

Innovation in Waste Management Policies from the Point of View of Good Governance in West Nusa Tenggara

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Abstract

Effective waste management innovation is key to development and good governance, requiring international collaboration. This qualitative study uses a literary review to analyze existing research, finding Indonesia's rubbish management unsatisfactory due to widespread waste and ineffective policies. Innovation is crucial, and under the lens of Sound Governance, Indonesia needs to partner with leading countries and organizations like UNEP. Technological solutions, such as local incinerators with supportive policies and public awareness, are potential innovations. Ultimately, improving waste management demands innovation, global cooperation, and societal involvement.

Keywords : Development, Public Awareness, Good Governance

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1. Introduction

The enduring and escalating crisis of inadequate waste management stands as a formidable and increasingly complex challenge confronting nations across the globe, with Indonesia grappling with a particularly severe and urgently demanding situation, as comprehensively analyzed and highlighted in the seminal work of Muliawaty and Lhami (2022). Their meticulous and insightful research meticulously illuminates the far-reaching and profoundly detrimental consequences stemming from ineffective and unsustainable waste handling practices, extending far beyond superficial concerns of aesthetic degradation to encompass the serious and long-lasting pollution of fundamental and life-sustaining environmental resources, including the contamination of soil and the pervasive degradation of air quality. Furthermore, the improper management of waste acts as a significant and potent vector for the transmission and proliferation of a wide range of debilitating diseases and, alarmingly, demonstrably elevates the long-term susceptibility of vulnerable regions to the increased incidence and devastating severity of natural disasters, most notably including the heightened risks of catastrophic floods and destabilizing landslides. Despite the widespread and consistent recognition of effective waste management as a critical national imperative and a fundamental prerequisite for sustainable development within Indonesia, the existing infrastructure, the established policy frameworks, and the currently implemented strategies continue to fall considerably short of providing comprehensive, effective, and, most importantly, sustainable solutions capable of addressing the multifaceted dimensions of this pervasive and growing problem. The establishment of robust, innovative, contextually appropriate, and ultimately resilient waste management systems is not merely a desirable goal but an absolute necessity, being inextricably linked to a multitude of essential dimensions of societal well-being and the trajectory of national progress. These critical linkages include the fundamental safeguarding of public health and sanitation, the urgent and imperative mitigation of the adverse and increasingly palpable impacts of global climate change, the crucial alleviation of persistent poverty and socio-economic disparities, and the vital promotion of both food and resource security, alongside the fostering of more sustainable and responsible patterns of production and consumption across all

sectors of the economy and society. Consequently, meaningful advancements, groundbreaking innovations, and the widespread adoption of best practices in the realm of waste management possess the transformative potential to serve as a powerful and catalytic entry point for a much broader and more impactful national development agenda, generating positive, cascading, and far-reaching repercussions across a diverse and interconnected spectrum of societal structures, environmental integrity, and the overall national economy.

However, the intricate pathway towards the successful and sustained implementation of truly effective and environmentally sound waste management solutions is invariably fraught with a complex web of inherent complexities, deeply entrenched systemic challenges, and often-unforeseen interconnected obstacles. The realization of such comprehensive and sustainable systems is frequently and significantly constrained by a variety of deeply rooted systemic bottlenecks, as meticulously identified and rigorously analyzed in the insightful research of Muliawaty and Lhami (2022). These multifaceted and often-interlocking constraints encompass critical demographic factors, such as the spatial distribution and overall density of the population, prevailing social and physical environmental conditions that profoundly shape patterns of waste generation and current disposal behaviors, deeply ingrained individual attitudes, perceptions, and behavioral patterns towards waste generation, segregation, and disposal, and the often-resistant forces of established community culture, traditional practices, and existing norms related to waste management at the local level. In the critical domains of governance and public policy-making, the insightful and forward-thinking perspective of the esteemed scholar Ali Farazmand compellingly underscores the paramount importance of fostering a culture of continuous innovation in both the formulation of effective public policy and the implementation of efficient and responsive administrative practices, forcefully asserting that such innovation is not merely a desirable attribute or an optional addendum but rather a fundamental prerequisite and an indispensable cornerstone for the achievement of truly sound and effective governance at all levels. Expanding thoughtfully upon this crucial notion, Farazmand persuasively argues that "innovation is key to sound governance," thereby emphatically emphasizing the irreplaceable role of novel, creative, and adaptive approaches in the development of evidence-based and impactful public policy and the establishment of streamlined, accountable, and citizen-centric administrative structures. Notably, the contemporary and evolving concept of sound governance, as articulated and refined within current academic scholarship, increasingly distinguishes itself from more traditional and perhaps more narrowly defined conceptualizations of good governance by explicitly recognizing, thoroughly analyzing, and meaningfully incorporating the increasingly significant, often transformative, and undeniably pervasive influence of foreign actors, international organizations, and complex global dynamics within our highly interconnected and interdependent global landscape (Grand, 2020). Therefore, a comprehensive, nuanced, and contextually sensitive analysis of the presence, underlying motivations, and far-reaching impacts of these diverse international stakeholders is increasingly deemed absolutely crucial and fundamentally necessary for the cultivation of healthy, resilient, adaptable, and ultimately effective governance structures at the national level, enabling nations to navigate the complexities of global challenges and leverage international expertise for domestic benefit.

