Waste Management in Malalayang District, Manado City

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Article Info	Abstract
Article history: Received : 20 Desember 2023 Publish : 07 January 2024	*This research aims to explain how waste handling in Malalayang Sub-district, Manado City. This research uses descriptive qualitative research methods and seeks the necessary data by means of observation, interviews and document studies in the Manado City Sub-district. The results of the study found that the waste management planning carried out by Malalayang sub-district was not maximized. This can be seen from the absence of law enforcement against transportation that dumps garbage in Malalayang Subdistrict, besides that there is no planned and measurable waste handling procedure, because so far it is only to complete administratively but in its implementation in the field it is not done.*
Keywords: Waste management Malalayang District Manado City	
Info Artikel	**Abstrak**
Article history: Diterima : 20 Desember 2023 Publis : 07 Januari 2024	Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelasakan bagaimana penanganan sampah di Kecamatan Malalayang Kota Manado. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dan mencari data-data yang diperlukan dengan cara observasi, wawancara dan studi dokumen di Kecamatan Kota Manado. Hasil dari penelitian ditemukan bahwa perencanaan pengelolaan sampah yang dilakukan oleh di Kecamatan Malalayang, dinilai belum maksimal. Hal ini dilihat dari belum adanya penegakan hukum terhadap angkutan yang membuang sampah di Kecamatan Malalayang, Selain itu belum ada prosedur penanganan sampah yang terencana dan terukur, karena selama ini hanya untuk melengkapi secara administrasi tetapi dalam pelaksanaannya di lapangan tidak dilakukan.

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1. INTRODUCTION

One of the fundamental problems in the Manado City Government is social problems, especially the problem of handling and managing waste produced by the community, both individually and in groups. Population growth and changes in people's consumption patterns have resulted in an increase in the volume, types and characteristics of increasingly diverse waste.

Waste management so far has not been in accordance with environmentally sound waste management methods and techniques, resulting in negative impacts on public health and the environment. With the dense population of Manado City, which is around 454,606 people and changes in people's consumption patterns, this can lead to an increase in the volume, types and characteristics of increasingly diverse waste, the waste problem is increasingly complex and needs to be managed professionally based on Republic of Indonesia Law Number 08 of 2008 and Manado City Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2021 concerning Waste Management. It is mandated that cleanliness management is the responsibility of the Regional Government, in this case carried out by the Manado City Cleanliness and Parks Service and other SKPD. Republic of Indonesia Law No. 18 of 2008 explains that the old pattern of waste management in Indonesia in the form of collection, transportation and disposal is starting to shift to separating utilization processing from residue disposal.

Handling of waste needs serious attention from various parties (Dwiyatmo. 2007:49).Cooperation from all parties is needed to preserve the environment, especially by

saving the environment from being polluted by emissions from waste. In Indonesia, it actually includes the role of formal institutions, residential residents and the formal sector in managing waste. Temporary waste disposal, waste removal and final waste disposal are driven by formal institutions, namely the government. Residents of residential areas have a role in the waste collection stage, namely that waste management is carried out starting from the source. At this stage, residents sort dry and wet waste, while the informal sector, namely scavengers and collectors, only collects and trades salable dry waste obtained from residents.

Involvement and cooperation with related parties is very necessary to realize effective waste management. Therefore, efforts are needed from the parties involved to immediately handle the problem of handling waste properly. The problem of waste management becomes very serious in urban areas due to the complexity of the problems faced and high population density. So waste management is often prioritized in urban areas. Waste management services are included in public services which aim to serve the community in managing the waste produced. In waste management services, good performance is really needed so that waste management can run effectively and efficiently and can provide satisfaction to the community as customers. However, it often happens that handling urban waste becomes ineffective due to government limitations in terms of funding, number of personnel and amount of equipment available (Widi Hartanto. 2006). Manado City, like other big cities in Indonesia, also experiences waste problems. In the city of Manado there are spots that are prone to piles of rubbish. One of them is in Malalayang District.

Malalayang sub-district is one of several sub-districts in Manado City with a high level of activity because in Malalayang sub-district there are shopping malls, shops and traditional markets, schools, even large referral hospitals and densely populated residential areas which are the biggest contributors to the accumulation of rubbish. . Therefore, every morning the rubbish at points prone to piles of rubbish is not picked up, thereby disturbing the beauty and comfort of road users because of the scattered rubbish. Apart from that, weak law enforcement regarding waste management means that many city residents still throw rubbish carelessly. Even though the city of Manado is the city that won the Adipura Cup. This is due to the increasing amount of waste production and the trend towards a consumptive lifestyle among the people of Manado City and the low level of awareness of a clean environment. Manado City as its vision regarding city planning is "Arranging the surrounding environment to be beautiful and comfortable, so that productivity and creativity increase, Managing the market professionally for the convenience of sellers and buyers as well as good and professional Waste Management" so that issues related to cleanliness must be an important concern . The 'Adipura' city is not only reflected in its complete infrastructure but also in its cleanliness.

