

Management Rubbish in Bengkulu City

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ABSTRACT

Garbage is a waste material from human activities on earth. The amount of waste is very closely related to the number of people who live or work in a certain place, and it is also closely related to the form of human life activity. Garbage is a consequence of community activities. Every human activity must produce waste or garbage. Along with the emergence of a city, the burden that must be accepted by the city also increases. One of them is the burden caused by the waste produced by urban communities collectively. The purpose of this study is to describe waste management in the city of Bengkulu (a study in the Tengah Padang sub-district, Teluk Segara sub-district, Bengkulu city). This study uses a descriptive qualitative method which aims to provide a systematic, factual and factual picture. The results of the research using management function theory according to G.RTerry show that waste management in the city of Bengkulu (study in the Tengah Padang sub-district, Teluk Segara sub-district, Bengkulu City) has not been carried out optimally because it is still have some constraints. The conclusion is that waste management in the city of Bengkulu has been carried out but is still not optimal and has not reached the target.

INTRODUCTION

Garbage is waste material from human activities on earth. The amount of waste is closely related to the number of people who live or do business in a place, and is also closely related to the form of human life activity. Waste is a consequence of community activities. Every human activity inevitably produces waste or waste. As a city grows, the burden that the city must accept also increases. One of them is the burden resulting from waste produced by urban communities collectively.

In big cities, waste will have various very large negative impacts if it is not handled carefully and seriously, namely resulting in changes in the environmental balance that are detrimental or unexpected so that it can pollute the environment, including land, water and air. Effective and efficient waste management must be carried out by all parties, both the community and the government. All these parties are responsible for handling waste so that waste no longer creates (Gunawan, 2007).

In essence, the waste problem is not only the responsibility of the local government but also the responsibility of all members of the community. The behavior of some people is still throwing rubbish in drainage channels, ditches, rivers or existing water bodies. If it happens when it rains it can cause blockages and obstruction of the flow of water in these channels, resulting in water overflowing which carries rubbish onto the road. Residential and scattered areas.

Waste management must be given increasing attention because it is related to cost efficiency. Waste transportation is a waste sub-system that aims to carry waste from the transfer location or from the waste source directly to the Final Processing Site (TPA). By optimizing this subsystem, it is hoped that waste transportation will become easy and fast with the ultimate goal of minimizing waste accumulation which will have a direct impact on public health and the beauty of the city. The city of Bengkulu is one of the cities that experiences complex problems in the field of waste management, especially regarding the waste transportation system.

This waste management problem has attracted the attention of many parties, one of which is scientists/researchers. The researchers who have conducted research on Waste Management are divided into four groups. The first group is studies that discuss the problem of society's role in waste. This study was conducted by (Elida FS Simanjorang, 2014), (Bambang Sutikno, 2017), (Dewi Arifahnoor, 2020), (Nurul Hasanah & Adhi Surya, 2020). The second group is studies that discuss waste evaluation. This study was conducted by (Muhammad Nizar, 2019), (Oktyan Paraditya, 2012), (Erman Munir, Edi Munawar & Irvan, 2019), (Allef Lailatul Fajariyah, 2020), (Sri Lestari, Siti Nurlaily & Yulisa Fitrianingi, 2014). The third group is studies that discuss household waste. This study was conducted by (Agnes Fitria Widiyanto, Oktaviani Catur Pratiwi & Saudin Yuniarno, 2017), (Laela Nurpratiwi Ningsi, Purwadi Suhantini & Eva Banowati, 2015), (Sehra Yusna Nasution, Abdul Kadir & Beby Masyito Batubara, 2021), (Gita Monica Panomban), (Mutia Arda, Dewi Andriani & Yayuk Hayulina Manurung, 2020). The fourth group is studies that discuss waste management analysis. This study was conducted by (Alimansya & Jarto Tarigan Syuprianto, 2019), (Lia Puspa Sari, Juim Thaap & Titi Darmi, 2021).

There are quite a lot of studies discussing the waste problem as explained above, however, there is still very little research discussing the problem of waste management, especially in the city of Bengkulu. This is very unfortunate because it will have an impact on community comfort and optimizing waste management in the city of Bengkulu.

