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Implementasi policy of household waste management in South Minahasa District

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Abstract. This study aims to describe and analyze the implementation of household waste management policies in Amurang City and the factors that hinder the implementation process. This study uses a qualitative approach by using participatory observation techniques and in-depth interviews and studying related documents. Data sources are the community, the old law, the sub-district head, and the South Minahasa Regency Environmental Service. The conclusions from this study are: the implementation of household waste management policies in Amurang City has not been fully implemented as actualized field determined through the waste management policy by the South Minahasa Regency Government. Several factors inhibit the implementation of household waste management policies in Amurang City: the coordination/communication built by the government to the community is limited to information, while formal socialization is still very minimal, human resources, in this case, cleaning staff are still limited. Very minimal number and insufficient financial resources and standard operating procedures do not work as they should. Furthermore, there are no strict sanctions related to waste management policies in South Minahasa Regency. For this reason, the authors suggest: 1) Recommend to the Regional Government to issue further regulations related to waste management that contain strict sanctions; 2) There is a need for socialization related to waste management as a whole starting from Regency Government Officials to the community in stages; 3) It is necessary to form community social groups in communal waste management and be supported by the government and the private sector so that community participation in waste reduction and handling can work; and 4) Waste facilities and infrastructure need to be considered, the waste operational budget/financing must be added.

Keywords. Implementation, Policy, Waste Management, South Minahasa

A. Introduction

Garbage and its management are now an increasingly pressing problem in every region in Indonesia. If it is not handled correctly, it will result in changes in the environmental balance that are detrimental or unexpected to pollute the environment, both on land, water, and water air. Overcome these problems requires intensive handling and control. The handling of waste in urban areas is relatively higher than that in the villages. Problems that often arise in handling waste, especially in urban areas, are high operational costs and the increasingly tricky space for proper disposal. Indonesia is also known to be ranked second in the world contributor of junk plastic into the sea after China. The problem is growing in line with the growing increase in the

making many consumed and rubbish goods. In nature, plastic bags that do not decompose become a threat to life and biological ecosystems, whose negative consequences will surely be felt by humans. These conditions imply that problem rubbish requires attention specifically by stakeholder interests such as governments, private and public. Management trash can run as effectively and efficiently if the stakeholder interests to collaborate. As one of the stakeholders' interests of the most important in this case, the government has attempted to use its authority to provide certainty of law and the clarity of responsibility in charge of her with a set of Law Number 18 years in 2008 on Management of Waste.

It is essential to manage waste at the household level or from the source of waste by sorting waste and utilizing or reusing waste. Waste generation must be resolved from the source, namely at the household level, by sorting waste. Segregated waste will be easier to manage to be environmentally friendly and have economic value. For example, waste is used as economic raw material or made into compost. To get a high level of effectiveness and efficiency in handling waste, the management must be feasible enough to be applied, which is also accompanied by efforts to use it so that it is expected to have benefits in the form of added value. To be able to increase the added value of waste, adequate facilities and infrastructure are needed and public awareness in carrying out good waste management. To maximize waste management services, the proper direction is needed, not only on the need for funding but also on managing service activities consisting of several main activities, including sorting, collecting, transporting, processing, and final processing waste. Waste generated from human activities is usually managed to reduce its impact on the environment, health and beauty.

The South Minahasa Regency Government has made various efforts through related agencies. However, this situation is still far from expectations, as is the case in Amurang District. Based on initial observations, garbage was still found scattered everywhere. People's habit of throwing garbage out of place is still happening. This can be seen from the piles of garbage everywhere. Public awareness is still low to dispose of waste in its place, including in rivers or waterways. Their negative behaviour of these communities may lead to the environment dirty, clogging drains and ultimately result in disasters such as floods and even potentially be a source of disease, plus the cost of waste management from collection and transportation to waste disposal landfill. These costs are increasing in line with the increase in population so that the production of waste continues to increase.

B. Literature Review

1. Policy

The policy is a series of proposed actions by a person, group or government in a particular environment. There are various obstacles and difficulties, and opportunities in implementing the proposed policy to achieve specific goals [1]. This opinion also shows that the idea of policy involving a purpose and purpose is an essential part of the policy definition. After all, the policy must show what is done rather than proposed in some activities on a problem [2]. The policy should be understood as a series of activities that little lot and its associated consequences - consequences for those concerned of the decision as a stand-alone [3]. The opinions of the two experts can at least explain that exchanging policy terms with decisions is wrong because, basically, a policy is understood as a direction or pattern of activity and not just a decision to do something [4]. Based on the opinions of various experts mentioned above, it can be concluded that policies are actions or activities that are intentionally carried out or not carried out by a person, group or government in which there is an element of a decision in the form of an effort to choose between various alternatives in order to achieve the goals and objectives specific.

