

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN HANDLING BEACH CLEANLINESS IN BITUNG BARAT SATU VILLAGE

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Abstract -This study aims to know the participation of communities in the cleanliness of West Bitung Kelity One, The Maesa District of Bitung City. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach with techniques of observation data collections, interviews, and documents. Studies have shown that the problem with the popular custom of disposing of trash in canals that a current flow of water has led to a buildup of garbage on the coast, resulting in a gross indifference to the garbage not produced by them, and thus, it could be said that the initiatives and responsibilities of the people around the coast are less likely to produce than they do, and thus, it could be said that the attitudes and responsibilities of the people around the coast toward cleanliness are less likely to contribute to low societal participation. As well as a lack of community involvement in the meeting to discuss cleanliness, people are less responsive to environmental cleanliness themselves. As a matter of consideration, then it is advisable: 1) government promote a ban on littering trash on aqueducts, for all society 2) communities should be directly involved in socializing about cleanliness.

Keywords: citizen participation, trash

INTRODUCTION

Bitung City is a city with the nickname International Port because it has two ports that are often a stopover for various ships, ranging from ships belonging to local people and ships belonging to neighboring countries. Therefore, Bitung City seeks to take advantage of this opportunity to introduce Bitung City's natural wealth to the outside world through tourist sites, one of which is through beach tourism. Bitung itself is known to have several coastal tourist locations which are often tourist destinations from various circles because the natural beauty and uniqueness of Bitung City makes it a tourist destination for many people.

Besides being used as a tourist spot, the beach is also one of the main livelihoods for the people of Bitung city, some of whom work as fishermen, judging by the many fish processing factories in Bitung City which is also the largest skipjack-producing city in Indonesia, causing Bitung to get the nickname, namely Cakalang City. Therefore, some of the people who work as fishermen choose coastal areas as strategic places to live because they are close to sources of livelihood so that they can facilitate the work. It turns out that the decision of some people to choose to live on the coast is not accompanied by the responsibility and obligation to keep the coastal environment clean as before the settlements were held which causes various impacts which are quite influential for the environment itself, especially the coastal environment which is, of course, require more attention from the people who live or inhabit the area.

So far, waste management has not met the standards and methods of good and correct waste management, causing negative impacts, both for the environment itself and the surrounding community. Garbage itself is a problem for each region, including Bitung City, which has a lot of problems regarding waste which are still being worked on by the local government regarding their handling. Therefore, waste management requires proper and correct handling to have a positive impact on the environment itself and the habitats that live around it. Waste management that is not carried out according to the procedure can lead to various possibilities that can pose a danger,



especially for public health itself, because the accumulated waste can invite various diseases and can trigger unpleasant odors. [1].

The effect of the danger or disturbance of waste is the occurrence of air pollution, namely foul odors, clogged drains, causing flooding when the rainy season arrives, water and soil pollution, nests of flies, rats, cockroaches, and micro-organisms that can become intermediaries or sources. disease and disturb the beauty of the environment itself. In this case, the dangerous impact of garbage disturbance which can result in disease can threaten the welfare of human life, living conditions that are usually peaceful and comfortable are disrupted because of disease attacks caused by garbage disturbances [1].

Waste management requires legal certainty, clarity of responsibility and authority from the city and regional governments, as well as participation from the community itself so that waste management can run effectively and efficiently. In addition, the community's contribution related to energy in terms of waste management will also depend heavily on the income of the community itself [3], especially in the coastal environment of Candi where the majority of the people work as fishermen. However, the bad habits of people who are less concerned about environmental cleanliness or related to the prohibition from the government on waste disposal will certainly have an unfavorable impact on the environment. To maintain the environment around the coast so that it remains comfortable to live in, the people living in the coastal environment of Bitung Barat Satu Village must participate directly in handling waste, starting from household waste.

