



TRASH BOMBING OF RIVERBAN COMMUNITIES (WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR RIVERBAN COMMUNITIES IN BANJARMASIN CITY)

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Abstract

The phenomenon of many riverbank communities still throwing their household waste into the river is being addressed by the Banjarmasin City Environmental Service, by implementing the River Maharagu Competition Strategy. The aim of the program is to increase active community participation through competitions to maintain and create the beauty of the river environment, as well as appointing river administrators as pioneers and facilitators in efforts to motivate and spearhead riverbank community members to work together to maintain and maintain the cleanliness and beauty of the river environment. This program was able to increase the participation of the majority of the community during the competition, but community participation began to decline after the competition. The main inhibiting factors are the limited budget of the Environmental Service and socio-cultural environmental factors of community members who are generally still individualistic and pragmatic.

Keywords: Strategy, Handling, Waste, Riverbank Communities.

INTRODUCTION

City problems are still classic problems that have not been resolved to this day, especially in big cities in developing countries, including Indonesia. In this research, the object of the problem is household waste produced by riverbank communities in Banjarmasin City. The city's population is very large, and some live in riverbank areas, which affects the cleanliness of the city's river environment, because a large number of residents of riverbank cities still throw their rubbish into the river. The Banjarmasin City Environmental Service said that 608 tons of waste was produced by city residents, and 30% did not go to the landfill, some of it was dumped by residents in the river. This problem, if there is no strategic and comprehensive solution, can become a time bomb that causes household waste to have a major impact on the quality of river water and the lost function of the river as a source of life for riverbank communities (<https://mediaindonesia.com/nusantara/461309/ratusan-ton-sampah-penuhi-sungai-di-kalsel>, 12/30/2021). Based on the research team's observations from April to August 2023, some residents were still throwing their rubbish into the river.

The rivers in Banjarmasin City are still filled with a lot of rubbish thrown away by city residents. Many city residents still throw household waste into the river, especially city residents whose homes are on the river or close to the river. (<https://www.medcom.id/nasional/daerah/dN6XBGqk-sungai-di-kalsel-tertutup-ratusan-ton-sampah>, 12/30/2021). In 2020, the city of Banjarmasin during the rainy season, which coincided with high sea waves and overflowing sea tides, caused parts of the city of Banjarmasin to be flooded. The poor condition of the flow of city rivers and drainage that cannot drain sea water that meets Martapura River water back to the sea means that water that enters land cannot return to normal to rivers that are connected to sea water. This problem is caused by the large number of small rivers and the drainage connected to the river being blocked by community waste (<https://regional.kompas.com/read/2021/02/03/15112901/volume-sampah-di-banjarmasin-meningkat-dua-kali-lipat-pascabanjir?page=all>, 03/02/2021).

There are many programs that have been implemented by the Banjarmasin City Environmental Service, but there are still many challenges that have not been resolved. An old program that is still being implemented, and actually plays a big role in reducing the habit of residents throwing rubbish under the house, behind the house and into the river, is to encourage RT/RW to carry out independent waste transportation from the RT/RW to the TPS by officers who are paid independently by the residents. in housing complexes and RT/RW. Based on the research team's observations from November 2022-March 2022, some of these programs are still running, but some have stopped, such as self-help waste transportation in RT 17-15, Antasan Kecil Timur Village, North Banjarmasin District, which no longer exists. According to residents in RT 15, Mrs. Ina and Mrs. Ummi, *"there is no longer any transport, generally they are dumped by themselves at the TPS. The TPS is now far away, so practically it goes to the river"* (interview November 2022). This condition is exacerbated by the limited number of TPS in the city of Banjarmasin, so that apart from the problem of many city residents, especially those on the riverbanks who throw their rubbish into the river, the TPS owned by the City Government is also unable to temporarily accommodate the volume of incoming rubbish, so it overflows to into the middle of the road, as happened at the Cemara TPS and the illegal TPS on the bypass road near the Ahmad Yani-Gator road flyover. This condition was overcome by the Environmental Service by launching the surung syntak program. However, the number of fleets is also limited, still unable to cope with the volume of waste produced by the residents of the

city of Banjarmasin (<https://berita.banjarmasinkota.go.id/detailpost/obati-kekhawatiran-warga-dlh-berikan-solusi-pelayanan-sampah-surung-sintak>, 11/20/2020).