Based on the results of pre-research observations and interviews at one of the TPS points in the city of Bengkulu, specifically the TPS in Tengah Padang sub-district. Teluk Segara on Wednesday 9 March 2022 and Monday 14 March 2022, it was discovered that waste management as stated in Regional Regulation No. 02 of 2011 concerning waste management, article 27 paragraphs 1 and 2 had not been carried out optimally. This is proven by the transportation still using one car, and the absence of containers that separate

organic and non-organic waste, this has resulted in a buildup of waste at the TPS in the middle of Padang.

In this case, many people complain about the smell of rubbish that spreads around Tengah Padang Village, especially those whose houses are near the TPS, plus when it rains the smell increases many times, causing discomfort to the residents of Tengah Padang Village, besides that there are several illegal rubbish dumps which cause a smell. the same, thereby increasing unrest in society.

Conditions like this certainly require special attention from the regional government of the city of Bengkulu. From the thoughts above, the researcher is interested in carrying out a study entitled: "Waste Management in the City of Bengkulu (Study in Tengah Padang Subdistrict, Teluk Segara District, and Bengkulu City)".

METHODS

This research uses qualitative research methods, while the type of research is descriptive research, which aims to provide a systematic, factual and factual description or explanation related to the condition and based on existing facts to draw a conclusion. In this research, the method used is a qualitative descriptive research method. According to Sugiyono (2011: 8), qualitative research methods are research methods used to examine natural conditions, the results of which emphasize meaning rather than generalizations.

RESULTS

The results of this research were obtained through an interview process where the research informants (resources) consisted of implementing informants and expert informants. The following is the profile of the informants (resources) in this research:

Table 1
Informant Profiles and Coding

No.	Informant's Name	Code	Position
1.	Suteman, S.Ag	ST	Head of Tengah Padang Subdistrict, Teluk Segara District, Bengkulu City
2.	Febri Ardiansyah, S.Sos., M.Sc	F.A	Bengkulu City DLH Waste Management Staff
3.	Ir. Efrizal, SE, M.Sc	E.F	Bengkulu City DLH Waste Management Staff

Source: Processed by Researchers, 2023

This research data was taken through an interview process conducted with three informants, namely the implementing informant Mr. Suteman (ST) as Head of Tengah Padang Village, Teluk Segara District, and Bengkulu City. Then Mr. Febri Ardiansyah (FA)

and Mr. Efrizal (EF) as expert informants who are also responsible for waste management activities at the Bengkulu City Environmental Service. All interview activities were carried out in person and documented in the form of voice recordings during the interview process. Based on the results of the interview, the researcher obtained data related to research activities, namely regarding waste management. As for the researchers, questions have been prepared to be asked to the informants in accordance with the problem formulation and the concept of management function theory. The theory used in this research is the theory of George R. Telrry (2012) in his book Principle of Management regarding the basic functions of management, namely Planning, Organizing, Actuating (Implementation) and Controlling (Supervision). This theory explains how management is carried out in every formal and non-formal activity. From the results of this research, it will be discussed how the four basic management functions answer the research objectives. The following is a discussion of the results obtained:

A. Planning (Planning)

This section discusses how to determine waste management goals and strategies as well as preparing procedures for waste management. Planning in waste management in Tengah Padang Subdistrict, Teluk Segara District, Bengkulu City, namely looking for a location for waste management where waste can be differentiated based on the types of waste itself. This is supported by the statements of the informants in the following interviews:

"Our planning for managing waste, especially household waste, is still looking for places, either land or locations that can accommodate waste, differentiated based on the types of waste itself." (ST)

.... "There is a place but it needs to be widened further and the location should not disturb the surrounding community with the existence of the samaph shelter." (ST)

Based on the answers obtained from the informant, he plans to look for additional locations to store household waste as a program and to fulfill community needs. The researcher also gave a statement to the Head of the Village that the waste disposal site (TPS) in the community is still an open *dumping* system, where rubbish is simply thrown away in a place or disposal container without any treatment whatsoever and there is no closure on the land.