Apart from the need in terms of manpower, community participation can also be in the form of ideas and ideas, which are channeled through input through the relevant government and can also be in the form of materials, budgets, or funds, which of course can support the achievement of the goals of the contribution itself. To be able to find out the level of community participation in terms of handling beach cleanliness in Bitung Barat Satu Village, Maesa District, Bitung City, it is necessary to conduct in-depth research, on the basis that the problem of waste that is currently increasingly intense in the community is one of the social problems in various areas. the place. The problem of community participation is a field of study of social work practice or is closely related to the authority and responsibility of social work in providing efforts to help individuals, groups, and communities who have social problems.

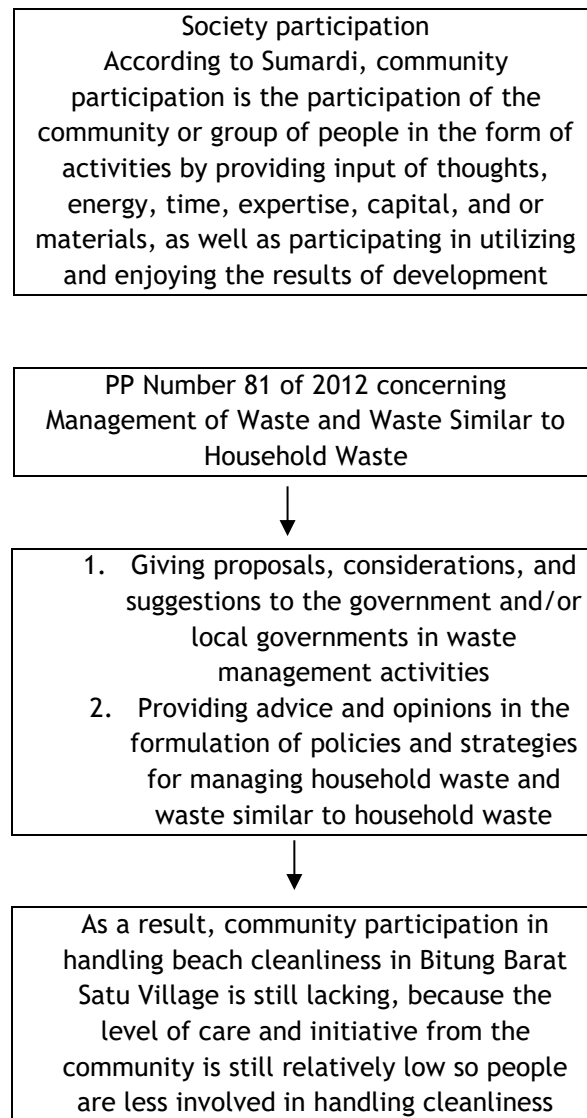
Based on the Bitung City Regional Regulation Number 17 of 2013 concerning Waste Management in Bitung City article 3, which reads: "waste management aims to improve public health and environmental quality, make waste a resource that can provide economic benefits to the community and change human behavior. awareness in waste management." It can be concluded that the household waste generated by each household must be accounted for by the local community concerned, to ensure health and comfort as a coastal community who should be able to maintain beach cleanliness and not pollute the beach with waste that is not disposed of in its place [4].

Based on the results of temporary observations, the researchers found that there are still many problems regarding the management of cleanliness in the coastal area, namely: 1) there is so much household waste consisting of various types scattered in the coastal area in Bitung Barat Satu Village. 2) the community around the Candi coastal area seems less concerned in responding to the waste problem on the coast of Bitung Barat Satu Village. Problems like this can be said to be quite common because they do not only occur at Candi Beach but still attract the attention of the author to be investigated. Because Candi Beach is also a place of livelihood for fishermen who are one of the suppliers of waste in the coastal area of Candi Beach because there has not been a solution that can answer and overcome problems like this.

The Bitung City Government should be in charge of dealing with waste issues. Because the cleanliness of a city is a reflection of the city itself, whether they can carry out the things that have been stated in the vision and mission, how they help the community in terms of service in the social sector, and how they carry out their duties and functions as government officials. In this regard, the community itself must take part in participating in solving problems regarding waste.

