

Analysis of Stakeholders on Participatory Trash Management Program in Realizing Trash Free Territory in Bandung City

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Abstract: The Trash problem becomes a major challenge faced by the entire community of Bandung city. The Government and the community began to actively seek a solution in realizing a free living conditions, problems of trash. It's therefore necessary the proper handling, especially in waste management involving various elements of society. This research aims to know the role of stakeholders in the management of waste. The approach used is the qualitative approach with case studies. Research conducted at the RW 09 Cigelereng Village Regol District Bandung City. The collection of data obtained through observation, interview techniques, the study of librarianship, documentation and study then analyzed using data reduction, the presentation of data and verification of data. The data obtained are then validated using the triangulation technique of the data. The research results showed that the role of stakeholders in waste management in RW 09 Cigelereng Village Regol District Bandung City has not been optimal. This is caused by a lack of coordination between stakeholders. There are two key players in the handling of trash is the Government and society. The role of the community is very dominant at this stage of the implementation of the waste management. Meanwhile, at the stage of planning and monitoring of dominant exercised by the Government which functions as a facilitator and regulator.

Key words: Roles, Stakeholders, Participatory, Trash management.

1. Introduction

Optimal waste management is a major challenge faced by society of Bandung city. Management and waste reduction efforts continue to be undertaken by various parties in an attempt to reduce the trash directly from the source. The increase in population has become one of the influence on the increase in the volume of trash in the city of Bandung. Whereas the higher the amount of trash generated by the community then it should be followed by optimal waste management so that the trash problem did not provide the impact worse for the environment.

Trash is one of the environmental problems that can endanger the living conditions of individuals and society in General. To make the society healthy living conditions and prosperous, it must be supported by a healthy settlement condition and clean. Based on Republic Indonesia Act No. 18 of the year 2008 About waste management, trash is the remains of the everyday activities of humans and/or natural processes that shaped solid. Waste is not managed properly will be a source of environmental pollution and disease that is very detrimental to human life.

The trash problem has an impact is bad for the environment has high urgency to immediately resolved, because the quality of the environment will have an impact on the viability of life as well as the welfare of the society. The various stakeholders in the environment or elements of society should work together to safeguard and preserve the environment, especially in fostering awareness in the citizens about waste management

2. Literature Review: The role of Stakeholders in waste management

Trash is environmental problems unresolved until this day. The growth of population has become an indicator of the high volume of trash each day continues to increase. This is a serious problem given the decline in environmental quality resulting from waste can cause a bad conditions one of which society would be vulnerable to illness. The role and need for encouragement of the Stakeholders to restore the environmental quality in order to return.

Stakeholders is a group or individual who can affect or is affected by a specific goal achievement. Freeman (in Solihin, 2010, p. 48). Such pointed views the term stakeholders not only answering who the stakeholders are, but more than that the views above look at the relationships, the issue, the views and the influence of the stakeholders in a given activity or the program.

In line with the views of Dill (in Solihin, 2010, p. 49) which stressed the importance of taking into account the role that stakeholders can do in affecting the decisions that will be made. In his view, Dill stated that during these often stakeholders considered or treated as factors that are outside of strategic planning. When it should stakeholders should be given an active role in

the making of decisions made by management or organization. First, at present we not only pay attention to the influence of the organization alone but also the participation of stakeholders. The wider community can influence the achievement of the objectives of an organization, so their presence to be reckoned with as the parties who have a interests against the operations of an organization.

Basically in the implementation of waste management, the responsibility about the waste problem is not just there on the Government as the State apparatus but the community also has an important role in the settlement of the problem of waste given the community as a major producer of trash. As well as in their implementation, the public and Government can't run each to fight the trash problem encountered, but should equally cooperated and supported also by other parties (stakeholders) so that can make in the achievement of objectives. The function and the role in its development can only experience the changes caused by the independence community in managing waste in the environment.

