

The Implementation Perda Nomor 7 Tahun 2015 tentang Pengelolaan Sampah in Bone Regency

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ABSTRACT

Solid waste management is aimed at overcoming and preventing environmental pollution caused by both domestic and non-domestic waste. This study used a purely qualitative approach with a cross-section research time dimension. This research is a qualitative descriptive study. The data collection techniques used were in-depth interviews and documentation techniques. The data analysis used was data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results showed that the people who care about waste management are carried out by a small proportion of residents. A small portion of the community wants to process their household waste by making compost and various handicrafts. Meanwhile, the transportation of waste to the TPA is also not optimal, because the amount of waste generated every day cannot be transported all. Also, the readiness of the transport fleets is not sufficient when compared to the amount of waste produced each day

Keywords: Garbage, socialization, waste, management, clean

INTRODUCTION

The environmental problem that commonly occurs in urban areas is poor urban waste management. Garbage which is part of the rest of human activities needs to be managed properly so as not to cause various problems to human life or disturbances to the environment (Kiddee et al., 2013; Seadon, 2010) such as environmental pollution, the spread of disease, decreased aesthetics, and as a disease carrier (Demirbas, 2011; Saidi & Ghaffari, 2019). Waste management in cities in Indonesia has not yet achieved optimal results. Various schools are still in waste management, be it economic, socio-cultural, or technological applications

In the solid waste operation itself, it is closely related to the need for adequate facilities and infrastructure, including containers, transportation means, temporary dump, and availability of land for landfills. (Christensen, 2010; Kumar & Samadder, 2017; Wilson, 1977). Of course, these things affect the increase in the generation of waste generated both domestic and commercial waste. Especially domestic waste, which is more directed to individuals, each of which is the biggest contributor to waste entering the Landfills.

The waste problem in Bone Regency has not been resolved until now, especially in areas with a densely populated population so that it produces a lot of household waste. As previously written, this type of household waste is the largest source of waste generated every month. The volume of waste produced is not comparable to the infrastructure and service facilities provided by the government, such as the absence of a temporary disposal site which makes people confused about where they want to dispose of waste.

This causes the waste disposal system which is still frequently used by the community to date, including open disposal/dumping, sanitary landfill, incinerator, and even many people who do not. responsible for littering such as on empty land, in rivers or the sea because there is no notification board in the form of information on prohibitions and sanctions (DEA (Department of Environmental Affairs), 2011; Gertsakis & Lewis, 2003; Sakai et al., 2017).

Waste management activities in this way are believed to be able to reduce the volume of waste. However, if it is done sustainably and in the long term, it will have a negative impact on the environment and waters. Adverse impacts can be in the form of large amounts of garbage scattered everywhere, causing unpleasant odors, dirty environment, pollution of land and sea, clogging of gutters and drainage, causing flood disasters and disease for humans and the surrounding environment. (Chaerul et al., 2008; Lazarevic et al., 2010; "Municipal Solid Waste Management," 2009).

Learning from the community also needs to be given that waste reduction does not only come from restrictions on waste generation. Things that can also be done, namely recycling waste and reusing the waste. However, until now there has been no initiative from the community in terms of waste management due to the lack of understanding of the surrounding community in this matter. For example, things that are important are conveyed to the community such as separating organic and inorganic waste which can be used to produce compost which is useful for fertilizing plants. In addition, the management of waste recycling by reusing waste to become a product of economic value is certainly important to know.

METHOD

This research is a qualitative descriptive study that aims to provide a more detailed description of a symptom or phenomenon. The data collection techniques used were in-depth interviews and documentation techniques. Data analysis used according to Miles and Huberman (Arhas & Suprianto, 2020) namely data reduction, data presentation, and concluding. Through these three stages of analysis, the conclusions are always verified as long as the research is ongoing which involves the researchers' interpretation. Data analysis is a logical activity, qualitative data in the form of certain views of the phenomena that occur in settlement development and building design policies. Some quantitative data consist of numbers to support the percentage relationship between the data related to the problem being studied. The three components interact until a correct conclusion is reached

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Environmental problems are a problem that has long been eating away at various regions in the world. Moreover, the increasing number of people in the world has an impact on the increasing human invasion of the environment. Indonesia as a country that has considerable natural resources is also inseparable from this problem. The longer the threat to the environment is getting bigger, more widespread, and serious. What was originally only a natural problem where only events that occurred as part of a natural process have now turned into cultural. Natural processes that previously occurred without causing significant consequences for the environmental system itself and could be recovered later naturally (homeostatic).

