

## Pembentukan badan regulator untuk peningkatan keterlibatan swasta pada bisnis air minum (studi kasus PDAM Kabupaten Tangerang)

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### Abstrak

Belum optimalnya pelayanan air minum khususnya di PDAM Kabupaten Tangerang dikarenakan pelayanannya tidak efisien. Saat ini PDAM sebagai penyelenggara penyedia air minum berfungsi sebagai operator dan regulator dan belum adanya kebijakan Pemerintah Pusat dan Daerah mengenai ide pembentukan Badan Regulator sebagai upaya mengatasi terjadinya tumpang tindih antara pembuat kebijakan/regulator dengan pelaksana/operator. Selain dengan kondisi yang ada belum menarik minat investor dalam penyediaan air minum.

Penelitian ini menggunakan tipe penelitian deskriptif dengan metode komunikasi berdasarkan wawancara terbuka penarikan sampel menggunakan Judgment Sampling (Purposive Sampling) dengan pengambilan sampel dari suatu populasi di pelanggan PDAM Kabupaten Tangerang, karyawan Departemen Permukiman dan Prasarana Wilayah, karyawan PDAM kabupaten Tangerang dan Investor air minum.

Dari hasil penelitian ini, dapat di dapat hal-hal sebagai berikut : bahwa Pemerintah akan mendukung ide pembentukan Badan Regulator dan dari hasil penelitian pelanggan air minum juga mendukung ide tersebut. Fungsi utama Badan Regulator adalah sebagai mediator apabila terjadi perselisihan antara pemerintah, pelanggan dan investor termasuk di dalamnya penetapan tariff, mekanisme subsidi silang, perbaikan distribusi, pelayanan serta administrasi yang baik. Dengan adanya Badan Regulator akan menarik minat investor. Pengaturan penyelenggaraan pada masa transisi difokuskan pada pengalihan kewenangan secara bertahap.

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The apparent failures of the Water Supply Sector in Indonesia including PDAM Tangerang are similar, these are:

1. Inadequate project appraisal guidelines, lack of demand analysis, and poor technical design.
2. Insufficient cost recovery measures and monitoring, undermining the sustainability of the Water sustainability.
3. No consequences for bad investment decisions, the existing practices of sources of funds thru General Revenue Resources of the Government, create little incentives for private sector to involved on the clean water business.
4. The overlapping functions of PDAM, both as Regulator and operators, creates no level of playing field to the sector.
5. The government level of intervention is considered high, so that there is an uncertainty of the water sector business still remain.

The establishment of water Regulatory Body to accommodate three parties commitment will bwlieve to be

the one alternative should be done by the government in order to increase the involvement of the stakeholders.

The Research methodology of the study is descriptive and using Interview and questionnaire. The Judgement sampling is the research method throughout the study, by taking into account respondent on the respective location e.g. District Tangerang such as PDAM staff, experts of the clean water from internal Ministry of Settlement and Regional Infrastructure, the water user and investors.

The conclusion of the study are stated below :

1. All the respondents concerned : Government, Investors, and Water Users agree and support the idea of establishing the Water Regulatory body.
2. The main function of the Regulatory Body is to be a mediator if there is any dispute concerning clean water supply.
3. The establishment of the tariff both initial tariff and ascalation will have to be aggred by all parties.
4. Cross subsidy between community class, improvement of distribution, services and good administration will have to be responsibility of the regulatory body.
5. Through the transition period, the reform will be done gradually, by taking into account the situation on the field.