

Traders' Participation in Maintaining the Cleanliness of the Tondano Traditional Market Environment based on Presidential Decree number 112 of 2007

Reynold Simandjuntak¹, Meiske Lasut², Novita Mongdong³, Roof Pajow⁴, Sariana Landaiyo⁵, Romi Mesra^{6*}

¹²³⁴⁵⁶Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Hukum, Universitas Negeri Manado

Email: ¹reynoldssimanjuntak@unima.ac.id, ²meiskelasut@unima.ac.id,

³novitamongdong@unima.ac.id, ⁴pajowroof@gmail.com, ⁵22606019@unima.ac.id,

^{6*}romimesra@unima.ac.id

Diterima	25	Desember	2023
Disetujui	26	Desember	2023
Dipublish	26	Desember	2023

Abstract

This research aims to find out how traders participate in keeping the market environment clean, and what obstacles traders experience in keeping the market environment clean, as well as how traders overcome problems or obstacles in keeping the traditional market environment clean in Tondano City, North Sulawesi. The type of research used is qualitative. The collection techniques used in research are observation, interviews and documentation. As well as collecting data, researchers went directly into the field actively. Based on the results of research in the field and interviews, it is clear that some of the traders at the Tondano market have maintained the cleanliness of the environment in the market, and have prepared each trash bin in the place where they trade, and some traders have not participated in maintaining the cleanliness of the environment in the market, for example, they often throw away littering, and throwing away the remains of their trade everywhere.

Keywords: *Traders' Participation, Maintaining the Cleanliness, Tondano Traditional Market Environment, Presidential Decree number 112 of 2007*

Introduction

is an environmental problem because it disregards the principles of natural resource management and environmental sustainability (Pattisamallo et al., 2023), resulting in many places on the planet having very poor environmental conditions, with the majority of them being critical (Gugule et al., 2022).

In Indonesia, urban waste from traditional markets is a problem (Mesra et al., 2022). The volume of garbage has increased year after year. Every year, the volume of garbage will increase in line with the increasing pattern of

consumerism in society (Siwi et al., 2023).

Garbage is a major urban problem in both developing and developed countries (Hidayat, Mesra, et al., 2023). One city's garbage problem includes the increasing difficulty of acquiring new land for disposal (Santie et al., 2022).

Furthermore, the garbage problem includes waste processing and disposal, the depletion of natural resources as a result of disposal, and the costly handling of waste (Ali & Christiawan, 2019).



According to Law Number 18 of 2008 Concerning Waste Management, waste management is defined as a systematic, comprehensive, and long-term activity that includes waste reduction and disposal. The reduction in question is waste reusing and recycling (Daniel et al., 2023). Waste handling, on the other hand, includes waste sorting, collection, transportation, processing, and processing (Triastantra, 2016).

Some of the traders' participation in maintaining environmental cleanliness in Tondano City's traditional markets has implemented how to maintain the cleanliness of the market environment by collecting rubbish left over from their sales, for example, vegetables, fruit and plastics that are no longer used. And clean the place where they sell by sweeping up the rubbish produced while selling, and preparing a trash can at the place where they sell.

Some traders in the market have not implemented how to maintain a clean environment in the market, for example, they clean up their rubbish by only collecting the rubbish in their place and not throwing it in the rubbish bin or TPS. They leave the rubbish until the janitor cleans it up, and usually they also often throw the remains of what they sell everywhere.

From the results of observations in the field at the traditional market in Tondano City, there are many piles of rubbish around the market environment, and the remains of traders' sales are piled up, which has not been cleaned, which can cause an unpleasant odor. The processing facilities and infrastructure at Tondano Market are quite adequate, because trash bins have been provided at several points in the market location specifically for traders. However, these trash bins were not given to

each trader because the number was so minimal. The trash can is placed in one place so that one trash can is used by several traders.

Research Method

Creswell (Creswell, 2013) that explains qualitative research as a method used by social sciences to collect and analyze data in the form of words or written documents, as well as behaviors relevant to the research objectives.

Another reason related to the way researchers view the reality of research is in line with the characteristics of qualitative research methods that have similar perspectives, namely the assumption that social reality is subjective and emphasizes the importance of the reality (Afrizal, 2014).

