

Community Empowerment Through Waste Management in Sukajaya Village RW 04

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ABSTRACT

Garbage has become a classic problem in every environment, in the city and in the village. Lack of knowledge and public concern for the environment is one of the causes of waste accumulation. The provision of counseling on how to process waste aims to make the community aware of the dangers of waste for health and know how to manage useful waste. The method used is the survey method to Sukajaya Village RW04. Through breastfeeding attended by 42 people, they were able to decompose the accumulation of organic waste and anorgnik waste. The result of the evaluation after the activity was completed was that the community's behavior was now more concerned about the environment and health, it was seen that there was very little garbage scattered around in the Sukajaya village environment.

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INTRODUCTION

Waste is the rest of human daily activities and / or from natural processes in solid form (Suyoto, 2008). Waste is divided into two, namely Organic waste and Non-Organic waste. Organic waste is the waste that comes from living things, both humans, animals

as well as plants and their rotting nature. Bacteria are very important agents of their existence because of their role as natural decomposers, this waste is very environmentally friendly because it comes from living things so that if we are dealing with organic waste there is no need for chemicals, because later it will decompose itself. While Non-Organic waste is all human waste that is difficult to decompose again by bacteria or requires a long time to decompose for hundreds of years. This waste is produced from various processes and will not be able to be decomposed by bacteria naturally. The rate of waste production continues to increase, not only in line with the rate of population growth but also in line with the increasing consumption patterns of the community. On the other hand, the capacity of waste handling carried out by the community and local governments has not been optimal. Waste that is not managed properly will affect the environment and the health of the surrounding community.

In Indonesia, around 56% of waste is managed by the government. The rest is managed by burning by 35%, buried 7.5%, composted 1.6%, and in other ways 15.9%. If waste can be handled better and professionally, environmental conditions will become cleaner. Development by increasing community participation is also needed so that they no longer litter such as in rivers, ponds or ditches to eliminate the accumulation of landfills.

Cicadas Village is one of the villages in Ciampea District which has an area of 3200 km², the total population of Cicadas Village is 11,789 people consisting of 6,128 men and 5,661 women with 3,473 households. While the number of Poor Families (GAKIN) is 444 households with a percentage of 20% of the number of families in Cicadas Village, this makes waste production even more. Densely populated environmental conditions make garbage scattered everywhere, moreover there is no TPS (Temporary Disposal Site) and no TPA (Landfill) Environmental pollution that is increasing is caused by various things, such as increasing human population which results in an increase in the amount of waste disposed of. This is exacerbated by the inadequacy of landfill sites and locations, lack of public awareness and willingness in managing and disposing of waste, still lack of public understanding of the benefits of waste, and

reluctance the community reuses waste, because waste is considered as something dirty and must be thrown away or prestige. These various things cause a decrease in environmental quality which has a negative impact on the community, waste is very dangerous for public health and the surrounding environment. Therefore, waste must be processed or recycled properly so as not to pollute the environment and interfere with human health. The waste that we have been throwing away can still be reprocessed, among others, in the form of handicrafts that have economic value, artistic and unique taste. In general, waste management is carried out in three stages of activities, namely: collection, transportation, and final disposal / processing. At the final disposal/processing stage, waste will undergo certain processes, both physically, chemically, and biologically.

Waste management activities will involve the use and utilization of various waste infrastructure and facilities which include collection, collection, transfer, transportation, processing and final disposal. The waste problem is closely related to the lifestyle and culture of the community itself. Therefore, waste management is not only a government affair but handling it requires broad community participation. The amount of this waste every year continues to increase in line and along with the increase in population and the quality of life of the community or humans and accompanied by advances in science and technology which also results in shifts in people's lifestyles that tend to be consumptive.

The strategic plan in the development of Sukajaya RW 04 Village that we will do is to use SWOT analysis (Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, and Threats) of the village. Therefore we try to analyze this, namely:

Strength

Based on observations of the condition and potential of Sukajaya Village RW04, several factors that become internal strengths can be identified as follows:

- a. Sukajaya Village has potential natural resources that can be utilized to meet the needs of the village community. For example, rice fields and large plantations.
- b. Have land to be used as fishery land.
- c. A safe and conducive environment can support a purposeful community development process.
- d. The internal and external accessibility of the village is high.