Implementation of policy in the government is a broad instrument of administration of law where various actors, organizations, procedures, and techniques work together to carry out the policy to achieve the desired impact or purpose. Policy implementation is an essential aspect of the overall policy process [5]. Implementation is not just concerned - has to do with the mechanism of elaboration of decisions - decisions politics into procedures are routine through suggestions bureaucracy, through more than that, including the problems of conflict, decision and anyone who acquire anything from a policy [6]. Implementation of the policy is essential, even perhaps far more critical than policy-making [7]. The policies would just be a dream or plan well are stored neatly in the archive if not implemented [8]. Implementation of the policy is an attempt to achieve particular objectives through specific and in order to a specific time. By so, which is required in the implementation of the policy is action - action such actions are legitimate or implementation of a plan of allotment [9]. Regulation of the legislation is a means for the implementation of policies public. Regulatory legislation will be effective if indeed and its implementation is supported by the means were inadequate. The elements which must be met in order that the law (in the case of this law) can be used as effectively as an instrument (public wisdom) and the limits of the possibility of the use of that, so it is a step that is important both in theoretical and practical, by for development studies discretion in regulatory law - law concerning the issues of law and behaviour of social [10][11][12].

2. Trash

Garbage is material leftovers that are not desired after the end of a process. Humans define trash according to the degree of use. In the processes of nature does not exist the concept of garbage. There are only products produced after and during the process of nature. However, because in human life, the concept of the environment is defined, waste can be divided according to its types [13]. The Waste Management Law also contains principles and objectives, namely that waste management must be carried out based on responsibility, sustainability, justice, awareness, togetherness, safety, security and economic value. Management of trash during these do apply a system of gathering, transport and waste. The garbage from a community or region is only collected in one place, then transported and immediately disposed of in Processing End (TPA). Garbage dumped in a landfill without no management more about the bus cause pollution of the environment. Management garbage relies on the system end of pipe solution that focuses on the processing of garbage when the garbage has been generated. The activities are collected, transported, and disposed of garbage to the landfill [10][11][12].

System end of pipe solution that is already time to be abandoned and replaced by the concept of production net. The principles in cleaner production are applied in activities that include reducing, reusing, and recycling. Reduce the minimize goods or materials that we use. Reuse, i.e., choose items that bus a lean back, avoid using goods that once made. Recycle the items that had not applicable anymore can be recycled again, so helpful and have value-added. Of course, not all goods can be recycled again, but when it is already much industry I formal and industry I house staircase which utilizes trash into goods are valuable and have value economically. In addition to the use of goods that is the more hospitable environment, for example, replace the plastic bag with baskets when shopping, and avoid the use of Styrofoam for both materials is not be degraded naturally [14]. In the management of garbage house stairs and garbage kind of garbage house stairs, reduction of garbage is made by restriction pile of garbage, recycling the garbage, and the use of back garbage.

Meanwhile, the handling is done by sorting waste, collecting waste, transporting the waste, processing waste, and final process. The process, therefore. On the technical implementation of garbage management, the government area still requires regulatory much

further per the area's rules. Because of that, local regulation about the management of garbage as the implementation of the technical conception of the management of garbage by Law No. 18 the Year 2008 is, need to be determined by each region [15].

Manage garbage from upstream, in fact also be carried out by society themselves by doing the sorting/separation bins by type. It sorted the example divide whether the trash that litter dry, trash wet, or trash plastic and bottles. It will facilitate personnel hygiene to provide more rapid treatment than the need to sort themselves by officers hygiene. The principle applies to all types and groove trash. The sorting such will be easier for scavengers or employers recycling re- find garbage that can be recycled reschedule. In addition to the disposal of garbage were mixed to undermine and diminish the value of the material may still be used again [16]. Recycling birthday is one of the strategic management of garbage solid, which consists of separating, collecting, processing, distributing, and manufacturing a product or material of used disposable. The primary material manages the management of garbage modern. Garbage can pollute the environment and harm health. Garbage also cause the onset of flooding. Will but, through the cycle repeated, garbage can be processed further into valuable things. Recycling garbage is the processing of returned goods that are not useful into valuable goods.

