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Implementation of Waste Management Policy in Tanjung Batu Urban Village, Manado City

Cyndi Pratiwi Mananohas¹, Abdul Rahman Dilapanga², Laurens Bulu³

Public Administration Magister Program, Universitas Negeri Manado, Indonesia

Email: cymananohas@gmail.com¹, abdulrahmandilapanga@unima.ac.id², laurensbulu@unima.ac.id³

Abstract. The purpose of this research is to find out, analyze, describe the implementation and determinant factors of the Waste Collection Policy in Tanjung Batu Village, Manado City. This research uses qualitative methods with data collection techniques used are triangulation techniques: observation, interviews and documentation studies. The results showed that the implementation of waste management policies in Tanjung Batu Village, Manado City, was not optimal. Waste sorting at the source level has not gone well due to low community participation, lack of socialization, and lack of adequate sorting facilities. Population awareness of the importance of waste management is still low, so the habit of disposing of waste without sorting remains a common practice. In terms of transportation, delays and breakdowns of waste collection vehicles are common, exacerbated by the lack of human resources and inconsistent behavior of the community in disposing of waste on schedule. The level of community participation in the cleanliness program is also low, influenced by a lack of understanding of the impact of waste on the environment and health, as well as the assumption that waste management is the responsibility of the government or cleaners alone. In addition, compliance with waste management policies is still low, with people often littering. The absence of strict sanctions exacerbates this situation. Determinant factors, such as limited resources, low public awareness, and weak enforcement of sanctions, are the main challenges in improving the effectiveness of waste management in the region.

Keywords. Policy Implementation, Waste Management, Community Participation, Community Awareness, Compliance, Socialization

A. Introduction

Waste is a problem in the community that is very difficult to overcome and a frightening specter. Waste is a human problem, in terms of environmental balance, health, security and pollution if waste is not managed properly. The amount of garbage scattered on the road and along the river causes environmental pollution such as air pollution, water pollution and the development of bacteria and pests that have an impact on the health of residents who live around piles of garbage. It also reduces the aesthetic value of the environment and is one of the causes of flooding (Widjaja & Gunawan, 2022) [1].

Based on data in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry's National Waste Management Information System (SIPSN), in 2023 the input results from 290 districts/cities

throughout Indonesia stated that the amount of national waste will reach 31.95 million tons. Of the total national waste production, 64.33% (20.55 million tons) can be managed, while the remaining 35.67% (11.40 million tons) has not been managed properly. The development of industry and the increasing population that is increasing from year to year, causes an increase in the volume of industrial waste and domestic waste generated by residents so that it increasingly burdens the soil, air and rivers that flow in urban areas (SIPSN, 2023) [2].

Waste is a crucial problem that requires intensive handling from various parties. Waste has become a national problem so that its management needs to be carried out in a comprehensive and integrated manner from upstream to downstream so that it provides economic benefits, is healthy for the community, and is safe for the environment, and can change people's behavior. The problem of environmental cleanliness is a long-term problem that requires continuous and sustainable efforts in its handling. Many Indonesians still underestimate this problem (Hayat & Zayadi, 2018) [3].

Waste management is a crucial issue that concerns the lives of many people and environmental sustainability. Good waste management is a reflection of the community's collective awareness and responsibility for the environment. This is rooted in the principle of sustainability, which emphasizes the importance of maintaining ecosystem balance for future generations. Indonesia, as a developing country with a large population and high urbanization rate, faces serious challenges in waste management. Failure to manage waste sustainably not only results in environmental damage, but also threatens public health and reduces quality of life. This is contrary to the principles of social justice and welfare that the nation aspires to. From an environmental ethics perspective, good waste management is a moral obligation of every individual and government to protect the rights of future generations to a healthy and sustainable environment (Saputro et al., 2016) [4].