Based on the background of the problems that have been described above, the researchers then raised the title "Community Participation in Handling Hygiene in Bitung Barat Satu Village."

Figure 1. Research Concept Framework



RESEARCH METHODS

Sugiyono defines that the research method is essentially a scientific way to obtain data with certain benefits and purposes [4]. Based on the problems that have been studied previously, the researchers used descriptive research methods with a qualitative approach which has the aim of describing and explaining events and phenomena that occur or are found at the research location. In this study, the focus of the researcher is related to how the process of community participation and the implementation of waste management activities as per Article 35 paragraph 1-2 PP Number 81 of 2012 concerning Management of Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste which includes two focuses, namely: 1) giving suggestions, considerations, and suggestions to the government and/or local government in waste management activities; and 2) providing suggestions and opinions in the formulation of policies and strategies for managing household waste and household-like waste [5].

To obtain data as a guide in the preparation of this research as well as to answer the problems that have been previously proposed in the background of the problem, this research will



be carried out on people living on the coast in Bitung Barat Satu Village, Maesa District, Bitung City, and the relevant local government. The data sources used are in the form of information from the community and also information or data from the relevant local government in Bitung Barat Satu Village, Maesa District, Bitung City. In addition, researchers also use laws, government regulations, and regional regulations to support research data needs.

Furthermore, in data collection, researchers used the following techniques: 1) observation techniques, namely the collection and data collection techniques used in conducting direct observations at the research location; 2) interview technique, namely the technique of obtaining research materials in the form of data and in-depth information to related informants; and 3) documentation techniques, namely data collection techniques by collecting, obtaining and digging in-depth evidence in the form of documentation that can support research results.

Then, the researchers used data analysis techniques in the form of 1) data reduction, which was obtained by summarizing and concentrating important things related to research obtained from observations, interviews, and documentation which are ready-to-process data produced by researchers at the field; 2) data presentation, namely a series of information that has been summarized from the results of data reduction which are then explained in the form of descriptive narrative; and 3) concluding, which is the final stage where the researcher collects and concludes the findings that the authors get from the research results.

And finally, the researcher used data validity techniques to check the validity of the data that had been found at the research site. In analyzing and checking the validity of the data, the authors need data triangulation techniques. This data triangulation technique can be obtained by comparing and examining the truth and validity of the facts from the informants found by the author at the research location on community participation in handling beach cleanliness in Bitung Barat Satu Village.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A policy can be said to be successful if it can answer the problems that occur in society, where the purpose of the policy being formulated is to solve the problems that are being faced by the public. Thomas R. Dye, defines public policy as whatever the government chooses to do and not do. This definition sounds ambiguous, but actually, the meaning behind the statement is very clear. That which, every response from the government, regardless of whether it is a form of the policy itself, public policy is not limited to what the government does but also what the government does not do that greatly affects the reality of social life [6].

A policy must be implemented to ensure the implementation of an action or plan. The success or failure of a policy depends on its implementation, so it has the most important role in its implementation. Meter and Horn in Agustino define policy implementation as actions taken by individuals or officials and even government or private groups directed at achieving the goals outlined in policy decisions. The success of policy implementation can be measured or seen from the process and achievement of the final goal, namely whether or not the goals to be achieved are achieved. In essence, policy implementation is actions. The action is taken by the government to achieve a goal that is formulated through a decision or stipulation [7].

Public policy is closely related to government bureaucratic elites whose daily activities are related to various public affairs [8]. Ontologically, the subject matter of implementation studies is intended to understand the phenomenon of public policy implementation, such as (1) failure to implement a public policy in an area; (2) the same public policy, made by government officials, has varying degrees of success when implemented by local governments; (3) comparing the level of convenience between one public policy with another; and (4) differences in the target group of policy objectives can affect the success of the policy [7].