Waste Management Based on Perda Nomor 7 Tahun 2015 in Bone Regency

The process of transporting waste is an activity of transporting waste that has been collected in a temporary shelter or from a source of waste to a landfill. This transportation process can use the means of transporting waste in the form of certain container trucks equipped with presses and the like to the final disposal site. This process usually takes place according to a predetermined schedule until finally processed by composting, composting, recycling materials, and recycling energy. Waste that cannot be processed in this way will be given another approach such as being dumped and destroyed in a landfill. Until the final process, the waste will use sanitary landfill methods and environmentally friendly technology. That's a little explanation about waste management that has been used by the Environment and Forestry Service of Bone regency.

Waste management carried out by the Department is by sorting waste. Sorting Garbage officers based on direct observation in the field has carried out sorting of waste based on the types of waste, which is carried out by garbage officers by taking out the trash placed by the community. The waste referred to in this case is their household waste. Then they sort out waste that has economic value, such as mineral water bottles, soft drink cans, while the waste from food scraps is put directly into the dump truck.

It is different with the rubbish that comes from shops, officials sort out rubbish such as cardboard boxes. Garbage officers also sort out rubbish originating from motorbike and car workshops such as plastic lubricant bottles, sometimes iron scraps. Based on the results of the author's interview with the garbage officer, this sorting of waste is carried out after the rubbish is taken from residents' houses and workshops as well as other sources of waste. First put into the truck, then the waste sorting is carried out so that it does not interfere with the smoothness of garbage collection.

The collection of garbage trucks searched according to the route or path is given by their direct supervisor, in this case, the related Dinas in Bone Regency. Instructions given to garbage officers are whatever they encounter and are considered trash. The truck driver is then obliged to reduce the speed of the garbage truck and the garbage officer to prepare to get off. After the truck is completely stopped, the garbage officer who gets the turn to collect garbage gets off. After the garbage officer picks up the garbage that is rubbish, it is put into a garbage truck. This was done by two garbage officers and took turns with other garbage workers. Transportation every working day and the holiday of garbage trucks, according to their respective routes, carries out their responsibilities, and carries out their obligations to go to pick up trash. Garbage transportation is not carried out by a relay system, but the waste is directly transported or delivered to a landfill.

For waste processing at the landfill, there is no or no technology for waste processing. Reducing the volume of waste that is economically valuable and environmentally friendly has not been felt by the surrounding community. Waste processing is constrained by the existing infrastructure at the landfill. In the final waste process, it is due to the absence of technology for processing waste at the final disposal site so that only the final waste processing is carried out, namely the open dumping system. If there is a pile of garbage volume, it is leveled so that it is

not dangerous for scavengers, and the garbage is often burned. This burning of garbage aims to reduce the volume of waste.

Based on the research results, it can be said that the Department of Environment and Forestry in terms of waste management is still less than optimal in service. Waste management services are not touched and infrastructure facilities are not provided that make it easier for local people to dispose of waste

Inhibiting Factors of Regional Perda Nomor 7 Tahun 2015 tentang Pengelolaan Sampah in Bone Regency

The factors that become benchmarks for the implementation of waste management policies in Bone Regency can be seen using the implementation theory from George C. Edward III which has four factors that can measure the implementation of waste management policies in Bone Regency, namely communication, resources, disposition, and structure. bureaucracy.

