

The Development of a Waste Bank as a Form of Community Participation in Waste Management

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Abstrak

Peningkatan intensitas sampah menjadi permasalahan lingkungan sebab tidak diikuti dengan pengelolaan sampah berbasis lingkungan. Solusi penanganan sampah berbasis lingkungan dapat direalisasikan di bank sampah melalui peran bank sampah yang terlihat dari aktivitas pengurus dan nasabah yang menerapkan aktivitas 3R mampu meningkatkan kesadaran lingkungan masyarakat. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa masyarakat mampu melakukan pemilahan dan pengolahan sampah dan mengubah pandangan masyarakat akan sampah yang dahulunya menjijikkan menjadi menjanjikan. Penulisan artikel mempunyai tujuan meningkatkan pemahaman akan pentingnya bank sampah untuk meningkatkan kesadaran lingkungan masyarakat yang tercermin dari peran pengurus dan nasabah yaitu adanya pengetahuan, sikap konkret, dan perilaku yang konsisten.

Kata Kunci: Bank Sampah, Partisipasi Masyarakat, dan Kesadaran Lingkungan.

Abstract

Increasing waste intensity becomes an environmental problem because it is not followed by environmental-based waste management. Environment-based waste management solutions can be realized in the waste bank through the role of the waste bank, which can be seen from the management and customer activities who implement 3R activities that can increase community environmental awareness. The results of this study indicate that the community is capable of sorting and processing waste and changing people's views on the waste that was previously disgusting to become promising. Writing articles aims to increase understanding of the importance of waste banks to increase awareness of the community's environment, which is reflected in the roles of management and customers, namely knowledge, concrete attitudes, and consistent behavior.

Keywords: Garbage Bank, Community Participation, and Environmental Awareness.

PRELIMINARY

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The number of people who increase is directly proportional to the increase in the amount of waste generation. This means an increase in consumption, which causes an increase in waste production as the environmental issue shows that the human population has increased along with consumption patterns that quickly lead to environmental degradation. Waste is defined as substances or used consumer goods that are no longer used. Technological advances also affect the increase in the amount of waste generation, especially in product packaging systems. The existence of an increasingly modern product packaging system affects the

diversity of products produced and the waste produced so that it can affect the environmental quality (Palmer, 2002; Sapriya, 2009; Abbas, 2019; Ma'nawiyah et al., 2019).

Increased waste production is not followed by good waste management. Changes in people's lifestyles that always want to be fast, instantaneous, and practical are problems in waste management (Suandana et al., 2011). Attitude and outlook on life *anthropocentrism* make man oblivious to their surroundings (Afandi et al., 2012). Waste is a crucial problem in its handling; so far, waste management with a collect-transport-throw system has not solved the problem of waste in cities (Abbas, 2020).

The problem of waste in cities is only transferred to a final disposal site (Tempat Pembuangan Akhir or TPA) (Suandana et al., 2011). Garbage in the TPA will only cause environmental problems around the TPA (Mulasari, 2014; Sulastri, 2014). Handling waste problems according to Government Regulation No. 81/2012 can be overcome by carrying out waste handling activities with the 3R principle *Reduce*, which means reducing waste; *Reuse*, which is reuse waste; and *Recycle*, which is recycling the waste. One of the waste management solutions with the 3R principle can be done in a waste bank. Waste banks can provide waste management services so that 3R activities can be realized in the community (Mahfuzah et al., 2020).

The waste bank can influence to increase environmental awareness in the community. The environmental awareness in question is that the community can handle waste with various alternative waste management options to deal with waste problems that can disrupt environmental quality. The existence of a waste bank can overcome obstacles regarding the lack of public awareness of sorting waste. A waste bank becomes a container for waste management in which there is community participation in its management. Waste banks can provide real experiences for the community to carry out environmental-based waste management with the 3R principle (Subiyakto & Mutiani, 2019).

The development carried out in the waste bank has gradually changed the community's perspective and behavior in managing waste. This year 2018, there have been 353 community BSM units, 175 school BSM units, 32 government and private BSM institutions, 664 individual BSM, and the total customer base reached 23,000 for the Banjarmasin area. Meanwhile, the waste taken per day reaches 2.5 tons from waste bank customers, and transactions per day from this waste bank are 3-4 million rupiahs. In this regard, the waste bank has become a national pilot. Since a waste bank's existence, the amount of waste disposal in Banjarmasin City has decreased significantly. The capacity for waste disposal/transportation through waste carts has decreased to approximately 50% of the daily total. This program has successfully led the City

of Banjarmasin to win the Adipura Kencana trophy in 2019, which was the last time the City of Banjarmasin won it in 2018. Then, Brigita and Benno's research shows that one of the environmental awareness attitudes is to do waste sorting. It is clear that with the existence of a waste bank, an environmentally conscious attitude can be demonstrated through the behavior of customers who want to sort their waste.

