



## Management Waste management in Makassar city

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### ABSTRACT

City Makassar's garbage problem has gotten worse Which, as of right now, cannot be handled effectively. It has been established that Makassar city streets continue to generate a significant amount of rubbish. This study intends to evaluate how Makassar City Regional Regulation Number 22 of 2018 concerning Management Rubbish in City Makassar was implemented and managed. method analysis This is a descriptive qualitative essay that employs Van Metter Van Horn's model and a critical systemic thinking method. The results demonstrate that the goals of Makassar City Regional Regulation Number 22 of 2018 concerning good waste management, budgetary restrictions as well as number efficiency existing facilities have not been met to support waste management, and there is still uncertainty in the authority distribution between stakeholders with regard to the provision of infrastructure for waste management, management systems for rubbish, and the implementation of policy management for rubbish in C. Not yet held in an ideal way, there are communication barriers that are not enough ideal and lack of public awareness. Difference analysis This is in line with earlier research on garbage management in Makassar City's scope, discussion, implementation, and policy. In addition to addressing the implementation of management policies, this study Waste also offers a different approach that the government can utilise as a guide or suggestion for more effective and efficient waste management in Makassar City.

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### INTRODUCTION

One of the issues that exists in the world today is garbage and trash. Population growth, the economy, and consumer behaviour are all factors contributing to this issue (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2018). Trash is defined as any human activity or animal that causes a loss of

function to the point that it is no longer necessary (Theisen, 2013:28). According to research by Prajati G and Tri Padmi (2015), who found that an increase in resident population has a direct correlation to an increase in waste generation, the amount of waste produced daily will continue to rise along with both resident and activity levels.

Every year, DKI Jakarta, the country's capital, comes in first. This situation is said to be typical for all areas of the state capital, which also serves as the hub of all local operations. As more people choose to live in cities, a variety of issues such as environmental waste, traffic, security, and so forth have emerged (Islahuddin, 2016). Makassar City is one of the buffer zones around the capital that also saw the effects of this environmental issue. The only area in the buffer capital that ranks among Indonesia's top 10 garbage producers for the period of 2017 to 2019 is Makassar City. With garbage output exceeding 1,666 tonnes per m<sup>3</sup> per day in 2017 and 1,684 tonnes per m<sup>3</sup> per day in 2018, Makassar City is ranked eighth. City Makassar would temporarily occupy position 7 in 2019 with production waste volume of 1,702 tonnes per m<sup>3</sup> per day.

City Makassar has developed into a more populated area where all community events alternate for one whole week. Makassar City's economy is expanding, which is being accompanied by an increase in the number of residents each year. Immigration is a crucial component in population growth in addition to birth rates and mortality rates.

Comprehensive trash management, consolidation, and community involvement that plays a positive role are all ways to create a healthy environment. Regarding objective waste management, see Chapter 3 of Area City Makassar Number 22 of 2018 Concerning Management of Waste, which states that waste should not be used as a single source of inefficient energy in order to preserve sustainability and a healthy environment.

The lack of a waste management system and effective policy execution in Makassar City is demonstrated by the characteristics of the garbage, which is still rather vast and getting bigger with population expansion. Table 1 in the next section provides comprehensive information on the volume of waste produced, the volume of waste transported, and the percentage of trash transported in City Makassar for the years 2017 to 2020.

**Table 1 shows the amount of rubbish transported daily in the city of Makassar for the years 2017 to 2020.**

Year	Production Amount (ton /m <sup>3</sup> )	Volume Trash Transported (ton /m <sup>3</sup> )	Percentage Rubbish transported (%)
2019*	1666	620	37,2
2020*	1684	875	51.96
2021*	1702	1011	59,40
2022**	1622	886	54.62%

