

Characteristics of the Problem of Implementing Solid Waste Policy in Rappocini District, Makassar City

Maya Kasmita¹, Suradi Tahmir², Rifdan³, Siti Syarifah Wafiqah Wardah⁴

^{1,4}Department of Administrative Sciences, Faculty of Social Sciences and Law Universitas Negeri Makassar

²Department Of Math, Faculty of Math and Science Universitas Negeri Makassar

³Rifdan, *Department of Pancasila and Civic Education, Faculty of Social Science and Law, Universitas Negeri Makassar.*

Email: mayakasmita@unm.ac.id

(Received: 11 May 2022; Revised: 29 July 2022; Published: 22 September 2022)

ABSTRACT

The implementation of the solid waste policy in Rappocini District, Makassar City is a government step in overcoming the solid waste problem in Makassar City, especially in Rappocini District. This research focuses on the characteristics of the existing problems. The process of determining the characteristics of policy problems almost always involves the norms of legislation, local wisdom, physics formulas and others. In the policy characteristics, there are problems in the level of technical difficulty of the existing problems, the level of pluralism of the target group and the percentage of the target group to the total population. Often policy problems get solutions by decision-making groups. With descriptive qualitative research describes the problems that exist in relation to the implementation of waste management policies in Makassar City and then analyzes them to an absolute conclusion. This research uses a case study approach involving certain communities as research subjects.

Keyword: Policy Implementation, Problem Characteristics, Waste Management.

INTRODUCTION

Implementation is an operational form of an activity with certain steps to achieve a goal. Policy implementation is the steps taken by policy actors based on predetermined goals or targets that occurred previously. Policy implementation can also be evaluated after an implementation process occurs, and see whether the policy is a successful or unsuccessful policy to be applied to the community, as well as by seeing what impacts it produces.

Policy problems can never be determined except by chance, unless any theory or concept is used to explore them. Determination of a policy is determined by the framework of a policy that is used to interpret the causes of a deviant behavior. The framework of thought is in fact used from something that has existed or was born as a result of conflict or contestation between the various frameworks put forward. The point

of contestation occurs by resulting in several factors in various interests, which use various forms of advocacy instruments, such as petitions, mass media polls and etc. Policy issues are not attached to the object of the policy problem itself that is easily recognized by the five senses, on the contrary, the policy problem is abstractly a cause that needs to be described in a concept or theory. In the Policy Decision Making Process regarding the generation of single-use plastic waste in the hope that there will be sanctions or regulations that have sanctions for violators (Geraldine et al., 2021)

The policy-making process almost always involves ethical norms, laws, regulations, local wisdom and others as the basis or argument for each interested party and which are mutually consistent with each other. But of course in reality this is often the case with policy problems and alternative solutions that are only determined by a small group of decision makers without the involvement of other people. This fact is usually caused by the scope of policies related to political interests where public access is very limited, even fellow public officials do not have the same access to be able to participate in the policy-making process. Problems that arise if the waste is not managed properly include the accumulation of waste at the Temporary Disposal Site (TPS) and the impact on the community in the form of skin diseases, respiratory disorders and potential disasters. (Judge, 2019)

The Makassar City Government in providing tangible evidence for a healthy and clean environment from waste, it is deemed necessary to carry out a comprehensive and integrated waste management by involving the participation of the community and the private sector in a professional, and more effective and efficient manner. Based on Regional Regulation Number 04 of 2011 concerning Waste Management, Makassar City considers it necessary to carry out comprehensive and integrated management in order to provide economic benefits, be healthy for the community and safe for the environment and can change people's behavior. The same applies to places of education or schools. Behavior in maintaining cleanliness and managing cleanliness is instilled in the minds of students. The government considers that one of the most effective places to cultivate a clean life is in schools (Yamin et al., 2019)

Some of the problems that occur in waste management can be overcome for the most part in Rappocini District, this success certainly cannot be separated from the monitoring and participation of the community in Rappocini District. Participation can run smoothly if communication and information can be conveyed effectively. Technology is one of the skills that is developing today.

METHODS

This research is a qualitative research with the aim of understanding the phenomenon of what is experienced by the research subject (behavior, perception, action and others) holistically and by means of description in the form of words and language, in a special natural context and by utilizing various scientific method. That is the reason why the researcher took the research using qualitative methods with a descriptive approach.