Recycling repeat rubbish in the community can be done in several ways. Among others, recycler replay garbage in the manual, and the recycling is done by the factory. Garbage recycled back in the manual is usually derived from objects, such as plastic, paper, cardboard, iron, copper, bone, glass. Recycling replicates were performed by the factory also require material raw that comes from plastic, glass, metal, paper, copper, bone, depending on the results of the plant's production are concerned. In efforts to manage waste or garbage is good, several approaches technology, including the handling of the introduction. Handling Preliminary generally performed to obtain the processing or recycling results that are much better and facilitate the handling of which will be carried out. Handling introduction did when it is a grouping of waste according to its type, reducing volume and reducing size [17]. Enterprises handle the introduction to facilitate and streamline garbage processing next, including efforts to recycle again. In garbage management, effort recycling efforts succeed when sorting and separating garbage components, ranging from source sampi to the end [18].

Efforts sorting highly recommended and should be prioritized, so that includes the most crucial precedence. The problem is how to increase community involvement. Sorting that is recommended is the pattern of segregation that do start from the level of the source or nature of beginning that is not mixed or contaminated with garbage more. Recycling the garbage is one of the concepts of producing a cleaner who rated more effective than the end of pipe solution. The usefulness of the management of garbage is also provided benefits for the environment, such as reducing or preventing the formation of pollutants, preventing the migration of pollutants from one medium to another medium, reducing the risk to humans and the environment [19]. For society, garbage can improve the economy of the community. Valuable trash as a field of work for most people as scavengers, collector's items secondhand, driver truck garbage up to the department cleanliness region. Non- organic waste can also be of economic value if it is managed with community creativity [20].

C. Method

The researcher used a qualitative research approach. Qualitative methods are procedure research that produces the data descriptive qualitative which is in the form of a series of written or oral from people - people and behaviours that obs. In the study, the researchers used the descriptive qualitative approach where research and analyze information associated with the implementation of household waste management policy in the City of Amurang. Instruments

that are used are the guidelines for interviews, notes field and notes the document. Stages collection of data is done by using observation participatory and interviews in-depth and conduct studies document related. Observation is a technique of collecting the data to observe the object target of research directly by recording the events and behaviour that is reasonable, natural, and spontaneous in the period specified to obtain the data in detail and depth. The mechanical interview that is used is the interview in-depth to reveal the data associated with the management of garbage house stairs and garbage kind that cause problems.

At the same time, the document is in the form of information stored or documented as an ingredient documentary that official, such as laws and regulations areas that apply to the government of the District of Minahasa Selatan. After the data is collected, then it is checked by triangulation. Triangulation is intended to compare and check data and information based on source, time/opportunity, and the different tools and documents. The technique also determines and investigate the validity of the researchers' interpretation of the data because the triangulation is reactive. However, as the research is, triangulation will be used to check back the degree of confidence the data results of observations and interviews, and triangulation source for comparing and checking the degree of belief and information obtained to support the validity of the data. They have carried out collecting and processing data and then collected and processed data and then analyzed. The data analysis technique in the implementation of this research was carried out in a qualitative descriptive manner. The model of analysis of the data will be used in the research. This is the analysis of interactive models that include three components of the analysis: reduction of data, presentation of data, and verification of data (withdrawal conclusions).

D. Results and Discussion

Regency Minahasa South is one of 15 County / City in Provinsi North Sulawesi, Indonesia. With Amurang city, the Regency of Minahasa South has the potential economics very diverse: agricultural / plantation, fishery, tourism, mining and bypassed by lane Trans Sulawesi, which is a vein pulse communications that exist on the island of Sulawesi. Research is conducted in four sub-districts that exist in the district of Minahasa Selatan. The fourth sub-district is represented districts in the urban area of the city Amurang. The four sub-districts are the West Amurang District (consisting of 10 villages), Amurang District (8 villages), East Amurang District (10 villages), and Tumpaan District (10 villages).

