geographical characteristics continue to shape policy outreach outcomes. Similar territorial disparities have been documented in environmental governance studies conducted in island regions (Harianti, 2019).

Another important finding concerns the interaction between communication and community trust. Informants expressed greater willingness to comply with waste management regulations when information was delivered by trusted local figures. Village heads, neighborhood leaders, and religious figures played a significant role in translating policy messages into socially acceptable norms. Research on climate and environmental governance in Riau Islands similarly highlights the importance of local actors in strengthening public engagement (Samnuzulsari et al., 2021).

Communication effectiveness was also influenced by the clarity of policy objectives. Several residents indicated uncertainty regarding waste sorting requirements and collection procedures. Ambiguity regarding operational guidelines reduced consistency in household waste management practices. Policy implementation theory argues that unclear policy directives frequently generate implementation gaps between governmental intentions and community actions (Purwanto & Sulistyastuti, 2016).

The communication dimension demonstrates that policy implementation in Tanjung Unggat Village has achieved a moderate level of effectiveness but continues to face challenges related to outreach consistency, message clarity, and territorial coverage. Empirical evidence indicates that

communication functions not merely as a mechanism for information transmission but as a process through which environmental norms are negotiated and internalized. The persistence of information disparities suggests that policy outcomes remain contingent upon the ability of implementing actors to adapt communication strategies to local social and geographical conditions. Similar conclusions have been reported in studies of waste management implementation in Bandung, Tangerang Selatan, and Tanjungpinang, where communication quality significantly influenced policy effectiveness (Astuti & Kamil, 2024; Hadoமான & Tuti, 2022; Sofianto et al., 2024).

Resources and Institutional Capacity in Household Waste Management Implementation

The findings indicate that the availability of resources significantly influences the implementation of household waste management policies in Tanjung Unggat Village. Interviews with Environmental Agency officials revealed that human resources, operational facilities, and budget allocations remain critical determinants of service effectiveness. Informants acknowledged that existing personnel have been able to perform routine waste collection activities, although limitations emerge when waste generation increases during certain periods. Resource adequacy has long been recognized as a fundamental prerequisite for successful policy implementation (Purwanto & Sulistyastuti, 2016).

Field observations identified several operational constraints related to waste transportation facilities. Waste collection vehicles were available, yet their operational coverage was not always sufficient to serve all residential areas efficiently. Residents living in coastal settlements reported longer waiting periods for waste collection services compared with those in more accessible locations. Similar logistical constraints have been identified as major barriers to local waste management implementation in Indonesia (Manalu et al., 2022).

Interviews with village authorities suggested that budget limitations affect the expansion of waste management programs. Existing funding priorities focus primarily on routine collection and transportation activities rather than preventive or innovative environmental initiatives. This allocation pattern reflects a reactive approach that emphasizes waste handling after generation rather than waste reduction at the source. Studies on local waste governance have similarly found that financial limitations often restrict policy innovation and service improvement (Sagitha et al., 2025).

Institutional coordination emerged as another important aspect of resource capacity. Environmental Agency personnel, village governments, and community organizations maintained collaborative relationships in addressing waste-related issues. Informants reported that coordination meetings facilitated information exchange and operational planning among implementing actors. Effective inter-organizational coordination is frequently associated with improved implementation performance and policy coherence (Wahab, 2017).

The capacity of implementing personnel also influenced policy outcomes. Interviews indicated that technical understanding among operational staff was generally adequate for routine service delivery. Challenges arose when personnel were required to conduct community education activities related to waste reduction and segregation. Similar findings have been reported in studies showing that technical competence does not automatically translate into effective public engagement capacity (Abdussamad et al., 2022).

The empirical conditions regarding institutional resources are summarized in Table 2. The table presents the major resource dimensions identified during fieldwork and their implications for policy implementation. The findings reveal both strengths and limitations within the current waste management system. Resource quality appears uneven across operational components, creating varying levels of implementation effectiveness.

