
**ANALYSIS OF ORGANIC WASTE MANAGEMENT AT MARKET 2
TRADITIONAL PADANG BARU LUBUK BASUNG****Rahayu¹, Miftahurrahmah²**^{1,2} West Sumatra Islamic InstituteE-mail [¹ra2607636@gmail.com](mailto:ra2607636@gmail.com), [²miftahurahmahmfh@gmail.com](mailto:miftahurahmahmfh@gmail.com)***Abstract***

Based on observations of organic waste at the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market strewn everywhere, when selling, traders do not provide temporary trash cans and later after being cleaned by market staff the trash is immediately thrown into the trash bin, the trash is just piled up in one tub and left unattended. processed so that it causes a foul smell that can disturb the surrounding community or can cause various diseases and environmental pollution. Organic waste at the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market has good potential if managed properly. The aim of this research is to analyze organic waste management at the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market. The research method is a qualitative method. The place of this research is the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market. The researchers took seven respondents, namely four market traders, two local residents and one market manager. The research instruments are observation, interviews and documentation. The author uses data analysis in three ways: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The research findings obtained by the author are that organic waste in the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market is not managed well by market traders, market leaders and the surrounding community. There is no waste sorting or composting. From this it can be concluded that the results of the author's analysis with the title "Analysis of Organic Waste Management at the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market" were not managed well.

Keywords: Organic waste; management; traditional market***Abstract***

Based on observations of organic waste at the Padang Baru Traditional Market Lubuk Basung is scattered everywhere, when selling traders do not provide temporary trash bins and later after being cleaned by market officials the waste is immediately thrown into the trash, the waste is just piled up in one tub and left unattended. Processed so as to cause a foul odor that can disturb the surrounding community or can cause various diseases and environmental pollution. Organic

waste in the Lubuk Basung Padang Baru Traditional Market has good potential if managed properly. The purpose of this study was to analyze the management of organic waste at the Lubuk Basung Padang Baru Traditional Market. The research method is a qualitative method. The place of this research is in Lubuk Basung Padang Baru Traditional Market. The respondents that the researchers took were seven people, namely four market traders, two local people and one market manager. The research instruments are observation, interviews and documentation. The author uses data analysis in three ways: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The research findings obtained by the author are that organic waste in the Lubuk Basung Padang Baru Traditional Market is not managed properly by market traders, market leaders and the surrounding community. There is no waste segregation and composting. From this it can be concluded that the results of the author's analysis entitled "Analysis of Organic Waste Management in Lubuk Basung Padang Baru Traditional Market" are not managed properly.

Keywords: Organic waste; management; traditional market

INTRODUCTION

Waste is the biggest problem that we usually encounter in almost all traditional markets in Indonesia. Many people consider waste as damaged goods that are no longer useful and are simply thrown away. The larger the population, the more waste is produced. In 2016, Indonesia produced 65.2 million tons of waste annually. According to data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), in 2020 waste generation in Indonesia has reached 72 million tons per year. Not all waste has been managed properly, there is still around 36% or around 9 million tons of waste that is not managed every year. The main type of waste generation in Indonesia is domestic waste, which amounts to 32.5% on the island of Java, including the Jabudetapek metropolitan area, which is the area with the largest waste generation in Indonesia with a total of 21.2 tons. Most of the waste produced every year is household waste or around 44.5% (Aulia et al., 2021) .

If rubbish is left to pile up in one place it can cause air pollution, aesthetic and health problems. Because waste can spread bacteria, especially organic waste. Currently, most of the traditional waste management market follows the old way of collecting, transporting and disposing of waste in landfills (TPA). (Fatma, 2019) . The Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market community, Agam Regency also faces a waste problem. This can be seen from the large amount of rubbish scattered around the market. The Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market is open for two days, namely Thursday and Sunday, which is busy with

people and traders who want to sell there, so the market produces a lot of waste every day.

