

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION TO CREATE A MODEL COMMUNITY OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN TAKONG SUBDISTRICT ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATION, NAKHON PATHOM PROVINCE

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Abstract - The objectives of this study was to study waste management by participation of people in Takong Subdistrict Administration Organization, Nakhon Pathom Province. This paper is qualitative research was collected using the in-depth interview technique. The semi-structured questions were designed to obtain information from the key informants. A purposive sampling method was used to select 5 executives of Takong Subdistrict Administration Organization, Nakhon Pathom Province. The research result proved that the Local government practices in Thailand have become more networking or governance-oriented since the promulgation of the Constitution of 1997 and the Decentralization Plan and Process Act of 1999. Several local governments have applied modern concepts of New Public Management (NPM) in order to perform their tasks. Public Private Partnership is, therefore, regarded as a mode of governance for the sake of successful public service delivery. The waste problem in Takong Sub District Administration Organization, Nakhon Pathom Province had risen considerably due to the rapid increase in population, a trend that may continue in the future. The causes of the problem are many; lack of proper disposal units, limited budget, personnel and landfill areas.

Keywords - Public Participation, Solid Waste Management

I. INTRODUCTION

Solid waste disposal and management is both an urban and rural problem. Every person is a potential generator of waste and thus a contributor to this problem. To generate waste is one thing, the type of waste generated is another and yet also the way the generated waste is managed or disposed of is quite a different issue. It has more often than not turned out that the rate at which solid waste is generated is far higher than the capacity to responsibly manage this waste. Waste is generated by, and from different sectors; domestic, commercial, industry and others and in many instances; the waste management responsibility has been left to the government or administrative authorities [1].

What a person decides to purchase, finds appropriate to wear, deems safe to eat, and discards into the trash is largely determined by culture [2]. Individuals and societies have demonstrated wide differences in these choices throughout time, but share the tendency to ignore materials and place them out of sight once they are considered waste [3][4]. As income levels rise across the globe, consumption levels are escalating in most countries. This is leading to a proliferation of waste disposed of in landfills, incinerators, and open dumps [5]. Waste diversion through recycling and composting is part of the solution to the problems created by waste in modern consumer-driven societies, but waste minimization is also vital piece of the sustainability puzzle.

Municipal Solid waste (MSW) is the critical problem of Thailand. There is 26.77 million tons of MSW on 2013 but only 7.2 million tons were appropriate

sanitary management and the rest is not operation in which can reusable only 5.1 million tons and causing the environmental, sanitation and health problems. Solid waste can divide into 4 categories which are Organic waste, Recyclable waste, Hazardous waste, and General waste.

II. OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

To study the waste management by participation of people in Takong Subdistrict Administration Organization, Nakhon Pathom Province.

III. LITERATURE REVIEWS

3.1 What Is Solid Waste?

Pollution Control Department defined solid waste as the range of garbage arising from animal and human activities being discarded as unwanted and useless, including the leftovers from daily consumption [6]

Before introducing solid waste management, let's start with a discussion of the material being managed — solid waste. Solid waste refers to the range of garbage arising from animal and human activities that are discarded as unwanted and useless. Solid waste is generated from industrial, residential and commercial activities in a given area, and may be handled in a variety of ways. As such, landfills are typically classified as sanitary, municipal, construction and demolition or industrial waste sites.

Waste can be categorized based on material, such as plastic, paper, glass, metal, and organic waste. Categorization may also be based on hazard potential, including radioactive, flammable, infectious, toxic, or

non-toxic. Categories may also pertain to the origin of waste, such as industrial, domestic, commercial, institutional or construction and demolition.

Regardless of the origin, content or hazard potential, solid waste must be managed systematically to ensure environmental best practices. As solid waste management is a critical aspect of environmental hygiene, it needs to be incorporated into environmental planning.

3.2 What Is Solid Waste Management?

Solid Waste Management is defined as the discipline associated with control of generation, storage, collection, transport or transfer, processing and disposal of solid waste materials in a way that best addresses the range of public health, conservation, economics, aesthetic, engineering and other environmental considerations.

In its scope, solid waste management includes planning, administrative, financial, engineering and legal functions. Solutions might include complex inter-disciplinary relations among fields such as public health, city and regional planning, political science, geography, sociology, economics, communication and conservation, demography, engineering and material sciences.

Solid waste management practices can differ for residential and industrial producers, for urban and rural areas, and for developed and developing nations. The administration of non-hazardous waste in metropolitan areas is the job of local government authorities. On the other hand, the management of hazardous waste materials is typically the job of the generator, subject to local, national and even international authorities.

3.3 The 3R Principle (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)

Waste management is first to reduce waste generation and separate potential recyclables at source to improve the quality of materials for reuse, including organics for composting or anaerobic digestion. That cannot be reduced should be reused if possible. That cannot be reused or reduced should be recycled, particularly secondary materials such as metal and paper. Wastes that cannot be recycled should be recovered, usually through bacteriological decomposition or should be incinerated or landfilled [7]. And the goals of reduce, reuse, and especially recycle have become the only acceptable ways of disposing of waste [8]. The policy that incorporates waste reduction, reuse, recycling and composting called “zero waste” which means zero disposals and zero warming from waste. Indeed “zero waste” seems to be a difficult but not impossible task. If various options for waste management can be integrated and applied over long period, waste minimization can be addressed effectively and sustainably [9].