In delivering information about the implementation of waste management policies in Bone Regency, the local government uses the socialization method carried out in Bone District sub-districts which is carried out by the Sanitation and Gardening Office assisted by the Environmental Agency or other environmental agencies and also by distributing books related to information on local regulations on waste management. And this socialization has been done several times a year. Another way is done by using the media, such as informing the local regulation on waste management through the internet, which aims to make it easier for the public to find out information about the local regulation. However, the accuracy of the delivery of information on waste management policies in Bone Regency aimed at the community does not seem to be entirely successful, because according to the results of interviews with several people of Bone Regency, they do not fully understand waste management. After all, according to them, it is the duty and responsibility of the government. area

The resources needed in implementing waste management policies in Bone Regency are human resources, including quality and quantity. According to the explanation from the informants regarding the number of human resources in terms of the implementation of waste management, there is still insufficient and it is necessary to increase the number of cleaners so that cleaning services can run optimally. However, despite the lack of resources, the implementing apparatus in carrying out their duties is by their respective portions and they help each other in case of difficulties in carrying out their duties. Apart from human resources, other resources such as facilities and infrastructure support waste management in Bone District. Currently, the existing facilities and infrastructure in Bone Regency to support the successful implementation of waste management are deemed insufficient. Of all the resources needed, both from human resources, as well as facilities and infrastructure, it requires a large enough fund so that all that is needed in waste reduction and handling activities can be achieved. So far, the budget used in implementing waste management policies in Bone Regency comes from the Regional Budget for Bone Regency. Apart from the Regional Expenditure Budget, another source of funds comes from cleaning service fees, which in the withdrawal is made by the Local water company which is then transferred to the Sanitation and Gardening Office for use in waste management.

Commitment from field officers is based on observations, they already know their duties well in waste reduction and handling activities, but in practice, there are still some field officers

or employees who are not optimal in carrying out their duties, such as not fully working during working hours. In maintaining the current commitment, field officers who violate will be subject to sanctions for those who do not work by their duties such as cleaning officers who are found to be less diligent and often late to work, receive sanctions in the form of verbal or written warnings.

The constraints that exist in the current bureaucratic structure are the absence of special fields for waste handling and reduction activities. There should be special fields for waste handling and reduction activities and there is a need for a justice team as has been implemented by the city of Surabaya in terms of handling waste for people who dispose of waste improperly so that when carrying out activities in the field it can be optimal and coordinated according to their respective sections. respectively.

Supporting Factors for Regional Perda Nomor 7 Tahun 2015 tentang Pengelolaan Sampah in Bone Regency

In this study, it can be explained that the factors that support waste management by the relevant agencies: the existence of a bureaucratic structure in charge of the solid waste sector, namely the Head of Division and Section Head who have the main duties and functions to handle solid waste management and are accountable to the Head of Department and the Secretary of the Service. Cleanliness and Gardening; the presence of garbage employees or officers; availability of fleets for garbage transportation means in the form of garbage trucks, pick up cars, and towing cars; the availability of a budget for operational management although inadequate which comes from the regional budget Bone Regency; already has a final disposal site with a total area of 15 hectares and already has environmental documents, road access to the TPA is good enough; and have received support from the community to dispose of waste at the designated place and time.

Discussion

Sudradjat (2007) states that there are 2 (two) types of waste management models in Indonesia, namely fill and pile. The first model is the simplest method, where garbage is disposed of in valleys or basins without giving any treatment. This dump or dump and go model can be done in the right location, that is, if there is no settlement underneath, it does not cause air pollution, river water pollution, landslides, or aesthetics, and this model is usually carried out in areas where the volume of waste is not so large. As for the second processing, namely the stack method, this model can be carried out completely the same as aerobic technology. It's just that the pile needs to be equipped with sewerage units, wastewater treatment (leachate), and the burning of excess methane gas (flares). However, this complete disposal model generally cannot be fulfilled, depending on financial conditions and local officials' concerns for environmental and community health.

The results or products of this waste processing activity are composted; a source of electricity by utilizing the methane gas produced, although until now the utilization has not been seen. Whereas the total amount of waste in Indonesia reaches 11,330 tons per day which can be used as electrical energy through the biomass system, if this is developed it will produce around

566.6 megawatts of electrical energy which is equivalent to five percent of the national electricity demand; as well as other materials that can be sold