Thus, it is necessary to conduct a study to find out the conditions of the management and management of Manado City's waste. The city of Manado has become a metropolitan city, where the population has reached more than 405 thousand people. Industrial, trade, service and other urban activities. It also has an impact on a significant increase in the amount of waste. If waste is not handled seriously, it will have a bad impact on public health because it will cause disease and air pollution which will disrupt the course of community activities, so the Department of Cleanliness and Parks needs to take waste management seriously so that Manado City becomes a clean city. , safe, comfortable and able to win the Adipura Cup (Clean City) again.

Unpleasant views have once again colored the city of Manado as the capital of North Sulawesi Province. In almost every corner of the city, rubbish is piling up again. The waste problem never seems to be resolved properly. The sight of scattered rubbish seems to be commonplace. Not only is the Manado city government slow in handling waste, especially the people who are less aware of cleanliness. For example, the view of piles of rubbish on

the Wolter Moginsidi road in Bahu Village. The most congested lane on either side of the road still has piles of rubbish. Moreover, in the Bahu Market Complex, the FISIP UNSRAT road, every day the roadside seems to be used as a dumping ground for household waste by the community. As a result of this careless dumping of rubbish, the roads are now covered in rubbish. For more than three days, rubbish has been left scattered on the road. The pile of rubbish is 2 meters wide and about 30 meters long. The same scene also occurred along Jalan Soekarno Hatta not far from Eka Hospital. Right and left of the road are now littered with rubbish. Both day and night, people easily throw rubbish on the side of the road. The waste problem in the city of Manado has been going on for a long time, starting from internal problems between the Manado city government and third party waste managers, to citizens who lack awareness of the cleanliness of the Manado city environment. There needs to be good waste management so that the accumulation of waste can be overcome. Some of the problems in waste management in the city of Manado are as follows: 1. There is still a large amount of waste that has not been transported on the main roads of the city and delays in transportation time cause the waste in question to end up on the road. 2. There is still a habit of residents throwing rubbish carelessly into rivers, drainage, empty land and others.

The handling carried out starts from outreach to the community about community management in the form of separating wet and dry waste, recycling and making compost. Apart from that, the author sees that there are still many community members who throw rubbish in places prohibited by cleaning staff, causing the environment to become dirty. The current low level of public awareness shows that the efforts made by the sub-district or other related agencies are still less intensive in managing environmental cleanliness, while these efforts have a big role in increasing public awareness in the field of cleanliness and the relationship between cleanliness and health. Meanwhile, the important meaning of cleanliness management itself is to make an area/region clean by carrying out all activities related to business, such as sweeping rubbish, collecting rubbish from residential, urban, office, hotel, restaurant and other units, and throwing it at the TPS. (Temporary Disposal Place). Based on the explanation above, researchers are interested in researching further about "Waste Management in Malalayang District".

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach, with the aim that the problem to be studied is more comprehensive, in-depth, natural, and without much interference from the researcher himself. This type of qualitative research is also often called naturalistic.

Based on the background of the problem, the main focus of this research is waste management in Malalayang District. The treatment referred to in this research is in accordance with Law No. 18 of 2008 and which is the sub-focus of the research, namely: 3 Rs (Reduce), Reuse, Recycle. The research location in this research is in Malalayang District, Manado City. The reason the researcher chose this location was because of the researcher's interest in the realization of waste management in Malalyang District, based on the background of the problems described in the introduction.

Consideration of achievements at the research location where the researcher resides in Malalayang District, making it easier for researchers to conduct research. This is very useful during the research process so that the data obtained by researchers is accurate and can be accounted for.

In qualitative research, the sample (informant) is only a source who can provide accurate information. Data can be things, events, people, situations that are observed. The main data sources in this qualitative research are words and actions, the rest is additional data such as documents and so on. In accordance with the problem and focus of this research, the data sources will be:

1. Key Informants, starting from the Village Head in two sub-districts and continuing with other sub-district staff to community leaders and related cleaning staff according to data requirements.
2. Empirical events related to research problems
3. Relevant documents are data from sub-districts and sub-districts which describe the conditions of the research location such as population, education, religion and government structure.