This qualitative descriptive study seeks to describe the problems that exist in relation to the Implementation of Waste Management Policies in Makassar City, and then analyze them to arrive at an absolute conclusion. Characteristics of the purpose of this study using a case study approach. This research involves research subjects from certain community groups, namely from Rappocini District. This research aims to explore certain characters and social aspects. This method is used to examine a phenomenon or research object.

It is necessary for researchers to work at this stage in order to be able to select specific and unique cases or study materials, and it is believed that as a system that does not stand alone, the greater the benefits of case studies for the development of science. With a case study, an incident will be seen on the surface so that it becomes public knowledge.

Data collection, both primary and secondary data as well as data in the form of text and images. In the second stage, the process of reading (*reading) and making notes (memoring) is carried out as a reflection of the number of answers to research questions. In the third stage, a description of the recorded data is carried out, classifying, and interpreting all data based on context and categories.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Implementation is an operational form of an activity by using certain steps to achieve a goal. Policy implementation is the steps taken by policy actors based on predetermined goals or targets. Policy implementation can be evaluated after the implementation process takes place, whether the policy is successful or not to be applied to the community, as well as the resulting impact (Kasmita et al., 2020).

The Makassar City Government in providing tangible evidence for a healthy and clean environment from waste, it is deemed necessary to carry out a comprehensive and integrated waste management by involving the participation of the community and the private sector in a proportional, effective and efficient manner. Based on Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2011 the Makassar City Government considers it necessary to carry out comprehensive and integrated management in order to provide economic benefits, be healthy for the community and safe for the environment and can change people's behavior.

a. Problem Characteristics

The problem is the starting point in research, but not all problems can be used as objects of research. Judging from the implementation of waste management policies in Makassar City, it is based on several laws and regional regulations that have been running so far. During the application period there were several problems, it can be seen that the characteristics of the problem are; the level of technical difficulty of the existing problems, the level of pluralism of the target group and the percentage of the target group to the total population. In the implementation of the waste policy of Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2011 technically problems are always found, one of the problems is in the determination of waste management policies. In the application of the policy there are problems in the level of technical difficulty of the existing problems, the level of pluralism of the target group and the percentage of the target group.

a.1. Technical difficulty level of the Problem

The characteristics of waste management problems that occur in Makassar City, especially in Rappocini District, are almost the same as those in other Districts in Makassar City. Waste management with a new paradigm, for example, the procurement of a waste bank is still something foreign to the people of Makassar City. The 3R (reduce, reuse, and recycle) activities in waste management are the core of the implementation of waste management policies, but have not been running smoothly. Other systems, such as the concept of community empowerment (Empowerment), are still constrained by the participation of multiple communities.

Policies in waste management in Rappocini District make 3R activities (reduce, reuse and recycle) as the core of the implementation of waste management coupled with a new paradigm with the procurement of a Waste Bank. These technical difficulties are usually due to the influence of the change of regional head, there is always a policy that changes at every change of regional head. For example, in the previous policy, implementing waste transportation in the afternoon, at the time of changing coconuts, the waste transportation area was carried out twice a day in the morning and evening. This has a big impact on waste management officers in the field, especially garbage collectors in the field. Different and changing sleep patterns have an impact on their health. When a janitor is sick, the garbage in a certain area can be neglected. This constraint lies in the consistency in waste management policies.

The theory of Daniel A Mazmanian and Paul A. Sabatier (Akib, 2013) regarding the level of technical difficulty of the existing problems sees this as a social problem where this social problem is technically seen as a social problem that is easily solved or enters into the material of a technically social problem. which is difficult to solve. In the journal (Septiani et al., 2019) revealing that households are not accustomed to sorting waste by type, this study shows that community participation in waste selection is

influenced by education level, gender and residents' perceptions. People with higher levels of education and better perceptions of cleanliness are more willing to adapt in sorting waste. These aspects are sociocultural issues. Regarding waste management that occurs due to lack of public awareness, so far it can still be handled and solutions continue to be sought. It can be seen when people see an empty land that is used as a garbage collection point before being transported by the fukuda. Even in the delivery of information, the sub-district or kelurahan tried as much as possible in sharing information with social approaches and social media.

Several points of garbage accumulation in Rappocini District were found several times in the same place. Some people leave it there because they feel that the problem of waste management is the responsibility of the government. The government will resolve and find a solution. Not many people who throw garbage in Rappocini Subdistrict are not residents of Rappocini Subdistrict itself. Several times it was found that it was people from outside the sub-district who dumped their garbage there, who did not pay the garbage fee in their district. This technical problem will be unraveled if communication and information between the community and the cleaners can run smoothly.

a.2. The Level of Diversity of the Target Group

Policies can be easily implemented in a homogeneous society. However, the community is a city with a heterogeneous community, so it is necessary to deliver policies with good communication. The Makassar City Government, in this case the policy actors, has made efforts to provide information about good waste management, through training for PKK cadres in sub-districts and sub-districts as well as print media and online media. However, there are still people who feel that the information has not reached them.