As well as in the issue of trash each day became a serious problem in the city of Bandung. Waste management activities involving various elements in society become very important. Stakeholders in the management of this waste will largely determine the success of the completion of the trash problem. Waste management program in this, the public should emerge as the main stakeholders, while the Government along with other parties who acted as the parties contributing to the passage of waste management activities. Stakeholders can play a role in influencing decision making or planning against the concerning what it will do in the future. Stakeholders will be interacting in accordance with its function and role to give influence on the success of a program or activity. According to Widyatmoko and Moerdjoko (in Faizah, 2008), to know the functions and roles of stakeholders in waste management stakeholders can be grouped as follows:

- a. Government: regulator, facilitator
- b. Community: waste management, beneficiaries of results and processes
- c. private: investor
- d. experts/academics: Planner
- e. NGO: companion, facilitators.

It is ideally community component will support each other in the implementation of waste management, such as in the strengthening of regulatory, mentoring, an increase in knowledge and technology, as well as institutional strengthening of institutional strengthening.

According to Reed et al. (in Oktaviani, 2015) stakeholders involved in a program or activity can be categorized into:

1. Context setter or keep satisfied, i.e. stakeholders that have a high influence but low interests.
2. Key player or manage closely, i.e. stakeholders actively since it has high power and influence on the development of the program.
3. Subjects or keep informed, that the stakeholders have high importance but low influence. But can be influential when stakeholders it formed an alliance with other stakeholders.
4. Crowd or monitor, i.e. stakeholders that have low interest and influence which is also low.

Classification of stakeholders to Reed above will help explain the role of each stakeholder that did waste management in Regol district. So in this analysis it will be known who the stakeholders are becoming the main implementers and stakeholders who have been carrying out its role in achieving the common goal.

3. Methodology

The methods used in this research is a case study with a qualitative approach. Research conducted at the RW 09 Cigelereng Village Regol District Bandung City. Informant research consists of the Chairman of the RT 02, Secretary/Treasurer in *KAKASIH* Group RT 03, *KAKASIH* community members, employees Cigelereng Village, employees BPLH of Bandung City, the NGOs, consultants of waste management, and Builder of the Foundation biomethagreen.

This study used a qualitative approach because of trying to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the subject of the research. Meanwhile the methods used namely case study which is a model that emphasizes on the exploration of a "limited systems" (bounded system) in one case or several cases in detail, along with data mining in depth involving various sources rich in context. According to Creswel, 2010, the results of the collection of data obtained through observation, interview techniques, the study of librarianship and documentation are then analyzed using data reduction, data presentation, and data verification (Milles and Huberman, 2007). Data successfully retrieved then validated using the technique of triangulation of the data.

4. Discussion

This study aims to reveal the role of stakeholders in the RW 09 Cigelereng Village Regol District Bandung City in waste management. In order to obtain the optimal data then research focused into three phases i.e. the planning stages, implementation stage and monitoring and evaluation stages. While to acquire enough information of this research involves the stakeholders include: 1) the Government which in this case the environmental agency of the Bandung City and the village of Cigelereng; 2)

private parties that in this case the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) of Bank Jabar Contact Indonesia Foundation (YKI) and Biomethagreen Foundation; and 3) community which in this case include local community institution named *KAKASIH* (our Community Area clean).

Stages of Planning

In the planning stages, there are four activities undertaken by the society include the preparation of a plan of activities, socializing or extension of the concept of waste management, survey and build partnerships. The planning process undertaken include draft licensing, provision of infrastructure and community involvement plan on the planning of this Government and society into a key player.

On planning activities for this community serves as the main implementers and users of the results of the process as well as waste management. The community has the most prominent role because it is engaged in any activity conducted with forces that owned that is the power and availability of time. Meanwhile, the Government has a high influence on the development of waste management activities with the authority and policy. In the planning stages of this, private parties and NGOS have not been involved in the planning. Private parties which in this case includes CSR of Bank Jabar less role because more precise technical planning is managed by communities and local government. While the private companies are more focused on the awarding of the grant to support the implementation of the program. The NGO parties which include Contact Indonesia Foundation (YKI) and Biomethagreen Foundation as an escort community and facilitator at this stage are included in the category of crowd or the monitor where the NGO parties at this stage have not been running the role with a maximum activities conducted in the community at the stage of planning.

