

The Supervision of Regional Government on Waste Management in Coastal Area Tanjungpinang

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Abstract: *In this qualitative research, the researcher analyzed the supervising of regional government on waste management in coastal area Tanjungpinang, Indonesia. The interview, documentation and observation were used to collect the data. To analyze the data, the researcher applied Miles and Huberman qualitative data analysis. The findings revealed that the supervision of the regional government in waste management in coastal areas is not optimal even on preliminary control, concurrent control, and feedback control. This case was happened because of the supervisors (high school background) have double profession; limited facilities and infrastructure; limited budget; overlapping the supervisors' functions and lack of public knowledge about the processing the waste. On the other hand the use of technology does not reduce the production of waste in Tanjungpinang.*

Keywords: *Supervising of Regional Government, Waste Management, Coastal Area*

I. Introduction

Tanjungpinang is one of the cities in Riau Island province which is characterized by coastal area, then it was used by local residents as a living area. Currently, the development of Tanjungpinang city showed a trend back to the beach, as it was then by many urban experts developed garden city, water frontcity, river side city and others, all of which require the realization of sustainable Eco city development. As a coastal city, the system layout and the course development activities are centered on the beach.

Along the coast city of Tanjungpinang, the urban communities largely carry out economy activities, especially the trade sector. The trade is held in the afternoon from 02.00 PM until 10.00 PM. Tanjungpinang city on beach area is also used as a means of domestic ports, international harbors and loading and unloading of goods. Besides that, the beach area Tanjungpinang has also become the public market.

The real impact of the economy activities produce waste, and these activities directly dumped into coastal areas (Primyastono, 2010). Such in Nigeria an estimated 44 pounds (20 kilograms) of MSW is generated per capita per year (Olafusi, 2004). The majority of this is collected and dumped on the surface of the ground, and is mostly transferred from one location to the other rather than being properly disposed of, a practice known to pose serious health hazards to the community (Nigerian Environmental Action Study Team, 1989). It was done because the lack awareness of Tanjungpinang residences. Hasan (2004) reported public awareness, community participation, appropriate legislation, and strong technical support are key components to successful waste management. They thought that beach, ocean or body of water as free landfills. Therefore, to get the environmental cleanliness and beauty, the government should implement the supervision through the cooperation of all parties, including the public and other interested parties to participate and carry out monitoring, especially in coastal waste management.

Coastal areas can also be related to a disposal site "junk" because of dirt whether from household, agriculture, and forestry were wasted to the beach. Whereas in the coastal area itself also has a lot of wastes were disposed of locals. So, it was no doubt that the beach would be dirty. Tanjungpinang as coastal area is under threat from pollution, waste and various marine waste.

The increasing volume of waste in coastal areas require serious management. Waste management does not use the environmentally friendly techniques, it will be able to have negative impact on health and will also disturb preservation of the environment both neighborhoods, forests, rice fields, rivers and seas, including coastal areas.

Waste management should be done with a comprehensive approach from upstream. Waste management with the new paradigm is implemented with waste reduction and handling. Waste reduction activities include restriction, reuse, and recycling, based on regional regulations Tanjungpinang number 8 of 2005 that the waste management activities include segregation, collection, transportation, processing and final processing.

Based on preliminary observations that the waste problem in Tanjungpinang due to population growth, changes in consumption patterns, increasing waste both in volume, types and diverse characteristics. Waste management is not in accordance with the methods and techniques of environmentally waste management. In

addition, the handling of waste which was not done comprehensively and integrated from upstream to downstream. There is also no legal certainty regarding the waste management, and the governmental oversight is very weak.

II. Research Method

The method used in this research was descriptive analytic of qualitative approach. According to Cresswell (2008) qualitative is an inductive approach aimed at reducing the data into a manageable number of themes that addressed the concerns of the study. Researcher used this method because the focus of this research was the supervising of regional government on waste management in coastal area. In reviewing the supervision, there is a process of how humans interact with their environment. According to Strauss and Corbin (1990) which is relevant in the study discloses a process is using a qualitative approach. The main research focus was the supervising of regional government on waste management in coastal area.

