



Waste Management Policies are being implemented in Tondo Village, Mantikulore District, Palu City

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to examine how waste management rules are implemented in Tondo Village, Mantikulore District, Palu City. In this study, qualitative research methodologies were used to parse the data descriptively. Data was collected by observation, interviews, documentation, and data analysis utilizing descriptive analysis approaches. According to the study's findings, the implementation of waste management policies in Tondo Village, Mantikulore District, Palu City is still suboptimal, owing to the failure to apply the SOP. The waste problem has not been solved by resources. There are no waste management experts among human resources, which has an impact on policy implementation performance. Operational expenses are still inadequate, thus they must be included in order to accomplish the goals of Palu City's waste management strategy. Waste management facilities and infrastructure are still insufficient, resulting in a low level of management services. In terms of waste management implementation, officials must raise their socialization in program implementation, improve the quality of the implementing apparatus' resources, and offer suitable facilities so that trash management in Tondo Village may function smoothly.



INTRODUCTION

Human existence is inextricably linked to the trash problem since humans generate garbage on a daily basis (Cahyadi et al., 2018). The fast rise in population has an effect on the amount of garbage created (Bessiar, 2020). Essentially, humans exist to satisfy their wants as long as trash is produced. This situation transforms waste into something that cannot be eradicated and will persist as long as human existence exists in this globe (Sahupala, 2020). Population growth in rural and urban areas aims to improve living standards, such as the need to eat, drink, and other needs, resulting in an increase in the volume of waste and various waste characteristics from community consumption activities such as organic waste, inorganic waste, electronic waste, and so on (Saepudin & Kushendar, 2021).

The garbage problem is one of the social problems that the Indonesian government has yet to properly resolve (Nurlina et al., 2021). Environmental issues remain a big issue in Indonesia. The problem of garbage is one of the environmental issues that persists (Hastuti et al., 2021). After China, Indonesia is one of the countries that provide the most garbage, the majority of which is plastic waste. Management issues If the garbage problem is not handled soon, the volume of waste in Indonesia might expand fivefold in the future, with one million tons of rubbish piling up in a day (Rachman et al., 2020).

Garbage that is not properly disposed of can create pollution, including air pollution, water pollution, and soil contamination (Della & Zulfiani, 2022). Garbage is a product of human activity, which is also a result of an area's progress and development, particularly in metropolitan regions. This indicates that progress and development, as well as population expansion, will inevitably result in a rise in waste volume (Kendung, 2020). Because the trash problem has become a worldwide issue, its complete management is required (Sari et al., 2020). Environmental contamination is one of the detrimental consequences of improper waste management (Tampubolon, 2018). Increased garbage generation that is not balanced by ecologically appropriate waste management will result in environmental harm and contamination (Arisandi et al., 2019).

Essentially, the environment has a significant impact on the success of development (Rahman & Sentosa, 2019). Garbage is one of the most serious environmental issues in Indonesia, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to manage, particularly at the Final Processing Site (FPS), which has long been a source of contention for local governments (Setyawati & Purnaweni, 2021). Waste management is one of the most pressing issues since it has a significant influence on environmental health (Yudianto et al., 2021). Garbage management is a public service that will benefit every human being, despite the fact that the existence of waste will result in a significant public expenditure in addressing it (Zahara et al., 2021).

The Minister of Public Works Regulation Number: 21/PRT/M/2006 about the National Policy and Strategy for the Development of the Waste Management System (NPS-DWMS) governs waste management. According to Article 2, the NPS-DWMS is used as a guideline for the regulation, implementation, and development of an ecologically friendly waste management system at both the national and regional levels, based on local conditions. The policy directs central and local governments to control solid waste by implementing environmentally friendly programs (Krisnawansyah, 2021).

No matter how brilliant the strategy, it is pointless unless it is carried out effectively and accurately. It requires a fully honest implementer to produce what it is striving for while also displaying the appropriate government signs (Nurmalasyiah & Suryani, 2018). The primary challenge in managing current trash is the root of the waste problem, which starts at the point of waste production, namely houses. Transporting domestic garbage in the halls to the final waste disposal site is the main problem in managing existing waste (Saparuddin et al., 2020). Waste may also be utilized, processed, and handled in the proper manner. Good waste management must adhere to the three R's: reduce (lower the usage of things that generate trash), reuse (reuse materials that are often discarded), and recycle.

Garbage may generate a variety of problems, including environmental damage and disease transmission, all of which we will experience. This trash problem is generally seen as little, but it has a significant impact since it may harm the ecosystem and cause infectious illnesses and other ailments such as lung disease caused by inhaling polluted air and skin disorders caused by irritation.