The government in an effort to deal with the waste problem has made a policy through Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management. Law Number 18 of 2008 explains 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-degradable in nature which are considered no longer useful and are disposed of in the environment. From this explanation, it can be seen that waste is something that is no longer wanted so that waste is categorized as a solid object that must be disposed of or removed (Indonesia, 2008) [5].

In Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, waste management in Indonesia is divided into two, namely (1) management of household waste and waste similar to household waste and (2) specific waste management. The management of household waste and waste similar to household waste consists of waste reduction and waste handling. Waste reduction includes limiting waste generation, recycling waste, and reusing waste. Meanwhile, waste handling includes: waste segregation according to type, amount, and/or nature; waste collection from waste sources to temporary shelters; waste transportation from waste sources and/or temporary shelters to landfills; waste processing in the form of changing the characteristics, composition, and amount of waste; and final processing in the form of returning waste and/or residues from previous processing to environmental media safely (Mulasari et al., 2014) [6].

Although the government has issued various waste management policies, ranging from national to regional levels, the implementation still faces many obstacles. The low level of public awareness and participation in sorting and processing household waste is one of the main factors. In addition, weak law enforcement, lack of coordination between related agencies, and

limited resources (budget, technology, and human resources) also hinder the success of policy implementation. This condition is exacerbated by the lack of innovation and technology in waste management, as well as the lack of utilization of waste as an economic resource (Subekti & Apriyanti, 2020) [7].

With the increase in population, waste production also increases, therefore the effectiveness of waste management must be improved. A city's waste management aims to serve the waste generated by its residents, which indirectly contributes to maintaining public health and creating a clean environment. Currently, waste management faces a lot of pressure, especially due to the increasing amount of waste generated by the community, both producers and consumers (Ruchan & Istanti, 2020) [8].

Waste management is one of the important issues faced by many regions in Indonesia, including Manado City. Waste generated from domestic, commercial, and industrial activities can cause various environmental and health problems, if not managed properly. Manado City, as the capital city of North Sulawesi Province, faces a big challenge in managing waste, considering the increasing population and the rapid growth of the tourism and trade sectors. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2023, Manado City has an area of 159.26 kilometers with a total population of 454,606 people. Manado city has eleven districts, namely Malalayang district, Wenang district, Sario district, Wanea district, Tikala district, Paal Dua district, Mapanget district, Singkil district, Tuminting district, Bunaken district and Bunaken Islands district. According to data from the Manado City Environment Agency, Manado City produces 106,288.37 tons of waste during 2023. Manado city has a high population density which results in a large amount of waste production including household waste and similar household waste. There is still a lot of waste found in drainage and watershed areas (DAS) which is a problem in handling waste in Manado City. Another problem is the weak waste transportation system. Limited fleet capacity, inefficient transportation routes, and lack of supporting technology cause waste accumulation at various points, pollute the environment, and threaten public health. This condition not only causes economic losses, but also damages environmental aesthetics and threatens the sustainability of life.

Various efforts have been made by the Manado City Government in terms of waste management, one of which is the issuance of the Manado City Mayor Regulation Number 33 of 2018 concerning district-based Waste Reduction and Handling in Manado City. One of the areas that is the focus of attention in waste management is Tanjung Batu Village, a village located in the center of Manado City. Tanjung Batu Urban Village is one of the urban villages included in the Wanea District area, has an area of 51.41 Ha and a population in 2023 of 4,396 people. Kelurahan Tanjung Batu consists of 5 (five) neighborhoods with the livelihoods of most residents working as entrepreneurs and civil servants so that the waste generated is household waste and waste similar to household waste. The lack of public awareness of environmental cleanliness, the presence of garbage scattered on Sam Ratulangi highway, Babe Palar road and 17 August road, drainage, as well as along the Sario watershed and Moyondok sub-watershed are proof that there are still many illegal dumping of garbage in any place. In terms of the above problems, various efforts have been made by the Tanjung Batu Village Government such as socialization, appeals, community service, but these efforts do not necessarily reduce waste disposal.