Stages of Implementation

In the stage of implementation of some activities conducted in these waste management including waste management training and infrastructure setup. At this stage of the implementation of the party's most instrumental and have power and influence high enough on program development (key player) is a society and the Government. The active role of the community as a result of users and processes very influential towards the sustainability of waste management activities, where these activities are in dire need of community participation to achieve the goal. The community in the process of transportation, sorting and processing of trash with the supervision of the Government. One of the flagship programs of the waste management program in Regol District is rubbish Calendar. On Monday and Thursday of society doing the separation of organic waste. The bins are minced and marinated, after that organic waste into fuel biodigester capacity 15 kg fertilizer into liquid and gas for the stove. Meanwhile Tuesday and Friday was chosen to separate trash is inorganic. Some residents there that sells paper or plastic bags themselves. While on Wednesdays and Saturdays are the time to transport the trash pick up litter residue. This schedule is created and kept by the citizens

In the implementation of waste management, the Government included in the category of key players but the Government has not run its role optimally. That is because at the time the waste management training activities the Government only facilitate some training but not carried out continuously or sustainable. In addition the training given to any society tends to follow a program of the City Government are being implemented not as a special training for the regions targeted Junk-free program (KBS). First BPLH of Bandung City has been commissioned to the NGOS as the parties who collaborate with BPLH to accompany the Bandung area. While the stakeholder categories include crowd or monitor is the NGO parties. The NGO community as an escort party has yet to run its full potential because of the role of NGOS is not involved at the time the infrastructure setup is done in the planning stages. *Kakasih* NGO parties during the execution of the program helped in the implementation of technical training and also provide the motivation of people who are involved in implementing the program.

Stage of Monitoring and Evaluation

In the stage of monitoring and evaluation there are two activities conducted in the course of monitoring, namely waste management activities (monitoring) and the preparation of the report. In the implementation of monitoring and evaluation that are included in the category of key player is the NGO and private parties since both of these same stakeholders who have power and influence in the development of programs in both activities performed at this stage. Given the activity monitoring or monitoring and evaluation will be very influential towards the sustainability of the communities in the future. Whereas the community which belong to the category of crowd or the monitor. Not many community parties play a role at this stage due to the role of the community as beneficiaries or target Junk-free program (KBS) 2015 has been represented by NGOs and private parties in carrying out the activities that are in the stage of monitoring and evaluation that is the course of the monitoring activities and the preparation of the report. As for the involvement of the community in the activities of monitoring only involve sysop Community *KAKASIH* especially its leader. Whereas at the stage of making the community report is not at all involved, and that becomes a weakness at this stage is that the parties who perform monitoring and assessment report results do not convey the result to the community.

In carrying out its role, there are barriers experienced by the stakeholders involved in waste management in the RW 09 Cigelereng Village Regol District Bandung City. These barriers usually appeared when the community comes from the difficulty of adjusting the time in the community to undertake activities in waste management given the flurry of each community vary. In addition the amount of training that was provided to the Government is very limited. In line with the opinion of the Dil (in Solihin, 2010, p. 49) that "the importance of taking into account the role that can be undertaken by stakeholders in influencing the decisions to be made". If this still left then the sustainability of waste management activities will be a little threatened, and annoying as well as implementation of the role of other stakeholders.

5. Conclusion

The role of stakeholders in waste management in the RW 09 Cigelereng Village Regol District Bandung City has not been optimal. This is caused by a lack of coordination between stakeholders. The role of key stakeholders (society) player was dominant at this stage of the implementation of the waste management. Meanwhile, at the stage of planning and monitoring of dominant exercised by the Government which functions as a facilitator and regulator. The roles have not been optimal waste management program is causing it to be difficult to survive, because the flow of waste management to deliver positive benefits in the form of an increase in the quality of the environment and increased revenue.

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