Based on the explanation above, it can be summarized that public policy is a set of decisions formulated in the form of legal or formal rules by a person or group of people to carry out certain goals in society. Tumbel et al define participation as a form of one's involvement in



activities in the form of planning and implementation to achieve development goals, in other words, participation means a willingness to help the success of each program according to everyone's abilities without sacrificing one's interests, participation functions as a partnership with development [8].

Fasli Djalal and Dedi Supriadi explained that participation can mean that decision-makers suggest individuals or groups of people to be involved in the form of channeling opinions and suggestions, goods, skills, materials and services. Participation can also mean that their group, formulate a decision, and solve the problem together [11]. Sundariningrum in Sugiyah defines participation into two parts based on the way of involvement, namely: direct participation, is participation that occurs when a person or individual produces or shows certain activities in the process of involvement or participation. This participation occurs when everyone can channel ideas or opinions, discuss the core of the problem, raise objections to the wishes of others or to their words. Indirect participation is participation that occurs when someone decides their participation rights [12].

Community involvement in the cleanliness of an environment is a tangible form of the care and responsibility of humans themselves for the environment in which they live. In this case, community participation is very necessary in order to keep the environment clean and still suitable as a place to live. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to provide direction and contribution from related institutions so that the community understands the importance of keeping the living environment clean and protected from various kinds of dangers of disease sources. Sumardi defines that participation is the participation of the community or group of people in the form of activities by providing input of thoughts, energy, time, expertise, capital and or materials, as well as participating in utilizing and enjoying the results or objectives of the development itself [9].

Based on some of the explanations of the experts above, it can be concluded that participation is the participation of a person, or group of people in an activity that can provide or distribute ideas or ideas, materials that can be in the form of budgets or other materials even energy or expertise. Participation can also mean that a person or group of people is available to help run an activity or program. Participation can be classified into direct participation and indirect participation. It is called direct participation because individuals or groups can directly participate in achieving the objectives of the establishment of a program. Meanwhile, indirect participation can be in the form of donations of funds or budget, thoughts, or even materials.

In this context, community participation in handling beach cleanliness in Bitung Barat Satu Village is an interesting topic to discuss. Even so, the problem of waste does not escape from various places, because when it comes to waste, initiative and concern are two things that should be able to exist and be applied by everyone in the environment they live in. Like the cleanliness of the beach in Bitung Barat Satu Village, which should be the focus of attention from the relevant government and the local community who make the beach an object of residence and as a place of livelihood for the surrounding community, the majority of whom work as fishermen.

The result of less than optimal waste management is the worsening of the environmental conditions of a place. A dirty environment can be a source of various diseases that can attack the surrounding community at any time. Therefore, proper handling is needed from the community and the relevant government in order to create a healthy and livable environment. The problem of waste is still a scourge in various places, not least in Bitung Barat Satu Village, Maesa District, Bitung City. Apart from being a source of disease, the impact of improper waste handling is environmental pollution itself which can further damage existing habitats and ecosystems. Therefore, community participation has an important role related to the handling of waste in the residence.

Based on Government Regulation No. 81 of 2012 concerning Management of Waste and Household-like Waste in Article 35 it is stated that the community can provide participation in the form of proposals, considerations and suggestions to the government regarding waste management activities in order to create a comfortable and clean living environment, the researchers conduct interviews with the community and related government [5]. As the explanation and explanation



regarding the background of the problem that the author has outlined above, namely about how community participation in handling beach cleanliness in Bitung Barat Satu Village, the authors conducted research on several related informants who could provide information in the form of statements or in the form of data that if can meet research needs.

The following is the author's explanation regarding the description of the research results which includes two indicators, based on Government Regulation Number 81 of 2012 concerning Management of Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste [4], which is as follows:

A. GIVING PROPOSALS, CONSIDERATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND/OR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.

A. Giving Proposals, Considerations and Suggestions to the Government and/or Local Governments in Waste Management Activities.