Although the Manado City Government has established various waste management policies, their implementation in Tanjung Batu Village still faces various obstacles. Some of the factors that influence the implementation of waste management policies in Tanjung Batu Village include low public awareness in waste segregation, limited waste management facilities

and infrastructure, lack of active community participation, lack of adequate cleaning staff, and lack of understanding of the importance of sustainable waste management. In addition, coordination between the village government, related agencies, and the community in waste management also needs to be improved so that existing policies can be implemented effectively. In the context of waste management in Manado City, Tanjung Batu Village faces various obstacles in implementing the policies set by the city government, one of which is in the aspect of waste transportation. Waste transportation is one of the crucial elements in an effective waste management system. If waste transportation is not carried out in a timely, regular, and efficient manner, then waste will accumulate in the streets and neighborhoods, causing environmental disruption, air pollution, and the emergence of various health problems such as environment-based diseases. Although the Manado city government has issued a waste management policy with various programs, the implementation of the policy at the urban village level, especially in Tanjung Batu urban village, still faces various challenges that affect the effectiveness of waste collection.

Some of the problems that are often encountered in the transportation of waste in Kelurahan Tanjung Batu include the limited fleet of waste carriers that are insufficient to cover the entire area of the kelurahan, the irregularity of the waste collection schedule which causes accumulation of waste, and the lack of public awareness about the importance of sorting household waste which can affect the smoothness of the transportation process. In addition, supporting infrastructure such as inadequate temporary landfills are also often an obstacle to an efficient transportation process.

Meanwhile, existing waste management policies, although they cover various technical and administrative aspects, are often constrained by factors such as limited budgets, lack of coordination between related agencies, and lack of community participation in supporting the success of waste management.

The purpose of this research is to find out, analyze, describe the Implementation and determinant factors of the Waste Collection Policy in Tanjung Batu Village, Manado City.

B. Method

In this research, the method used is a qualitative approach. Bogdan and Biklen in Sugiono (2011) suggest that qualitative research is conducted in natural conditions (as opposed to experiments), directly to data sources and researchers are key instruments. Qualitative research is descriptive, emphasizing the process rather than the product or outcome. Data analysis is inductive and emphasizes meaning (data behind what is observed). The purpose of qualitative research is to make descriptions, pictures or paintings systematically, factually about the facts, properties and relationships between the phenomena to be investigated [9].

The focus of this research is the waste transportation policy in Tanjung Batu Village, Manado City and the determinant factors in the implementation of the waste transportation policy in Tanjung Batu Village, with indicators: 1) Waste sorting; 2) Waste transportation; 3) Community participation; 4) Level of compliance; 5) Determinant factors in the implementation of waste transportation policies in Tanjung Batu Village.

The data collection technique used is a triangulation technique: observation, interview and documentation study. The data analysis technique uses the interactive model of Miles and Huberman (1984) in Sugiyono (2017), namely: data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion/verification [10].

C. Result and discussion

Implementation of Waste Management Policies in Tanjung Batu Village

Waste management has become a crucial issue in urban areas, including in Manado City. Population growth and economic activities in Manado City have led to a significant increase in waste volume. Kelurahan Tanjung Batu, as one of the urban areas, is also affected by this problem. This research aims to evaluate the implementation of Manado City Mayor Regulation No. 33/2018 on Sub-district-based Waste Reduction and Handling. Through surveys and interviews, this research will identify obstacles faced in the implementation of the policy, as well as provide recommendations to improve the effectiveness of waste management in the area. This research specifically focuses on Kelurahan Tanjung Batu to understand how the waste management policy that has been implemented can overcome these problems.

Policy implementation is one of the stages in the policy-making process. Policies that have been prepared and planned begin to be implemented at this stage to achieve the set goals. Policy implementation is an action or behavior that involves various parties such as the government, private sector, related institutions and the community. Coordination, resources, and monitoring mechanisms are needed to ensure the policy runs effectively (Dilapanga et al., 2024) [11].