The available land or location is still minimal and cannot fully accommodate the waste that comes from households. So that the Head of the Subdistrict plans for the future in managing waste by building land or looking for a larger location to accommodate rubbish bins in the surrounding community so that the rubbish can be broken down more easily. This is also supported by the expert informant's statement in the interview as follows:

"Loarding of waste and improper waste management can have a negative impact on the health and beauty of the surrounding environment. "Trash can come from

various activities, both human activities and nature's own activities." (EF)

"In my opinion, there are several areas where the programs created may not run optimally due to communication problems with us or the surrounding community as well." (FA)

Waste management carried out by the local community at the TPS, Tengah Padang Subdistrict, Teluk Segara District, Bengkulu City is still said to be not optimal due to the lack of communication and the programs run by the subdistrict are still hampered both by the Department of Cleanliness and the Environment as well as between scavengers and the surrounding community. According to Bengkulu City Environmental Service Staff, they stated that there was already information regarding the accumulation of waste at each TPS, therefore the Environmental Service recommended that waste be transported in the morning. So that by noon there will be no more rubbish piled up at the TPS. This is also supported by the expert informant's statement, as follows:

"Actually, it is not difficult to overcome the problem of waste accumulation at the TPS in each sub-district. However, every community should take part in maintaining and managing the TPS. The public is asked to throw away their rubbish according to the hours recommended by the department where the public should throw away their rubbish at the TPS from 19.00 to 05.00 or before morning. "So there is no more rubbish scattered around because it has been transported in the rubbish bins provided." (FA)

Based on expert informants, namely Mr. Febri, Environmental Service Staff, he also looks at good relations with communication between residents in each sub-district. Apart from that, public awareness is also needed regarding cleanliness and following the advice made by the local department. Then the accumulation of waste will also be controlled. Meanwhile, according to the implementing informant, Mr Suteman, he said:

"The public must be able to know the types of household waste, some of which can be used for the waste itself. The waste that is used can be made into handicrafts or can be used as compost or can help improve the economy, which means the waste can be turned into money." (ST)

The implementing informant also said that to reduce the accumulation of waste, the waste could be used by residents to make compost or make handicrafts. So that daily household waste management does not accumulate at the TPS. The implementing informant also added the following:

"I think waste management here still needs to be reformed where the location is inadequate to be used as a TPS. In fact, it's not just the local people who throw rubbish here but other people too. Sometimes the rubbish transport van is full, so the rubbish that is left or not picked up is left alone or will not be cleaned up completely. This is very unfortunate because the facilities are inadequate and the location is limited." (ST)

Furthermore, strategies and arrangements were made for waste management

with the need for community self-help, as the informants hoped that the goals and targets made could run optimally. The following are the results of the interview delivered by the implementing informant, Mr. Suteman:

"The waste management and planning process requires coordination of people in waste collection. Self-help for the community has also been planned and it is hoped that we can work together to achieve optimal waste management and maintain the cleanliness of the TPS environment." (ST)

Based on the statement from the implementing informant above, this has been done, such as dividing the parties responsible for waste management, including the community as well as those at the TPS, but the implementation is still not running in a sustainable manner as expected.

According to the results of interviews with informants, both implementing informants and expert informants, it can be concluded that information related to waste problems in several sub-districts has been known to the Bengkulu City Environmental Service. It's just that the procedures and implementation of waste management are still not precise enough because waste transportation is only done once a day so there is always rubbish strewn around. Tengah Padang Subdistrict is also making plans regarding the allocation of places to add wider TPS.

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers regarding waste management in the Tengah Padang Subdistrict, Bengkulu City, it was concluded that the planning carried out by the local Subdistrict was considered not optimal, where there was no structured waste management procedure and it was only made to complete it administratively but in its implementation it was not carried out. . Then the innovation in waste management procedures carried out by the Bengkulu City Environmental Service has also not yet attempted to provide facilities and infrastructure for providing waste transportation and hour regulations that are enforced in every area of Bengkulu city .

B. Organizing

In a waste management system, organizational or institutional aspects are important so that the system can run well. The organizational structure must also be able to clearly show the flow of coordination both vertically and horizontally, authority in using the budget, and work implementation that clearly contains the functions and duties of each personnel.

In this section, we will discuss how a process can connect each responsible individual in detail based on the fields involved in the organization and in continuity with the task functions carried out. The organization of the waste management process in Tengah Padang Village can be seen from the results of interviews with several informants below.