The data collection techniques used are: (1) observation, (2) interviews, and (3) documentation study. Which can be explained as follows:

Observations or observations are carried out before, during or after the interview. Observation is a characteristic of the interaction between researchers and informants in the research environment.

Participant observation was carried out in three stages, namely:

(1) Starting with broad descriptive observations by describing the general situation of Malalayang District;
(2) Focused observation, to find categories such as how waste is handled in Malalayang District and the factors that influence it. Finally, after repeated analysis and observation, refinement was carried out by making observations.
(3) Selective observation by looking for differences and similarities in informants' opinions.

Analysis of qualitative descriptive data in this research was carried out using an interactive data analysis design according to Milles & Hubberman (2008:20), where activities start from field data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and the final stage, namely drawing conclusions.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Waste Management in Malalayang District

Handling is the activity of changing something so that it becomes good and has higher values than before. Countermeasures can also be interpreted as doing something to make it more appropriate and suited to needs so that it is more useful. Waste management is basically part of management so that handling is understood as a process of differentiating planning, implementation and supervision by utilizing both science and art in order to complete previously set goals. Good management is the foundation for the development of every organization, whether government organizations, companies, trade unions and other organizations.

Waste handling is all activities carried out in handling waste from the time it is generated to final disposal. In general, activities in waste management include controlling waste generation, waste collection, transfer and transport, management and final disposal. In general, waste handling in urban areas is carried out through 3 stages of activities, namely: collection, removal and final disposal. The waste handling referred to in this research is handling in Malalayang District.

The results of interviews with sub-district heads to support the success of the municipal government program are of course preparing and evaluating how waste is managed in each sub-district in Malalayang District. This is done so that there is no more waste that accumulates so much. Coordinating with the relevant leaders/departments of course, also coordinating directly with the Head of Villages in the Malalayang District area. Preparing facilities and infrastructure, fleets and motorbikes for transporting waste from the Manado City government, as well as preparing waste transport officers, as well as determining and establishing a Waste Transport Team Section. Apart from that, as head of the sub-district government, I have ordered all village heads in the Malalayang sub-district area to urge the public to keep the environment clean and for the public not to throw rubbish carelessly.

Every sub-district is obliged to prepare rubbish storage areas and the community and even the sub-district government have prepared rubbish bins even though they are limited. All members of the community are encouraged to throw away rubbish in the places provided. As well as conveying to the public certain hours for collection to arrive in the bins or trash cans provided.

According to Thomas R. Dye, public policy is the study of "what the government does, and why the government takes those actions, and what the consequences of those actions are" (Parsons, 2007:76). Manado Mayor Regulation Policy Number 7 of 2006 concerning Waste Management in Malalayang District is classified as a policy that talks about what the government is doing, in this case the Manado city government, namely issuing a waste management policy. Why the government issued this policy is because the government considers waste management to be very important, especially in terms of supporting environmental cleanliness and health. Garbage that is thrown carelessly not only disturbs cleanliness and is unsightly and disturbs the beauty of the city of Manado, also waste that is thrown carelessly will affect environmental health in the city of Manado, where this waste can be a source of disease. As a result of this action, the Manado city government made this regulation. It is hoped that the waste will be managed well, so that the city of Manado will look clean and beautiful and will be protected from endemic diseases that originate from improper waste handling.

However, like a dream or wishful thinking and a good plan, if it is not implemented well, a policy will just be a discourse without a form if it is not realized. The realization of a policy that has been created or launched by the government in this case is called policy implementation. Therefore, public policy studies cannot simply ignore the implementation stages of a policy process. In this case, the implementation stage is very important to see whether this policy is said to be successful or not. Realized or just a discourse without form.

According to Dunn in Lumingkewas (2006:65) policy analysis in the broadest sense is "a process that produces knowledge about and within the policy process. This policy analysis and understanding begins when knowledge is consciously generated so that it is possible to test explicitly and directly the relationship between knowledge and action." In this case, the policy analysis tests whether the policy of Manado Mayor Regulation Number 1 of 2021 concerning Waste Management in Malalayang District sub-districts is in line with the knowledge (content) of the policy and the actions that accompany the policy.

Mayere & Greend Wood in Lumingkewas (2006:66) explain that policy analysis is essentially the process of studying an object in order to understand it better so that it can provide explanations and suggestions for implementing the policy to achieve the expected goals. In this case, researchers conducted research on waste management in Malalayang District.