Difficulties in delivering information to the diverse community of Rappocini District. Efforts have been made to find a solution to this problem, a social media approach and a direct approach. Great potential in this information delivery problem based on the cultural identity of modern society (Selena et al., 2019). With the social structure of the community in Rappocini District, the behavior of the group is apathetic. There are still people who do not follow the schedule for waste disposal, so there are still people who take out their waste outside of the schedule for transporting waste, so that the garbage accumulates and can be accommodated until the next transportation schedule. Raising awareness as well as all efforts related to the environment must race against time because the destruction continues and continues to increase. With limited resources and no specific means for this, efforts are made through existing information facilities and are primarily directed at strategic institutions and community groups.

In research (Widiyanto, 2017) learning about environmental problems, especially waste problems must also be carried out with the right method and oriented to changing attitudes and behaviors that care about the environment. Even though it starts with increasing knowledge (cognitive aspect), don't let the delivery be boring, limited to

theory, and meaningless. The theory of Daniel A Mazmanian and Paul A. Sabatier in Chapter II states that homogeneous community conditions will certainly make it easier for a program or policy to be implemented, meanwhile with a more heterogeneous community condition it will be more difficult or get more challenges in its implementation. The great potential for conflict in Indonesia's pluralistic society is caused by the division of society into groups based on their cultural identity. (Geraldine et al., 2021) describes cultural identity as the feeling (emotional significance) of individuals to have a sense of belonging or affiliation with a particular culture. People who are divided into groups then carry out cultural identification, namely asserting themselves as representatives of a particular culture. This cultural identification (Wadi, 2016) in turn will determine them into ingroup or outgroup. How individuals behave is, in part, determined by whether they belong to a particular cultural group or not.

Information barriers are a formidable challenge, information between the community and the cleaning management apparatus. In the results of an interview with the Head of the Hygiene Section of the Rappocini Subdistrict, he stated that the result of the plurality of the Rappocini Subdistrict community so that information did not receive information directly. In an interview with the Lurah Karunrung, he stated that various access to information, both print and electronic media, as well as appeals on social media were carried out so that information could be conveyed properly.

a.3. Percentage of target group to total population

A program or policy information is easier to convey when the target is only a group or a small part of the population. The problem that occurs is that the heterogeneous target group does not represent the entire population. Programs or policies will be easier to implement when the target is only a certain group of people or only a small part of the entire population. This awareness-raising effort has just begun and is still facing various problems, for example to reach the lower middle class people who often damage the environment because of their economic condition. It is considered that increasing public awareness in the middle and upper class population group can be easily achieved. This is different from the lower middle class community with economic limitations so that some public facilities that have been prepared for hygiene management are not properly cared for.

With the identification of targets and suggestions that are more appropriate among the people of the Rappocini District, it is hoped that further efforts will be able to lead to a rapid process of spreading information. Field conditions in Rappocini District, with the percentage of the target group delivering information, were deemed not to cover the entire population. The use of social media and direct information is still not directly touching the community. The effort in sharing this information is to collect each head of the RT

and RW, but there are still people who feel that information has not been conveyed or behave indifferently to the government's appeal in waste management.

The busyness of the community in carrying out daily activities makes the people in Rappocini Subdistrict feel that the management of cleanliness is the responsibility of the local government. So that the accumulation of garbage because there is no segregation of waste from households. Accumulation can also occur because people take out their garbage after garbage collection hours, so that garbage can rot and be scattered out of the trash which can cause environmental pollution. The effort of the cleaning manager of Rappocini District is to share information through print media. The scope of the expected behavior change This concerns how the behavior change of the target group is expected with the existing program. A policy or program will be easier to implement when the program is more cognitive and provides knowledge. Meanwhile, programs that are designed to change people's attitudes or behavior tend to be quite difficult to implement, such as regulations on smoking bans in public places.

In research (Antin et al., 2018) In addition to socialization and coaching that is carried out directly, socialization is also carried out by utilizing electronic and print media such as television, radio, newspapers, using social media such as facebook, whatsapps, or using traditional media, such as Jaitilan and wayang as well as waste recycling exhibitions participated by the Independent Waste Management Network (JPSM) are also an event for socialization to the community. In building public awareness to manage waste starting from the source, namely households and to map communication patterns in the waste management network. PSM has a role as a facilitator as well as a liaison between the government and the community. Where the communication that is built sees the elements of the source and receiver who have an equal position and role. So that the practice of community participation and empowerment is realized.

