

SUMMARY

Ana Puji Lestari. 2014. **The Innovation Management Trash Program in Malang City**. Thesis. Department of Public Administration Interest of Government Administration. Leader of Supervisor, Dr. Mochammad Saleh Soeaidy, MA, Member of Supervisor, Dr. Abdullah Said, M.Si. Page. 276 + xvi.

Trash problem in Malang City caused by the more trash source that emerge in Malang City. Therefore, trash management innovation is necessary to cope with trash problem that occurs in Malang City. This research aims to understand and describe the trash management innovative program of Malang City, know and analyze successful level and impact, and also to know the supporting and inhibiting factors that influence the implementation of trash management innovative program that conducted by government of Malang City.

This research is descriptive research with qualitative approach. Data type that used in this research is primary and secondary data. Data collection technique that used in this research is observation, interview, and documentation. Data analysis that used in this research is interactive model data analysis of Miles and Huberman.

This research result shows that innovation strategy of trash management by DKP is cooperating with environmental activist to develop and invite the environmental activists to socialisation. Forms of trash management innovations made by DKP is the utilization of methane gas as fuel. Innovation of societies such as: worm cultivation, the utilization of methane gas for electricity, BSM, composting, passion fruit cultivation and manufacture of ethanol. Trash management policy in Malang City is still not SIDA discussion and trash management innovation that emerges from citizen not responded yet by DKP. The effectiveness of trash management policy of Malang city is effective but still not optimal enough. The impact of management there is awareness from citizen, additional income for the citizen and achieved trophy Adipura. The supporting factor is existence of a trash sorting BSM education, training, and awards. The inhibiting factor is limited of knowledge about trash management, limited budgets, facilities and infrastructure. Policies need SIDA reinforcement and back-up innovation from the citizen by entering into RPJMD program and the strategic plan, provide support in the form of budgetary funds, adequate infrastructure, such as carts, trucks and laboratory as well as equipments supporting for the mass production of gas potency of metan.