Especially for city residents who live along river banks and their surroundings, the Environmental Service is implementing the River Maharagu Competition program. The strategy of this program is based on efforts to awaken and encourage riverbank and surrounding communities to actively participate in keeping the river environment clean and free from rubbish, so that it is hoped that it will be in line with the Vision of the City of Banjarmasin which emphasizes being a Barasih and Comfortable (Baby and Civilized) City of Banjarmasin.

There are several previous studies that have carried out research related to models of handling or managing municipal waste. First, Modeling of the Normative System for Municipal Waste Management, by Niluh Putu Hariastuti, Department of Industrial Engineering, ITATS Surabaya, in the IPTEK Journal Vol 17 No.1 May 2013. Second, Model of Residential Waste Management in Tunjung Sekar Subdistrict, Malang City, by Sudiro, Arief Setyawan, Lukman Nulhakim, in the journal PLANO MAD.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive and exploratory types. This was done in order to dig deeper and more complete data for the need for an in-depth analysis of the waste problem produced by the community in the riverbank environment of the city of Banjarmasin. A qualitative approach is needed to explore data that prioritizes narrative rather than numbers, and understands the meaning behind events that occur clearly and deeply (Nawawi, 2007:30, Brata, 2011: 20). The data collection techniques include in-depth interviews, observations and documents. Data analysis uses the interactive model analysis of Miles and Huberman (1984) in Afrizal (2015: 35; Cresswell, 2010: 60) which includes data collection stages, data reduction stages, data presentation stages, and verification/conclusion drawing stages.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

River Maharagu Competition Program Strategy to Increase Participation

The Riverbank Community Waste Management Strategy in the Banjarmasin City Government is realized through the River Maharagu Program. The aim of the program is to increase public awareness of the riverbank environment and its surroundings, so it is hoped that through this competition program awareness will grow which will give rise to community participation in maintaining the cleanliness of the river and surrounding environment, especially from household waste disposal. Currently, household waste from people along the river and surrounding areas is generally thrown into the river, down or behind the house. As a result, rivers and the surrounding environment become full of rubbish and unhealthy.

The aim of the river Maharagu competition program is to create a clean river environment and make the river function normally again, as well as to increase awareness and participation of residents along the river and surrounding areas in participating in river maharagu. As stated by the Head of Cleanliness, DLH Banjarmasin City, as follows: "*The Maharagu program is taken from the Banjar language which means to care for and the river is the main object. The aim and benefits of this program are to normalize the function of rivers in which the water flows and is clean, which provides benefits to the surrounding environment, and the community as the subject, where awareness of sustainable citizen participation is highly expected, so that citizen participation does not stop being contested, but continues after the race*" (interview, June 6, 2023).

Important points in the strategy for dealing with waste produced by riverbank and surrounding communities through the Maharagu river competition program strategy. The important points from the interview results are first, through the Maharagu river competition, the city rivers that have participated in this program appear to be cleaner than before, especially before and during the competition. Second, citizen participation increased during the competition, although after the competition it started to decline and was very dependent on river stakeholders.

Observation results from March to August 2023, small rivers that have taken part in the competition illustrate a decrease in the level of cleanliness of the river and its surrounding environment. Although the cleanliness is still much better than before the competition. In the aspect of household waste management in RT-RTs that have taken part in competition activities, there has been a much better improvement than before. Collection and transportation of household waste in RT-RT which previously did not have collection and transportation which previously did not exist. After the competition, all RT residents agreed to collect and transport household waste at the RT/RW level to the TPS by lifting and paying one of the residents who was willing. become a collector and transporter of household samaph.

The results of these observations were strengthened by the results of interviews with a number of stakeholders and residents who all conveyed the same statement. The Tungku/Baiman river holders, Jaga Baya, Banyuur and their residents stated: *"To maintain the cleanliness of the river environment, riverbank residents are conditioned to no longer throw household or other waste into the river. The method is that we have agreed to have household waste collectors and transporters who we pay through community group fees, between Rp. 10,000 to Rp. IDR 15000 per Household per month. We provide rubbish bins as a temporary place, which will be collected and transported by officers twice a week to be disposed of at the temporary landfill (TPS)"* (interview in August 2023).

The strategy through the River Maharagu program based on interviews and observations above shows that there have been changes that are much better than before the River Maharagu competition. Self-help collection and transportation of household waste by riverbank residents has had a positive impact in the form of changes in thinking and behavior in throwing waste into the river, to a pattern of collection and transportation by officers who are paid through self-help by riverbank residents. Despite the results of observations made by researchers, there is still a lot of rubbish thrown away by the community, some of which have not completely changed their thoughts and behavior on disposing of rubbish, apart from household production waste, such as used snacks, and various other types of rubbish.