The government as one of the policy makers must first pay attention to whether the policies formulated can be beneficial and have a positive impact on society or have a negative impact. In addition, the government must also ensure that the policies produced can create welfare, social justice and environmental sustainability for all people. With the active involvement of various stakeholders and an effective monitoring system, good policies will be realized for the progress of the nation (Mamonto, 2023) [12].

Kelurahan Tanjung Batu is an administrative unit under Kecamatan Wanea in the local government structure in Manado City. Kelurahan is at the lowest level in the local government system, but has an important role in public services and regional management at the local level. Kelurahan has an important position as a government unit that is directly in contact with the community and functions as the spearhead in public services and the implementation of government policies that touch the daily lives of the community. Kelurahan works closely with the kecamatan and local government in realizing inclusive and equitable development.

In this regard, Kelurahan has the obligation to implement every policy made by the government. One of the policies issued by the government, especially the Manado City local government, is the Manado City Mayor Regulation Number 33 of 2018 concerning Sub-district Based Waste Reduction and Handling. The implementation of laws and regulations, in this case the Manado City Mayor Regulation Number 33 of 2018, is very important because the kelurahan is the administrative unit closest to the community. As a direct point of contact between the government and citizens, effective waste management policies in the kelurahan have a direct impact on environmental quality, public health, and overall welfare.

To find out how the implementation of the waste transportation policy based on Manado City Mayor Regulation Number 33 of 2018 concerning Sub-district Based Waste Reduction and Handling in Manado City, the researcher will identify several sub-foci that affect the effectiveness of policy implementation, namely: (1) waste sorting, (2) waste transportation, (3) community participation, (4) population compliance level, and (5) determinant factors in the implementation of waste transportation policies.

Waste Sorting

Waste segregation is the process of separating waste based on its type. It is an important step in waste management that aims to facilitate the process of processing and reusing waste.

Based on the results of interviews and observations related to waste segregation, it was found that people do not sort their waste. The habit of disposing of waste tends to be done carelessly. After producing waste, be it food scraps, product packaging, or pieces of paper, people immediately put it in a plastic bag without sorting it first. All types of waste, from organic to inorganic, are mixed together in the plastic bag.

There is no attempt to separate dry and wet waste, organic and non-organic waste, or recyclable waste from non-recyclable waste. All waste is considered the same and simply thrown away. This of course greatly simplifies the waste management process, but on the other hand also causes various environmental problems.

Another finding is that the low level of waste segregation in the community is largely due to the lack of effective socialization. Based on the information provided by informants, it can be said that the community basically has basic knowledge about the importance of waste management. The socialization conducted by the Environmental Agency some time ago has provided residents with an understanding of how to sort waste, the benefits of recycling, and the negative impacts of littering. However, unfortunately, this existing understanding has not been fully practiced in daily life.

The community does not have sufficient understanding of the importance of waste segregation and how to do it properly. For this reason, a more thorough and structured socialization approach is needed, as well as the use of various communication media that can reach all levels of society.

The government needs to be more active in educating the public through more interactive and technology-based campaigns, while also involving the private sector and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to support the wider dissemination of information. In addition, socialization should also consider the social and cultural conditions of the community so that it is more easily accepted and applied in everyday life. With a more appropriate approach, it is expected that the level of waste segregation in the community can increase, so that the goal of more efficient and sustainable waste management can be achieved.

In this case, communication is an important factor in policy implementation. According to Edward III in Widodo (2010: 97), communication is defined as “the process of conveying communicator information to communicants”. Information about public policy according to Edward III in Widodo (2010: 97) needs to be conveyed to policy actors so that policy actors can find out what they should prepare and do to carry out the policy so that the goals and objectives of the policy can be achieved as expected. Related to this problem, it can be said that in order for a policy to be achieved, it is necessary to have communication in this case continuous and continuous socialization related to existing policies. The absence of continuous socialization makes people return to old habits, whereas if a continuous socialization program is carried out, surely the community will be more motivated to implement clean and healthy living behaviors [13].