Waste Bank Research as One Waste Management Solution in Makassar City. Based on this research, it can be seen that one of the factors that make people save in waste banks is the level of public knowledge (Gary, 2009; Selomo et al., 2016). This study explains that the community feels moved to participate in becoming a customer who can manage waste in their environment with the knowledge. Therefore, the waste bank's role can provide knowledge about waste management in the community (Nawawi, 2017).

Handling waste through the active role of waste banks in encouraging people to carry out waste management with the 3R principle is expected to increase community environmental awareness. This is based on concerns about environmental damage due to increased consumption, which increases the number of waste products so that it impacts environmental pollution; environmental awareness is needed that is applied in everyday life (Mutiani, 2017; Mutiani et al., 2020). Thus, the attitude or behavior of humans looking at their environment can be influenced by the awareness of the importance of the environment for the individual (Syaharuddin et al., 2019). A waste bank in the community can give meaning to the importance of environmental awareness through changes in people's understanding and behavior in managing waste, from disposing of Garbage to utilizing Garbage (Moleong, 2007; Sudjarwo, 2009).

RESEARCH METHOD

This exploration utilizes library research by alluding to specialists' speculations about an issue. This examination expects to analyze writings, books, and distributions on neighborhood culture from significant bibliographical writings brought as issues up in this exploration point. Wellsprings of information utilized are applicable information from past exploration results. The means taken incorporate gathering library information, perusing, taking notes, and contrasting writing at that point handled with produce ends. The information utilized are optional information from reading material, diaries, logical articles, and writing surveys that contain the ideas being considered. (Zed, 2004; Sugiyono, 2013).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Waste is part of substances or goods left over for consumption by living things that are no longer used or a consequence of human activities. Trash is something the owner doesn't need anymore. Garbage is then classified based on its type, some are quickly decomposed, and some are not easily decomposed; there is also hazardous waste or hazardous toxic materials (B3). Garbage is easily decomposed (*Garbage*), organic substances such as; leftover meat, leftover vegetables, leaves, garden waste, and others. Waste does not easily decompose (refuse), namely inorganic substances such as paper, plastic, metal, rubber, glass, etc. There is also hazardous waste or B3 that occurs from organic and inorganic chemicals and heavy metals, generally from waste industrial (Neolaka, 2008).

Every individual needs to meet their needs; they must produce waste due to their consumption activities. Just imagine that every individual must produce waste; it can be ascertained that waste's intensity waste will also increase with the increasing number of the human population. Waste is not only produced by individuals, but more than that, waste is also produced by industrial companies, markets, hospitals, and so on. The increase in waste is an actual problem that needs to be addressed (Mahyudin, 2017).

If not handled properly, Garbage will harm the environment, such as decreasing environmental aesthetics, because the environment becomes dirty. Garbage can pollute the air produced from gases produced, such as methane or CO from combustion. Soil pollution resulting from hazardous and toxic materials mixed in the Garbage. Water contamination from hazardous and toxic materials that seep into the groundwater or surface water surrounding. Garbage can disrupt public health by deteriorating environmental sanitation (Taqim, 2007).

The dense population in urban areas increases the amount of waste transportation to the TPA (Final Disposal Site). Garbage in the TPA is not the end of the waste problem. The environment around the landfill also experiences environmental degradation due to pollution of the landfill environment by Garbage, such as causing unpleasant odors and disturbing views (Mulasari, 2014; Sugiyono, 2013). Problems due to the decline in environmental aesthetics around the TPA also can cause social conflicts with the surrounding communities. The opposition made by the surrounding community is generally related to the causes of endangering health, safety, reduced comfort, and limited land, especially for the placement of landfills (Mahyudin, 2017).

The waste bank can then change the public's view of waste management that the community still applies conventional waste management with a collect-transport-throw pattern. Handling with this pattern is not able to control the waste problem. The community still uses

this pattern because there is still a lack of public awareness of sorting waste from its source. Based on Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management and supported by Government Regulation Number 81 of 2012 concerning Family Waste Management and Family-Like Garbage. This explains to change the pattern of waste management from collect-transport-waste to waste management, which is based on the pattern of reducing and handling waste mandating the community to carry out activities to limit the generation of waste, recycle and reuse or known as the 3R (*reduce, reuse and recycle*) in an effective, efficient and programmatic (Rubiyanor et al., 2016).

Based on the mandate of Law Number 18 of 2008 and Government Regulation Number 81 of 2012, to carry out 3R activities effectively, efficiently, and programmatically, a container is needed that is ready to help the community handle waste with the 3R principle. The right solution that is needed by the community is to use a waste bank. A waste bank is a place to save waste that has been sorted according to the type of waste. The way a waste bank works, in general, is almost the same as other banks; there are customers, bookkeeping, and management. If the customer is depositing money in a commercial bank, but in a waste bank, that is deposited is Garbage that has economic value (Suryani, 2014).

The waste bank exists as an initiative of the local community to handle waste, which is often an environmental problem actively. The 3Rs strategy is used to change people's views about the waste considered disgusting into promising potential. The waste bank is an activity *social engineering* that teaches the public about the waste sorting process and fosters public awareness of the importance of wise waste management, which reduces the transportation of waste to the TPA (Selomo et al., 2016).