The well-documented experiences, notable successes, and hard-earned lessons learned by other nations in effectively addressing their own unique and often complex waste management challenges, with the frequently cited and highly regarded exemplary models of countries such as Sweden and Japan serving as enduring benchmarks of achievement and sustainable practice, offer a wealth of invaluable insights, tested best practices, and potentially transferable strategies that should be rigorously studied, critically evaluated for local applicability, and thoughtfully adapted by the Indonesian government in its ongoing and critically important efforts to decisively resolve its persistent and multifaceted national waste crisis. Consequently, the proactive and sustained active engagement, meaningful and substantive collaboration, and the strategic leveraging of specialized knowledge and proven expertise from relevant international entities are increasingly recognized

and widely accepted as essential and non-negotiable ingredients for the successful development and the widespread implementation of more effective, environmentally sustainable, economically viable, and ultimately impactful waste management strategies throughout the diverse and geographically complex archipelago of Indonesia.

2. Method

This research utilizes a qualitative approach, specifically the Literary Review method. This method is defined as a systematic, clear, and repeatable way to find, assess, and combine existing research and ideas from both academics and professionals. The purpose of this literature review is to analyze and synthesize current knowledge on the research topic to identify gaps where new research can contribute (Ulhaq, 2018). The study draws upon secondary data sources, including academic literature, journal articles, and findings from previous research.

3. Results and Discussion

Innovation

Innovation is defined broadly as the generation, acceptance, and implementation of new ideas, processes, products, or services (Muliawaty, 2019), while Zaltzman views it as an idea, practice, or material artifact perceived as new by the relevant unit of adoption. However, Sneepe points out that distinguishing between different types of innovation is not straightforward, as there's no absolute measure for intrinsic newness. Intrinsic newness relates to the scientific knowledge component of technology, whereas architecture refers to how knowledge, artifacts, and auxiliaries are organized and combined in a new way that changes existing structures.

Policy

Effective government waste policy must involve all stakeholders, notably the community as a key stakeholder and target. According to David Easton, public policy is defined as "the authoritative allocation of values for the entire society" (Muliawaty, 2018). Carl Friedrich cautioned against oversimplifying the policy concept, highlighting that "public policy concept of having certain clear suggestions, objectives, and objects" (Muliawaty, 2018). Thomas R. Dye suggests that "public policy has four traits, namely regulative, organizational, distributive, and executive." Lowi and Ginsburg define public policy as "officially expressed intention backed by a sanction: as a course of action (or inaction), 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 seen as a crucial entry point for achieving sustainable development goals because it is a multi-sectoral issue with significant impacts on various aspects of society and the economy (Muliawaty & Lhami, 2022). In fact, waste management is closely linked to optimal governance. Optimal waste management is a significant challenge, as almost all large cities in Indonesia are currently facing increasing waste generation, and this increase must be accompanied by optimal management to ensure that the waste problem does not cause environmental damage and a decline in public health (Muliawaty et al., 2011).

Sound Governance

Examining Sound Governance, Farazmand explained that the concept of "sound governance" is used in this book as an alternative to the term "good governance," emphasizing the concept of "soundness" which 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):

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."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 factors."

4. Conclusion

Effective waste management is a global challenge, including in Indonesia, demanding the latest innovations like environmentally friendly incinerators. Government policy is crucial for implementing these innovations and raising public awareness. Innovation is central to Sound Governance, which also emphasizes the role of international actors in supporting adaptable innovations, particularly in waste management policy. Indonesia can learn from other nations' successes, necessitating swift international cooperation and policy support from international institutions

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