Source: \*Statistics Environment Indonesian Life, 2021 - 2022

\*\*Service Environment Life City Makassar, 2020

According to Table 1, the total amount of waste transported per day in 2019 was 620 tonnes per cubic metre, or 37.2% of total waste output, and in 2020 it was 875 tonnes per cubic metre, or 51.96%. Makassar City will be able to expand its transport capacity in 2021 by raising the amount of garbage transported daily to 1,011 tonnes per m<sup>3</sup>, or reaching 59.40%, and again decreasing in 2020, which is 886 tonnes per m<sup>3</sup>, or reaching 54.62%. Results show



that Makassar City's waste transit rate in 2019–2022, however, will remain low since more than 40% of the city's daily waste production will still not be delivered to TPS or TPA. Given the summary above, it is clear that Makassar City's waste management regulations have a number of issues. Due to this, the study "Waste Management in the City Makassar" focuses on the topic of application policy for the Government Area (hence referred to as Pemda) of Makassar City.

## REVIEW REFERENCES

### Management Management Rubbish

The results of Terry (2009) and Damanhuri (2010)'s synthesis show that management waste is a process or structure that involves leading or guiding a group of people towards organisational goals or purposes. In this context, waste management. Included in this are waste fertilisers, which come from numerous sources and need to be quickly elevated and disposed of (TPA).

### Implementation Policy Public

The approach taken to carry out a policy is called implementation (Nugroho, 2014). However, in reality, implementation is a flawed process that is complex and frequently has political content in the form of interference from different interests (Agustino, 2014: 138). It matters when a procedure is implemented with characteristic application wisdom. It is said that this theory serves as a model for the process of implementing policies. The Van Metre and Van Horn Models are variations of the 1975 model. The model also establishes ties between policy concerns and its implementation as well as a paradigm between policy and work or performance.

### Model vans Metter Van horns

The Van Metre and Van Horn models demand that resources be made available for the implementation of a policy. When standardisation, targeting communication policies of each organisation, as well as the political strengthening of social, economic, and social activities, implementation effectiveness is ensured. The temporary bureaucratic executor that covers traits, affinities, and norms and whose potential and actual have an impact on implementation success.

The following factors affect the implementing organisation: (1) capability and workforce; (2) space scope and management level; (3) political backing; (4) organisational strength; (5) degree of openness and communication freedom; and (6) relationships with policymakers. Regarding this economy's influence on policy implementation. Performance of the altitude determination policy depends on a variety of factors, including the attitude executor.

The goals in the initial design and every source that there is have a direct relationship with the policy variable. Executors of bodies are composed of formal and informal organisations. As implementation efforts connect to the political environment and policy objectives, contact

takes the form of communication between each organisation. It is a field-based operation that is field-oriented.

## **METHOD STUDY**

Critical Systemic Thinking is used in this study together with a qualitative descriptive methodology. This method makes the researcher an essential tool. Additionally, research is gathered by unification and inductively examined (Sugiyono, 2015:9). Data such as transcriptions of interviews or observations that have been gathered, examined, and processed are descriptive.

Study The public's socio-political complexities, where there is a decline in faith in institutions of government that directly or indirectly impact specific policies, are taken into account in this usage of qualitative contemporary analysis. This appears to be in accordance with the trash regulations, whose viability as a source of life was questioned by the community from the start. In Riswanda (2016), Fukuyama emphasises how the global and Asian crises contributed to the public's loss of trust in institutions, but that the shift in public opinion away from institutions and towards social capital was actually supported by certain government policies. Use of the Fukuyama phrase "moral hazards" has an impact on the formation of a segregated social order in some parts of society. Using a multi-lens perspective or multi-approach, accompanied by creativity blend more from One variant approach, policy analysts are required to examine a public problem, the forerunner of a policy problem, using a contemporary qualitative analysis. This is because Riswanda made an important point about the gradations of complexity in public issues.

The critical systemic approach advises academics to take a position on two things. One, since they are not limited to using a single study method. Two: A qualitative study can bridge voicing (appreciation narrative interview) by combining critical ethnography (Carspecken, 1996; Denzin, 2001) and case study (Yin, 1994; Sjoberg et al., 1991; stakes, 1995).