Bryant and Louise G. White (1982) in the journal Syafari, et al, (2022) identified concepts of community participation which they considered unique and important to understand well. Participation is very closely related to the concept of community development, therefore do not let the concept of participation ignore the concept of community development. There are important aspects that must be considered regarding the concept of participation, namely: first, participation should not be a separate program; second, participation must be based on local organizations; third, fair distribution, will encourage the growth of participation; fourth, creating and paying attention to links between levels, and development is not carried out separately.

The strategy for handling waste from riverbank and surrounding communities by involving community participation through the Maharagu Sungai program is in line with the theory of Bryant and Louise G. White (1982). The development strategy is to determine and

appoint community leaders as river stakeholders in the areas they are responsible for. The river administrators who are selected and appointed are generally the Head of the Neighborhood Association (RT), such as the River Pemangku Tungku and Sungai Baiman, Sungai Jaga Baya, and Sungai Banyuur who are the Heads of RTs in the river areas taking part in the competition. The challenge is the sustainability of the Maharagu River after the competition, generally the participation of people in the river area who have already participated in the competition is decreasing. Mutual cooperation efforts to clean the river environment were no longer carried out after the competition, only the household waste collection and transportation program continued, which was financed from community self-help funds. Although, the cleanliness of the river environment is much cleaner and better than before the competition, because household waste is no longer thrown into the river. The rubbish that still appears in the river flow in the river areas that take part in the competition is generally rubbish sent from large rivers which enters small rivers at high tide, and rubbish used by children and some residents who shop, such as wrappers, used snacks, cigarette packs, rice wrappers, and so on.

The participation that was built through the Maharagu River competition program was not yet fully born from the full awareness of the residents of the riverbank communities, this can be seen from the participation of residents which grew only during the Maharagu River competition. After the program participation decreased, and only relied on river stakeholders. This reality is a big challenge for river stakeholders to be able to invite and continue to monitor the cleanliness of the Banjarmasin City river environment in their respective river stakeholder areas.

Maintaining the continued participation of riverbank residents in maintaining the cleanliness of the river environment is part of community development efforts in sustainable environmental development. Therefore, it is important that the participation of riverbank communities is maintained and that participation is born from awareness of sustainable environmental development (Sukirno, 1995: 13, Suharto, 2017: 5). The obstacles faced in order to maintain the participation of riverbank community residents, are not obstacles, but are challenges that must be answered positively by the Banjarmasin City Environmental Service, together with river stakeholders who are the main partners in implementing strategies for handling riverbank community waste through Maharagu river program policy.

Factors Inhibiting Waste Management Strategies for River Bank Communities

The expected sustainability effect of the strategy for handling waste from riverbank communities through the Maharagu River competition program has experienced several obstacles. After the River Maharagu program competition, the growing awareness of community participation stopped, and that enthusiasm remained only for the river stakeholders who had been appointed by the City Government. The obstacles faced after the Maharagu River competition that stand out are:

1) Limited Budget

The budget of the Banjarmasin City Environmental Service is limited only to holding the River Maharagu Competition, there is no further budget for the aspect of developing river stakeholders and residents in the area so that the program's sustainability effect continues to grow and increase community participation in the River Maharagu. Meanwhile, stakeholders really hope that there will be further stimuli that can help stakeholders in motivating, maintaining and increasing community participation so that it continues to increase and be maintained. The Baiman River Stakeholder, the Jaga Baya River Stakeholder, and the Banyuur River Stakeholder both stated: "*To maintain and increase the motivation of residents along the river*

and surrounding areas, we hope that the Banjarmasin City Government will not only prepare a budget for the Maharagu River competition, but also a budget to stimulate river stakeholders and residents around the river to continue carrying out ongoing activities. In maintaining the cleanliness and beauty of the river environment and its surroundings, the budget does not need to be large, the most important thing is that it is budgeted as a stimulus, for example: assistance for the Siring Sungai tourist park, etc., we have proposed the need for financial assistance for various post-competition follow-up activities, but there was no response from the City Government" (interview, 15 August 2023).