The results of the researchers' first observations at the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market showed that most of the waste was organic waste. Organic waste is waste that has a high water content and decomposes quickly (Shitophyta et al., 2021) . Most of the organic waste at the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market comes from vegetable and fruit traders, as well as chicken, fish, food and other traders who produce waste. However, many traders throw rubbish carelessly and do not provide temporary rubbish bins when selling, so that used trade waste is scattered everywhere. Traders do not realize the need to keep the market clean, so after trading there is only trash. As a result, a lot of waste such as unsold chilies and vegetables ends up in the gutter and emits a strong stench if left for too long. This is because market traders are not aware of keeping the market clean. Traders believe that managing and cleaning up waste is only the responsibility of market officials, so traders ignore market cleanliness or management of market waste itself.

Market officers will clean the market area not immediately after market activities are carried out, but will clean it the day before the market operates, so that organic waste scattered around the aisles will rot and if left for too long it will cause an unpleasant odor. Traders should also help maintain market cleanliness, not only market officials who are responsible for market cleanliness so that the market remains clean. The rest of various food raw materials such as vegetables, fruit, meat, fish and other food raw materials are organic waste which must be managed properly so as not to endanger the market due to improper waste disposal at the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market. This has a negative impact on the environment and the people living around the market. Therefore, efficient and effective management of organic waste is needed.

Based on the description above, the author wants to conduct an analytical study of organic waste management at the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market. This aims to analyze organic waste management at the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market. The benefits of this research can increase the author's knowledge and experience regarding organic waste management at the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market, provide contributions to the local government and the Cleaning Service Agency regarding waste management at the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market, provide input to traders and management officers waste to further maintain the cleanliness of the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market.

Theoretical review

According to the Minister of Home Affairs, the market is a meeting place for buyers and sellers to make transactions and a means of socio-cultural interaction as well as socio-economic development of the community. On the other hand, Said Sa'ad Marthon said that the market is a mechanism that is able to bring together sellers and buyers to exchange goods and services in terms of production and price (Dakhoir, 2018) . Another definition from KBBI is that the market is the force of supply and demand, where sellers are willing to exchange goods or services for money and buyers are willing to exchange money for goods or services (Febriana & Sutanto, 2020) .

Markets are understood according to economic studies; A market is a place or situation that combines demand (buyers) or supply (sellers) for several types of goods, services, or resources (Ghafur, 2019) . Understanding the market as a whole, namely the process by which sellers and buyers work together with each other to determine the equilibrium price (Maskuroh, 2019) . Therefore, it can be concluded that the market is a place where sellers and buyers make offers to buy and sell and then negotiate. One type of market that women are interested in is traditional markets.

Traditional markets are markets built and operated by the government, private sector, cooperatives or local NGOs with business premises in the form of shops, kiosks, stalls and tents or other similar names, owned or managed by small and medium businesses. Large scale businesses, with small business size and capital, with negotiated buying and selling procedures (Aliyah, 2017) . Traditional markets are also referred to as centers of social and economic activities for the people, which result in intimate social interactions between traders-buyers, traders-traders and traders-suppliers which are a social heritage to represent the need to socialize between individuals (Dakhoir, 2018) .

Traditional markets are one of the markets closest to the community (Aini, 2021) . Another definition says that a traditional market is a place where sellers and buyers meet in activities that have economic value through the activity of buying and selling goods and services that have social value in the form of bargaining for goods, where transactions are carried out naturally where sellers play the role of carrying out offers, sales and financial transactions. (Syarifuddin, 2018) . Traditional markets are always full of people buying and selling, producing a lot of waste every day. According to Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, waste is solid waste produced by daily human activities or natural processes, and special waste is defined as special waste based on the nature, concentration or amount of waste that requires proper disposal (Aulia et al., 2021) .

Apart from the general definition of waste, waste is also defined based on other points of view. From an economic point of view, waste is defined as the

remains of materials that have undergone treatment, either because the main part has been taken, or because of processing, or because it is no longer useful, from a socio-economic perspective it has no value, or is interpreted as wasted material. or discarded as a result of human activities or natural processes that do not have economic value (Kahfi, 2017) . Radyastuti (1996): Waste is a resource that is not ready for use (Asmariati et al., 2020) . According to the World Health Organization (WHO), waste is anything that is no longer useful, is no longer used or thrown away, is the result of human activity and is not produced by itself. From the several definitions of waste above, it can be concluded that waste is leftover material that is no longer used (Sugianto et al., 2020) .

