

ANALYSIS COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION LEVEL THE IMPLEMENTATION GARBAGE MANAGEMENT POLICY IN GORONTALO CITY

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Introduction

Garbage is one the environmental problems that are often faced by the community. Garbage can damage and pollute the environment so that it can interfere with health, comfort, and beauty. Although the public has realized that garbage can damage and pollute the environment, in fact now along with the increasing consumption pattern of community, the production garbage every day is also increasing. To reduce garbage production, good and right garbage management is required, and requires public awareness and willingness to maintain the cleanliness surrounding environment. Because if garbage is not managed properly it will cause various environmental problems (Haswindy & Yuliana, 2017). At the moment, government has sought various ways to reduce garbage production, one which is by enacting Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Garbage Management. In order to create a healthy community life and the development of quality environment by making garbage into useful product the goal of garbage management.

Publication of Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Garbage Management become a reference for other local governments in Indonesia to be more active in managing and reducing garbage production. Therefore, based on Law Number 18 of 2008, followed up by making derivative rules form of Gorontalo City Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2017 concerning Garbage Management. Programs and policies made by the government can be realized properly if the community participates both during planning and during the implementation of the program or policy, because public participation is also the essence of good governance. The implementation of a policy certainly cannot be separated from the participation of community. Like the implementation of garbage management policies in Gorontalo City, it requires community participation. The context of policy implementation will be able to see its influence after the policy is implemented (Tahir, 2015).

Community participation is also determined by political will a leader, where the community is given opportunity to participate (Mardikanto & Soebiato, 2017). Responsible officials need to involve community, not only planning but also in implementing programs to achieve community goals. Gorontalo government has involved community in implementing policies related garbage management in Gorontalo City through socialization, poster installation and also social media. However, it seems this method has not been effective in raising public awareness to participate in programs and policies have been set by the government to reduce garbage production in Gorontalo City. Based on Regional Regulation No. 12 of 2017 the community also has a major role in garbage management. Community participation is crucial to success in garbage management because community participation is an integral part efforts to reduce garbage production in Gorontalo City.

Increase garbage generation has caused the TPA in Tanjung Keramat which accommodates garbage from Gorontalo City to be full and can not longer be used, so currently using Provincial TPA located in Talumelito Village to accommodate garbage from Gorontalo City. TPA Talumelito accommodates garbage from the city of Gorontalo, Gorontalo Regency and Bone Bolango Regency. Gorontalo City is the biggest garbage contributor in TPA Talumelito which reaches 80%. Meanwhile, Gorontalo Regency is 15% and Bone Bolango Regency is 5% (Alex, 2019). Garbage management methods that are only oriented to the landfill must be changed by focusing on the sources of garbage generation. Therefore, community participation must continue to be increased develop synergies relationship between the government and community.

Support from community is very much needed by the government to ensure garbage is managed, that is everyone in household garbage management is obliged to reduce garbage through limiting garbage generation, reusing, and recycling garbage (Pratiwi dkk., 2017). Garbage management system, which generally applies a collection-transport-disposal system, needs to be changed sorting garbage from the source (eg households) so that will be more effective reducing amount of garbage that will be loaded into TPS and TPA.

Method

Location this research in Gorontalo City, focus of research is on the level community participation in the implementation garbage management policies in Gorontalo City. This study uses qualitative approach. Number of informants many as 11 people through purposive sampling technique with consideration parties directly involved garbage management in Gorontalo City, both from Gorontalo City Environmental Service, Gorontalo City DPRD and Gorontalo City Community.

To obtain valid research data and information, in-depth observations and interviews as well document review were carried out. Analysis of research data begins with process collecting data, presenting data, condensing data, and drawing conclusions. Then, findings or research results are interpreted in the form of narrative text.

Discussion

Participation At Planning Stage

Community participation in garbage management planning process as well garbage bank and TPS 3R program involves community through formal and informal public forums held by Environmental Service to filter aspirations community. Formal mechanism carried out by inviting community elements or community leaders to attend every meeting or socialization held by Environment Agency related garbage management. Community given the opportunity express what their hopes and needs. Informal mechanism carried out by head of domestic garbage management division Environmental Service is visiting various TPS 3R in Gorontalo City to discuss with community various developments and problems related garbage management.

Departing from understanding Davis dan Erickson (Mulyadi & Gedeona, 2017), so what we can take from concept participation presented is that community participation development is a right individuals have to be actively and spontaneously involved, contribute and responsible at all stages from planning, implementation, evaluation until later enjoying

results development. This aspect the main motive encourages people's willingness participate in development. Therefore, this aspect becomes initial basis for explaining community participation in planning garbage management programs in Gorontalo City.

Participation At Implementation Stage

Community involvement in implementation garbage management is carried out through existing government established organizations and awareness of community entities in Gorontalo City. Community participation process socialization or counseling, process of socializing community is collected to given knowledge about garbage management, collecting garbage and sorting garbage. Socialization related garbage management a step to increase community participation, through socialization or counseling can form awareness and increase public knowledge about garbage management. However, community still complains they sometimes do not get information related implementation socialization.

