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Implementation Of Waste Policy In Makassar City

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Abstract—The purpose of this research is to see how far the implementation of waste management policy in Makassar City, evaluate the dominant factors that influence the implementation of waste management policy in Makassar City. Research method used in this research is qualitative is descriptive, that is by giving a comprehensive picture about research focus and use Edward III implementation model. The result of the research shows that the implementation of waste management policy in Makassar is effective but not maximal yet. Some obstacles are in Communications, resources, dispositions and bureaucratic structures. Solutions that can be provided include the socialization of local regulations to increase the desire of the community to participate in every government cleanliness program, the addition of human resources and facilities and the establishment of a special section in the handling of violations of regulations that have been determined.

Keywords—Policy Implementation, Waste Management.

I. INTRODUCTION

Makassar that became the capital of South Sulawesi, in the development period with the motto "Makassar City World"[1]–[4]. Some of the symbols that become 'tagline' in the development of Makassar City, among others: "Makassar City World", "Makassar Twice Add Good", "Makassar Go Green", "Makassar Sombere" and others. One of the problems about urban management is one of them is garbage problem. In the densely populated city of Makassar that resulted in limited land available for final disposal (Final Dumping Set), Garbage in Makassar City will have difficulties in handling it if it does not cooperate with neighboring districts that have sufficient land and is fit to accommodate landfills and waste management.

Efforts made by the city government of Makassar in the process of waste management, not only limited to the provision of facilities and improvements to human resources. Rather by issuing waste management policy No.4 Year 2011 on waste management in Makassar City. Waste management includes reducing, reuse, and recycle activities. This study looks at the extent to which waste management activities have an impact on existing policies in Makassar. This research can be used as a reference to formulate the basic ideas which become the material and the basis for the preparation of 'Implementation of Waste Management Policy in Makassar City based on Local Regulation no. 04 Year 2011 on waste management'.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, researchers used qualitative research methods. This research site is the area of Makassar City that has obtained cleaning service from the Department of Hygiene and Gardening of Makassar City which is currently management of Cleanliness in the City of Makassar was taken over by the Environment Agency after the new Nomenclature on the melting of the Office of Sanitation and Gardening Makassar. Sampling technique by way of snowball sampling that is where the subject or research subjects penetration develops and revolves to follow the information or data required from informants who were interviewed before. The main data sources in this study are words, and the rest of the action is additional data such as documents and others.

Data analysis technique used is descriptive analysis conducted by: (a). Collecting data sourced from interviews and observations from the field. (b). data processing is by checking back the data obtained and matching according to each category. (c). a conclusion is made based on information from resource persons [5]. While the technique of data validity test used in research is using technique of triangulation examination. The use of triangulation in this study can recheck the results of research by comparing it with various sources, methods, or theories. In the analysis phase, data is processed and processed into groups, classified, categorized and used to obtain the truth as the answer to the problem in the research hypothesis proposed in the study .

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Implementation of Waste Management Policy in Makassar City

Administrative and public understanding by the public administration character Chandler & Plano in Keban (2004: 3), says that public administration is a process whereby resources and public personnel are organized and coordinated to formulate, implement and manage decisions in public policy. Shafritz Jr (2018) provide the most easily remembered and perhaps most practical public policy definition of whatever a government decides to do or not to do. Implementation of policy is a stage of implementation of a policy made by the government after going through certain stages by policymakers. The effectiveness of waste management policy implementation in Semarang City can be seen through the pushing and inhibiting factors that exist

in [7], namely: 1) Communication, 2) Resources, 3) Disposition, and 4) Bureaucracy structure.

Based on data from the Office of the Environment January 20, 2017 the volume of waste in Makassar reached 1,200 Ton. Meanwhile, from the Gardening and Cleanliness Agency of Makassar City recorded daily garbage volume reaching 900 to 1000 cubic per day. In Makassar City with a population of 1.4 Million Soul produce about 4500 m³ of garbage every day, the volume of garbage in the city of Makassar increased 200 tons per day, where every month the waste ranged between 600 tons - 800 tons, so it can be predicted that the volume of garbage in the city of Makassar high enough. City with an area of 177,557 ha, is capable of producing waste up to 550 tons or approximately 4000 m³ per day. While the office of gardening and cleanliness of Makassar city is only able to handle about 3500 m³ every day, it means there are about 1000m³ of waste in the city of Makassar that is not handled in the community.