"The agency that manages waste in Bengkulu City is the Bengkulu City Environmental Service, as per the organizational structure that has been created. Waste management consists of several human resources, such as

around 29 drivers, car crews around 61 people, heavy equipment operators around 2 people, street sweepers around hundreds of people divided into several areas, park officers around 48 people, and office employees around 68 people. "
(FA)

Based on the statement made by the expert informant above, there are already several workers who are responsible for managing existing waste. This is also supported by the statement of the implementing informant, as follows:

"Waste management institutions already exist and are divided into every existing sector. There is already a division for managing waste from the start of collecting the rubbish which ends up in the landfill and can also collaborate with third parties. By working with waste transporters or P3, for example household waste who manage P3. "Household waste is transported P3 and then transported to the landfill." (ST)

According to the results of interviews from several informants above, division of labor is also carried out in managing waste. Discussion about the division of labor regarding how to divide the work required to produce a product into several different and mutually sustainable tasks. Then later it will assign tasks and workers in each field. Each worker has routine work but is interconnected with other units. As explained by an expert informant, he said:

"Workers have been divided into several jobs in managing waste. Regarding the division of tasks, I think it has been done by the Environmental Service, because the employees or workers in that service have their own decrees. The problem now is whether the person has carried out their duties well or not. "And what form of cooperation with third parties or private parties in waste management is in accordance with local Environmental Service regulations or not." (EF)

The expert informant's statement said that the division of work had been carried out as it should, but it was necessary to evaluate the workers' performance. In this way, it can be seen that each of the tasks assigned is running properly or whether problems are occurring due to a lack of institutional or other unit coordination in waste management.

Based on the results of the researcher's interviews with several informants, it was concluded that there was a division of work in accordance with each worker's schedule. Meanwhile, cooperation with third parties in managing household waste is carried out by P3 which is then finally transported to the landfill. Based on observations made by researchers regarding Waste Management by the Bengkulu City Environmental Service, looking at the organization, researchers found information that there was no performance evaluation of employees specifically assigned to carry out waste management.

There is also no coordination in managing waste with third parties as working partners. This requires coordination with work partners who are tasked with providing

waste transportation facilities and infrastructure and providing waste transportation fleets. The problem that occurs at TPS is the lack of facilities and infrastructure, such as limited fleets or cars for transporting waste, where the remaining waste can pile up again.

C. Movement / Direction (Actuating)

This section discusses management functions related to actions to mobilize individuals within the agency or organization. Actuating is where all members of the unit work consciously to achieve a goal that has been set in both planning and organizational patterns. This movement is also carried out by directing all subordinates to be able to collaborate and work effectively to achieve common goals.

Direction enables all group members to be efficient, effective and structured in carrying out their duties. In waste management in Tengah Padang Subdistrict, Teluk Segara District, Bengkulu City, there must be a driver to move all members or officers at the TPS to the TPA. Movement or direction in the waste management process at the TPS, Tengah Padang Village, Teluk Segara District, and Bengkulu City can be seen from the results of interviews with the following informants:

"Household waste is collected using containers in the form of barrels, plastic bags, baskets, etc. Apart from that, waste collection is also carried out using containers provided by DLH. Household waste is collected by collection officers, and it is directly transported to DLH waste trucks to the landfill." (ST)

"As can be seen, there is a method or technique and there are people who pick up the waste and organize it both at the TPS and at the TPA. Like a garbage man who goes around collecting rubbish every day until it is finally processed in a landfill. There are also those who initially generate waste and then sort the waste first and then process the waste that should be processed." (FA)

Based on the statement from the informant above, it is clear that this is technically operational for workers. It can be seen that waste originating from households can also be sorted first and eventually some of the waste can be reprocessed or thrown away. Apart from that, guidance was carried out by the Bengkulu City Environmental Service by conducting outreach to waste transportation operational officers and Cleaning Officers (street sweepers). The outreach provided includes:

1. Regarding the waste transportation schedule
2. Waste transportation techniques
3. How to collect waste
4. How to dispose of waste from TPS to TPA

Then it is related to operating and maintenance costs that are sufficient for the needs of operating facilities and infrastructure in the waste management process. The following are the results of the interview with the implementing informant, Mr. Suteman:

"The funding has been made from the cleaning service itself. There is for household waste where each house or per head is asked for an administration fee of IDR 30,000 per month by the LPM. This LPM is the coordinator for

handling household and non-household waste." (ST)

Based on the statement from the informant above, this is true regarding financing and levies by LPM as the waste management coordinator. Waste outside of household waste has its own administration fees with an agreement between the two parties, namely the LPM and the party who pays the waste handling costs.