This study employs Miles and Huberman's qualitative data analysis method. Data analysis in qualitative research is performed cyclically, that is, from the data reduction stage to the presentation of the final data conclusion (Huberman, 1992).

Result and Discussion

From the results of research in the field, it was stated that there were obstacles faced in maintaining environmental cleanliness at the Tondano market, but they could be overcome.

Traditional markets are still lacking, resulting in a soiled market environment (Siwi et al., 2023). The waste disposal behavior of traders has a significant impact on the increasing volume of waste in traditional markets (Mesra, Lamadirisi, et al., 2021). In this case, dealing with waste in traditional markets necessitates the involvement of traders (Mesra, Marsa, et al., 2021).

Participation and awareness of traders is



critical in overcoming the problem of market waste, because environmental cleanliness in trading places is not only the responsibility and obligation of the local government (Salem & Mesra, 2020), but also the duty and obligation of traders, because protecting the environment requires active and voluntary participation from all market traders willing to reduce the volume of waste in temporary waste disposal sites (TPS) (Lam) (Hidayat, Salem, et al., 2023).

As a result, a more advanced approach to increasing trader participation is required, so that traders can maintain the cleanliness of the market environment with their own awareness.

Figure 1. Interview with Mr BS



Source: (Researcher Documentation)

As stated by Mr. BS (53 years) as follows,

"... there are indeed obstacles faced in maintaining the cleanliness of the market environment, but the key word is that they can be overcome, because there are already people assigned to process waste, namely, cleaning officers and environmental services."

Traditional markets are markets built and

managed by the Government, the Regional Government, Private, State-owned business agencies and regional owned enterprise agencies in cooperation with the private with business places such as tokkios, loos and tents owned/managed by small, medium-sized, private public or cooperative enterprises of small scale, small capital and with the process of sale of goods through bidding.

However, there are still many obstacles faced by traders in maintaining a clean environment in the market and the impact this has on the Tondano market environment.

Figure 2. Interview with Mrs. TT



Source: (Researcher Documentation)

As expressed by Mrs. TT (48 years) as follows,

"... namely the problem is that there is still a lack of trash bins, they automatically put the rubbish in sacks or plastic bags, and throw it anywhere so that it has a bad impact on the market environment, for example there are lots of animals such as flies, rats and so on. So it can cause bad smell".

Traditional markets may be located on any road network system, including local road network



systems or neighborhood roads in city or district or local service areas or neighborhoods (residential) within the city or district.

The location of the establishment of a Traditional Market must refer to the Regency/City Regional Spatial Plan, and the Regency/City Detailed Spatial Plan, including the Zoning Regulations. The establishment of a Traditional Market must fulfill the following provisions:

- a. Taking into account the socio-economic conditions of the community and the existence of Traditional Markets, Shopping Centers and Modern Shops as well as Small Businesses, including cooperatives in the area concerned.
- b. Providing a parking area of at least the required parking area of 1 (one) four-wheeled vehicle for every 100 m² (one hundred square meters) of the sales floor area of the traditional market.
- c. Providing facilities that ensure that Traditional Markets are clean, healthy (hygienic), safe, orderly and comfortable public spaces.

Conclusion

The participation of traders inining hygiene in the traditional market environment in Tondano City has been quite good even though some traders have already implemented hygiene. However, there are still many obstacles for traders to maintain environmental hygiene in the market and have a negative impact on the market environment, for example, the lack of dumping or garbage disposal sites, and there is an unpleasant smell from the dumping stacks of traders' sales remnants such as rotten fruits and vegetables. The efforts made inining environmental hygiene in the tondano market are, the provision of each merchant's garbage

place, providing temporary waste shelters, making hygiene regulations for merchants, and already having a regular hygiene officer so that the market environment looks clean, and comfortable.