The limited budget is only for one Maharagu River competition activity, there is no coaching budget or other funding after the Maharagu River Competition activity. Banjarmasin City DLH staff Hr stated: "Indeed, the budget is only for one competition activity, there is no follow-up program" (interview, 19 August 2023). Hope grows and awareness and participation of the riverbank and surrounding communities will continue until after the competition. It is true that the condition of the river is better after the competition, but the awareness and motivation of the river community is no longer as great as when the competition activities were held, so the hope of maintaining community motivation rests solely with the river stakeholders, to continue to monitor the motivation and participation of community members to continue maintaining the cleanliness and beauty of the river.

Therefore, it is important to have development activities for river stakeholders and the formation of river youth communities such as in the Banyuur river community. However, it cannot just rely on the initiators of river stakeholders, there needs to be stimulus from the City government through empowerment activities for riverbank communities and youth communities, because empowerment can increase effectiveness and efficiency in the River Maharagu Program (Mardikanto, T., & Poerwoko, S., 2013: 159, Syafari, 2021: 85).

2) Socio-Cultural Environment

Aspects of the social environment of society tend to be indifferent to the fact that there are still some people who throw their rubbish into rivers or riverbanks. This illustrates the problem of the low attitude of reminding each other among residents who describe the social conditions of the community as tending towards an individualistic life. This reality can be caused by many factors, one of which stands out is the fear of being seen as smart, fear of causing a fight, and so on. The cultural aspect is also a strong inhibiting factor, considering that the majority of riverbank communities have poor sanitation, such as defecation and urination. Some riverbank communities generally still throw their household waste into the river or around the riverbanks.

The social aspect depicts that some community members are indifferent or at least just ignore community members who throw their rubbish into rivers or riverbanks. As an interview with the Baiman river holders, the Jaga Baya River holders and the Banyuur River holders revealed: "*That it is difficult to change the behavior of some community members who still throw their rubbish into the river or around the riverbanks, reprimanding or prohibiting it is also quite difficult, unless there is direct supervision from officers, while this may also be limited in terms of the number of officers and the budget, however there is a competition program "The Maharagu River is indeed capable of changing and increasing the participation of riverbank residents in maintaining the cleanliness and beauty of the river environment" (Interview, 15 August 2023).*

The socio-cultural conditions of some community members who are pragmatic and do not care about the cleanliness of the river and its surrounding environment, are an inhibiting factor which makes it quite difficult for the city government and river stakeholders to motivate

community members to help maintain the cleanliness and beauty of the river and its surrounding environment. The pragmatism of some people in disposing of rubbish and the lack of attitude to prevent people from throwing their rubbish into the river, has resulted in a large number of solutions and litters of rubbish in rivers or riverbanks and surrounding areas, even though the areas that have participated in solution competitions and litters of rubbish in rivers have decreased considerably, because At the same time, this program gave birth to a community self-help program to appoint someone to collect and dispose of household waste at a temporary waste disposal site (TPS) which has been provided by the Banjarmasin City Government through the Environmental Service. The social and cultural environmental conditions of the community apparently have an influence on efforts to maintain the cleanliness and beauty of the river environment, most of the people along the river still throw their household waste into the river. Thus, aspects of the policy environment apparently influence the success of a program. By Grindle (Subarsono, 2005: 93) the success or failure of implementing policies or programs is influenced by the implementation environment (context of implementation).

Changing the pragmatic culture of some riverbank communities in throwing household waste into the river is not easy. There is a need to change the mindset of riverbank communities, which are generally still pragmatic, which is a challenge, both for the Environmental Service and river stakeholders. This effort can be carried out through a riverbank community empowerment program. In community empowerment, an important starting point is building community awareness. This can be done through various community empowerment strategies, and the earliest one can be done through an awareness program. This is important so that community empowerment programs through strengthening individual capacity, strengthening institutional or group capacity, and strengthening networking capacity are successful in realizing high, advanced and independent community participation (Syafari, 2022: 85). This aspect has not yet been seen systematically in the River Maharagu program, this program is only at the stage of empowering riverbank communities to be involved in River Maharagu program activities, with the hope of increasing the active participation of riverbank communities involved in maintaining the cleanliness and beauty of the river environment in a sustainable manner.

CONCLUSSION

The strategy of maintaining the cleanliness and beauty of the river environment through the Maharagu River Competition Program and the appointment of River Administrators in Banjarmasin City, has been quite successful in increasing the participation of riverbank and surrounding communities in maintaining the cleanliness and beauty of the river environment. The obstacles that are quite prominent in hindering the success of achieving this program are first, the limited budget. Second, the socio-cultural environmental factors of riverbank communities, some of which are still pragmatic and individualistic.

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