1. Waste Management Policy Implementation Home Appliances City Amurang

In Amurang City, from waste reduction to waste handling. The focus of the first related to the implementation of waste management policy consists of the direction of waste management policy that includes reduction and handling of garbage, as in article 2, paragraph 1 decree Minahasa Selatan No. 42 of 2018 mentions waste reduction as referred to in Article 3, paragraph 2 includes the following activities: a. waste generation restriction; b. waste reuse and; c. waste recycling. Meanwhile, Article 3 paragraph 3 of the South Minahasa Regent Regulation Number 42 of 2018 states that waste handling activities referred to in Article 2 letter b include sorting, collecting, transporting, processing, and final processing. According to Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning waste management, it is stated that waste is the residue of daily human activities or natural processes in the form of solid or semi-solid in the form of organic or inorganic substances that are biodegradable or non-biodegradable which are considered no longer helpful and disposed of, to the environment. Reduction of litter include restrictions on a heap of garbage, recycling reset, and utilization of return (Article 20). These three activities

manifest the principle of management of garbage that vision of the environment called 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle). The restriction is a process or method, the act of limiting [13]. At the same time, hoard's garbage is caused due to the amount of garbage that arises from society in unit volume and per capita per day or expands a building or a longer road. Thus, limiting waste generation is a way to regulate and limit the waste generated by the rest of human activities. The amount of waste generated from an activity can determine the amount of waste that must manage. Restrictions on waste generation as referred to in the guidelines for household-scale waste management can be carried out by avoiding the use of single-use goods and packaging, using reusable goods and packaging, using goods and packaging that is readily biodegradable, using bags shopping for reuse when shopping, and not buying items in small packages, but items that can be refilled.

Recycling anniversary is one attempt to reduce the generation of garbage. Recycling is the use of waste materials to be reprocessed into the same goods or other forms. Recycling is a solid waste management strategy that consists of sorting, collecting, processing, distributing and manufacturing used products. The definition of recycling is the process of processing waste that produces new products. Recycling waste means turning waste into new products, especially for items that cannot be used for a long time. Waste recycling is done by utilizing waste into valuable goods after going through a processing process, such as organic waste into compost, food waste into animal feed, plastic waste into eco-bricks, and inorganic waste into handicraft products. In the aspect of reducing waste, primarily through recycling, although the community knows how to do it, in practice, it is still challenging to implement or implement, so that waste that should still be able to be recycled ends up becoming waste that is no longer used. In addition to restrictions on the pile of garbage and recycling birthday, also utilization of return is a way to reduce the pile of garbage. Utilization means the process, method, or act of making something useful. Reusing waste is usually synonymous with reusing the item for other functions without changing its shape to be helpful and valuable again. Waste reuse is done by reusing waste according to the same function or different functions. In this regard, the general public no longer reuses waste, tends to throw it away.

a) Waste Reduction

To reduce waste generation, various efforts have been made. However, several things found in the field and collecting information directly from the community were not working as expected by the government's policy. The community tries to deal with the waste by taking it to a temporary shelter, while if the branches/ trees are burned, it is done by burning. If the time to dispose of waste is not up to expectations, it is often violated. There are attempting to follow the direction of a government appeal. However, there are also even many people who throw garbage that does not suit a waste of garbage. As for the time to dispose of garbage, it turns out that it has not been officially determined or in a written rule. It is still more of a direction or suggestion. The government did appeal to the public. Both calls are directly or not directly, as put up billboards in public places (Fontaine and Rocher, 2020). In essence, to anticipate that does not happen buildup of garbage. People do not throw garbage arbitrarily where the government sought the provision of garbage bins as a point of disposal while (TPS), but also strive to continue to appeal to the society so that people comply with the rules by throwing garbage in its place.

b) Garbage Recycling

One of the efforts to reduce the volume of waste is by recycling waste. Recycling reset is a process to make the material the former to be a material new that is useful or may be used

back to reduce the use of raw materials are new and reduce pollution due to garbage. However, as researchers found in the field, in reality, until now, people are still rarely found doing waste recycling. In essence, the public knows that the cycle of re-constitution is one way to reduce litter through efforts to make goods secondhand be items that can be used. However, recycling the general public has not / less informed. People do not attempt to realize in practice live every day. So the researchers draw a temporary conclusion that in the waste reduction stage, primarily through waste recycling, it has not been implemented because it is still challenging to implement in practice. Problems in waste management, primarily through the recycling process, are not something that can be solved in a short time. The community must be involved in this recycling process. Recycling standards or procedures must be clearly explained in their application to the public.