Furthermore, the role of society, in this section, is discussed about the participation of individuals, families and community groups in driving cleanliness and health efforts as a personal and collective responsibility. This is also supported by the statement of expert informant Mr Febri, as follows:

"The role of the community is also very important here, where everyone has awareness of cleanliness, namely the rubbish around them. Considering the importance of this waste problem, the public also knows about the 3R principle (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle). Like when people shop online where plastic or cardboard packaging that is thrown away can be reused. The cardboard can be collected again and sold to use goods collectors." (FA)

Based on the results of interviews and observations conducted by researchers, it can be concluded that the actuating management function regarding waste management in Tengah Padang Village, Teluk Segara District, and Bengkulu City has not been carried out fully with socialization. Socialization was carried out by the local Environmental Service, but in areas surrounding the community in sub-districts, socialization was still not fully carried out. Then, until now there have been no employees specifically appointed to deal with waste problems in each sub-district, especially education regarding the problem of household waste which has recently disturbed the comfort of the surrounding area.

D. Supervision (Controlling)

This section discusses actions that monitor the entire implementation of tasks so that all tasks are carried out well and in accordance with the guidelines provided. The supervision referred to in this case is supervising all activities or tasks in waste management at the TPS. The following is supervision of the waste management process in Tengah Padang Village, Teluk Segara District, and Bengkulu City. Supervision (controlling) in the waste management process at TPS can be seen from the results of interviews with the following informants:

"Waste management implementation has been carried out, such as waste collection, waste transfer, transportation, and others. "Then in processing household waste there is no temporary storage in each house." (ST)

A statement from the implementing informant, Mr. Suteman, said that the people around the TPS did not follow the waste management that had been established, especially regarding household waste. Every house should have a suitable container for their household waste right in front of the house or around it, but each house does not yet have one.

"Clear supervision of all assigned employees goes straight to the field and monitors areas prone to large piles of rubbish. "Monitoring is not only in the sub-district area, but the sub-districts and surrounding areas are also being paid attention to." (EF)

"Usually there is a transport foreman who monitors it, there is a sweeping foreman who supervises the street sweepers. "So if we from the Department don't go out into the field then foremen or officers will be deployed to monitor and carry out supervision every day." (FA)

According to the results of interviews with informants, it was stated that supervision was carried out by direct observation both by the Bengkulu City Environmental Service and officers or foremen who were tasked with supervising in the field every day. Observe TPS and TPA locations to find out the amount of waste piled up every day, also monitor the waste transport fleet that has been provided to find out whether the number of waste transport fleets is in accordance with the size of the waste piles, including the waste transport fleet that has been provided.

Furthermore, it is related to the evaluation of waste management through supervision, where the sub-district office as the coordinator who has been appointed in waste management must also know and evaluate which includes:

1. The amount of rubbish piled up every day in every household
2. The amount of waste transported every day
3. Number of fleets used to transport waste
4. Number of operational personnel for transporting waste
5. Number of janitors (street sweepers)

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion regarding Waste Management in Bengkulu City (Study in Tengah Padang Subdistrict, Teluk Segara District, and Bengkulu City) it can be concluded that waste management in Bengkulu City is not optimal according to the four management functions. The four management functions are that the planning carried out is already underway but the results obtained have not yet achieved the expected targets or goals. Planning is still ongoing but there are still problems with communication between the sub-district and the surrounding community regarding the increasing and piling up of household waste. Organizations are also made which consist of several numbers of human resources according to the tasks and division of work given. However, in the case of waste problems, it is still necessary to evaluate worker performance. Furthermore, the movement management/direction function has been carried out by the Bengkulu City Environmental Service by conducting outreach through the 3R principles for household waste. Direction enables all group members to be efficient, effective and structured in carrying out their duties. Then the final function, namely supervision, is still not carried out routinely by both the sub-district and Bengkulu City Environmental Services.

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