The paradigm shift towards the waste that is still considered residual or discarded again involves, first, understanding that waste as useless and not economically valuable should be abandoned, because it is also not supported by empirical facts which show that waste can become business land. that is profitable and able to provide job opportunities, especially for people who do not enter the formal and other informal labor markets. In transformative understanding, waste should be seen as a resource and raw material that has economic and useful value. The positive side of the existence of waste should be a strong stimulator for regional and regional spatial planning planners to improve the quality of their planning, especially in the framework of increasing and developing regional / city economic activities, as well as harmony and harmony in the arrangement and functions of cities and regions by taking into account the existence of waste management functions into the concepts, policies, and programs of regional development and spatial planning, whether seen from the social, economic, environmental and spatial aspects. Second, the implication of this understanding will give birth to a new understanding, namely, at the community and government levels, that waste matters are a common affair, managed collectively and become part of social ethics whose internalization and socialization are carried out massively both in-formal and public spaces. non-formal.

Thus, waste, which was previously understood as a burden, turns into an opportunity for local governments to generate positive benefits for the community, business world, and the local government itself. If this is the case, the connotation of waste dealing with huge costs and merely being the domain of the government becomes irrelevant. This is because the burden of financing waste will be lighter due to the involvement of the community and the business world. To optimize the implementation of waste management, the local government can then set a waste levy that is adjusted to the economic capacity of the community. Therefore, the determination of the amount of this fee needs to be studied first so as not to burden the community, and if necessary, cross-subsidize elite areas with less economic community areas. From waste processing, profits can also be obtained through the sale of composting waste in the form of compost. From the government itself, with the imposition of waste retribution, it needs to be aligned with improving the performance and service of cleaning personnel.

From all of the above, the most important thing is to optimize the implementation of the 3R concept (reduce, recycle, re-use) in carrying out waste management by all parties. Reduce (waste reduction) is pursued through efforts to reduce the creation of waste in quantity, such as buying food, drinks, or other equipment in cans or bottles that have refills. Also, the use of plastic needs to be reduced because plastic waste is difficult to decompose in the soil so that its presence in nature will continue to increase. Recycle, which is trying to use materials that are no longer used for recycling into something that can be used, such as using plastic bottles as flower pots, key chains, or decorations at home. Next is the application of re-use, which means using materials that can be reused continuously, such as carrying and using your plastic bag when shopping, or using the site page of used paper. The government has also begun to show its attitude by implementing an assessment of waste management in the Reduce, Re-use and Recycle (3R) program in the annual Adipura assessment which will be followed by all districts and cities throughout Indonesia. So that cities in Indonesia are not only clean, but there is also no trash.

The process of implementing the waste management policy in Bone Regency has not yet been fully implemented. This can be seen from the waste reduction activities which include the activities of limiting waste generation, recycling waste, and reusing waste using the 3R method, and the waste bank carried out by the government which has not been fully implemented. The performance is not optimal due to the lack of participation and the community's lack of concern for the amount of waste generation that exists so that every year it is still increasing. Only a few people care about processing waste in their environment.

Meanwhile, the increase in population and growth rate leads to an increasingly rapid industry. Will have an impact on the amount of waste in the household area itself. The amount of waste that can be generated includes plastic, paper, and packaging products which are thought to contain hazardous or hazardous toxic materials. The amount and type of waste which is very dependent on one's self and lifestyle and also the type of material consumed in the household will be increasingly varied. In addition to this condition, there is also a generation of waste that will be generated so that rivers have a negative impact on the environment which ultimately disturbs human health.

With human activities, of course, there is also garbage and some heaps in it. Therefore, the process of presenting a landfill should be considered by the Bone Regency government. The liquid waste that arises from the pile of garbage also cannot be said to be an unusual problem. The water material that arises from the accumulation of waste does not only have an adverse impact on the surrounding environment. Meanwhile, waste that has a large quantity will receive a large portion and energy to take care of it, because the impact caused apart from aesthetics also contains materials that are bad enough for the senses that distinguish fragrant and rotten.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of interviews by related department officials, it was concluded that a small proportion of people who care about waste management are carried out by the residents. A small part of the community wants to process their household waste by making compost and various handicrafts. Meanwhile, the transportation of waste to the TPA is also not optimal, because the amount of waste generated every day cannot be transported all. In addition, the readiness of the transport fleets is not sufficient when compared to the amount of waste produced each day.

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