According to Lumingkewas (2006:67) Policy analysis can be carried out in several stages:
1. Initial stage of policy planning;
2. Policy implementation stage;
3. Policy monitoring stage

Thus, the three types of stages of policy analysis activities are interconnected with each other. Policies at this planning stage include various activities related to planning. In this case, Manado Mayor Regulation Number 1 of 2021 concerning Waste Management in Malalayang District has passed the planning stage where it has been made/issued in the form of Government policy since 2006 and has been adjusted again through Mayor Regulation No. 1 of 2023. If we look at the government seriousness in dealing with it waste as per the regulations set by the Mayor, this policy has been around for a long time and there should

have been concrete actions in the process of implementing the policy. However, if you look at the research location, this policy has not worked well.

According to Grindle in Wiyonomor (2005:31), policy implementation is not just a matter of translating policy objectives into routine administrative procedures but will also involve political issues. Furthermore, according to Grindel, policy implementation is an effort to create linkages that enable public policy objectives to be realized as a result of government activities. If we look at the data obtained at the research location, the administrative problems that accompany this policy not being implemented are the lack of socialization and the absence of prepared facilities and infrastructure. As well as the lack of implementation of sanctions, in this case the government's lack of activity in following up on this policy has greatly influenced the implementation of the policy of Manado Mayor Regulation Number 1 of 2021 concerning Waste Management in Malalayang District. This is characterized by a large amount of rubbish scattered everywhere which means it is not clean, this indicates poor waste management. This poor waste management is a sign that there is a policy failure at the research location.

Experience shows that the risk of failure in implementing public policies cannot be avoided by anyone, and any organization. Abdul-Wahab in Lumingkewas (2006:117) stated that the risk of failure in implementing public policies can be traced to three domains (regions), namely: (1) Bad implementation; (2) The policy itself is bad (bad policy), and (3) The policy has bad luck (bad luck).

Based on research conducted at the research location, namely in Malalayang District, regarding Waste Management, it can be seen that the policy is not working well, this indicates that the policy itself is quite good because it has good goals and planning but its implementation is poor or is in the domain of (region) bad execution according to Abdul Wahab in Lumingkewas (2006:117). In the research, implementation was found   policy implementation in the Sindulang I sub-district, Tuminting District, is still not implemented well. This policy is in the area of poor implementation or bad execution due to policy actors not understanding the policy. There is a lack of understanding of the contents of the policy due to a lack of socialization to the public even though the policy has been implemented since 2006. As the saying goes: unknown, not loved, something that is not properly understood will of course not generate interest and concern for implementing it. What's more, a rule? In this case, the community is the perpetrator who does not change the habit of throwing rubbish in its place. In this case, it is impossible for a regulation to be implemented if one does not understand the regulation. Especially regarding the implementation of the sanctions that accompany these regulations.

The public's lack of understanding regarding regulations, especially in terms of the sanctions that accompany these regulations, is not well understood, also due to the implementation of sanctions that are not strict. Even the Sindulang sub-district government has not taken firm action to overcome this waste management problem. The real efforts made by the government in this regard seem to be non-existent, especially sub-district governments, how could it not be that in several sub-districts in the Malalyang sub-district, Manado City, almost evenly they do not have rubbish bins managed by the sub-district, nor the environment and the provision of fleets such as motorbikes still limited and officers who still do not clearly understand their duties and functions. In this case, efforts from the government as policy makers and implementers are needed so that this policy can run well. The policy environment, in this case facilities and infrastructure, can be created depending on the efforts of the government as the policy actor. The government as a policy actor also has an important contribution in helping to make the public aware of their obligations to implement this regulation.

The government as a policy actor plays a very important role in the success of public policy. This is in accordance with the opinion expressed by Dunn (2000) that in prospective public policy there are three basic elements in the policy system that influence each other, namely: (1) Policy actors, (2) Public policy, and (3) Policy environment. Failure to implement policies is not entirely the responsibility of the producing community but also the government as the manager, both system planner and the system that supports good waste management. When reviewing a policy, it should be a policy that is binding in nature or as a regulation that has sanctions attached to it, this policy should be easy to implement, depending on the concerns of the policy actors. Once again, just as a plan without realization is just a discourse, a policy without proper implementation will be useless. Cooperation is needed from the government and society to make this happen and not only for the benefit of one party, whether the government itself or society, but for the common good.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on waste handling in Malalayang District, it can be concluded that the planning carried out in Malalayang District is considered not optimal, this can be seen from the lack of law enforcement against transport that dumps waste in Malalayang District. Not only that, there are no waste handling procedures that are just to be completed administration only, but its implementation in the field is not carried out. in Malalayang District, they have given Task Orders (SPT) to employees in Malalayang District, however, there is no routine supervision carried out in Malalayang District.

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