Researcher observed and captured the reality of atmosphere that refers to the information from interviewee and behavioral problems through observation. This approach leads to the experience of informants holistically to produce a comprehensive and integrated analysis. Through qualitative research approach the researcher seeks to understand the phenomena that occur at the supervising of regional government on waste management in coastal city Tanjungpinang.

Analytic descriptive method has the goal to gather the information theoretically to understand the activity and behavior of the regional government in this study. Researcher provided important information to analyze how the process of the supervising of regional government on waste management in coastal area. To achieve the expected goals, the researcher did the following steps 1) preparation to the field, 2) collect data through observation, documentation and interview; and 3) writing the research results. The data analysis were done by applying data reduction; data display; and conclusion drawing/verification. According to Moleong (2007) the activity on data analysis of qualitative were done interactively and continuously.

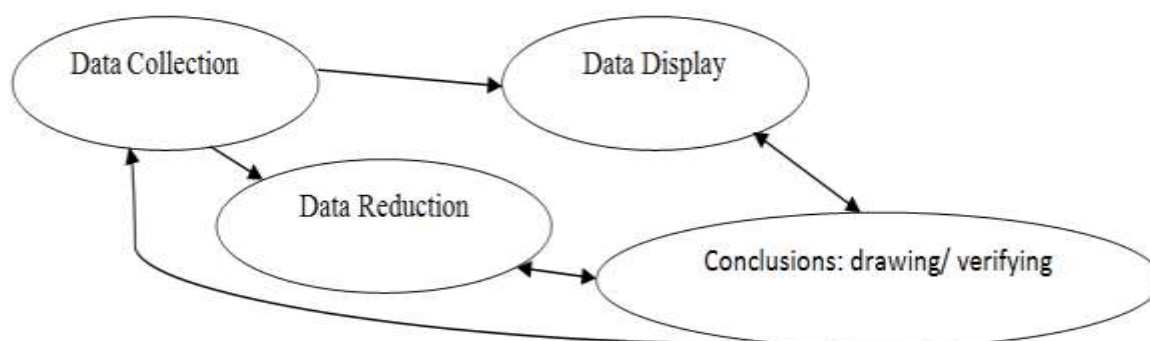
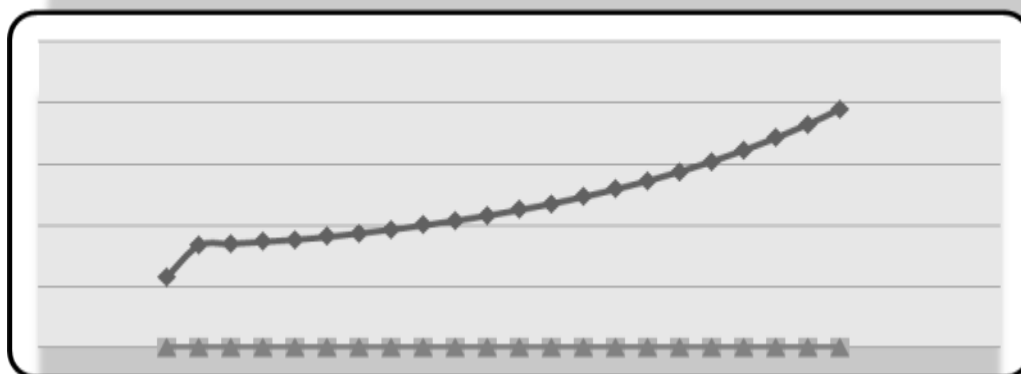