Table 2. Resource Conditions Supporting Waste Management Policy Implementation

Resource Dimension	Current Condition	Implementation Implication
Human Resources	Sufficient but limited in outreach activities	Moderate service effectiveness
Operational Vehicles	Available but limited in coverage	Uneven collection services
Financial Resources	Adequate for routine operations	Restricted program expansion

Institutional Coordination	Relatively strong	Improved cooperation	operational
Community Support	Moderate	Variable participation levels	

Analysis of Table 2 demonstrates that institutional capacity is characterized by a combination of adequacy and constraint. Basic operational functions can be maintained because essential resources are available. However, limitations in transportation capacity and financial flexibility reduce opportunities for service expansion and innovation. Similar implementation patterns have been documented in evaluations of municipal waste management systems across Indonesian cities (Hadamuan & Tuti, 2022).

Another notable finding concerns the relationship between resource capacity and regulatory implementation. Local authorities indicated that enforcement activities are difficult to conduct consistently when operational resources are limited. Monitoring illegal dumping practices requires additional personnel, transportation support, and administrative resources. Resource limitations frequently weaken enforcement capacity and reduce policy effectiveness in environmental governance contexts (Gunawan et al., n.d.).

Interviews with community representatives revealed that institutional resources are perceived not only through service availability but also through service reliability. Residents expressed greater satisfaction when waste collection schedules were implemented consistently. Service interruptions often generated negative perceptions regarding government commitment and institutional performance. Previous studies suggest that public trust is closely linked to the consistency of public service delivery (Akbar, 2023).

The role of regulatory support was evident in discussions concerning local implementation strategies. Stakeholders frequently referred to national and local policy frameworks as important instruments guiding operational activities. Waste management programs in Tanjung Unggat are formally supported by the provisions of Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management and Tanjungpinang Mayor Regulation Number 43 of 2018 concerning regional policies and strategies for waste management (Republik Indonesia, 2008; Pemerintah Kota Tanjungpinang, 2018).

Regulatory support provides legitimacy for implementation activities, although practical outcomes remain dependent on the availability of institutional resources. Evidence from interviews and observations indicates that resource adequacy remains a decisive factor shaping implementation performance in Tanjung Unggat Village. Existing institutional capacity has enabled the continuation of routine waste management services, yet several operational limitations continue to constrain policy effectiveness.

The findings reinforce arguments within implementation theory that policy success depends not only on policy design but also on the ability of implementing institutions to mobilize financial, human, and organizational resources. Comparable conclusions have been reported in studies examining waste management implementation in Binjai, Bone Bolango, and Mamuju, where resource capacity emerged as a major determinant of implementation outcomes (Manalu et al., 2022; Abdussamad et al., 2022; Akbar, 2023).

Community Participation and Environmental Compliance in Household Waste Management Implementation

The findings reveal that community participation constitutes one of the most influential factors affecting the implementation of household waste management policies in Tanjung Unggat Village. Interviews with residents indicated varying levels of involvement in waste-related activities, ranging from routine compliance with collection schedules to participation in environmental campaigns and community clean-up initiatives. Informants acknowledged that awareness regarding environmental cleanliness has increased during recent years, although participation remains uneven among different social groups. Community engagement is widely recognized as a critical determinant of environmental policy effectiveness because behavioral change ultimately occurs at the household level (Nugraha, 2018).

Field observations demonstrated that residents living in areas frequently exposed to waste accumulation tended to show higher levels of participation in waste management activities. Direct exposure to environmental problems appeared to strengthen awareness regarding the consequences of

improper waste disposal. Several coastal residents reported concerns about marine pollution and declining environmental quality in shoreline areas. Similar relationships between environmental exposure and participation have been identified in studies of coastal waste management behavior (Febrianty et al., 2025).

Interviews further indicated that compliance with waste disposal regulations was influenced by both individual awareness and social pressure. Residents often adjusted their behavior according to prevailing norms within their neighborhoods. Areas characterized by strong social cohesion generally exhibited higher levels of environmental discipline. Research concerning civil society engagement in environmental governance highlights the importance of collective norms in shaping sustainable community behavior (Samnuzulsari et al., 2021).

Several informants emphasized that public participation increased when government programs were perceived as responsive to community needs. Residents expressed greater willingness to cooperate when waste collection services operated consistently and when complaints received timely responses. This pattern suggests that participation is not solely a function of environmental awareness but also reflects perceptions of institutional performance. Similar observations have emerged from studies examining the relationship between service quality and public compliance in local governance contexts (Sagitha et al., 2025).