Waste is always a concern for the government and its inhabitants in any major city (Widiastuti, 2020). Every member of the community has the same rights and obligations when it comes to trash management (Hansyar & Halimah, 2022). Palu City Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2016 concerning Waste Waste Management. The provisions of Article 51 are amended to read as follows:

1. Anyone committing the violation as referred to in Article 39 letter b and letter c shall be subject to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of Rp. 50,000,000, - (fifty million rupiah).
2. The criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) is a violation.

Between Articles 51 and 52, 1 (one) Article, namely Article 51 A, is introduced, which reads as follows: "Anyone who violates the provisions of Article 7 and Article 39 letters a, d, e, and f faces criminal prosecution. A maximum of three (three) months in jail or a fine of not more than Rp. 2.250.000,- (two million two hundred fifty thousand rupiah) ".

The article is in the Palu City Regional Regulation (Perda) number 3 of 2016 above regarding changes to the Palu City Regional Regulation (Perda) No. 11 of 2013 concerning Waste Management that has been determined is very ineffective because the value is very large, namely 50 million is too much. So that people believe the government does not have the heart to burden its citizens in order to redeem so much money. It is preferable to lower the amount of fines to something more sensible and commensurate to the inhabitants of Palu City's financial situation. People will undoubtedly start thinking about breaching the laws if only a tiny amount of fine is converted into rupiah, so they don't repeat the same mistake. This is because the contents of their wallets will gradually be emptied if they continue to litter, and this is preferable.

It should be noted that in the Palu City Regulation on Waste Management, the fine for people who litter or do not litter in a place that has been determined or provided is threatened with imprisonment for three months instead of six months and a maximum fine of IDR 2,250,000 or two million two hundred fifty thousand rupiah, not 50 million as is commonly socialized. This is stated in Article 39 of the Palu City Regional Waste Regulation, which prohibits:

- a) Putting garbage in the regional area,
- b) Mixing waste with hazardous and toxic waste,
- c) Managing waste that causes pollution and environmental damage,
- d) Dispose of garbage not in a place that has been determined and provided,
- e) Waste management with open disposal at the final processing site, and
- f) Burning waste that is not in accordance with the technical requirements for waste management.

Those who breach points b and c of Article 39, namely combining waste with hazardous and toxic waste, and c) managing waste that causes pollution and environmental harm, face a six-month jail sentence and a maximum fine of Rp. 50 million. Criminal crimes are defined as activities that breach points b and c. The punishments are outlined in Article 51 of Palu City Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2016, which amends Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2013 on Waste Management. And, according to Palu City Government rule No. 37 of 2017 concerning the implementation of hygiene, will be fined Rp. 1,000,000 and/or 6 months jail.

Palu Mayor Regulation No. 37 of 2017 concerning the execution of Hygiene shall be punished Rp. 1,000,000 and/or 6 months imprisonment by the Palu City Government. However, many individuals are incorrect in analyzing an existing policy; they just blame the current administrations without considering if we have done what the policy requires. As a result, as a researcher, I really wish for cooperation between local governments and their communities so that policies concerning waste management issues may be gradually handled, but this is not as simple as it appears. The local Sanitation Department is responsible for the garbage problem, but we as a community help to keep the environment clean since cleanliness is part of our religion.

The existence of the aforementioned regional rules may be utilized as an indicator of the legal foundation for the type of waste management that should be carried out by Tondo Village and the Palu City Sanitation Service in order to address these issues. are cleaning service workers, the ability of the facilities, in this case the garbage carrier (vehicle), and the work mechanism in appropriate waste disposal.



The garbage problem is not only in the city, but also in Tondo Village, Mantikulore District, and Palu City, which still have problems with waste management that is dispersed everywhere. Because there is no apparent landfill in the region, unoccupied ground and the adjacent mountains became dumping targets. If the challenges observed by the researchers in Tondo Village are connected to the aforementioned guidelines, it may be recognized from the lack of community engagement in maintaining a clean environment. offered by the government to the community and can choose the appropriate percentage and which priority takes precedence in determining the most efficient and effective waste management system in Tondo Village.

The Palu City Regulation No. 3 of 2016 and the Mayor of Palu Regulation No. 37 of 2017 regarding the implementation of Hygiene will be fined by the Palu City Government of Rp. 1,000,000 and or a fine of 6 months imprisonment as described above, and this is one of the things that researchers want to investigate, whether or not the policy has been implemented in the tondo village. or has it been determined that it breaches the law's policies?