Policy or program information can run easily if communication can reach and be right on target. Communication is the process of delivering information from the communicator to the communicant. Meanwhile, policy communication means the process of delivering policy information from policy makers to policy implementors. Information needs to be conveyed to policy actors so that policy actors can understand what is the content, objectives, directions, target group of policies, so that policy actors can prepare any matters related to policy implementation, so that the policy implementation process can run effectively and in accordance with the objectives of the policy itself.

With the identification of targets and suggestions that are more appropriate among the people of the Rappocini District, it is hoped that further efforts will be able to lead to a rapid process of spreading information. Field conditions in Rappocini District, with the percentage of the target group delivering information, were deemed not to cover the entire population. The use of social media and direct information is still not directly touching the community. The effort in sharing this information is to collect each head of the RT

and RW, but there are still people who feel that information has not been conveyed or behave indifferently to the government's appeal in waste management.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the solid waste policy in Makassar City is seen to have been going well even though it is still in the slow category in the implementation process. Likewise with the direct and indirect involvement of the community and the private sector. Policies often change along with the change of leadership, the risk occurs with changes in policy, so information and communication occurs repeatedly and sometimes the community is not updated with these changes. Policies often change along with changes in leadership, the risk occurs with changes in policy, so information and communication occurs repeatedly and sometimes people are not updated with these changes. It takes a means of communication and information in the delivery of new policies that can be easily accessed by the public. The existence of technology is expected to be able to meet the needs of the community in receiving information.

AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTION

Maya as the main writer and correspondent writer is in charge of compiling the review manuscript. Meanwhile, Suradi Tahmir is in charge of collecting data and compiling research reports. Furthermore, Rifdan is tasked with collecting data and analyzing research data, paraphrasing and compiling a final research report.

THANK-YOU NOTE

Thank you to Makassar State University for funding this research through the Institute for Research and Community Service. Thanks to the Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Law and his staff for all their support during the research. Thank you to all parties, especially the Makassar city government and the community who have helped a lot in this research, so that the CPI development policy can be an important information material for the Makassar city government.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Akib, H. (2013). *Implementasi Kebijakan. 1*.
- Antin, T., Wahyuni, H. I., & Partini. (2018). Sampah Dalam Komunikasi Literasi Sampah. *Profetik Jurnal Komunikasi, 11*(2), 116–130.
- Geraldine, A., Azhar, M. A., & Noak, P. A. (2021). Strategi Gerakan Sosial Baru dalam Kampanye Pengurangan Sampah Plastik di Bali. *Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Udayana, Vol 1 No 2*, 13.
- Hakim, M. Z. (2019). Pengelolaan dan Pengendalian Sampah Plastik Berwawasan

- Lingkungan. *Amanna Gappa*, 27(2), 111–121.
- Kasmita, M., Basri, M., & Rifdan, M. (2020). *Implementation Of Waste Policy In Makassar City*. 226(04), 1039–1042. <https://doi.org/10.2991/icss-18.2018.217>
- Selena, G. S., Aenun, P., & Latifah, L. (2019). Masyarakat Perkotaan Dan Pedesaan. *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, 53(9), 1689–1699.
- Septiani, B. A., Arianie, D. M., Risman, V. F. A. A., Handayani, W., & Kawuryan, I. S. S. (2019). PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH PLASTIK DI SALATIGA: Praktik, dan tantangan. *Jurnal Ilmu Lingkungan*, 17(1), 90. <https://doi.org/10.14710/jil.17.1.90-99>
- Wadi, H. (2016). Hamzan wadi. *Konsep Dan Kajian Teori Perumusan Kebijakan Publik*, 01.
- Widiyanto, B. (2017). Penerapan Metode Field trip pada MK. Pendidikan Lingkungan Hidup untuk Meningkatkan Kepedulian Mahasiswa terhadap Permasalahan Sampah. *Cakrawala: Jurnal Pendidikan*, 11(2), 159–169. <https://doi.org/10.24905/cakrawala.v11i2.858>
- Yamin, M. N., Guntur, M., & Sakawati, H. (2019). Evaluasi program Makassar Ta’Tidak Rantasa di Kota Makassar. *Seminar Nasional LP2M UNM*, 327–332.