The influence of environmental education was also evident in interview findings. Community members who had previously participated in environmental campaigns demonstrated stronger understanding of waste segregation and responsible disposal practices. Educational interventions appeared to encourage a transition from passive compliance toward more proactive environmental behavior. Previous research has similarly identified environmental education as an important mechanism for strengthening policy outcomes (Abdussamad et al., 2022).

The empirical findings concerning participation and compliance are presented in Table 3. The table summarizes the dominant forms of community involvement identified during field observations and interviews. Different participation patterns produced varying impacts on policy implementation outcomes. The findings indicate that active participation contributes directly to improvements in environmental management performance.

Table 3. Forms of Community Participation in Waste Management Implementation

Participation Form	Level of Community Involvement	Observed Impact
Compliance with Collection Schedules	High	Improved waste collection efficiency
Participation in Clean-Up Activities	Moderate	Increased environmental cleanliness
Waste Segregation Practices	Low to Moderate	Limited waste reduction outcomes
Reporting Illegal Dumping	Low	Weak monitoring effectiveness
Environmental Campaign Participation	Moderate	Increased environmental awareness

Analysis of Table 3 demonstrates that participation remains concentrated in activities requiring relatively low levels of commitment. Compliance with waste collection schedules was more common than active engagement in waste reduction or monitoring initiatives. The pattern indicates that operational participation has developed more rapidly than transformative environmental participation. Comparable trends have been reported in studies evaluating waste management behavior within urban and coastal communities (Febrianty et al., 2025).

Another important finding concerns the persistence of illegal waste disposal practices in several coastal locations. Interviews revealed that some residents continued to dispose of waste in unauthorized areas despite awareness of existing regulations. Media reports documenting waste accumulation in Tanjung Unggat support these observations and indicate ongoing challenges in enforcing environmental regulations (Tribunbatam.id, 2025).

The existence of non-compliant behavior suggests that awareness alone is insufficient to ensure full policy compliance. The findings also highlight the importance of monitoring and enforcement mechanisms in shaping community behavior. Environmental Agency officials reported that persuasive approaches were generally prioritized over punitive measures. While this strategy contributed to maintaining positive relations with residents, it occasionally limited the deterrent effect of regulatory enforcement. Policy implementation literature argues that effective compliance often requires a balance between education, persuasion, and enforcement mechanisms (Wahab, 2017).

Data obtained from local authorities indicated that waste generation in Tanjungpinang continues to increase alongside population growth and urban expansion. National waste management statistics similarly show persistent growth in household waste generation across Indonesian municipalities, creating greater pressure on local waste management systems (SIPSN, 2026). These trends reinforce the necessity of strengthening community participation as a complementary component of institutional waste management capacity. Findings from this study suggest that policy implementation effectiveness depends not only on communication and resources but also on the extent to which residents internalize environmental responsibility and translate policy objectives into everyday behavioral practices.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of policies for the management of household waste and waste similar to household waste in Tanjung Unggat Village demonstrates that policy effectiveness is strongly influenced by the interaction among communication processes, institutional resources, and community participation. The findings reveal that policy communication has contributed to increasing public awareness regarding waste management practices, although disparities in information dissemination remain evident between central and coastal settlement areas. Institutional resources have enabled the continuity of routine waste management services, yet limitations in operational coverage, financial capacity, and monitoring activities continue to affect implementation performance. Community participation has emerged as an important supporting factor, particularly through compliance with waste collection schedules and involvement in environmental activities, although participation in waste reduction and monitoring initiatives remains relatively limited.

The study indicates that the effectiveness of waste management policy implementation cannot be understood solely through the availability of regulations or administrative structures but must be examined through the capacity of local institutions to translate policy objectives into practices that are accepted and sustained by the community. Communication quality, resource adequacy, and environmental awareness collectively shape the degree of policy compliance and environmental outcomes within the village context. The findings contribute to the development of policy implementation studies by providing empirical evidence from a coastal and archipelagic setting, where geographical conditions and community characteristics create unique governance challenges. Strengthening integrated communication strategies, expanding institutional capacity, and encouraging broader community engagement are essential for improving the sustainability and effectiveness of household waste management in Tanjung Unggat Village and other coastal communities with similar characteristics.

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