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## The Impact of Public Participation Towards Waste Management In Tataaran Patar Village of South Tondano District

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### ABSTRACT

Garbage is a main issues discussed by many people, as we all know the amount of litter in Indonesia each year has increased, production of urban waste in Indonesia amounted to 38.5 million tons/ year or when averaged per-day amounted 200,000 tonnes/ day. If viewed in terms of waste management, it is known that 68% of the waste is transported and dumped, buried 9%, 6% is processed into compost and recycled, 5% was burned, and 7% of the waste is not managed. Trash if not handled properly will cause the unpleasant smell, the source of various diseases, blockage of waterways and can also cause flood. It was found by researcher in direct observation in the Village of Tataaran Patar, District of South Tondano. One of the main factors is the lack of public awareness on environment especially trash management boils down to the lowest participation rate.

*Keywords:* garbage, community participation, flood

### INTISARI

Sampah merupakan suatu pokok permasalahan yang banyak diperbincangkan oleh orang-orang, seperti yang kita ketahui jumlah sampah di Indonesia setiap tahunnya mengalami peningkatan, Produksi sampah perkotaan di Indonesia adalah sebesar 38,5 juta ton/tahun atau bila dirata-rata per-hari adalah sebesar 200.000 ton/hari. Jika dilihat dari segi pengelolaan sampah, maka diketahui bahwa 68 % sampah diangkut dan ditimbun, 9 % dikubur, 6 % diolah menjadi kompos dan daur ulang, 5 % dibakar, dan 7 % sampah tak terkelola. Sampah apabila tidak di tangani dengan benar akan menimbulkan bau yang tidak sedap, sumber berbagai penyakit, penyumbatan saluran air dan juga dapat menyebabkan banjir. Hal tersebut peneliti dapati dalam pengamatan langsung di wilayah Kelurahan Patar, Kecamatan Tondano Selatan. Salah satu faktor utama adalah kurangnya kesadaran masyarakat terhadap kelestarian lingkungan khususnya pengelolaan sampah yang bermuara pada tingkat partisipasi yang rendah.

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### 1. Introduction

Garbage is a solid waste that is composed of an organic substance and an-organic substances that are considered useless and should be managed so as not to harm the environment and protects the development

investments. Urban waste is waste that arises in the city. (SNI 19-2454-2002).

Trash that is a by product of human activity has given rise to very complex problems, among others (Tchobanoglous et al, 1993):

a) The problem of aesthetics and comfort;

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- b) Is a nest or a gathering place for a variety of animals can be vectors of disease;
- c) Causing pollution of air, water and soil; and
- d) Causing blockage of waterways and drainage effluent.

Garbage is all kinds of objects or goods building/ feces of humans, animals or plants or derived from the activities of human life in meeting their needs that can cause or lead to fouling of the water, soil and air which can cause destruction of the human environment (R. Soemandi, 2008).

In Act No. 18 of 2008 on Waste Management, waste management is a systematic, comprehensive, and continuous covering waste reduction and handling that aim to improve public health and environmental quality as well as to utilize waste as a resource. Management of household waste and household-like waste consisting of: (a) waste reduction; and (b) the handling of waste. Where waste reduction may include the following activities: (a) the restriction of waste generation; (b) recycling bins; and/ or (c) the utilization of waste.

The level of public awareness will ultimately lead to the public participation to participate in managing the environment. Participation is the ability of people to act in the success (alignment) organized to respond to environmental conditions so that society can act according to the logic of which is contained by the environmental conditions (Adjid, 1985).

According to Cohen and Uphoff (1977), the definition of participation is the active involvement of the public in the process of decision making, implementation, utilization and evaluation results.

Another definition defined by Sajogyo (1993) as an opportunity to participate in determining the development policy and the opportunities involved assessing the results of development. The various opinions in general person participation is actively involved in an activity. Participation is also defined by giving humans more opportunities to effectively participate in the development activities (Cernea, 1988).

Furthermore, Rukmana (1993) added where direct participation means the public helped to provide power assistance in the undertaken activities. While the indirect participation is a form of financial assistance or materials needed in the undertaken activities.

There are four forms of participation that can be played by the public in the development process, namely:

- a) Participation in decision-making activities, the participation is done at the stage of an activity being planned, prepared and determination of all the provisions that will be used later in the implementation of development activities;
- b) Participation in the activities of implementation of the plan, namely the participation conducted at a stage where the planned activities are running;

- c) Participation in enjoying the results, which they can enjoy the fruits or profits from their activities; and
- d) Participation in the evaluation. Namely participation becomes noticeable when it has completed a physical activity, for example, the public response can be interpreted feedback (feedback) as inputs for similar activities whether or not to continue in the next period.

