

# Waste Management in Improving Community Economy (Case Study of Central Mamuju)

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**Abstract**—This study describes the management of waste in improving the Economic Community (the case study of Central Mamuju), interesting to be examined by the middle of a new autonomous region in 2013 then, must early realized as the region Clean and healthy and can be freed from garbage. Garbage is a problem that should be anticipated because of the rapid development of the community as in central Mamuju, will certainly make the garbage increased, so early on should be planned good waste management to realize a clean and healthy area . The research technique used is a qualitative descriptive focused on case study. The success of this garbage management program is only new in one sub-district precisely Topoyo, expected some time ahead all the areas already have a garbage bank as applied in Topoyo.

**Keywords**—*Waste Management, Corporate Economy, Trash Bank*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Garbage problem is not endless, garbage problem has become serious problem especially in big cities, not only in Indonesia, but all over the world. Developed countries have made various efforts to address the problem, likewise for local governments to be disbandment is a serious problem. The continuous production of garbage increases with the increasing population, changes in consumption patterns, and the community's lifestyle has increased the number of garbage, types and diversity of garbage characteristics.

Increasing the purchasing power of people to various types of materials and technological outcomes as well as increased effort or supporting activities of the economic growth of the region also contributes greatly to the quantity and quality of waste Generated. Increasing the volume of garbage tymmonths requires management. The development of the volume rate of landfill in Mamuju Regency is increasing annually. The volume of waste deposits depends on the volume of the type of garbage produced such as residential waste or housing, market garbage, industrial garbage and street or public facilities.

In Law No. 18 of 2008 Waste management is intended to be systematic, thorough, and continuous activities that include waste reduction and handling. Waste management aims to improve public health and environmental quality and make waste as resources.

One of the activities undertaken by the middle people of central Mamuju is the household waste collected then in the Pilah and under the place of waste management, from the results of collecting and sorting the garbage will then be sold to the waste.

The district government of Mamuju is trying to make waste bank in the area that is considered to have a high number of people in comparison with other areas in central Mamuju

District and a success made by the government Central Mamuju District in managing garbage is giving the trash bank in one sub-district precisely in Topoyo, from the provision of the garbage bank is successful in improving the community economic topoyo.

From the success of the program in managing the garbage so that the district government of Mamuju Central will provide trash banks in all districts, so that the future economy of central Mamuju community will increase from the procurement of garbage banks.

## II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

### A. Waste Management

Garbage is a common term often used to declare solid waste. Garbage is the remnants of materials that undergo treatment, either because it has already taken the main part, or because of the processing, or because there are no benefits that are reviewed in terms of social economimis no price and in terms of environment can cause pollution or disruption to the environment.

Waste management is all the activities done in handling garbage since it is inflicted until the final disposal. Broadly, the activities in waste management include garbage timmonth control, garbage collection, transfer and transport, processing and final disposal.

In general urban waste management is carried out through 3 lifetimes, namely: collecting, transporting and ending disposal. Simply the phases of the process of activities in waste management are as follows:

The collection is interpreted as waste management from the place of origin to the temporary disposal before heading for the next stage. At this stage, the assistance is used in the form of garbage cans, garbage cans, garbage containers, wheelbarrow and temporary disposal. To do the collection, it generally involves a number of energy collecting garbage every certain period of time.

The stage of transportation is carried out using assistance facilities in the form of certain transport equipment to the disposal of the final/processing. At this stage also involves a force that at a certain time period transports the garbage from the temporary disposal to the landfill. In the stage of final disposal/processing, garbage will undergo processing both physically, chemically and biologically so until complete completion of the entire process. Waste management, especially in the school area, is faced with a variety of problems that are quite complex. The problem includes high rate of garbage, the concern of the school students who are still very low and problems in the activities of garbage disposal (final disposal) that always pose a problem in its own.