c) Waste Reuse

Reusing waste is usually synonymous with reusing the item for another function. Recycling reset, and utilization of the material of used among others for the purpose in order to reduce the waste of new and mitigate the damage and pollution of the environment, reducing garbage is organic, and produce goods new that have the value of sales that can add to earnings. The community realizes that used goods still have value and can be reused, especially packaging in plastic bottles, cans, or used tires based on their creativity, including flower pots, flower vases, or other decorations with a selling value.

d) Garbage Handling

Waste management is carried out through sorting and collection. The sorting bins are activities that split - sort out / do the sorting bins according to her type. The group of garbage is made up of garbage inorganic, garbage organic and B3 (Hazardous and Toxic) [16]. Trash inorganic or litter dry is the kind of garbage that materializes oil, earth and materials minerals. Trash inorganic requires time long to decompose in the soil. A pile that big can lead to pollution of the environment. The particles of fine from plastic materials can be entered into the chain of food that humans eventually consume. Examples of inorganic waste materials are metal (food cans), rubber (car tires), plastic (food wrappers), glass (drink bottles). Several kinds of trash organic can be repeated to prolong the time of use before contacting nature. The process of recycling the garbage inorganic also can increase it significantly grades economical trash [18]. Trash organic or trash damp is rubbish that can decompose in nature. In other words, trash types of these can be decomposed by naturally aided by bacterial decomposer.

Trash Organic typically generated from activities that house households like cooking, farming and animal husbandry. The results from the decomposition of this waste are usually used as plant fertilizer. Examples of organic waste are fruit and vegetable peels and animal waste. Besides garbage inorganic and garbage organic, there are also types of trash others are garbage B3. Kind of garbage contains ingredients harmful or toxic, which are directly or not directly can pollute and damage the environment of life and endanger human. Characteristics of litter B3 is: easy to explode, easily flammable, reactive, toxic, corrosive, can cause infection. Example Waste B3 oil former, the battery, the remnants of poison insects and needles and syringes former [16]. From the research results, it is generally found that sorting is not running with both at the level of society as a producer of garbage. Investigators discovered various materials rubbish at the garbage disposal, whether it was rubbish dry or trash wet has been blended into one. In general, people do not or very rarely do waste sorting in their respective households. Garbage house ladder collected so one. Even if there were sorting only the times specified, or in other words, very rarely do the separation between organic bins with garbage

inorganic. By examining the various findings in the field at the top, it can be concluded that awareness that of the public is still very lacking in sorting trash from the source from home [20]. People ignore how to separate organic waste and inorganic waste. Trash can different bins signalled colour green for organic waste and yellow for inorganic waste types to societal expectations can pick through the trash. N Amun society has not thoroughly carried out the separation of garbage.

e) Collection

Officers of cleanliness and the non-public generally carry out the collection of garbage. As the data contained in the above, the District of Minahasa South, especially in 4 sub-district have had two 4 SMT, four units of trucks of garbage, 1 unit of vehicle types of pick-ups, and four units of motorcycles garbage. Sarana- means is that used to collect garbage from the community. Pen a Subscribe garbage begins with a processor grouping according to its kind— followed by collecting waste in collecting and transferring the waste from the waste source to the TPS [14]. First, the community collects/carries waste from the source of the waste to a place that the government has provided as a temporary disposal site (TPS). Next, the officer will pick up by vehicle/garbage truck to transport it to the final disposal site (TPA). Although there are still less comply with the provisions, throwing garbage is not the place that provided / determined, and time-wasting junk lacks discipline. Problem more barrel trash that provided the government partially not be used anymore because it has been damaged. People who rely on cans of garbage automatically put the garbage is not in place. Procurement of trash cans is also not routinely carried out by the government because it is found that trash cans are only assistance from the private sector or business actors. This attitude shows that the government is not responsive to the problem of handling waste. The community's waste collection is not entirely appropriate according to the location or point that the government has determined. This results in much garbage being collected inappropriately. P, there is another side the government must pay attention to bins that need to be added to the availability of locations for people to throw garbage [14].