Furthermore, according to Soetrisno (1995) there are several factors that led many members of the public not ready to accept participation, namely:

- a) Poverty, this led to the limitations of time and energy to attend meetings and do not pay attention to the environment;
- b) Lack of effective knowledge and ability to mobilize the public in an environment;
- c) Lack of a sense of community (especially in an environment that is still relatively new and elite);
- d) Lack of enthusiasm for public participation for their disappointing experiences in the past;
- e) There are differences of interest and reluctance to express opinions; and
- f) There is an awareness that individuals and public have the right to participate.

Based on the above theories, it can be concluded that the trash must be managed properly so as not to cause harm, such as the environment polluted because of the smell, pollution of water, air, soil, diseases and the emergence nest clogging drains which lead to flooding. Trash cannot be managed well without the awareness and participation. The researcher find in the Patar village District of South Tondano, people tend to littering in various places, such as streets, gutters, driveway and so that led to the catastrophic flooding in addition to the high rainfall.

Floods are natural events that can occur at any time, and often result in loss of life, property and objects. Genesis floods cannot be prevented, but it can only be controlled and reduced the impact of the resulting losses. Due to the floods came relatively quickly, to reduce losses due to the disaster, the handling need to be prepared quickly, accurately, and integrated. Flooding can also be interpreted as runoff water that exceeds the normal water level, so that the flow of the riverbed caused inundation in low land on the river side. In general, the flooding caused by heavy rainfall above normal so that the drainage works consisting of rivers and creeks natural and drainage systems and canals reservoir flood artificial there are not able to accommodate the accumulation of rainwater so that it overflows (Act No. 24 of 2007).

## 2. Discussion

### 2.1 Public Participation in Waste Management

Based on observations on trash management, the researcher found that the level of public participation in trash management is still in low level. This is evidenced

by the many people still dumped carelessly that spoil the beauty and comfort of Patar Village District of South Tondano. Lack of trash management facilities, physical form like trash per environmental, social forms such as the socialization of the government on environmental management, in this case the headman less coordinated with the community. It approved through the statement of some people who rarely hear the information from the local village head about trash management. Here's one of the resident which states:

I almost never hear headman of Village or district disseminating the program or urge residents not to litter (Source of Information, February 28, 2017, FO).

The lack of this facility actually makes society less try so choose to throw trash carelessly out of place. Evidenced from every occurrence of heavy rainfall, flooding that began on the blockage of the flow of water/ sewer and the river because it filled by household garbage.

## 2.2 The Factors of Public Not Ready to Receive and Make Participation

Based on the theory Soetrisno (1995), researchers found several factors that lead to low community participation in village districts Patar South Tondano, as follows:

a) Lack of knowledge and skills effectively to mobilize the public in an environment

It is characterized by a lack of concern for the local communities for cleanliness, beauty and comfort environment. Being skeptical of the cleanliness of the environment, consider litter action are common.

b) The lack of enthusiasm for community participation

Due to lack of knowledge and ability of the importance of environmental sustainability engenders a lack of spirit of the motion environmental management participation.

c) There is an awareness that individuals and communities have the right to participate

It is characterized by lack of socialization or counseling or deliberation to provoke ideas in decision making by the community head or village chiefs. The result is that public participation is not prominent.

## 2.3 Trash Management in Patar Village District of South Tondano

Based on Act No. 18 Year 2008 on Waste Management, Management of household waste and household-like waste consisting of: (a) waste reduction; and (b) the handling of waste. Where waste reduction may include the following activities: (a) the restriction of waste generation; (b) recycling bins; and/ or (c) the utilization of waste.

Under the Act above, researcher have not found a good management measures in the Patar village of South

Tondano district. Trash management facilities then just trash hauler motors that actually carries the garbage every morning in front of the house. Another reason found is the lack of detailed regulations in each village. The lack of rules or legal basis for the technical implementation cause the maximal trash management in each environment is in low level.

## 3. Conclusion

Based on the results of research on the Patar village of South Tondano district regarding The Impact Of Public Participation Towards Trash Management In Patar Village Of South Tondano District, researchers found that:

- a) Public participation is still low on environmental management due to several factors, among others, the lack of effective knowledge and skills about the importance of environmental hygiene, resulting in the lack of enthusiasm of people to create the beauty of the environment through environmental management, as well as the lack of public awareness as well as individuals on the importance of the right to participate;
- b) There is still a lack of knowledge in the form of socialization or counseling or consultation regarding an environmental management by the heads of sub district and village chiefs; and
- c) Lack of enforcement of rules or law of environmental management in the Minahasa area.

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