Ulrich's expression "imperfect rationality" is used to describe the depth of arguments that are investigated from imperfect rationality, which depart from the everyday reality of the general public in accordance with context existence. When dealing with enormous public problems, policy analysts can use a combination of depth interviews, narrative reflection, critical ethnography, and case study methodologies to weigh the pros and disadvantages and determine their own effects. Balanced viewpoint etc The amount that far critical \_ systemic thinking enrich method study policy (public) is determined by academic researchers (Riswanda, 2016). As can be seen, critical systemic thinking on is essentially one of the approaches to analysing (public) policy. It encourages policy researchers to be creative in combining research techniques and combinations multi-perspectives relevant to research studies in bridging researchers with policy makers and eliminating the boundary (boundary judgement) between the arguments of the marginalised with tribes influential in policy making.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The Regional Government of Makassar City published Regional Regulation (hereafter referred to as Perda) Number 22 of 2018 concerning Management Garbage, which refers to



the terms of Law Number 18 Year 2008 regarding Guidelines Management Rubbish. In the constitution, it is mentioned that garbage is managed in each area according to local laws in each area.

Basically, Makassar City's waste management practises have complied with the SOP in terms of garbage collection and transportation from sources to TPA, from TPS to TPA, and directly from the community to TPA by DLH. Ineffective activity service management This was afterwards verbally or in writing in the form of an activity report reported to leader Good. There were 6 (six) dimensions in this investigation. which will be explored more thoroughly as a theoretical implementation in accordance with van Metres van Horne with use approach analysis is Perda Waste Management in Makassar City, which will become the subject of discussion further. current Critical Systemic Thinking of high quality.

### **Size And Objective Policy**

A target termed size and purpose is necessary for programmes or policies that materialise or do not materialise in the short, medium, or long term. To assess the efficacy of a policy or programme that has been put into place, a target or aim must be distinct and clear enough to be seen. The Regional Regulation Number 22 of 2018 concerning Management Rubbish governs the scope and goals of the overall Municipal Government Makassar policy. One of these laws controls the environment, particularly in relation to waste in City Makassar.

The Regional trash Management Regulation does not go into great detail; it merely controls trash management. It still applies to waste management, though. The administration acknowledged that it is still having trouble putting the regional regulation's policies into practise. Environmental issues like poor garbage management, which are dispersed throughout the city of Makassar, serve as proof of this.

The City Government (hence referred to as the City Government) created this regional regulation on waste management as a sign of the Government's duty to the community about the unsettling garbage problem. Basically, policy objectives should not only be used to form insufficient government to the public but also as an effort to educate and form good morals through full local government support to the public, beginning with socialisation and training and ending with formation of culture and love for the environment. Since these policies have been created and approved by the regional head, they are therefore regarded to have been completed. This leaves no room for being impressed. Therefore, rule planning management of waste, maintenance management of waste, compensation, development application technology, system information, role as well as community and coaching were needed in the implementation of the regional regulation on waste management in City Makassar.

The Makassar City Government should be able to take a corner view multi-lens in the implementation of this waste management policy because the goal of the waste management policy in Makassar City is to create value ecological (ecology value) for the realisation of a sustainable environment (sustainable environmental). However, No can denied fact (facts) in field shows the culture of society that is still attached to the habit of 'throwing away rubbish haphazard'. In Makassar City, law enforcement on the one hand, but on the other, takes a good attitude and educates the locals about garbage management.

### **Source Power**

Resources are crucial to the execution of policy. Naturally, the resources offered must be able to address the financial sphere as well as the viability of facilities and infrastructure for it to function successfully. Budget for APBD waste management Makassar City needs to be effectively allocated in order to assist the funding of waste management programme implementation. The DLH budget for 2020 was Rp. 33,526,884,771. One of them, with a budgeted value of Rp. 12,668,750,000,000, is used to organise operational improvements, infrastructure preservation, as well as costs for the yellow forces in a given year.

According to data that was gathered through a variety of instrument studies, fleet waste is referred to as carrier waste in a number of subdistricts and wards of the city of Makassar. The minimum quantity of methods that are controlled by the local government must not violate the spirit of a program's implementation in order for it to be carried out effectively. Though on the location which difficult affordable, the local government also plans to reduce delays in the delivery of garbage in settlement residents. No one can dispute, however, that the area's restricted fleet frequently makes it more expensive to provide garbage transportation services.