Social responsibility in this case is a shared role in an objective, although with a different process, by appointing an agreement from the Community, the Government and the Private Parties [8]. Similarly, in the role of various parties to gain personal or overall benefits. The Government's participation is important and key. Especially the city of Makassar, the basic character of a city has implications for buildings or infrastructure and public services.

The development of Makassar City is seen from various aspects including industry aspect which is increasing every year. This will result in the absorption of large-scale labor both from village to city and inter-regional. Increased manpower automatically increases the number of residents of waste will also increase. Increasing the number of residents will affect the behavior or lifestyle and consumption patterns of society. These changes affect the volume of waste, the type of waste and the characteristics of waste generated. Problems that arise if the garbage is not managed properly, among others, piles of piles in the TPS and its impact to the community can be skin diseases, respiratory disorders and potential disasters.

Garbage Problem in Makassar City is regulated in regional regulation number 04 year 2011 on waste management and regional regulation number. In addition, it is also regulated in Mayor Regulation No. 4 of 2011 on the Implementation of Garbage Collection Levy and Hygiene Services in Makassar and some other relevant Mayor Regulations. At the level of development of community life in the past, waste management rests on the final approach, by disposing of waste produced by the production and consumption process directly to the landfill [9]

In the management of waste required legal certainty, government authority, responsibility and participation of society and business world to waste management can be effective and efficient. With the consideration of the birth of Law No. 18 of 2008 on Management in Law No. 18 of 2008 in it describes how waste can be managed properly, ranging from garbage collection to wage or levy on the waste. In Law Number 18 Year 2008 also explained that the waste in its management gives a good impact to the community, how the waste can be returned to the community with good and useful. Garbage is a milestone for waste management

policy. In addition Law No. 36 of 2009 on health in article 163 on environmental health is aimed at realizing the quality of healthy environment, both physical, chemical, biological and social that enable everyone to reach the highest health level. An environment can be qualified, physically healthy, biological and social chemistry is the cause of waste management in the environment can be managed properly.

The existing waste management rests on the insight that waste is not a resource and relies on a waste disposal approach in a rubbish dump site. Waste management with a new paradigm aims to reduce the volume of waste disposed to landfills by developing waste treatments by reducing, reusing and recycling. Waste management with a new paradigm also confirms that waste management is a public service that aims to control the waste generated by society through community empowerment supported by the implementation of waste management policy. Concentration on the slogan MTR (Makassar Not Rantasa) Makassar City Government will mobilize 250 trashes for 15 sub districts and 153 sub-districts in Makassar City, and for the Mission of Makassar Not Rants the enactment of fines to the public who did not throw the word in its place will apply on 01 August 2017 .

Waste reduction including waste restriction, recycling of garbage and waste reuse in Makassar City cannot be fully done by local government. This is because the limitation on the amount of waste generation must come from the source of waste and the government only as a facilitator or provide facilities to the community in terms of limitation of the waste. In reducing the amount of waste generation, the Department of Hygiene and Gardening establishes a TPS (Temporary Shelter) to the TPA (landfill) / another way to reduce waste generation is by the 3R method (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle).

The 3R method is undertaken to reduce waste and as a way of recycling and reusing existing waste. As for the garbage bank method, the agency provides technical equipment such as garbage bins, garbage motors and scales for each Kecamatan. As for the recycling of waste, the government can only do it on organic waste by making compost while for inorganic waste has no follow-up. It should also be the government's agenda for recycling inorganic waste. The activities of reusing waste such as reuse of packaging waste for the same function have not fully run well. According to observations, there is still a lot of packaging waste in the TPS. This shows that the community has not fully done its role in supporting the successful implementation of waste management policy in Makassar. Next is the waste handling phase that includes sorting activities, collection, and transportation until final processing of waste. These activities are undertaken by the local government and can be assisted by the community. In garbage collection activity according to the observation result, there are still people who do not collect garbage in TPS and throw garbage at random around their residence.

The existing waste processing system in Makassar City is by using landfill control method that is by hearding garbage with soil layer every seven days. Waste management in Makassar City has obstacles or constraints in terms of implementation. Waste management in addition

to the lack of facilities and infrastructure in waste management is the mindset of people who have not been able to fully do a clean and healthy lifestyle. Implementation of waste management implementation will succeed if there is good cooperation between local government and society. While on the implementation While in the implementation of waste management in Makassar, as the target group is not fully aware of the role in the successful implementation of waste management in Makassar.