Another finding related to waste segregation is the absence of adequate bins for sorting waste. Most people complained that there were no separate bins for organic and inorganic waste in their neighborhood. In the past, it has been equipped with adequate waste segregation facilities. There were bins provided specifically for certain types of waste, such as organic, inorganic, and hazardous waste. Unfortunately, over time, these facilities have been damaged

and not well maintained. As a result, people reverted back to their old habit of throwing away all types of waste without sorting them first.

In addition, the damage to waste segregation facilities also gives the impression that the government is not serious in dealing with waste management issues in the environment. This shows that the infrastructure that supports waste segregation, such as the provision of separate bins, is not yet available properly. According to Van Meter and Van Horn in Budi Winarno (2016) defines public policy implementation as actions in previous decisions. These actions include efforts to transform decisions into operational actions within a certain period of time as well as in order to continue efforts to achieve large and small changes determined by policy decisions carried out by public organizations directed at achieving predetermined goals. If it is related to existing problems, it can be said that existing policies are in the form of actions to achieve goals. If it is related to the existing problems, it can be said that in order for each policy to run in accordance with the policy, the policy needs to be carried out. In carrying out the policy, it is necessary to have supporting facilities, in this case the availability of separate trash bins [14].

From the analysis above, it can be summarized that waste segregation has not been running optimally due to low community participation in waste segregation at the source. The habit of disposing of waste without sorting is still a common practice, indicating the lack of awareness and commitment of residents towards good waste management. In addition, there are shortcomings in terms of socialization and provision of supporting facilities for waste segregation. The lack of intensive socialization has led to a limited understanding of the importance of waste segregation and the correct procedures. Meanwhile, the lack of facilities such as separate bins for different types of waste in strategic locations, makes it difficult for the community to sort waste effectively.

Waste Transportation

Waste transportation is the process of collecting and moving waste from its source to the final disposal site. It is an important part of the waste management system that aims to maintain environmental cleanliness and public health.

Based on the information provided by informants related to waste transportation, it is found that there are delays in the transportation of waste by officers. Delayed waste transportation is often caused by the lack of discipline of waste transportation officers. The officers' lack of punctuality in starting and completing the waste collection route results in delays that result in the accumulation of waste at various points. There have also been instances of officers/drivers being off duty without notification to the leadership, indicating a lack of responsibility and commitment on the part of the officers in carrying out their duties. This can lead to public dissatisfaction and potentially environmental health issues. The discipline of waste collection officers is a crucial factor that needs to be improved to ensure that waste transportation services run smoothly and on time.

Delays in waste transportation are often caused by various interrelated factors. One of the main causes is the damaged condition of the waste transportation vehicle. Damage to the transport motor, be it engine failure, flat tires, or other component damage, can cause a temporary halt to the transportation process. This, of course, will have a direct impact on the accumulation of waste at various collection points.

On the other hand, people's behavior in disposing of waste also affects the effectiveness of the transportation process. Often, people are late or even forget to put out their garbage at the designated time. As a result, the janitors do not find the garbage where it should be, so the

garbage is not transported. The schedule for waste collection is already in place and has been communicated to the community. Waste collection from households is carried out in the morning, for this reason the government urges each community to put their garbage in front of the house or hang it on the fence of their respective homes since the evening. This is done in order to make it easier for officers to transport the garbage. Although the schedule for garbage collection has been determined by the government, garbage collection is often late or not in accordance with the scheduled time. In addition, the habit of throwing garbage carelessly or not in the place provided can also make it difficult for officers to do their job.

On the other hand, the party responsible for waste collection also faces the problem of limited resources, both in terms of the number of officers and inadequate operational vehicles. According to Nugroho (2009), one of the implementation myopia that often occurs in Indonesia is “as long as we think that if the policy has been made, the implementation will go by itself.”. In the policy-making process, one of the stages that often consumes the most resources is planning, while it is the policy implementation stage that should consume the most resources. If it is related to the existing problems, it can be said that resources are one of the supporting factors in policy implementation. In this case, the government does not only act as a policy maker but in its implementation must pay attention to several aspects including those related to facilities and human resources [15].

