
SYSTEMATIC WASTE MANAGEMENT FOR EMPOWERMENT OF AMBULU VILLAGE COMMUNITY

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ABSTRACT

Waste is something that is always present in our daily lives. All the activities will inevitably result in the waste and so is going on in the village of Ambulu, District of Losari, Cirebon. The problem of this research is the process of waste management, which can't be categorised as good because the process is done by discharge management is not in the appropriate place and dispoce it using the combustion process.

The purpose of this study was to determine the existing waste management system in the village of Ambulu, District of Losari, Cirebon. The method used on this research is a qualitative study design with observational descriptive. It conducted by field surveys, focus group discussions with participant, open interviews, and literature study. Participants used in this study is representative of the Environment Agency, the village head, village councils, youth clubs and organizations in the village. The study states that waste management still in the unfavorable category, this is due to many factors : the lack of land for the contruction of temporary shelters, facilities and infrastructures are not good enough and the level of public awareness is still low about the importance to manage waste properly. The advice can be given is to socialize, to schedule regular clean up to clen the village and create a budget for land acquisition, which will be used for temporary shelter.

Keywords: Environment, Waste, Waste Management.

INTRODUCTION

One form of environmental problems that often occurs is the problem of waste. Organic waste and inorganic waste are the most commonly found in residential areas. Indonesia is estimated to produce 64 million tons of waste every year. Based on data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK). The composition of waste is dominated by organic waste, which reaches 60% of the total waste. Plastic waste occupies the second position with 14%, then 9% paper waste and 5.5% rubber. Other waste consists of metal, cloth, glass, and other types of waste (Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2017 in (Jelanti et al., 2021).

(Rahayu, 2013) say that waste is waste material that is considered useless but needs to be managed so as not to endanger the environment and public health (Tulebayeva et al., 2020). But in reality, the Indonesian people themselves are still reluctant to manage waste, both organic and inorganic waste. (Wahyuni & Nawing, 2021) said that public awareness in Indonesia

to recycle waste is relatively low. Based on the 2018 Indonesian Environmental Statistics released by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS RI, 2019) only 1.2% of households recycle their waste. Meanwhile, about 66.8% of households handle waste by burning it. In fact, the smoke generated from the combustion can cause air pollution and interfere with health. As many as 32% of households choose other ways to handle waste (Wiratih et al., 2021).

The waste problem includes 3 (three) parts, namely downstream, process and upstream. On the downstream side, garbage disposal continues to increase. In the process part, limited resources both from the community and the government (Maulana & Bafadhal, 2020). In the upstream part, in the form of a less than optimal system applied to the final processing (Mulasari, 2016). Most people think that burning waste is part of waste processing (Vertakova, 2019). However, things like that can cause pollution to the environment and interfere with health. Attitudes like this are likely to be influenced by knowledge and age maturity (Mulasari, 2012).

Proper waste management is carried out in a synergistic and integrated manner so that it runs effectively and is able to achieve the goal of reducing waste in each region. Referring to SNI 3242:2008 regarding waste management in settlements, the community as a source of waste generation should be involved in waste management activities consisting of sorting at the source, processing waste with the 3R principle, being obliged to pay waste fees, maintaining environmental cleanliness, complying with disposal regulations. waste and is active in socializing waste management in the environment. According to Sukerti et al.(2017), waste management with 3R principles in the household needs to be applied comprehensively to minimize waste generation and maximize community participation. One of the analyzes carried out by Riswan in 2012 in his research on household waste management with 3R.

In community-based waste management, the goal to be achieved is to reduce the amount of waste that ends up in the TPA. This goal can be achieved if the community segregates waste and applies 3R principles starting from the household such as reducing the use of single-use items (reduce), reusing goods that are still fit for use (reuse), and processing waste into useful new products (recycle). the amount of waste that will be brought to the landfill is less than the amount of waste that is produced. If these conditions are met, the effectiveness of the community-based waste management system will increase. According to Winarsih et al (2019), the effectiveness of a system is the level of achieving the goals desired by the system so that the greater the percentage of targets achieved, more higher and then more effectiveness.

METHOD

The research design is descriptive which examines three independent variables and one dependent variable. The independent variables are: Training, which is notated (X1), Motivation (X2) and compensation (X3) while the dependent variable is community empowerment in Ambulu Village which is notated as (Y). The type of data used is quantitative. Based on the distribution of these variables, this study will use the "Explanatory Survey Method".

Explanatory Survey Method is a survey that tries to connect right variables and test these variables. Pattern of influence which will be studied in this study to test between variables presented in the previous model framework.

Population and Sample

The total population in this study was the entire community in Ambulu Village who was involved in BUMDes Ambulu Maju, amounting to 30 people. The number of samples used in this study was 30 people.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of research and observations in Ambulu Village, Kec. Losari Kab.Cirebon that the efforts made by the Ambulu Village government to maintain cleanliness with several programs that have been carried out so far.

First, the Village Government conducted training in one of the efforts in waste management that empowers the community in Ambulu Village through the 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) concept, namely reducing waste generation, reusing materials that have the potential to cause waste and recycling waste, both organic waste in the form of food scraps, vegetables, fruits, this type of waste can be produced (communal basis, home industry) into solid and liquid organic fertilizers manually or using a composter. Meanwhile, non-organic waste is in the form of pieces of glass, paper, metal, and plastic. Rubber and other non-organic materials can also be recycled through the waste bank.

Second, the program run by the Ambulu Village government in dealing with waste problems has a strategy, empowering the community to participate in processing starting from the household scale which will be collected according to the type of waste so as to make it easier to process and the community participates to feel the economic compensation from the processing results. organic and non-organic waste and the construction of a caplok barong tourist spot that can improve the economy of the surrounding community.

In general, what has happened in the implementation of waste management in Ambulu Village so far, is that household waste by the community is collected and disposed of in a dump provided then transported by the cleaners and disposed of in the trash. This is generally not controlled in waste management, where the garbage has not been sorted into which organic waste and which non-organic waste can actually be recycled. It is hoped that the existence of a waste bank in the community can build awareness in waste management. Currently, the people of Ambulu Village in waste management are still low. One of the things that can be seen is when people throw their garbage in the river, on vacant land that is not a trash can. The efforts made by the government in maintaining the cleanliness of Ambulu Village are not only limited to providing facilities and infrastructure but also by making people aware that they are willing and able to manage waste properly.

CONCLUSION

a systematic waste management system can contribute to the realization of the cleanliness and beauty of an area so that it can attract tourists to visit and study so that it can be a comparative study for other regions. Because one of the factors in systematic waste management is humans. Humans and the environment are an inseparable part so that they can contribute to the realization of a sustainable area. The two relationships between humans and the environment influence each other, so that human behavior always affects the harmony and balance of the environment.

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