B. Factors driving and obstructing the implementation of Local Regulation No. 4 of 2011 on Waste Management in Makassar City.

There are 4 (four) factors that influence the implementation of the policy, as revealed by [7]; communication, resources, dispositions or bureaucratic attitudes and structures. The new paradigm views waste as a resource that has economic value such as for energy, compost, and fertilizer or for industrial raw materials. Waste management with the new paradigm can be done with waste management activities that apply the concept of 3R (reduce, reuse, and recycle) and waste management applying the concept of empowerment of the community (empowerment).

1) Communication

As for the occurrence at Makassar seen from the factor Communications (Communication), the Government of Makassar in this case the policy actors have been trying to provide good information to the community on how to manage waste properly, both through training of PKK cadres in kecamatan and Kelurahan information in print and online media. However, there are still people who claim that the information does not reach the community itself.

2) Resources

Another factor that will be viewed from this research is Resources (resources). From the resources that have been prepared in waste management in Makassar City is sufficient, ranging from the increasing number of garbage trucks, the availability of Bank Garbage in every District, Fleet Fukuda garbage hauler in each urban village, and dump each house up to Human Resources who works on his Field. But still feels lacking in transportation garbage in the field, there is still a certain point that still leaves the garbage that is not transported. Regardless of the lack of resources owned, the implementing officers in carrying out their duties are in accordance with their respective portions and they help each other in the event of difficulty in performing the task. In addition to human resources, other resources such as facilities and infrastructure that support waste management in Makassar City.

3) Disposition / Attitude

The third factor of this research is Disposition / Attitudes (disposition) in regional regulation No. 04 of 2011. The disposition of this implementer includes three important matters, namely: (a) the implementation's response to the policy, which will affect his willingness to implement the policy; (b) cognition, that his understanding of the policy; and (c) commitment of officials in waste management activities. After all the regularity of waste management regulated in the legislation and the Regional Regulation of Makassar City, it will be seen again by researchers how the Attitude Apparatus in implementing and how the attitude of society in accepting the rules, how the regulation can be useful and functioning well in the field to the community, and provide positive action towards the development of Makassar City itself.

4) Structure of Bureau

The fourth factor in this research is the work of the bureaucratic structure (Bureaucratic structure). Waste management is a policy regulated in the Laws and Regulations of the Region itself. The policy is implemented by the relevant SKPD (Regional Work Unit) arrangements in the waste management affairs. So far, the waste management is fully managed by the Gardening and Sanitation Office of Makassar City, after the New Nomenclature regulated by Makassar City Regulation, the Gardening and Hygiene Office is merged into the Environment Department. In addition there is Head of Parks and Cleanliness Section attached to the District and Village and several other related agencies include the Regional Development Planning Board of Makassar City, Spatial Department of Makassar City and Makassar Tourism Office.

However, this has not been fully effective because in waste reduction activities which include the limitation of waste generation, recycling of garbage and waste utilization with existing structures has not been fully able to overcome waste reduction activities. The amount of waste generated annually increases. The existing constraints on the current bureaucratic structure are the absence of specific areas for waste handling and reduction activities. There should be special areas for waste handling and reduction activities and the need for a yustisi team as already implemented by the city of Surabaya in terms of handling garbage for people who dispose of garbage is not in place, so that when doing activities in the field can be optimal and coordinated according to their respective sections, respectively.

IV. CONCLUSION

Waste management by the community through the community can be an income for its territory if it is well managed and adds employment. Trash produced by the community if it can be separated by type starting from the beginning, can be recovered or sold to finance the waste management business independently. The role of government, if the community-based waste management

system is running, only thinking about the problem of landfill management. The heavy burden of the budget to be borne can be reduced efficiently. The burden of managing waste will also be reduced drastically by simply managing waste. Waste transported by the government from TPS to TPA must be withdrawn levies / levies that will be used for operations. While the routine waste fee per month will be the right of the community manager because of its active role to overcome the problem of waste management. The role of the private sector in waste management efforts is as a support system (support system), such as: 1) accelerate the process of transformation / transition from government domination to society; 2) as collector of material / goods that can still be recycled or still useful. The implementation of waste management policy in Makassar city needs to be improved in order to better fit the new paradigm as stipulated in Law No.18 Year 2008, and to consider what dominant factors (Disposition, Resources, Communication, Bureaucracy) should receive attention, reduce waste from its source.

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