The most importantly is that 3R principle helps us toward sustainable living. Making people think about the impact of their consumption and production of

waste can help to encourage us to make lifestyle decisions to reduce the waste we create and reduce the impact on the environment.

3.4 Public Participation

According to the Oxford English Dictionary, participation is “the action or fact of partaking, having or forming a part of”. Participation as a concept came to the lime light as a result of rising advocacy for the end of the top-down strategies to development action, in favor of greater inclusion of the subjects of the development programs. Oakley and Marsden [10] agree that participation is a process and not just a solid product; however, they are also quick to note that it is very difficult to establish a universal definition for participation. This indicates that differentscholars, authors and organizations define and understand participation differently. Their definitions and understanding is often guided by the orientation and intent of the individual or organization defining participation, given the circumstances [1].

Although participation is widely known to be a free process, in some instances it practically requires that people are dragged into getting involved in operations that are of no interest to them, but they are coerced in the name of participation. Oakley and Marsden [10], look at participation as a concept that is closely linked to rural development. They also explain that very often, participation is seen as some kind of ingredient that can be added to the recipe for rural development so that the results from the development project are palatable [10]. The conception that participation is an important ingredient in development presents a temptation to force participation at any cost. However, it is perhaps helpful to note that there is what Oakley and Marsden refer to as authentic participation, which is described as a result of a bottom-up process of development. The concept of participation requires clear interpretation and careful comprehension before it is adopted for any given purpose [1].

Oakley and Marsden [10] try to explain the different interpretations of the concept of participation by use of four “terms”, that is; collaboration-input-sponsorship, community development, organization, and empowering. These terms are used to explain the different orientations in the participation discourse, and the different terms represent different intentions or purposes for which participation is adopted by the implementers.

According to Oakley and Marsden [10], participation can be looked at as a means as much as it can be looked at as an end in itself. Participation can be perceived as a means if it is adopted as a method of achieving success in a development program. It can also be an end in itself if it is seen as “a process the outcome of which is meaningful participation” [10].

In contemporary practice of participation, the former perception is more prominent. Participation is

adopted as a catalyst to success of a beneficial undertaking in a community.

IV. METHODOLOGY

A. Population and Sampling

This paper is qualitative research was collected using the in-depth interview technique. The semi-structured questions were designed to obtain information from the key informants. A purposive sampling method was used to select 5 executives of Takong Subdistrict Administration Organization, Nakhon Pathom Province.

B. Data analysis

The data obtained from the key informants was systematically transcribed, categorized, summarized, and interpreted.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The waste problem in Takong Sub District Administration Organization, Nakhon Pathom Province had risen considerably due to the rapid increase in population, a trend that may continue in the future. The causes of the problem are many; lack of proper disposal units, limited budget, personnel and landfill areas. The findings 1. Solid waste management planning in Takong Sub District had seen done systematically, covered and appropriated according to provincial developed plan and environmental developed plan. Information for planning took from local peoples and people concerned that made them match to problems and also had suitable evaluation. 2. There are suitable structure, relation, job description, responsibility and dividing procedure in controlling suitable and put the right man in the right job. 3. Some part of personal has suitable ability, but some of them are insufficiency in training and developing skills, proper is salary and suitable, responsible to their role and awareness, but shortage of personal. 4. The budget is rather low, low charge and not cover. 5. Most is satisfying in general and methodology. 6. Both route and methodology are suitable safety. 7. No distinction in type of solid waste to be adjusted, staffs who process are not quality. 8. Location and methodology are not suitable. Area is not enough and have to pay for customary to municipality for area to solid waste. Some places do wrong methodology which cause danger.

This problem has a negative impact on the quality of life in the municipality and therefore this is best dealt with collectively. The project that has been implemented is the waste recycling scheme, garbage banking in schools and communities. The Waste-to-Fertilizer and Energy project makes the Integrated Waste Management Approach complete with the cooperation from other government agencies and NGOs and the involvement of the private sector.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

Key element of the public participation is involvement of the community in the decision and implementation process. The opportunity of the community to be involved is in various phases of the program such as planning, implementation, operation and maintenance. In the collection system, community takes the responsibility in managing their own neighborhood. Participation becomes a total and continuous process of knowing, doing and learning by all involved parties. Everybody is equal in share responsibility, and rewards. The street sweepers, neighborhood community, university students and staff, waste collectors also have the same rights. They are acknowledged as an integrated part of solid waste and environmental management system. All of them have a part in Takong Sub District Administration Organization's waste management system.

How to solve 1. Promote participation of local people in order to enable them to be aware of problems and being participation to solid waste management. 2. Training personal providing study tour the well done in solid waste management organization in order to make them gain more experience and knowledge. 3. Revise customary in order to make the suitable and income and also take the cover all customary. 4. Study about the route of transportation to avoid traffic jam and add more transportation. Should have been taken care to be quality and safety. 5. Enable people to be aware of separating solid waste in order to decrease and easy to process before disposal it correctly. The responsible organization should have provided more baskets to be separated solid waste. 6. Providing safe location for population and environment which need some help from people and organization concerned.

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