Meanwhile, removing garbage from Disposal Temporary (TPS) to final processing (TPA) generally has a great power capacity for garbage transport. Garbage transportation is intended to move and transport waste from a particular place or from various places where the waste is located to a place that has been provided as a TPA. Transporting garbage from TPS to TPA done by using a fleet of garbage that truck, motor carts, pick up significantly for garbage settlement very p enting because if the transport does not do it regularly will occur accumulation of trash that eventually decomposed and scattered to create the environment was dirty and smelly and can cause disease. In the district of Minahasa South, transporting garbage from TPS to TPA is a district the P he Government of Regions through the Department of Environmental Life South Minahasa regency. The garbage fleet starts operating at 4 in the morning. The existing fleet consists of 4 garbage trucks, one pick up and four garbage motorbikes. Each unit has been given the task of heading into territory that has been determined. Usually, the process of transporting the garbage finished at 11 o'clock noon. The responsibility for transporting waste by the Regional Government carried out through the South Minahasa Regency Environmental Service has gone well according to the procedure. The problem lies in the operational financing and also the limited waste transport fleet.

2. Factors Inhibiting the Implementation of Waste Management Policies in Amurang City

Implements policy is an important aspect of the entire policy process because the meaning of a policy is not implemented properly. Experience shows that the government is knowledgeable in formulating concepts, validate policy and policy formulation. However, it is often weak in its implementation and does not positively impact the desired changes. This is known as the Implementation Gap. The Implementation Gap is when there is a gap between the policy formulation and reality. Furthermore, implementation capacity is the organization's ability to implement policies so that the goals that have been set are achieved. In reality, the implementation of the policy carries a risk of failure. Based on the findings and results of research on the focus of one, then it can be said that various factors determine or which impede the implementation of the policy of processing garbage house household in the city Amurang, ranging from a lack of communication/socialization of institutions related / Department of Cleanliness, the source of power that is less than adequate, good sources of power of human capital / financial, and materials; attitude implementor/implementers in implement policies that appear on the attention and concern of society but also the efforts that made the government; and the arena of waste management is very complex, so there needs to be cooperation between various parties [20]. Aspects that can be summarized in the communication, the source of power, disposition, and structure of the bureaucracy. The factors that hinder the implementation of policies consist of 4 components: communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. Factors that hinder the implementation of the policy of management of garbage house household in the town Amurang can be described as follows:

3. Communication/ Coordination/ Socialization

For do Implementansi policy required several conditions, one of which is perfect communication and coordination. Communication is a process that connects the various parts of the organization either vertically or horizontally and diagonally. Communication is also an activity to direct, integrate, and coordinate elements of management and the work of subordinates in achieving organizational goals. This means that to manage waste properly. The South Minahasa Regency Government must coordinate and possible starting from the top executive level, specialized agencies to the Village Government. Socialization humanizes humans and develops them to become individuals who have identity awareness and regulate and discipline their behaviour. These waste management activities require active participation and participation from the community, namely by disposing of waste in its place at predetermined and scheduled hours. Community participation, of course, begins with the socialization process. Through this socialization, the community will know the intent of the policies made by the government so that it will change behaviour and attitudes in the direction that should be expected from the culture of the community. This lack of information related to waste management causes a lack of awareness from the public in accepting and complying with policies. Being duties and functions of the Department of Environment among others clean the streets, places/facilities public, setting up vehicle transport rubbish/means of cleanliness other; but also serves to transport and dispose of garbage from where disposal while (TPS) to the point of the final disposal (TPA). Based on the data results and interview research with the informant, I obtained information that the aspects that hinder implementing the policy of management of garbage are socialization/communication. Communication, in this case, is an essential element that is used as a medium in connecting between implementers. Due to excellent communication, problems are encountered can be solved.

In the organization of any definite need of communication, the Department of Environment Regency Minahasa South as the person in charge of implementing the policy of management of garbage has the authority to inform/disseminate to the public as a target.

Therefore, conveying or communicating the intent and purpose and the expectations of the policy management of garbage to the public will determine the organization's success. With the advancement of technology, the delivery of information/communication is pursued through various media, either directly or not directly [17]. The result showed that messages about hygiene and the problem of garbage seen in places of public, the protocols, and various angles town Amurang. Even the messages are often conveyed to the government village and sub-district through the activities of gathering community. Communication thus considered to help that community understand unrealized obligations and responsibilities in the management of garbage passage and the cleanliness of the city Amurang. Although in reality not give results as were expected. From the study results, it was found that communication-related to this research was still not effectively implemented. This is because the communication built by the government to the public is only for information. Meanwhile, formal socialization is still very minimal.