### **Characteristics Agent executor**

The bureaucratic structure's tendency towards fragmentation may contribute to the high rate of communication failure. This signals to decision-makers that there are interference orders. Because of this fragmentation, senior authorities are less able to deploy all pertinent resources within a jurisdiction with flexibility. Both loss effectiveness and power generated from waste sources are impacted by this issue. Organisations formal and informal that participate in actualizing policy make up the organisation executor in concretizing trash countermeasures in the City of Makassar. 2012 Regional Regulation No. 10.

The success of policy implementation can be achieved with strong cooperation from multiple stakeholders. On the other hand, organisational fragmentation can act as a roadblock to the implementation of policies. SOPs, or Standard Operating Procedures, are one area that can make consistency or monitoring policy implementers' behaviour simple. It entails channelling policy to paraexecutor policy or linked parties so that the target policy can comprehend all necessary preparations or actions for the achievement of the goal's efficiency. Implementing organisations, which include both formal and informal organisations, handle waste management. Performance realisation policy is influenced by characteristics that are compatible with and compatible with the organization's executor. characteristics of public policy realisation Which meant being firm, obedient, orderly, and disciplined. Using radical community actions under control is prohibited and is subject to legal repercussions.

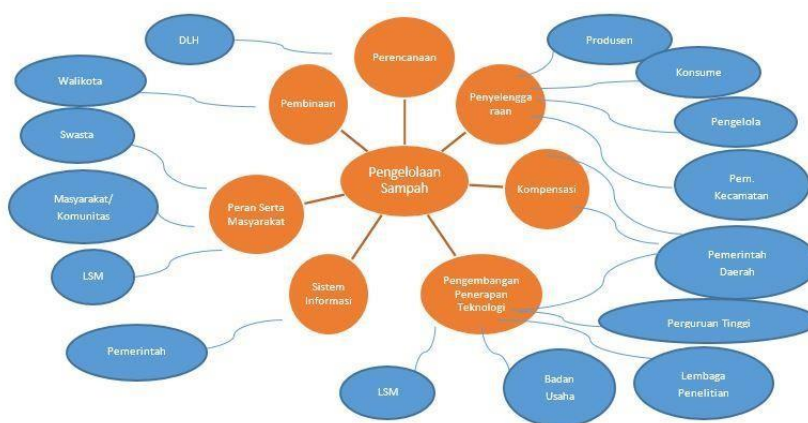
Given these two values (values), it is imperative to ensure that societal values (values) are aligned with the goals of policymakers. must stay within acceptable boundaries. It will be simpler to achieve a value (value) that is complementary than one that is opposed. Creating an environment that is healthy, clean, and sustainable is something that all stakeholders, including those in government, business, and the community, are interested in. Hope from element implementation of this yet cannot be adequately synergized because it is only recently in use. There are still some people who want their group's opinion to be heard without taking into account the voice of other parties with similar interests. Based on this stipulation, each actor's



execution of their own commitment which is good for uniting perceptions should be evaluated in order to realise the waste management policy's aims in a way that is environmentally sustainable.

The executors of management nonsense have included a variety of regional apparatuses and observers. As revealed by the informant, OPD, DPRD, Subdistrict, and Ward were all fully coordinated by DLH as regional apparatus organisations that are technically and structurally in the domain coordinating it works. Organisational structure and device area Actually, it was one cohesive unit that included non-governmental organisations. The same organisational tools are crucial for carrying out tasks and functions. Programme designed in a way that organisational internals are presented in coordination meeting forums, ensuring that Makassar's mayor receives the proper enlightenment and quantity necessary for policy implementation. Additionally, it is simple for organisations involved in policy implementation to do so in a way that is practical in the field. It is true that local governments play a crucial role in implementing legislation and managing waste. Community involvement, however, is not to be undervalued as policy implementers and the key stakeholders who will be directly or indirectly impacted by the execution of this policy. Aspirations The community as the policy's implementer is the most crucial factor to take into account, keeping in mind that the policy's reach extends beyond the government alone and will affect all parties. In order to ensure the continuity of the implementation of effective and efficient garbage coping policies in the city of Makassar, community aspirations must be capable of being well coordinated by the local government in the formulation of policies as effort formation loyalty And not quite enough answer Good from government And community.