In environmental matters, waste is defined as materials that are worthless or worthless when under normal or special use in production or use, goods damaged or defective due to workmanship, or excess or discarded materials (Astuti, 2022) . Organic waste can often be decomposed naturally by microorganisms, coming from food waste (e.g. meat, fruit, vegetables, etc.), paper, garden waste (dry leaves, etc.) (Apriyani et al., 2023) . The main waste produced by traditional markets is organic waste. Organic waste is waste made from biological materials that are easily decomposed by natural processes. Organic waste comes from living organisms, humans, animals and plants.

Organic waste is divided into wet organic waste and dry organic waste. The term wet organic waste means a fairly high water content, for example fruit peels and vegetable waste. Meanwhile, materials consisting of dry organic waste are other organic materials with low water content. Examples of dry organic waste include paper, wood or twigs, and dry leaves (Kesuma, 2020) . Organic waste can have positive value if it can be managed well. Neolaka (2008) believes that waste management is an effort to create beauty by disposing of waste which is achieved in harmony between residents and managers or the government (Arifin, 2018) .

Waste can be said to be well managed if it does not pollute the air, water and soil, cause unpleasant odors, affect aesthetic value or cause fires. (Harimurti et al., 2020) . One way to process organic waste in the market is to make compost. Making compost from organic waste is an effective way to reduce the amount of organic waste produced by each market. Apart from that, this waste processing also aims to ensure that organic waste produced by the market does not pollute the environment and can be utilized.

Here are several ways to ensure that organic waste circulating on the market does not pollute the environment by making organic compost: *First* , sort the waste, that is, get a special trash bin for organic waste, so that organic waste is not mixed with inorganic waste or other waste. Thus, organic waste decomposes more quickly. *Second* , compost, namely organic waste that can be composted so that it is useful and can minimize environmental pollution (Purnama, 2016)

RESEARCH METHODS

This research method is a qualitative descriptive method that explains the phenomenon in detail based on data collection. According to Denzin and Lincoln (1994), qualitative research is research that uses natural contexts to interpret phenomena that have occurred, and is carried out by involving various methods found in qualitative research (Sidiq et al, 2019) . The tendency to use this research method is based on the fact that this method is considered very important, because the research carried out is only descriptive, namely a description of what comes from the event being studied.

The location of this research is the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market, Lubuk Basung District, Agam Regency. The research period started in April-May. This research involved seven people, namely four market traders, two community members and one market officer. Researchers used three data collection methods, namely observation, interviews and documentation. The information collected is then subjected to data analysis. B. Milles and Huberman (2014) explain that there are three stages of analysis in qualitative research, namely data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The first thing that needs to be done in managing organic waste is to sort the waste first. This means that waste is separated according to each type by providing separate rubbish bins. Based on information obtained from informants, namely market traders, the community and market managers, it can be concluded that separate waste sorting efforts at the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market have not been carried out by market traders, local communities or market managers. This is because there are no trash bins that separate organic and inorganic waste in the market, so people or traders only throw rubbish in one place where organic and inorganic waste mixes with each other.

Based on observations made, the management of organic waste into compost at the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market has not been implemented well, either by the surrounding community, market traders or the market managers themselves. Garbage is usually thrown directly into rubbish dumps, such as large bins on the market, which contain a mixture of organic, inorganic or other rubbish. The rubbish is simply piled up in one rubbish bin, where later, when the bin is full, it is simply transported to a rubbish dump where it is left to pile up without being reprocessed into compost. There is no program

for managing organic waste at the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market so that people do not care about organic waste management, one of the reasons is due to the lack of knowledge of the community, traders and market managers regarding how to manage organic waste in the market into compost.

With this, special training is needed for the community, traders and market managers on how or steps to make compost from organic waste so that this can increase the knowledge and awareness of traders, the public and market managers regarding the importance of composting. Providing good composting places and facilities and infrastructure are also needed to support compost making, so that people will be more enthusiastic and care about composting organic waste. By composting, we can minimize the impact of the large amount of organic waste at the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market.