The waste management process must be in accordance with proper and correct waste management procedures, in order to create a healthy and beautiful environment. In this case, based on the author's findings through interviews with informants, for the waste management process in Bitung Barat Satu Village, the relevant sub-district government has made efforts to provide waste transportation facilities. In addition, it takes initiative and awareness from the community itself so that the goal of creating a comfortable environment can be carried out properly. Meanwhile, according to the informants themselves, public awareness of waste that is not produced by the community around the coastal area is still relatively low. Because, they think that, if they do not cause the environment to be dirty, then it is not their obligation to clean up the garbage. This mindset makes people quite indifferent in responding to problems regarding waste in the coastal environment, because if they don't clean up the garbage, then if left unchecked it will accumulate and cause various possibilities that can endanger the environment itself and health. from the relevant environmental community.

Furthermore, the availability of the community to be able to participate in cleaning the environment is also an important matter to be discussed. Because, previously it was stated that the joint environmental cleaning activity had been arranged in a weekly schedule, namely to carry out community service activities every Friday. Anyone who has free time on that day, is obliged to participate in these activities. However, the kelurahan government's appeal to carry out community service activities seems to only work for some people, because others have other activities that cannot be left behind.

In terms of waste management, it is not only necessary to have a cleaning schedule that has been stated in the research results that have been stated previously, but also awareness from the community itself regarding the importance of cleaning the coastal environment which is not only used as a place to live but also as the main source of livelihood for the majority of the population. coastal areas, the majority of whom work as fishermen. As a community that inhabits coastal areas, of course there is a responsibility in keeping the environment clean, which is not just a formality but must be carried out in order to produce a clean and comfortable living environment to live in.

B. GIVING SUGGESTIONS AND OPINIONS IN THE FORMULATION OF POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND TYPES OF HOUSEHOLD WASTE

Based on the results of the research that the authors have found, public knowledge about regulations or laws and regulations that apply and regulates waste can be said to be still lacking. People do not know if there is a policy that regulates matters related to waste, they only know that the government forbids people to litter because it can pollute the environment. This is what makes people ignorant about the importance of maintaining cleanliness in their living environment and how to manage waste so that it can be recycled or how to manage waste properly and correctly based on the type of waste, the right time to dispose of waste or even how to sort waste. This is where the role of government officials is, namely reminding and conveying how important it is for



the public to know about the applicable regulations so that violations do not occur in the future. Therefore, public attention to the polluted coastal environment is fairly indifferent if there is no appeal or invitation to carry out cleaning activities from the local government.

Solichin Abdul Wahab said that the term policy itself is still a difference and debate of opinion between experts. One of the guidelines he gave regarding the term policy is that policy includes the absence of action or the existence of action [15]. The point is to respond to a problem in the public, the government as a policy maker decides to formulate a policy to solve problems in the community. Policies that have been made, sometimes can be implemented well, sometimes can not be implemented properly. It is said that it is not implemented properly if the implementation is still not optimal. In this case, the government has directed the community to maintain the cleanliness of the living environment in accordance with the Bitung City Regional Regulation Number 17 of 2013 concerning Waste Management in Bitung City article 3 which states that waste management aims to improve public health and environmental quality, making waste as a waste product. resources that are able to provide economic benefits to the community and change human behavior towards awareness in waste management [2]. Meanwhile, it can be said that it is not implemented properly if the community still does not understand properly the purpose of formulating a policy.

In addition, the arrival of piles of garbage can not be controlled. Every year there is an increase in population growth which can also be the cause of the high volume of household waste which will later be produced by each household. Moreover, a bad habit that is often carried out by some people, namely throwing garbage in waterways causes the accumulation of garbage in coastal areas. This can cause coastal areas to become polluted, which also adversely affects ecosystems and habitats around the coast. Moreover, the majority of the people around the coast work as fishermen who produce fish from the beach, it could be that the fish obtained consume the garbage carried by the current, then the marine products are also traded or even used as food for the people around the coast. That means, the sea products are not completely healthy, because there is garbage that is also scattered on the beach.