Generally speaking, the parties involved in assistance can be laid out by Perda Management Rubbish in City Makassar to utilise a clean and sustainable environment in Makassar. Party locations are shown in Picture 1.



Source: processed Researcher (2023)

**Picture 1. Actor Implementation Policy Management Rubbish**

**Attitude (Disposition) executor**

The Municipal Government of Makassar has been in charge of organising waste management in Makassar City, and the Mayor of Makassar is directly in charge of it. However,



in actuality, there are still implementing components that do not operate well together. As shown, one of the regional apparatus groups, specifically the District and Kelurahan parties, in terms of environmental purity, it has so far been perceived as only performing its obligations and serving as the head area.

The acceptance or rejection of the executor will determine whether public policy is successfully implemented. Policies that come from the top down or the centre permit trends to be executed insufficiently or even not at all, contrary to what the policy authors had intended. The perception is that policymakers are only addressing the problems that executors face without understanding their varied needs, wills, or difficult ethical choices. Each component of the model that is being presented must be chosen based on the jurisdictional and statutory requirements that apply to the eyewear executor (Van Metre and Vans Horn, Vans Metres, 1975). The executor offers three responses: intensity reaction, cognition, which includes neutralisation, comprehension, and rejection, and the ability to apply policies in the field.

Implementation programme management squanders own concepts that are distinct in how organisations comprehend tasks and operate in dynamic environments. handling environmental matters, including managing trash in the city of Makassar in accordance with the regional waste management regulation. Interorganizational incompatibilities, however, naturally, frequently occur. Sincere operationally speaking, there is no mention of primary tasks and secondary tasks, but there is the requirement that all regional apparatus organisations carry out environmental functions in accordance with their capabilities. Organisation device area, which is cause programme management garbage, provided a variety of responses. A bad situation.

The conceptual understanding of broad objectives, policy parameters, and targets is a crucial component. Comprehensive knowledge of presence policy is required for successful policy realisation. It means that a policy's execution by a paralegal who is disobedient will prevent it from being implemented properly. Individual perception has a part in condition in this way. The person may attempt to reconcile an unfavourable message with their idea of what should be a policy decision when they are experiencing cognitive dissonance.

Policy implementers' attitudes are influenced by their opinions of a policy and its implementation process (see influence policy to interest organisation and interest personal). An executor's disposition's intensity can have an impact on how something is implemented; a disposition's limited or low intensity can prevent something from being implemented successfully. The organisation with the highest expectations, DLH Makassar City, is expected to include a waste management programme. The programme, specifically in the form of waste management in Makassar City, continues to be implemented through the recycling of waste into compost, liquefied gas, and carbon to reduce the volume of waste before it becomes residual waste and to involve members of the Subdistrict and Kelurahan in efforts to improve environmental hygiene. outreach programmes for waste management ladder in a home Only one was made incorrectly via Programme Bank. Rubbish. Educating the public about the waste bank programme at the Griya Permata Asri Housing Complex in Makassar City is one way to combat the problem of trash generated by rising population density and changing consumption patterns among the general public. The kind, volume, and trash parameters differ as a result. By spreading the word about the Garbage Bank This essentially tries to enhance community participation, understanding, and understanding of trash management through waste banks. as





well, role A goal realisation environment that is friendly also teaches the general public about the significance of the environment in routines. Activity This was once seen as the wrong one method for garbage management, particularly in residential areas.

Table 2 displays the Bank List of Rubbish Active in the City of Makassar in 2020.