### *B. Management Or Sorting Garbage*

In article 12 [1] UUPPS, everyone is obliged to do management or sorting garbage by means or methods that are environmentally sound method is 3R, namely: 1) Reduce (reduce waste) in the sense of not letting the pile of garbage Excessive. 2) Reuse (reuse residual garbage that can be used). 3) Recycle (recycle). The method of management or sorting of garbage varies depending on many such as garbage type, soil to process and the availability of the area where the method generally is:

1) Solid waste generated: waste time determination. 2) on site handling: Handling in place or at the source. This stage is divided into three, namely: a) collection (collecting) B) transportation (transfer and transport) C) processing (treatment), such as alteration, combustion, composting and energy recovery (garbage as an energy producer). 3) Final disposal: The final disposal of garbage must fulfill health requirements and environmental sustainability. The template is used to format your paper and style the text. All margins, column widths, line spaces, and text fonts are prescribed; please do not alter them. You may note peculiarities. For example, the head margin in this template measures proportionately more than is customary. This measurement and others are deliberate, using specifications that anticipate your paper as one part of the entire proceedings, and not as an independent document. Please do not revise any of the current designations.

### *C. Negative Impact Of Unmanaged Trash*

If waste management is not carried out systematically, thoroughly, and continuously it will be able to cause various negative impacts. The effects are as follows: 1) Health impacts: breeding organisms that can cause various diseases, poisoning animals and plants consumed by humans. 2) impact on the environment: death or the extinction of the flora and fauna and cause damage to natural elements such as coral reefs, soil, water to the ozone layer. 3) The impact on socio-economic: causing bad smell, poor scenery that also negatively affects tourism as flood.

### *D. The Economy Of The People*

According to Mubaryo, in his book entitled: *Reforming the Economic System (from Capitalist Towards Popular Economy)*, states that democratic economy is a democratic economy aimed at the prosperity of the small people. While populist economy according to Zulkarnain, in his book entitled: *Entrepreneurship (Strategy for Empowerment of Small and Medium Enterprises and Poor People)*, populist economy is an economic system that must be followed in accordance with our country's philosophy concerning two aspects, namely justice and economic democracy, and alignments with the people's economy. Understanding of the people's economy can be seen from two approaches, namely: first, the approach of economic activities of small-scale economic actors, called the people's economy. Based on this approach, empowering the people's economy is intended to empower small scale economic actors. Secondly, the economic system approach, namely economic democracy or a democratic development system, is called participatory development.

Based on this second approach, the empowerment of the people's economy is intended to apply the principles of democracy in development. This means that the people's

economy is an economic system that includes all levels of society in the development process in which all layers are no exception as drivers of development. And this second approach is also often referred to as a populist economy or a populist economic system.

Based on the understanding above, it can be concluded that the people's economy is the economic development of the community that includes all the communities in the development process that is closely related to the aspects of justice, Economic democracy, alignments in people's economies that rely on fair market mechanisms and involve all walks of life in the development process, and behave fairly for the whole community, with the aim of increasing Overall economic welfare or the majority of society.

#### *1) Socio-economic characteristics*

According to Suharto Prawiro Kusumo, it presents several traits and principles that are found in the concept of economic democracy/economy. The characteristics are as follows:

1. The main feature of the economic democracy system is the enforcement of the principle of justice with a concern for the weak. The economic system should enable the entire potential of the nation, whether as a consumer, an entrepreneur, or as a workforce.
2. In line with its first traits and traits, it is the outsourcing, empowerment, and protection of the weak by all potentials of the nation, especially the Government in accordance with its capabilities. The government performs it through market-friendly measures.
3. Empowering the economic activities of the people is very related to the efforts to move the rural economy.
4. The harvesting and use of land and other natural resources, such as forests, seas, water, air, and minerals. Everything should be managed fairly, transparently and productively by prioritizing the rights of the local people, including the customary rights of indigenous peoples while maintaining the sustainability of environmental functions.

#### *2) Steps in developing a socioeconomic economy*

There are several steps or efforts to be considered in realizing or developing a people's economy so that the objectives are carried out well namely:

1. Identify the economic actors, such as cooperatives, small businesses, farmers and farmer groups about the potential and development of its business.
2. Conducting coaching program against the perpetrators through the companion program.
3. Training education programs according to their needs at the time of developing the business.
4. Coordinate and evaluate to those involved in the construction process, whether coaching against capital, human resources, market, market information, or the application of technology.