The dispersed rubbish degrades the area's environmental quality; attempts to enhance waste management cannot be carried out just on administrative boundaries; integrated waste management efforts that are included in administrative boundaries must be evaluated. The study's findings indicate that locating the FMS (Final Management Site) in Tondo Village causes issues with the proportion of management expenses and benefits. In order to meet these demands, the government must improve and perfect various activities related to the implementation of the duties and functions of government services provided to the community, and can determine the right portion and which priorities take precedence in finding the right method of efficient and effective waste management in Tondo Village.

To meet these demands, the government must improve and perfect various activities related to the implementation of government duties and functions, in this case the implementation of the duties and functions of government services provided to the community and can determine the right portion and which priorities take precedence and seek the right method of effective and efficient waste management in Tondo Village. Each Head of Family generates a distinct quantity of garbage. The author adopts the term "Implementation of Waste Management Policies in Tondo Village, Mantikulore District, Palu City" after watching and evaluating phenomena that arise in the field and motivating scholars to investigate, evaluate, and obtain a knowledge of waste management policies.

METHOD

This sort of research employs qualitative research types or methods in this study, beginning with the formulation of the problem and progressing to the achievement of the objectives (Mokodompis et al., 2019). Qualitative research methods are research methodologies based on the postpositivist worldview (Firmanudin et al., 2022). The author chose this technique because this research involves a more in-depth investigation of the relevant participants and the author wants to comprehend the phenomena that the author is examining more fully (Wijaya et al., 2022). Tondo Village, Mantikulore District, Palu City is one of the communities in Palu City, Central Sulawesi, where this research was carried out. Tondo Village is severely short in waste Temporary Disposal Sites. There are also several hilly areas or empty lots in this hamlet that are used as Temporary Disposal Sites for waste by the neighboring population, causing unpleasant aromas to spread and spoiling the view of the city. Six persons were interviewed for the study: the Head of the Partnership Section for Trash Management in Palu City, the Coordinator for managing waste transportation in the Tondo sub-district region, Waste Management workers in the Tondo sub-district, and members of the community. The informant selection approach utilized in this investigation was purposeful. Namely:

1. Observation is a data collection technique that involves conducting direct observations in the field. Observation data collection techniques are used when the research is related to human behavior, work processes, and natural phenomena, and when the number of respondents being observed is not too large.



2. Interviews were utilized to gather information and learn more about how to execute waste management policies from respondents, with the informants being the head of the cleaning service, the village head, garbage collectors, and the community.
3. Provide documentation. During this research activity, documentation techniques are used to obtain secondary data in the form of documents in the form of reports on regulations, legislation, and other sources related to the object of this research and to visualize these documents along with the research process through pictures.

This study's data analysis occurred both during and after data collection. The interactive data analysis model described by Miles and Huberman was employed by researchers during the data analysis process.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Waste Management Policies in Tondo Village, Mantikulore District, Palu City, as achieved by implementing Government Regulations based on policy standards and aims, resources, communication between implementing agencies, characteristics of implementing agencies, Using six signs, the author will explore Van Metter and Van Horn hypothesis.

1. Policy Standards and Objectives

The amount of success of policy standards and objectives that are practical with the socio-cultural existent at the level of implementing waste management policies where we can observe policy standards and targets that have not been resolved to date may be used to gauge policy implementation performance. Understanding the basic goal of a standard as well as policy objectives is critical. When officials (officials) are not completely aware of the standards and policy objectives, successful policy implementation may fail (be disappointed). The attitude of the implementers is closely related to standards and policy objectives.

The orientation of the implementers' attitudes toward the standards and policy objectives is also "critical." Implementers may fail to execute a policy because they refuse or do not comprehend its purpose; clear and targeted goals and objectives are critical for the success of the program they wish to implement.

The local government's policy guidelines have not been particularly firm for the community, as seen by the fact that we are still doing or managing our own waste, and some other people discard rubbish wherever. The Standards and Targets of Waste Management Policies in several Palu City urban villages are already on track and have been on target, as evidenced by the SOP that underpins a policy that is in accordance with the Palu City Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2016 regarding Waste Management, but differs from Tondo Village. As a demonstration, it is not being considered / carried out due to a lack of initiative to determine how the measures must be done so that the SOP runs / demands firmness in carrying out the current SOP, in order to determine if the policy is operating or not.

2. Resources

The capacity to use available resources is critical to the effectiveness of policy implementation. Humans are a significant resource in determining policy implementation success. Each level of implementation necessitates the use of qualified human resources in accordance with their tasks. In addition to human resources, financial resources, and facilities and infrastructure to enable policy implementation are available. Resources are an important aspect in the process of implementing or implementing a program, since the implementation of a program will not accomplish its objectives without the assistance of enough resources, whether in the form of numbers or talents or experience of program implementers. The resources at the city level are already very good, but the Kelurahan has not yet been improved, so the Kelurahan must be more observant to see the current situation in waste management, and public awareness in terms of waste disposal and management is required because the



government has sought resources in terms of infrastructure landfills and the people who will be responsible for the collection and management of existing waste.