References

- Afrizal. (2014). *Metode penelitian kualitatif: Sebuah upaya mendukung penggunaan penelitian kualitatif dalam berbagai disiplin ilmu*. PT RajaGrafindo Persada.
- Ali, M., & Christiawan, P. I. (2019). Tingkat Partisipasi Pedagang Dalam Pengelolaan Sampah Pasar Tradisional Di Kota Singaraja. *Jurnal Pendidikan Geografi Undiksha*, 7(1), 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.23887/jjpg.v7i1.20672>
- Creswell, J. W. (2013). *Steps in conducting a scholarly mixed methods study*.
- Daniel, Y., Santie, A., Gugule, H., Wenno, Y. H., Mesra, R., & Wood, X. Y. (2023). Tantangan Mahasiswa Kkn Mbkm Program Studi Sosiologi Unima Dalam Mengajar Di Smas Pgri Rurukan Tomohon Timur. 8(1), 152–157.
- Gugule, H., Mesra, R., Peran, K. K., Pengembangan, P., Masyarakat, P., & Tanaman, I. (2022). Peran Program Pengembangan Dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (PPM) Dalam Inovasi Tanaman Coklat Pada Kelompok Tani Di Desa Mopusi Kabupaten Bolaang Mongondow. 7(4), 816–822.
- Hidayat, M. F., Mesra, R., & Ambon, I. (2023). Pola Adaptasi Sosial Masyarakat Pindahan Desa Motoling di Dusun Jauh Pelita , Desa Tondei , Motoling Barat. 9(2). <https://doi.org/10.58258/jime.v9i1.5102/http>



- Hidayat, M. F., Salem, V. E. T., Tuerah, P. R., & Mesra, R. (2023). Socio-Cultural Relationship of The Tondano Javanese Community with The Original Minahasa Community. *Ideas: Jurnal Pendidikan, Sosial, Dan Budaya*, 9(3), 737–746.
- Huberman, M. (1992). Analisis Data Kualitatif. Jakarta: UI Pres, TT.
- Mesra, R., Hidayat, M. F., Korlefura, C., Tanaya, A. M., & Ambon, I. (2022). Persepsi Masyarakat Minahasa Tentang Pasar “ Extreme ” Tomohon. 6(4), 2323–2331.
<https://doi.org/10.36312/jisip.v6i4.3676/htp>
- Mesra, R., Lamadirisi, M., & Fathimah, S. (2021). Fungsi Pasar Sapi/ Blante Bagi Masyarakat Minahasa. *Jurnal Socius: Journal of Sociology Research and Education*, 8(2), 73.
<https://doi.org/10.24036/scs.v8i2.227>
- Mesra, R., Marsa, Y. J., & Putri, M. E. (2021). Pola Interaksi Pedagang Konsinyasi Dengan Pemilik Warung Di Kecamatan Tondano Selatan, Provinsi Sulawesi Utara. *JISIP (Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Pendidikan)*, 5(3), 1–8.
<https://doi.org/10.36312/jisip.v5i3.2104>
- Pattisamallo, N., Tuerah, P. R., Sumual, S. D. M., Kalangie, T. C., Katili, S., Workala, R., & Mesra, R. (2023). Kontribusi Pedagogis Kondisi Ekosistem Kampus Bagi Lingkungan Internal Kaitannya dengan Motivasi Belajar Peserta Didik. 8(2), 389–395.
- Salem, V. E. T., & Mesra, R. (2020). Preservation of Local Language Culture in Toundanouw Village District Southeast Minahasa Regency. *International Conference on Social Sciences (ICSS 2020)*, 473(Icss), 175–177.
<https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.201014.039>
- Santie, Y. D. A., Fathimah, S., & Mesra, R. (2022). Development of Social Capital as a Trigger of Agro-tourism Economy in Horticultural Farming Communities in Rurukan Village. 03042.
- Siwi, C. M., Bida, O., Mantiri, J., & Mesra, R. (2023). Analysis of Legal Sociology Policy Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) Boulevard Tondano, Minahasa Regency. *Ideas: Jurnal Pendidikan, Sosial, Dan Budaya*, 9(3), 813–824.
- Triastantra, M. (2016). Pengelolaan Sampah Pasar Sebagai Upaya Pengendalian Pencemaran Lingkungan Berdasarkan Peraturan Daerah Kota Yogyakarta Nomor 10 Tahun 2012 Tentang Pengelolaan Sampah (Studi Kasus Di Pasar Giwangan Kota Yogyakarta). UAJY.