Resource

In the implementation of waste management in Amurang, problems arise, which is still a lack of resources, both sources of power of man, the source of power financially nor equipment. Human resources, in this case, the number of janitors in carrying out waste management are inadequate. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the number, and financial resources must be added to finance the implementation of waste management. For practical, then the source of the power of human/personnel in the Department of Cleanliness, including the government village and sub-district, needs to communicate more about the policy management of garbage to understand and want to implement a policy such. Based on the data and the results, the number of sources of power apparatus, especially officers hygiene, is not adequate, thus also of the quality of relatively more minor because it generally has not followed the education and practice management of garbage. This has an impact on the performance of public service organizations in the city of Amurang.

Disposition

Disposition is the character and characteristics possessed by the implementor, such as commitment, honesty, democratic nature. If the implementor has a good disposition, the implementor can carry out the policy well as desired by the policymaker. When the implementor has a different attitude or perspective from the policymaker, the policy implementation process will also be ineffective. The disposition or attitude of the community regarding the implementation of waste management policies shows a playful and supportive attitude. However, due to the lack of active socialization from the government, the purpose of this waste management policy does not work as it should. Although in reality, still there are mostly people who show an attitude that is less concerned. The policy is highly associated with the response of the entire implementor, both the ranks of the Department of Cleanliness, apparatus, subdistrict heads, village heads, and the officers of cleanliness that transport and dispose of trash ranging from polling stations to the landfill, but also the availability of tool and infrastructure of cleanliness other. The response of society to the policy in its implementation in the field is very decisive. It gives effect, which is very significant for managing garbage in Amurang. Because it is a policy, it should pay attention to the interests of society as a goal of policy.

Organizational structure

Things that affect the success rate of public policy implementation is the bureaucratic structure. Even if the resources to implement a policy are available, policy implementers know what should be done and have the desire to implement a policy. It is possible that the policy cannot be implemented or realized because of weaknesses in the bureaucratic structure. Such a complex policy requires the cooperation of many people. When the bureaucratic structure is not conducive to the available policies, this will cause resources to become ineffective and hinder the policy. The bureaucracy as the implementer of a policy must support the policies that have been decided politically by coordinating well. The implementation of a policy is closely related to the government bureaucracy. Implementation of the policy management of garbage in the city of Amurang without sustained by government bureaucracy makes it impossible to achieve maximum success. A bureaucracy that serves and is uncomplicated and oriented to the public interest is a hope. Suppose the structure of the bureaucracy is less or do not support the implementation of the policy. In that case, it will result in no delays in the implementation of policies.

The unavailability of standard operational procedure shows that the bureaucratic structure is not conducive to implementing waste management policies in Amurang. Standard operational procedures develop internal demands for sure they have time, resources, and uniformity in a complex and broad work organization. The standard operating procedure can be an obstacle to implementing new policies that require new ways of working or new styles of personnel to implement policies. Thus, the greater the need for policies to change in the usual ways within an organization, the greater the probability that standard operating procedure will hinder implementation. In the characteristics of this standard operational procedure, a problem was found. Namely, the government did not have a standard operational procedure, even the related agency. In this case, the district environmental Service of the South Minahasa Regency did not apply the standard operational procedure in implementing waste management policies.

Karakteristik second bureaucratic structures that influence the implementation of policies that boost the performance of a bureaucratic structure/organization towards better is fragmentation. Fragmentation is the distribution of responsibility for a policy to several different agencies that require coordination. In general, the greater the coordination required to implement a policy, the less likely the program or policy will be successful. In terms of waste management, fragmentation cannot be avoided because it must involve all agencies and even the existing layers of society. The organizational structure has not gone well. So that even this factor becomes an obstacle or obstacle in policy implementation. The conclusion from the focus related to the inhibiting factors in the implementation of waste management policies, namely the following obstacles encountered: Coordination/ communication built by the government to the community is only limited to information, while formal socialization is still very minimal, human resources, in this case, the cleaning staff is still very minimal in number and insufficient financial resources, and standard operating procedure are not working correctly. If implementing this policy has been carried out by considering the existing indicators, then implementing this policy implementation will run well without any significant obstacles.

E. Conclusion

Implementing household waste management policies in Amurang City has not been fully implemented as actualization in the field has been determined through waste management policies by the South Minahasa Regency Government. The inhibiting factors for implementing household waste management policies in Amurang City, namely: Coordination/ communication built by the government to the community, is only limited to information, while formal

socialization is still very minimal, human resources, in this case, the cleaning staff are still limited. Very minimal in number and insufficient financial resources, and standard operational procedure do not work correctly. There are no strict sanctions related to waste management policies in South Minahasa Regency.

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