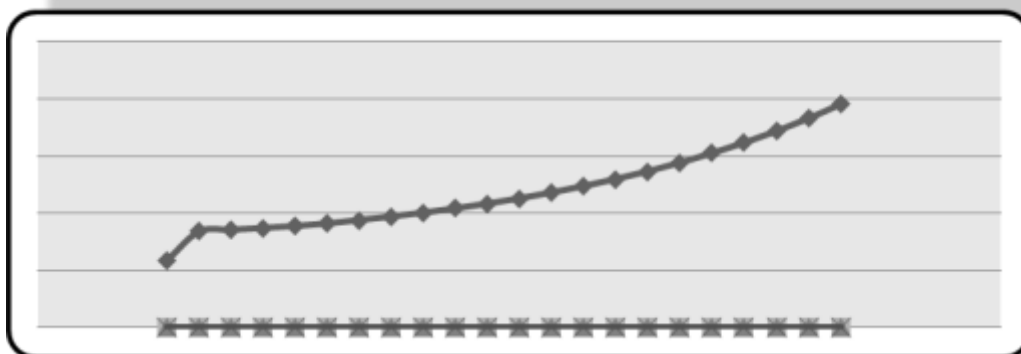
Figure: Components of DataAnalysis (Miles & Huberman, 1994)

III. Finding and Discussion

Waste in Tanjungpinang was the complex problem that cannot be avoided. This is due to the activity of the population cannot be separated from the activities of producing waste. Tanjungpinang waste problem is not only experienced in the main land only, it turns out the nature also contributed in producing waste.



Graph 1. The Estimates Development of Waste (tons) Added by Population Tanjungpinang 2004-2025 (Sanitation Department, Parks and Cemeteries, 2010)



Graph2. Added Population and Estimated Development of Total Waste (Sanitation Department, Parks and Cemeteries, 2010)

a. Preliminary Control of Waste Management in Coastal Zone Tanjungpinang

According Carolina (2010) in overseeing the preliminary activities include holding the examination and approval of the work plan and budget plan, the establishment of operational guidelines (PO), the approval of the draft legislation which is determined by the agencies. This control is done to prevent the occurrence of irregularities, fraud, errors, occurrence of obstacles and failures.

As described by Ndraha (2002) that the effective governance need the good supervision to implement employee which help development. This idea in line with Muhafidin (2005) to minimize the occurrence of irregularities in the behavior of society will require government oversight.

The interesting fact was known that the supervisors (high school background) have double profession one side as a supervisor and the other side as a motorcycle taxi driver. Therefore, their work is limited oversight responsibilities. According to Koontz, Cyril and Heinz (2006) to achieve the success of an organization is determined by the ability of humans involved in the organization. Human Resource is a very important factor in the success of policy implementation. This is because the human being is the driving element and the executor of the policy itself. Human resources can be said successful if in a bureaucratic institutions such as the Department of Sanitation, and Cemetery Tanjungpinang have the expertise, knowledge, skills and abilities to carry out their duties. Apparatus is responsible to perform their duties. Based on interview it is known that the Department of Sanitation, Parks and Cemeteries did not optimal in performing the obligations on transporting waste to landfill although they had janitor (data from interview with the Supervisory Officers).

Based on interviews with the informants explained that the results of the income they earn is not enough to meet the needs of their life, they may have to seek additional business such as motorcycle taxis (data from interview with the Coordinator Supervisory Hygiene). Besides that, the problem of occupational safety, health must be maintained by each individual, likewise for drivers and crew on the transporting waste around Tanjungpinang. Because it is the highrisk job, then the health must be maintained. In addition to maintaining the safety of themselves also have to maintain the safety of others (data from interview with the driver, Lori).

Inadequate waste management facilities, especially waste carrier fleet is a priority to add at least 50 units. Sanitation Department had added 13 units of the fleet, and now just waiting for the addition by the government. Due to the condition of facilities and infrastructure of waste management, there are two districts were not optimal on service waste, it takes two days to transport the waste in the district area.

Lack amount of waste transport vehicle causes the waste transportation services are not running optimally (data from interview with the Officers Hygiene Coast). Waste management facilities and infrastructure Sanitation Department, and Cemetery today also directly affect the financing of operational waste. The limited budgetary resources in monitoring the waste management in coastal areas also influence the task of the Department of Hygiene, and Cemetery in managing waste. Another impact of the limited source of funds provided by the government have an impact on the infrastructure to support the monitoring process of the waste management in coastal areas. For example in the early stages supervisors complained that no provision of waste to sort organic and inorganic waste, consequently people still dispose the waste in one place.