From the analysis above, it can be summarized that the transportation of waste has not been running optimally because there are still delays in the transportation of waste where this is due to several factors such as the delay of officers in transporting waste and even several times officers did not carry out their obligations. In addition, damaged transport vehicles are also an obstacle in transportation, as well as the availability of less resources causing problems in transportation. People's behavior is also a factor, often people forget to take out their waste at the specified time.

Community Participation

Community participation in waste management programs and environmental cleaning activities is the active involvement of residents in the process of reducing, sorting, and recycling waste, based on awareness and responsibility to achieve a common goal, namely creating a clean and healthy environment.

Community participation is the key to success in waste management programs and environmental cleanup activities. By involving all levels of society, we can create a cleaner, healthier and more sustainable environment for future generations.

In this indicator, it can be concluded that community participation in cleaning activities, especially environmental cleaning activities that are held regularly, is still low. Although environmental cleanliness and waste management programs have been implemented, many people do not show significant involvement. The results show that most people are unwilling or reluctant to be involved in environmental cleanup activities carried out by the government.

Some of the factors that influence this low participation include a lack of awareness about the importance of environmental cleanliness, indifference to the impact of waste, and the assumption that these activities are the responsibility of other parties, such as the government or cleaners. This indicates that community participation in waste management and environmental cleanliness still requires more attention. According to Edward III in Widodo (2010: 104-105) says that: if policy implementation is to succeed effectively and efficiently, implementors not only know what to do and have the ability to carry out the policy, but they

must also have the willingness to implement the policy. Related to this problem, it can be said that the attitude of the community towards the policy is still not good. Whether a policy is effective or not is if the policy implementers have the willingness to carry out the policy [13].

Population Compliance Level

The population's level of compliance with waste segregation and waste disposal regulations refers to the extent to which people comply with the rules or regulations set by the government or relevant authorities regarding how to manage waste, both in terms of segregation and disposal.

In the indicator of the level of community compliance, the results show that the level of community compliance is still low, although there are clear regulations regarding the disposal of waste in the places that have been provided, there are still many people who litter. This finding indicates that the level of community compliance with waste management and environmental hygiene policies is still very low.

One of the findings found in this study is the low awareness of the community regarding the negative impacts of littering. While many people are aware that litter can damage the cleanliness and aesthetics of the environment, they do not fully understand the long-term impacts, such as flooding, environmental pollution, or health problems. This leads to people not paying much attention to the trash bins that have been provided, and they often find it more practical to dispose of waste in any place. People who do not realize how much impact littering has on environmental quality and human health will tend to underestimate the problem. Without a deep understanding of the consequences, they do not feel the urgency to change their behavior regarding waste management.

According to Anderson in Winarno (2016), public policy is a direction of action that has a goal set by an actor or a number of actors in overcoming a problem or problem. If it is related to existing problems, it can be said that policies are formulated to achieve certain goals in order to overcome a problem. This means that if it is related to this problem, the existing waste management policy has not achieved its goals because in the implementation stage it has not overcome the existing waste problem.

Cultural factors also influence people's littering habits. In some areas, littering has become a habit that is difficult to change. In fact, despite efforts to educate the public, this bad habit has been going on for a long time and is not easy to change in a short time. People who are accustomed to the habit do not feel the urgency to change, and often prefer to continue their old behavior, despite clear regulations.

In addition, the absence of strict sanctions against littering violations creates a loophole that allows such behavior to continue. Without clear and consistent consequences, people tend to ignore waste management regulations, as there is no significant deterrent effect. This results in reduced effectiveness of waste management programs and negative impacts on the environment and public health. The application of strict sanctions, whether in the form of fines, imprisonment, or other forms, is needed to encourage behavior change and create compliance with waste management regulations.

