

**PLAN MANAGE OF GARBAGE TO PANGKALPINANG CITY AS “BERARTI”
CITY**

(Case Study Sanitary Agency in Pangkalpinang City)

By: Rosalita Agustini, Bambang Agus Diana, Ronald Jolly Pongantung

Email : rosalita@ecampus.ut.ac.id, bambangad@ecampus,
pongantung@ecampus.ut.ac.id

Abstract

Planning made by involving the community becomes more effective in development. In terms of waste management, planning involving many people has advantages. The government is very supportive in this case making a garbage bank the name of the waste bank is a breakthrough bank that has a goal as a "city smart" the local government has made every effort to carry out waste management efforts in the entire Pangkalpinang city because it is proportional to the population the existence of 3R activities (reduce, recycle, and reuse) by making waste as a resource, with the existence of economical waste banks, has benefited the community, the waste saved can be exchanged for money that can be used to finance community needs in various ways. Regulation of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2012 Concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle Through Garbage Banks, the condition or state of the waste that is deposited must be clean and intact, because the price of waste is clean and intact so that it has economic value high

Key word : Manage of Garbage, Pangkalpinangcit, 3R(Reduce, recycle danrause)

I. Background to the problem

The issue of disaster management is inseparable from the three main premises, namely power (power), justice (Justice) and power legitimacy (legitimacy), the power relationship to disaster management, namely by looking at the country's response to disasters and their impact on society. The issue of justice with regard to meeting social needs for the community and the issue of poverty is related to the level of public trust in the government in overcoming disasters (Douglas, 2001).

Public service is a basic right for citizens that must be fulfilled by the state. This is done because public service is an inseparable part of the state's obligation to improve the welfare of its people. Public services do not merely prepare instruments for the continuity of the bureaucracy to abolish the obligations of the state, but more than that, that public services are the basic essence to realize social justice (Puspitosari et al., 2016: 179). Furthermore, the rights inherent in the public include (Sedarmayanti, 2013: 244).

1. Public Service: aimed at public service needs.
2. Public Utilities: providing goods and services using public property.
3. Public interest: the form of work duties carried out in the public interest.

Planning made by involving the community becomes more effective in development. In terms of waste management, planning involving many people has advantages.

Apart from being able to enjoy a clean environment, the community can also get financial benefits, for example in Malang city through the poor waste bank program, in Pangkalpinang through the Pangkalpinang waste bank program. The government as the person in charge can reduce the cost of waste management due to community involvement while at the same time being able to open up space for the creation of new jobs. However, as we can see, services in terms of waste management in almost every local government still look not optimal, even seeming to be neglected. This is related to environmental issues, especially in big cities in Indonesia.

The basic concept of waste planning, various types of waste carried out by the government, from the central government to local governments is a derivative of general development planning. Modern city planning in the concept of City Beautiful, Public Health Reforms, and Garden City is the beginning of the emergence of planning theory. Planning theory is the subject of studies involving various scientific disciplines so that there are many opportunities in the development of theory widely. Obstacles in planning theory such as social, economic, political and cultural aspects. Various aspects of community life must not be separated from planning so that the preparation and implementation must always be based on the characteristics of the community where the planning is made and implemented.

II. Theoretical study

1. Definition of Trash

Garbage is a part of something that is not used, not liked or something that must be discarded, which generally comes from human activities (including industrial

activities). Grindle (1980: 7) states implementation is a general process of administrative action that can be examined at a particular program level while Van Meter and Horn (Wibawa. Et al. 1999: 15) states that policy implementation is an action carried out by the government and the private sector both individually as well as groups intended to achieve goals. Grindle (1980: 7) added that the implementation process will only begin when the goals and objectives have been set. The activity program has been arranged and funds are ready and distributed to achieve the goals.

Negative things that can be caused by waste (1). In general, waste can affect the health of the local community due to influence. Waste reduction can be done through limiting waste generation (reduce). Reuse of waste (reuse) and recycling of waste (recycle) waste handling activities include:

1. Sorting in the form of grouping and separation of waste according to type. Amount and nature of waste.
2. Waste management is all activities carried out to deal with waste from its generation to final disposal. (True.2009) Waste management is not easy because it is very complex, covering technical, economic and sociopolitical aspects.