Community participation implementation phase can also be seen from involvement community as customers in garbage bank with total 200-300 customers through cash and care system. Customers activities related their participation are that community collects their garbage and then weighs it garbage bank. Results of weighing garbage converted into savings. Garbage bank serves as a place to save garbage has been sorted according to type garbage. Garbage still has economic value deposited in garbage bank. General, garbage bank mechanism almost same as other bank. Have governance management, there are customers, as well inventory. If at bank, customer makes deposit form of money. However, garbage bank submitted garbage has economic value. Real output garbage bank can provide job opportunities for community and saving form investment (Mappasere & Husein, 2019).

To support implementation Gorontalo City Regulation Number 12 of 2017 concerning Garbage Management, Gorontalo City has main garbage bank in the Central City District of Pulubala Village and TPS 3R buffer for the main garbage bank in Wongkaditi Village, Moodu Village, Pulubala Village, Donggala Village, Tuladenggi Village, Buladu Village. Management garbage bank and TPS 3R is carried out using participatory method, where community involved garbage management activities which expected have positive impact on the community. Active community participation is an important thing identify garbage management actions (Astoria & Heruman, 2016).

On the other hand, using TPS 3R community only calls TPS 3R officer to pick up collected garbage. In addition, people whose houses near TPS 3R immediately bring their own garbage to the TPS 3R. Some garbage brought by community has been sorted and some have not been sorted so that garbage has not been sorted after arriving at TPS 3R is sorted again by TPS 3R officers. Garbage is mostly sorted by community bottle garbage, cardboard, and food garbage. There are people who do the sorting and processing garbage, there are also people who do the sorting but do not process garbage. In addition people who do garbage sorting but don't garbage processing, there are also

people who don't sort garbage and don't process garbage because they are busy and don't know types organic and inorganic garbage. In addition, garbage transportation system has not been supported by separate garbage transportation methods so that sometimes people feel useless separate their garbage with thought that the sorted garbage will eventually be reassembled when transported to the TPA.

Participation At Utilization Stage

One form community participation take advantage container has been built by the government is through one of the TPS 3R under guidance Gorontalo City Environmental Service in Donggala Village which used as a creative house. Garbage brought by community sorted and then recycled at the creative house. Recycled products include cabinets, chairs, wall hangings, decorative flowers, and various beautiful and useful creative products. Independently, even though it is only limited filling time, there are also some people who recycle their garbage at home, then the results from recycling are displayed in creative homes and proceeds from selling people's creativity go to TPS 3R cash. In addition, initiative make warkop 3R at TPS 3R Donggala Village, where 2 kg of plastic garbage will be exchanged for one cup coffee. Meanwhile, garbage bank in Pulubala Village is also used as place for education.

Through the TPS 3R, community was given composting training. Although, public knowledge about garbage management still very limited, usually food garbage recycled into compost which used personally as plant fertilizer. Existence of programs made by government provides direct opportunities for the community participate based on lower level aspirations. Thus, community participation or participation a process which community takes part in making decisions about programs or policies because community has right to enjoy results of development.

In the context community participation, community has important position. This is explained by the choice of a community participation approach to be involved garbage management and existence of public awareness participate garbage management, although has not become a habit for all community members. Limited budget, inadequate garbage infrastructure, so that community's potential is really utilized. Although, there are still people who are indifferent sorting out garbage that can be recycled or reused, then there is a lack of public awareness place their garbage in the provided place. So it can be said that degree community participation garbage management still low. Meanwhile, separating garbage from beginning garbage generation, for example at the household level, is one way that can affect success garbage management at a later stage.

Sharing the efforts made by Gorontalo City Environmental Service increase community participation garbage management, namely establishing partnerships garbage management with pawnshops, PLN, and hotels. As Gorontalo City Regulation No.12 of 2017 stipulates that local governments carry out garbage management can partner with third parties. In this case, government is oriented towards empowerment activities, namely by trying make it easier for people to live without being completely dependent on the government. As a result, community is able to show a high level participation (Mulyadi & Gedeona, 2017). Level of community participation still relatively moderate where community has participated in garbage management but is more dominated by government. Communities who participate garbage management in the city of Gorontalo have not been fully implemented yet, most people still do not realize importance their participation garbage management.

Conclusion

Forms community participation garbage management are carried out through participation at planning stage, where the community involved through public forums both formally and informally held by Environmental Service to filter out aspirations community. Formal mechanism carried out by inviting community elements or community leaders attend every meeting or socialization held by Environment Agency related garbage management. Participation at implementation stage is community participation process socialization or counseling, in the process socializing community collected to be given knowledge about garbage management, collecting garbage and sorting garbage. Then, participation at utilization stage is one form community participation utilizing facilities have been built by government, namely through TPS 3R in Donggala Village which used a creative house. Level of community participation garbage management still relatively moderate where community participated garbage management but is more dominated by government. Communities participate garbage management the city of Gorontalo have not been fully implemented yet, most people still do not realize importance their participation garbage management.

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