**Table 2. List bank rubbish active in City Makassar year 2022**

NO.	BANK RUBBISH	NO.	BANK RUBBISH	NO.	BANK RUBBISH
1	Natural sustainable	7	CIS Green	13	human Care
2	sustainable 25	8	Baroque Cipocok	14	Ray Young
3	MCI	9	Anisa	15	Serdang Beautiful
4	BSB	10	Image Independent	16	Photosynthesis
5	Barokah Cipete	11	Kendedes	17	Digital
6	Gemstone Independent	12	Basaki		

Source: Service Environment Life City Makassar (2023)

According to study findings, it is known that the public does not simply dump everything into landfills and TPS. Because of this, Bank Rubbish was established, and it was able to separate waste that might still be used for crafts and other purposes. The Makassar City Government set a goal for Zero Waste status in 2023 due to the presence of a rubbish bank, eliminating the need to ship waste to TPSA Cilowong. One attempt made by the municipal authority of Makassar to manage trash is the public education on waste recycling. Additionally, the municipal administration of Makassar has an overview of the growth of industrial hubs for recycled waste-derived products that have a favourable impact not only on the environment but also on the general populace's economy.

The Land and Building Tax Payable Tax Return (SPPT-PBB), which can now be paid for using inorganic waste, is one of the breakthroughs made by the City Government of Makassar in regards to the waste bank. Waste banks are anticipated to exist in every sub-district of Makassar City, according to information provided at the program's April 8 debut. In Makassar City, trash is now present in all waste banks, not just the 37 designated waste banks. Makassar City would experience a decrease in its waste issue as a result of the program's execution (Makassar City Becomes a Trash Site for Tangel Residents Turns Out Not Ready - Suara Banten, 2021).

### **Communication Between Organization And Activity executor**

The dimensions of transformation (transmission), clarity (clarity), and consistency (consistency) are covered in communication between executor policies. Due to the fact that, For study implementation, policy management, and trash in City Makassar dimensions, the applicability was clearly apparent. Dimensions transformation's own desire is that public policy may be distributed to all parties involved and that executor policy would be warmly received. Additionally, para-executor policies can be prepared for, allowing them to be implemented in accordance with the goals set by the policy makers. Environmental Services (DLH) developed a banner with garbage disposal times as part of a campaign for garbage

countermeasures. Additionally, DLH works closely with the entire device area local, which includes the participation of the general people. Programme development, performance management, and cleanliness-related policy countermeasures will be supplied DLH. For instance, UPTD TPSA Cilowong and intersub field countermeasures garbage communicate on timetable nod and volume of waste. Understanding the task and function of the position held, the background of the education, and the skills of the employee all have an impact on the quality of their work. For example, a para officer carrying debris in the field needs to grasp the duty that his boss has given him. One difficulty with something organisation public is communication complexity. For instance, while communicating news to an organization's internal or external communicators, disruptions of the norm or targets frequently occur. With this in mind, efficiency actualization policy can never be confined by standard or rule, but it can be objectively and steadily coordinated with executor policy.

### **Environment Economy, Social And Political**

Support for actualization policy can come from economic, social, and political aspects that are taken into account. The external (external) factor is at the outside organisation executor, while the internal (internal) factor is tight. Because they fall under the purview of the organization's executor realisation policy, the economy, social society, and politics are now considered external concerns. After ten years, the state of the economy, society, and politics gain attention, even though the impact of the actualization of policy has received little attention. According to Van Metter Van Horn, these elements' effects may have had a significant impact on the organisations that execute body accomplishment.

In order to run policy more easily, Makassar City's Regional People's Legislative Council (DPRD) must politically support Makassar City's efforts to execute waste management. please make policy political. Already Although it is new on level abilities, we coordinate, there has been progress, including the publication of Makassar City Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2012. Actually, during which become constrained How does this relate to the political budget?