### *E. Waste Bank*

According to regulation of the Minister of Environment of Republic of Indonesia No. 13 of 2012 about the guidelines for the implementation of Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle (3 R) through the trash Bank, in article 1 it is mentioned that the garbage Bank is a place of sorting and garbage collection that can be recycled and/or re-used that has economic value. While the waste Bank according to Unilever is a system of dry waste management collectively that encourages the Community to participate actively therein. This system will

accommodate, sorting and channeling economic value to the market so that people gain economic benefit from saving trash.

Generally, the Bank is an agency that engages in the field of storage, especially in relation to money. However, lately bank-related money is another thing that is related to garbage. The goal of course is to receive the storage of trash around, and make the garbage into money. The amount of garbage entered with the money received will certainly differ considerably. If garbage is coming in a lot, do not hope the money that goes as much as the garbage deposited. But from the garbage we can collect the coffers of the rupiah. From the results of the garbage scale, the new bank is the number of money that can be given. Its performance is similar to general banks. The community is created a passbook, money is not directly given to the savers, but first put in the passbook.

#### Research Methods

This research aims to determine the waste management in improving the Community economy (case study of Central Mamuju regency). From the success of this garbage management program is only new in one sub-district precisely Topoyo, is expected sometime ahead all areas already have garbage banks as applied in Topoyo.

The author of this time uses a qualitative method through case study approaches. Data was analyzed using a few steps in accordance with Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014) theory, namely analyzing data in three steps: Data condensation (data condensation), data presentation (data display), and drawing conclusions or verifications (Drawing conclusions and verifications). Condensation data refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming data. In more detail, measures according to the theory of Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014).

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Bank sampahteaches people to sort out waste, foster public awareness of waste agarcan reduce waste transported to LANDFILL. In addition to the residents who submit garbage will gain income for the economic independence of the residents can be used for the business of borrowing, such as cooperatives, with a substitution to the financial waste banks can be played and developed, also of the environment.

In accordance with Law No. 18 of 2008 mandated waste management with 3R principle (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle). Central Mamuju District Government invites people to reduce, reuse and recycle garbage. Thus, waste management with a get-away approach is replaced by the sorting-transport-processing process.

The success of this waste management program is only new in one sub-district precisely Topoyo, expected some time ahead of all areas already have a garbage bank, from the results obtained in relation to the success of the management program Garbage in the district precisely Topoyo properly realized so that the community Middle Mamuju District compete to collect and sorting garbage to be sold at the management of waste banks, so as a household income enhancer in Topoyō District of Central Mamuju District.

In addition, temporary Data obtained in the field is:

1. Garbage comes from households, schools and other villages.

2. Garbage can be used/exchanged for payment of Earth and building tax (PBB)

3. Garbage can be used to pay the installment of capital loan for street vendors, such as meatball seller, the size of loan capital that is charged between Rp. 500.000,-until Rp. 1 million,-

4. Garbage managed by bumdes and trash managers.

Then when the community wants to become a prospective customer through the garbage Bank system, explained with the details as below:

1. Types of Garbage received
2. Price of each type of garbage per kg
3. Received garbage condition (dry)
4. Packing method (garbage inserted into plastic or such)
5. Technical transportation (transfer to waste bank or by pickup system)
6. Weighing
7. Recording System
8. Share Results
9. Technical disbursement of savings

In its management there are 3 books that are then made by the garbage Bank, namely:

1. Registration book: Contains the customer list along with the data of the caption.
2. General Ledger nobility: Load heavy data garbage, recapitulation of garbage sales value, total weight of garbage and sales value of garbage.
3. Customer Book In the savings book, credit, Debit and Balance fields are listed to record transactions made.

Further evaluation is done by the manager and the customer after the garbage bank system runs one month since the technical training and already done sales. All managers must attend, this meeting is conducted to assess the implementation of the waste bank that has been done with the benchmark of the number of customers, reduction of waste and turnover obtained.

When the garbage bank system has been done by the government of central Mamuju Regency has been running in a significant time, the economic potential of central Mamuju community increased by the existence of this garbage Bank, then with the financial management Good then waste bank potentially to be developed into:

1. Lending Business Unit
2. Business Unit for groceries
3. Waste Bank Cooperative
4. Business Capital Loan

### IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results and previous discussion, it can be concluded that the success of this garbage management program is only new in one sub-district precisely Topoyo, expected some time ahead all the areas already have a garbage bank as applied in Topoyo.

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