Human resources, both from community participation and freelancers who carry waste in each RT, are still lacking at the sub-district level, as are sources of funds for waste management, because the Environmental Service is no longer available because waste management has been completely taken over by the Environmental Service. The Garbage Transport Truck has not been entrusted to the Village, but rather to the Environmental Service, which manages it. As a result, the Village Party only advises the community to collect rubbish at FPS designated by the Village. Only the Community Self-Help Agency and the community itself provide financial support for garbage management at the kelurahan level.

3. Communication between Implementing Agencies

The availability of clear, accurate, and consistent standards and program objectives that are acknowledged by the implementor is required for the efficacy of implementation. Internal implementing agents communicate, implementing agents communicate with the target group, and implementing agents communicate with the target group. Communication is defined as an interaction between two or more persons for the purpose of communicating information; in this context, communication amongst implementing agencies is critical for the smooth implementation of waste management regulations. Communication between policy implementers is critical so that policy implementers may carry out their obligations or policies as effectively as feasible.

Communication between implementing agents and community relations in Tondo Village itself are still severely weak because socializing is only carried out a few times per month, which should be done once a month at the village level to ensure proper trash management. The connection between the Environment Service and the Kelurahan is still strained since the manager is unaware of how much each kelurahan actually pays, whether it's for a trash truck or a rubbish pickup bin.

4. Characteristics of the Implementing Body

As previously stated, a bureaucratic structure is a system or pattern that governs the flow of work throughout program execution. The existence of rules that control the flow of work and the implementation of a program is the bureaucratic structure in issue. Furthermore, while executing a program, duties are frequently distributed across numerous implementing entities, necessitating cooperation. The emphasis of attention on implementing agencies covers both official and informal entities that will be involved in policy implementation. This is significant because the correct qualities and matches with the implementing agents will have a significant impact on policy implementation performance.

The characteristics of the implementing agency in waste management in the Tondo sub-district and in terms of government have been carried out well, namely by providing TPS, small trash bins in every house, although not yet comprehensive in every RT, garbage bins, garbage transport trucks, and the Waste Disposal Schedule from the Office, it's just that the government hopes that people's awareness will work together in terms of waste management in the tondo village because community support in terms of existing waste management is very important because without awareness from the community all forms of government programs will not work properly. Well, in this case, public awareness is very much needed in the management of waste in the tondo village in order to create a clean and waste-free environment.

5. Socio-Economic and Political Conditions

Economic factors, social and political environment that can support effective policy implementation; the extent to which interest groups can give support for waste management policy implementation. The type of community engagement is still very low, much below expectations; for example, the garbage disposal schedule is from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., but people throw away at will, not according to the applicable regulations, from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Only 30% of the general public is aware of the situation. Without the involvement of the government community. Even with the prospect of fines, it is difficult to enforce rules/policies. The community in the Tondo sub-district is still not aware and



even acts during this period, many people still do not grasp the necessity of trash management, and there are some individuals in Tondo who are unaware of the waste management sites in Indonesia. Tondo Village can boost the community's economy by managing waste garbage, however many people are unaware of the waste management regulations due to a lack of socialization from the village.

6. Implementing Attitude

The implementers' attitude is an issue relating to how the implementers' attitude and dedication to the program, where the implementation of the program is sometimes troublesome if the implementers involved cannot execute the program effectively. If the implementer has a positive attitude, he or she will carry out the policy or program as requested by the policymaker, however if the implementer has a negative attitude, the process of executing a program will be ineffectual. Waste management in the tondo village has been carried out, but there is still a lack of communication and socialization to the community, as well as a lack of public awareness, so that waste management in the tondo village does not go as expected by both the government and the tondo village residents.

CONCLUSIONS

The Waste Management Policy is still not being executed optimally in Tondo Village, Mantikulore District, Palu City, since the SOP has not been applied. The waste problem has not been solved by resources. There are no waste management experts among human resources, which has an impact on policy implementation performance. Because operational expenses are still restricted, it must be added in order to accomplish the goals of Palu City's waste management strategy. Furthermore, waste management facilities and infrastructure are still missing, resulting in a low degree of management services. In order to enhance Waste Management in Tondo Village, the Apparatus needs to expand its socialization in program implementation, improve the quality of human resources for implementing officials, and offer suitable facilities.

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