The organisational environment that is engaged offers solid support and everyone is aware of their responsibilities, but the next thing that is required is the factor of funding availability. Financial flexibility That is crucial and needs the legislature's political backing. The waste management commissions for each legislative institution already exist, but they were not effectively realised due to budgetary issues. When it comes to organisational policy, meeting activity coordination can go well, but when it comes to the budget, we're usually stuck with implementation in the field.

kindly visible eye, blending social, political, and economic issues No effect on governmental strategy. performance that the district consistently carries out, for instance as policy implementers. Waste management was actively promoted around the clock. The public's awareness of where to properly dispose of waste and rubbish is not greatly affected by garbage disposal. Due to the demographics of Makassar City's populace, which are excessively crowded and incorrect, socialisation is an issue. Rubbish from Perda Management This. It is well known that Perda Management is in violation. Only a few individuals in Makassar City are aware of this, thus some people said that they were ignorant of the law and threw it out because it was improperly disposed of.

The implementation of the policy is where this study differs from earlier studies. Prior



research has only addressed the implementation of waste-based policies from an analysis of implementation based on theory in each study. While waiting for the City of Makassar to achieve "Zero Waste," as was previously anticipated, this research offers an alternative solution that the Regional Government can use as a guide when putting waste management policies into practise in Makassar City. This is because, as was previously stated, the City of Makassar can achieve "Zero Waste" by the year 2023.

A Zero trash system or the elimination of trash can be used to control or manage waste and resources in a city (Zaman and Lehmann, 2011). Activity This must be regarded from the standpoint that the city is a linear economic system and an ecosystem growing in a closed-loop fashion. The zero waste system contributes to the implementation of a circular economy by working to replace perspective utilisation source Power And sustainable countermeasures. Dealing with trash is one important aspect of city organisation and its biggest issue. Sadly, in this When compared to other urban challenges, this receives relatively little attention (Connett, 2007).

Given the current occurrence, it is imperative to implement waste management countermeasures that are acceptable and engage local government, the public, and/or community-related. Government City Makassar must own a plan that is appropriate in organising waste. For instance, the 3R programme (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycling) can be improved. Program This can be used to socialise and educate the general public in order to reduce the production of household and non-household waste, teach people how to sort and choose garbage that can be recycled, and teach people how to turn waste into useful products that serve useful purposes. Therefore, the amount of rubbish that needs to be transported and enter Place Disposal Rubbish End (TPSA) can be reduced. This waste management strategy must be put into action based on the strong commitment and passion of stakeholders acting as policy makers or members of the community acting as policy implementers, as well as proactive reuse and quality recycling assurance. Comparatively speaking, this technique is safer for the environment, cheaper to run, and faster to adopt than standard waste management practises.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Management management rubbish in the city of Makassar refers to Perda City Makassar Number 22 of 2018 regarding management rubbish, implementation management rubbish which became the focus study and got results which show 1.) Size and objective policy management rubbish in the city of Makassar on basically made by Government City as exists not quite enough answer Government to public will problem rubbish which troubling, but it has not been implemented properly, it is proven that ther 2.) Budgetary resources are still scarce, and accessibility necessitates little waste transportation infrastructure; 3.) Characteristics of an organisation that are sufficiently supported by the participation of a number of actors in waste management, such as the Department of the Environment, producers, consumers, managers, sub-district/kelurahan government, local government, research and development institute, College Tall, Body Business, NGO, private, and society/community; 4.) Makassar City waste management policy implementers' attitudes are

heavily influenced by each individual's perspective on waste management, making it possible for poorly organised waste management to occur; 5.) Interorganizational communication is still ineffective; 6.) Space economic, social, and political spheres operate in accordance with their individual perspectives and implement socialisation policies that have not yet been delivered with good social conditions, making it difficult to raise public awareness of the significance of garbage management in Makassar City.

### **Suggestion**

1. Creation of concepts and theories to help with the execution of waste management policies in order to make them more thorough and cover a larger range of topics.
2. The concept of putting waste management policies into practise calls for concept contributions from other areas that assist a more thorough public examination of policy, including increased public awareness. Concerning the disconnection stigmatising garbage that disrupts the natural order.
3. The requirement for additional study on Zero Waste Management using the Zero Waste Index And include public opinion in a way that is inclusive of garbage management in City Makassar.

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