Furthermore, related to the waste management strategy, the local government has made efforts to provide garbage bins around the coastal area. The local community can use this facility as a place to dispose of household waste. Considering that the landfill is very far away, especially since the coastal area cannot be reached by garbage trucks because the roads are narrow, the local government also provides a viar motorbike as a means to transport waste from the garbage bin to the proper garbage disposal site. Communities around coastal areas can pay for garbage disposal services using a viar motorbike for five thousand rupiah per head of household.

However, it turned out that, after interviews with the people living around the coast, the garbage that had piled up on the coast was not trash belonging to local residents, but garbage carried by the coastal currents. There is a fairly large water channel beside the beach, which then the people who live in the upper part of the environment use the water channel as a place to dispose of their household waste, especially when the rainy season arrives, which will then cause the volume of waste to increase. The government has appealed to the public not to throw household waste in these waterways, but in fact it is still being carried out by irresponsible elements which then causes the coastal environment to become polluted.

Then based on the author's findings, the government decided to do a casting on the water channel with the aim that it is no longer used by the community as a place to dispose of household waste. As a result, the waste that had been very much reduced was slightly reduced. Even so, the habit of throwing garbage in sewers has become a habit and is difficult to get rid of because people do not get used to throwing garbage in the right place but look for a more instant and faster way, namely waterways.

Related to this, the government has tried various ways, such as providing garbage bins, providing viar motorbikes as a means to dispose of waste in garbage collections, even to do the casting for the top of the waterways so that people who live in the upper areas of the environment and those who live in around the outskirts of waterways to no longer dispose of their household



waste there. However, people still find loopholes for littering, which causes an increase in the volume of waste.

The government has also tried to build a road in the form of paving from the front entrance to a distance of about 200 meters from the coast. This is based on complaints from the local community. Because when the rainy season arrives and the rainfall is quite high and the wind direction is strong, the beach water will rise and the garbage on the coast will float and be carried by the current until it enters the houses of residents around the coast. Based on the author's findings in the field, the paving road built by the government at a distance of 200 meters from the coast has been covered by beach sand, because the beach experiences high tides that cause water to reach residents' housing around the coast.

And lastly, community involvement is not only related to cleaning the area around the coast, but the community must be directly involved in meetings that discuss waste issues. From the results of the author's findings in the field, it shows that the relevant local government only invites stakeholders (in this case the Head of the Environment, Community Association or Neighborhood Association) while the community itself only gets notifications in the form of appeals that are resubmitted by the relevant stakeholders. So, the government does not involve the community itself directly in activities in the form of meetings. However, if the local government conducts socialization, the community's initiative to attend is relatively small, because people are busy doing daily routine activities such as going to work, doing homework, and other things that are routine for the local community.

Therefore, it takes not only care and initiative from the community itself, but also education and advice from the local government regarding the importance of disposing of waste according to the recommended recommendations. Because the environment where the community lives, it is their responsibility to keep it fit for habitation and so that the habitat and ecosystem in that environment can still be cared for and preserved as before the settlement.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussions that the authors have described above, in accordance with the research on Community Participation in Handling Beach Cleanliness in Bitung Barat Satu Village, Maesa District, Bitung City, it can be concluded that :

1. Giving suggestions, considerations and suggestions to the government in waste management activities, in this indicator, the level of public awareness of waste which then pollutes the environment can be said to be still lacking. People's indifferent mindset causes the surrounding environment to become increasingly polluted. People think that the garbage that pollutes the beach is not theirs, so they feel they have no responsibility to clean up the garbage. As a result, in this case, community participation related to providing suggestions, considerations and suggestions to the government in waste management activities is still relatively low, considering that the place where they live is already part of their responsibility to be protected, especially in terms of environmental cleanliness.
2. Providing suggestions and opinions in the formulation of policies and strategies for managing household waste, for the next indicator, the community itself is still not involved in conveying their aspirations related to meetings to discuss problems regarding waste. The only parties involved are related stakeholders who will then pass on the information to the community, but it is not necessarily the community that can properly digest the information they receive. Because based on the findings, people have no idea about local regulations governing waste.

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