There are five aspects of management in waste management, namely:

1. Institutional aspects that move, activate and direct the system.
2. The financing aspect which is a source component in the sense that the system has good performance.
3. Regulatory aspects (legal basis). In the form of components that maintain the pattern or dynamics of the system in order to achieve goals effectively.
4. The aspect of community participation is a component that is not subsystemic but is tightly bound as the provision of work capacity and funding.
5. The operational technical aspect is the closest component to waste management consisting of facilities and infrastructure, planning and technical procedures

III. Results and discussion

Garbage is an environmental problem that has not been resolved until now. According to Ecolink (as quoted Basriyatna, 2007), waste is a material that is wasted or discarded from sources of human activities and natural processes that do not yet have economic value. Garbage is quite serious in Indonesia, including in the city of Pangkalpinang. The problem of garbage in the city of Pangkalpinang has always been the spotlight of various parties until now, waste still leaves many problems because the arrangement and handling has not been maximized, causing a lot of buildup on several roads in the city of Pangkalpinang. Various programs have been carried out by the City Government of Pangkalpinang to deal with the waste problem, one of which is by building a Waste Bank.

The Waste Bank is a social activity that teaches the community to sort waste and to raise public awareness in waste management wisely and in turn will reduce the waste that is transported to the Final Disposal Site (Ministry of Environment, 2012, para.5). This Trash Bank has been widely established in Indonesia, one of which is in the city of

Pangkalpinang. This Trash Bank has the tagline "Smart and Smart to Process and Make Waste Become Utility" (GESIT BEDEPOR).

The existence of the Papin Bank (Pangkal Pinang Garbage Bank) is facilitated by the Pangkal Pinang City Government through the Pangkal Pinang City Sanitation Office. On 24 November 2012 which was inaugurated by Mr. Sudirman (Assistant Deputy of the Ministry of Environment).

It was originally named the Rusunawa Garbage Bank because it is located on Jl. Tenggiri Pangkalpinang Rusunawa complex, after \pm 3 years of operation in Rusunawa at the beginning of 2016, the Waste Bank moved behind the Environmental Services office and changed its name to Pangkal Pinang Garbage Bank, in June 2016 Pangkalpinang Garbage Bank kept the new building more feasible and until now customers who are there are in the Pangkalpinang Garbage Bank numbering nearly 1000 people.

The Papin Waste Bank Visi from are:

"The realization of an independent Waste Bank to build a people's economy and a clean and green environment so as to create a healthy society.

Misin from Papin Garbage Bank:

1. Reducing the amount of landfill that is transported to the Final Processing Site (TPA).
2. Utilizing waste into useful goods so that they have potential economic value and are productive and beneficial to society.
3. Changing people's behavior in managing waste properly and environmentally friendly.
4. Creating a clean and healthy environment.
5. Creating jobs.
6. Cultivating economic power

benefits of saving waste in pangkalpinang waste banks

- ◆ Guaranteed waste savings.
- ◆ Management is managed clearly and transparently.
- ◆ Friendly service.
- ◆ Competitive and profitable prices.
- ◆ The environment is clean and free of garbage.
- ◆ Waste can be exchanged for pulsalistrik / HP LI Etc.

Regulation of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2012 Concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle Through Garbage Banks, the condition or state of the waste that is deposited must be clean and intact, because the price of waste is clean and intact so that it has economic value high. According to the authors the purpose of the above conditions is to facilitate the management in terms of conducting transactions and also the selection quickly without having to clean up the type of waste that has been deposited by the local community and the management does not work twice (2x), because the management does not fully work as permanent employees but voluntary.

A. Conclusions and recommendations

Based on the discussion it was concluded that the planning of waste management to Pangkalpinang Kota means based on the existence of a garbage bank, a garbage bank that is very beneficial for the citizens of the city of Pangkalpinang because with the existence of a waste management bank, waste management can be overcome, and income can be increased by exchanging funds.

It can also be suggested, that promotion for garbage banks must again be echoed to the community base because many do not know.

Reference

- Undang Subarna**, Manfaat Pengelolaan Sampah Terpadu, Surakarta: CV. Aryhaeko Sinergi Persada, 2014
- Unilever indonesia, buku panduan sistem bank sampah & 10 kisah sukses, jakarta, unilever, 2014
- Peraturan menteri negara lingkungan hidup Republik Indonesia nomor 13 tahun 2012 tentang pedoman pelaksanaan reduce, reuse, dan recycle melalui bank sampah
<https://bangka.tribunnews.com/2018/02/22/ayu-menabung-di-bank-sampah-srimenanti-bisa-capai-rp-15-juta>
<https://idtesis.com/pembahasan-lengkap-teori-bank-sampah-menurut-para-ahli-dan-contoh-tesis-bank-sampah/>