Waste banks can stand, of course, with an important component that involves the vital role of management and customers. According to Aryenti (Rubiyanor et al., 2016), there are two components in a waste bank: the management or officers of the waste bank and customers. Customers are individuals, communities, or groups interested in storing their waste in the waste bank. Two components, namely management, and customers play an important role in synergizing with each other in managing waste. Environmental damage due to waste can be overcome and increase customer income by utilizing waste into economic goods. Soekanto explained that the role is a dynamic aspect of the position, namely someone who carries out his rights and obligations. A waste bank with activities that can be seen through the management and customers' role can increase community environmental awareness (Soekanto & Sulistyowati, 2013; Alamsyah, 2015).

Consciousness, according to Atkinson, namely awareness as a conscious state, is not a passive state. However, an active process of awareness is an individual's current alertness to external and internal stimuli, meaning environmental events. And body mood, memory, and mind. Consciousness is awareness of actions (to the actual state), state of remembering oneself, remembering again (from fainting), awakening, waking up (from sleep) remembering, knowing, and understanding (Afandi et al., 2012).

Environmental awareness in Neolaka's critical analysis found that awareness is knowledge; conscious means knowing. Knowledge is meant about real, concrete things, meaning in-depth knowledge (inspiring the soul), knowing seriously, and not wrong. People who are environmentally aware will not be careless because many people know the importance of the environment, but their behavior destroys the environment. Awareness then is part of the attitude or behavior because people who are aware of the environment will show the correct behavior, which then becomes the nature of their life (Suharto, 2019; Neolaka, 2008).

Understanding awareness needs to be actualized through attitudes and behaviors that directly involve oneself in social phenomena in the community. Environmental awareness is defined as a condition in which humans have knowledge and sensitivity to the environment. This explains that environmental awareness equals values. Consciousness is interpreted as something important as value is defined as something valuable. Maran explained that value refers to what humans and society see as the most valuable thing (Maran, 2000).

Consciousness is interpreted as something important because when humans have awareness, they will have a standard of living to distinguish between good and bad. In line with awareness and values, when humans have value, they have a standard that they believe in determining what is considered acceptable and flawed. Consciousness is a state where a person is in a state of understanding and the value obtained from the process of understanding. So environmental awareness has the same meaning as value (Abbas, 2013; Adi, 2018).

An understanding of environmental awareness based on Neolaka's critical analysis can be found in environmental awareness indicators, namely, knowledge, concrete attitudes, and consistent behavior (Neolaka, 2008). The waste bank in increasing public awareness is through the management's role by providing knowledge in the form of teaching on sorting and processing waste. Then customers can receive the knowledge provided by the management. A concrete attitude is shown by the management's role in providing environmental awareness by inviting the community to continue to carry out waste management and provide waste handling services at the waste bank.

The concrete attitude of the customer is being able to sort waste according to its type and carry out 3R activities, namely by limiting waste generation (*reduce*), reusing waste (*Reuse*), and recycling waste (*recycle*). Based on ¹⁷ Government Regulation No.81 of 2012 concerning Management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste, it explains:

1. Limitation of waste generation is an effort to minimize the generation of waste carried out from before producing a product or product packaging until the end of product use and/or product packaging. For example, the use of goods and/or packaging can be recycled and easily decomposed by natural processes, limiting the use of plastic bags and/or avoiding using single-use goods and/or packaging.
2. Waste reuse is an effort to reuse waste according to the same function or a different function and/or reuse parts of waste that are still useful without going through a processing process.
3. Recycling waste is an effort to use waste into valuable goods after going through a processing process first.

Consistent behavior is shown by the management and customers, namely through the management's role, who consistently opens services at the waste bank such as weighing and recording while the customer's role is routinely sorting the waste, which is then deposited into the waste bank. The waste bank has an essential role in managing and customers' role in increasing environmental awareness of the community, which is reflected in the management and customers' activities at the waste bank. The environmental-based waste management pattern shows environmental awareness from the management and customers who synergize with each other in understanding the environment; individual and community activities that integrate with their environment make a pattern behavior in life (Abbas et al., 2018).

CONCLUSION

An increase in population is directly proportional to an increase in population consumption to increase the quantity of waste, which is increasingly diverse. An increase in waste that is not followed by ecocentric management has a bad impact on the environment, namely from the environment's aesthetic point of view. It becomes dirty, environmental pollution due to waste, namely air, water, and soil pollution, and can disrupt public health.

A waste bank is a container that can provide real experiences for the community in managing waste. Waste management in environmentally based waste banks by carrying out 3R

activities (*reduce, reuse, and recycle*). A waste bank can change the public's view of waste, from merely throwing it away to utilizing Garbage to become an economic item.

The waste bank's role in increasing awareness of the environment is through the management and customers' role, as seen from the activities at the waste bank that reflect environmental awareness. Environmental awareness raised from management and customer activities based on Neolaka's critical analysis, namely the existence of knowledge, concrete attitudes, and consistent behavior in synergy, is shown by management and customers' role in the waste bank.

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