Based on the above explanation, it can be said that the budgetary resources needed by the government in monitoring the waste management in coastal areas felt less pretty. This is based on the lack of budget allocations. Lack of funds disbursed by the government influences the implementation of the surveillance program waste in the coastal areas.

b. Monitoring the Implementation (Concurrent Control) of Waste Management in Coastal Zone Tanjungpinang

Based on the results of observation, the waste management does not see the type and nature of waste. Wet waste and dry waste were mixed without any sorting. Similarly, general and special waste were not considered in collection. Some households had been sorting waste, but most of the people in the coastal areas have not sort the waste according to the type and nature of waste.

c. Feedback Control of Waste Management in Coastal Zone Tanjungpinang

The feedback control here is the supervision of the final results that include successes and constraints or shortcomings of the existing sources. Sanitation department functions as the manager of urban waste, it also serves as a regulator, supervisor, manager and builder of waste.

Overlapping of these functions make the waste management becomes ineffective. That is because on the one hand Sanitation Department, and Cemetery as the regulator which is supposed to measure the performance and the success of waste management and apply punishment, and in the other hand it cannot be done because the operator is none other than himself. Thus difficult to measure the performance of operators and service tends to decline.

The cause of the inability transported the overall rubbish in waste basket (TPS) was the operating vehicle was not maximized, as noted on the observation the operating was not done continuously, limited the space of workshop and spare parts, as well as the repair process vehicle. In addition, there were no available vehicle repair shop, so that if there is damage on the road cannot be immediately repaired and the lack of expertise as a mechanic and the unavailability of care and maintenance guidelines so that the results were less than perfect and quickly got a disturbance. There queue at the disposal in landfill was caused by the limited means of the operation and the amount of bulldozers.

Relating to the supervision of infrastructure on waste management in Tanjungpinang not adequate then the waste management in Tanjungpinang is ineffective. This is in line with what was described by Triveni (2010) that in general surveillance carried out by focusing one of the resources which include the quantity and quality of facilities and infrastructure.

Lack of public knowledge about the processing the waste. Tanjungpinang society tends to ignore the trivial things, such as taking out the waste and separating the waste before it is disposed at landfills. This issue is caused by a consciousness that is not formed from an early age. People who are given the knowledge since childhood about the processing the waste are more likely apply his knowledge as adults than people who formed consciousness when they are adults, because it has been the behavior manifested in their habits as a child. Winardi (2004) argues that attitude is a determinant behavior, because they are related to the perception, personality and motivation as also described by Ivancevich (2000) that attitude is a determinant behavior, because both are related to perception, personality, feelings and motivations. So, the attitude is a mental state that is studied and organized through experience, produce a specific effect on a personal response to the other person, object, and situation. It is reinforced by the opinions Ndraha (2002) that the operationalization and actualization of the personal attitude against society, nature, technology and organization.

The finding of this research was supported by by Widodo (2013), the study states that the pattern of life of coastal communities is very complex, faced with the challenges of coastal resources, marine distinctive and source of life that depend directly or indirectly on marine resources coast. The focus of this study is the behavior

of coastal communities who tapped coastal resources in the field of fisheries is as fishermen, farmers, processors and marketers.

The next related research was Iriansyah (2005) which found that there was an effect on waste management policy implementation to the cleanliness of Tarakan city. Results from this study showed that there is a positive correlation between the implementation of waste management policy on the level of cleanliness of the city.

Further research was from Yarisetou (2008) explained that the preservation of the coastal environment which is suitable to be applied is through the values and norms Tiatiki transformation in the concept of regional development policy. According to the researchers of this study emphasizes the environmental damage due to the Bantar Gebang.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the above data analysis the supervision of the regional government in waste management in coastal areas is not optimal even on preliminary control, concurrent control, and feedback control. This case was happened because of the supervisors (high school background) have double profession; limited facilities and infrastructure; limited budget; overlapping the supervisors' functions and lack of public knowledge about the processing the waste. On the other hand the use of technology does not reduce the production of waste in Tanjungpinang.

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