Weakness

In addition to having various advantages, a village must have disadvantages. From the identification results, weaknesses of Sukajaya Village rw 04 One were obtained, including:

- a. The lack of temporary landfills, so that waste is a separate and biggest problem and can be seen everywhere.
- b. The quality of river water, one of the raw water, has been polluted by household waste.
- c. Sukajaya RW04 village generally does not have a drainage network, so there are often temporary floods during the rainy season.
- d. Many people use rivers or koya as a medium for large water.
- e. There are still many people who do not have their own MCK.

Opportunities

In addition to identifying internal factors in the form of weaknesses and advantages, the village must also be able to grasp opportunities and threats that come from the external environment. Those that can be identified include:

- a. The demand for agricultural production is needed by the community around Sukajaya village rw04 so that the people of Sukajaya rw04 village can be more active in producing agricultural products and gardens.
- b. The high demand for manure and compost for the development of agricultural activities.
- c. High demand for organic vegetables and rice.

Threats

The results of threat identification for Sukajaya Village rw04 include:

- a. Competitive agricultural production with other regions so that it requires extra production and minimizes failures in production.
- b. Competitive livestock production with other regions.

RESEARCH METHOD

This service was carried out in Cicadas Village, Sukajaya Village, Ciampea District, Bogor Regency in September. The population that is used as partners in this service is residents of RT 01 RW 04, This method of community service uses counseling methods and data is collected from survey activities and direct observation or observation at the location (Edi, 2020).

The approaches used in this activity are:

- a. The organizational approach, which is an approach where this activity is attended by all PKK members
- b. Social approach, namely by integrating themselves (merging themselves) into various community activities in Sukajaya Village RW 04, especially to the target of waste management participants. The social approach is also carried out after planning activities, implementing activities, and evaluating activities.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After an analysis of the problem based on the results of initial observations, namely to conduct a study of the community in the application of empowerment and waste management, the results stated that the community still needs monitoring and evaluation related to waste management so that it can be used by local residents by empowering waste and sorting organic and inorganic waste so that it can be reprocessed by the community.

- a. Counseling at RT 01 which will be held on September 25, 2021 at 13.00 WIB will be held at the Cicadas Village Assembly The target of this activity is that all people can understand cleanliness and sort waste and can be used.

This activity is carried out with the hope of being able to regenerate community sensitivity or concern related to community empowerment through waste management, waste problems that cannot be underestimated. From the achievement of the implementation of the program, it is hoped that the community understands the importance of waste management for themselves and the wider community. It is hoped that in the future after the implementation of this counseling, the community is aware of community empowerment through waste management by getting used to disposing of waste properly and the community can feel concern for the environment so that the environment is clean, healthy and comfortable

- b. Transportation of waste in collaboration with the Environmental Agency (DLH)

Initially, the village community was subject to administration for the Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) of cleanliness. However, due to the lack of economic terms, the cost of cooperating with the environmental agency is concentrated with transportation with a certain nominal and the unavailability of land that can be used as a Temporary Disposal Site (TPS) and UPT Cleanliness only transports garbage around the main road they pass.

Cicadas village is a densely populated village, houses that tend to be close together resulting in limited access to cars that can enter. So that household waste around densely populated settlements is not touched by cleaners so that the solution to the problem is that there will be a trash can motor that will carry the garbage to the front of the alley and related costs will be discussed again with Cicadas village partners and the Environmental Agency (DLH) for further programs.

CONCLUSION

Problems that generally occur are waste or waste management problems. This waste management counseling was held on September 25, 2021 at the Sukajaya Satu Village Assembly, Ciampea District, which was attended by 42 participants. This activity aims to enable residents to convert waste into materials that have economic value (waste utilization). One example is by separating organic waste and non-organic waste.

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