Discussion

Organic waste management is still a major problem in various traditional markets in Indonesia, including the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market. Hendra Arifin said in his research that relying on market officials will never be able to solve the problem of managing organic waste without involving market traders and the surrounding community as sources of waste generation. (Arifin, 2018) . Therefore, market traders and the surrounding community need awareness to contribute or participate in organic waste management by converting unused organic market waste into something useful. Organic waste management must start from the source (Arifin, 2018) . Organic waste management can be started by traders, communities or even market managers by doing several simple things, including:

First , sorting the waste

Waste sorting is the activity of sorting waste according to type of waste by providing separate containers. The first step we can take before processing organic waste into compost is to separate organic waste from inorganic waste or other types of waste. By sorting this waste, it is clear that it is easier for us to make compost, because the waste we want to compost is no longer mixed with other types of waste (Fatma, 2019) . Based on data analysis, not all groups such as traders and the public are committed to sorting waste at the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market. Likewise, market managers also do not implement waste sorting plans. After activities at the market are finished, waste is not collected separately but different types of waste are collected in one container, resulting in mixing of organic waste, inorganic waste and other waste.

The above problems can be overcome by implementing a waste sorting program, namely by providing separate containers in accordance with established cleanliness standards, and by making labels or warnings for waste disposal. Waste

must be sorted before being thrown away and there needs to be outreach to the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market community to increase understanding and awareness of the importance of implementing this waste sorting program so that it can run well in the future.

Second, Composting

The aim of composting and recycling waste is to reduce the amount of waste or make the form of waste more useful. Traders who want to compost organic waste are those who know how to make compost, but most traders do not know how to make compost (Ermawati & Sukmono, 2013) . Composting organic waste is a natural process where materials that easily decompose or decompose in the market such as vegetables, fruit and other organic waste that arise as a result of market activities are processed into organic fertilizer in a simple way to become a more useful material. good and beneficial for market traders and the surrounding community which is called compost.

The benefits of composting organic waste are: *first* , it can reduce the volume of organic waste sent to final disposal sites and can reduce the negative impact of organic waste on the environment of the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market. *Second* , it produces compost which is useful as organic fertilizer which can be used by traders or the public to increase the fertility of their soil or plants at home so they don't need to buy fertilizer anymore . *Third* , this composting can also have economic value for traders and the surrounding community if the organic fertilizer is sold at the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market, so that it can become a source of additional income for traders and the surrounding community.

Based on research results, the majority of local people at the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market have not yet utilized organic waste into compost, as well as market traders and market managers, they only pile the organic waste in one rubbish bin without processing it and transporting it straight away. to the rubbish dump. Garbage is left to pile up without being reprocessed. One of the main causes is the lack of adequate education and information about the importance of composting organic waste and its benefits for the environment and sustainability. Many traders and local people do not understand how composting can help reduce the volume of organic waste and produce natural fertilizer that is useful for plants.

Lack of effective education and information can lead to minimal public awareness and understanding of the practice of composting organic waste. And the lack of adequate infrastructure and facilities for composting at the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market can also be an inhibiting factor. If there is no special place for composting, it will be difficult for people to carry out this

practice well. The lack of suitable composting containers and other supporting facilities such as separate waste disposal sites can also make people reluctant to start composting in the market.

Habits and thought patterns that have been formed among traders and society can also be an inhibiting factor. If traders and the public are accustomed to throwing organic waste into regular trash without thinking about composting alternatives, it is difficult for them to change this habit. A mindset that is unfamiliar with the concept of composting can also hinder public awareness and participation in this practice. And the lack of encouragement to carry out composting can also cause a lack of awareness and participation of traders and the surrounding community. If there are no immediate benefits to people from composting, they may not feel motivated to do it.

So the solution to overcome the lack of awareness of traders and the public regarding composting at the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market requires effective education and training efforts, providing adequate infrastructure and facilities, good composting management to overcome hygiene problems, as well as providing motivation and benefits that can be achieved. encouraging active participation of traders and local communities in the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market.

CONCLUSION

Organic waste management at the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market has not been carried out well by market traders, market managers and the surrounding community. There has been no waste sorting or composting carried out. This is due to a lack of awareness from traders and the surrounding community regarding organic waste management and concern for the environment of the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market, so special education and training is needed for traders and the surrounding community. Apart from that, it is due to the lack of facilities and infrastructure for managing organic waste, such as the absence of separate trash bins for sorting waste, and locations for composting are also one of the causes. Bad habits and mindsets towards organic waste are also an inhibiting factor in managing organic waste at the Padang Baru Lubuk Basung Traditional Market.

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