The final conclusion in this focus is seen from the implementation of the waste transportation policy based on the Manado City Mayor Regulation Number 33 of 2018 by looking at indicators of waste sorting, waste transportation, community participation and the level of compliance of residents, it can be said that it has not been implemented properly because there are deficiencies in each indicator that affects the implementation of the policy. For this

reason, it is necessary to coordinate between the government, the community and the private sector and maximize the supervisory function so that this policy can run well.

Determinant Factors

The implementation of the waste collection policy in Tanjung Batu Urban Village, Manado City, faces a number of determinant factors that affect its effectiveness. One of the main challenges is the limited resources, which include manpower, funds and infrastructure. The shortage of manpower causes disruptions in waste transportation, while the lack of funds hinders the provision of adequate transport vehicles and sorting facilities. As a result, the waste transportation process is often delayed, and the community has difficulty sorting waste properly. These limitations have a direct impact on the overall effectiveness of waste management.

In addition, low public awareness of waste management is a significant obstacle. Although policies have been established, the level of community participation is still low, both in sorting waste and keeping the environment clean. Many residents do not understand the negative impact of waste on health and the environment, so they tend to litter or disobey existing regulations. The lack of participation in cleaning activities, such as community service, also puts the responsibility of waste management entirely on the government or cleaners. To overcome this, more intensive education and socialization efforts are needed to increase public awareness and encourage their active participation in waste management.

Another factor is the absence of strict sanctions against policy violations. When people or related parties do not face clear consequences for their actions, compliance is low. For example, littering or failing to carry out scheduled collection tasks often occurs without any legal action. This lack of assertiveness creates the perception that waste management policies are not mandatory, so people and stakeholders tend to neglect their responsibilities. Consistent enforcement of sanctions, such as fines for violators or administrative sanctions for negligent officers, is needed to improve compliance and support the success of this policy.

Overall, successful implementation of the waste collection policy requires attention to resource constraints, increased public awareness, and strict enforcement of sanctions. These measures are important to create a more effective, sustainable waste management system that has a positive impact on the environment and public health.

D. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion above, it can be concluded that the Implementation of Waste Management Policy in Tanjung Batu Village, Manado City has not run optimally because:

1) Waste sorting has not been well implemented due to low community participation in waste segregation at the source. The habit of disposing of waste without sorting is still a common practice, indicating a lack of awareness and commitment from residents towards good waste management. In addition, there are shortcomings in terms of socialization and provision of supporting facilities for waste segregation. The lack of intensive socialization has led to a limited understanding of the importance of waste segregation and the correct procedures. Meanwhile, the lack of facilities such as separate bins for different types of waste in strategic locations, makes it difficult for the community to sort waste effectively.

2) Waste transportation has not been running optimally because there are still delays in the transportation of waste, which is caused by several factors such as the delay of officers in transporting waste and even several times officers did not carry out their obligations. In addition, damaged transport vehicles are also an obstacle in transportation, as well as the

availability of less resources causing problems in transportation. People's behavior is also a factor, often people forget to take out their waste at the specified time.

3) Community participation shows low awareness, although environmental cleanliness and waste management programs have been implemented, many communities do not show significant involvement. Some of the factors that influence this low participation include a lack of awareness about the importance of environmental cleanliness, indifference to the impact of waste, and the assumption that these activities are the responsibility of other parties, such as the government or cleaners.

4) The level of community compliance with waste management and environmental hygiene policies is still very low because although many people realize that waste can damage the cleanliness and aesthetics of the environment, they do not fully understand the long-term impacts, such as flooding, environmental pollution, or health problems. This leads to people not paying much attention to the trash bins that have been provided, and they often find it more practical to dispose of waste in any place. People who do not realize how much of an impact littering has on environmental quality and human health will tend to take the issue for granted.

5) The determinant factors in the Implementation of Waste Management Policy in Tanjung Batu Village, Manado City are 1) Limited resources; 2) Low public awareness of waste disposal; 3) The absence of strict application of sanctions.

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