

Creation and Provision of Waste Bins for the Community of Bojong Kulur Village, Gunung Putri District, Bogor Regency

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| ARTICLE INFO                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | ABSTRACT                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
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| <p>Article history:<br/>Received: September, 2025<br/>Revised: October, 2025<br/>Accepted: October, 2025</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b><br/>Community Service, Waste Management, Waste Bins, Bojong Kulur Village, Healthy Environment.</p> | <p>This article presents the results of a community service activity involving the creation and provision of waste bins in Bojong Kulur Village, Gunung Putri District, Bogor Regency. This program aims to increase community awareness of the importance of proper waste management, reduce illegal waste accumulation, and create a clean and healthy environment. The methods used include needs assessment surveys, socialization, waste bin creation, waste bin placement, and education on organic and inorganic waste segregation. The results show increased community participation in waste management and improved environmental cleanliness. It is hoped that this program can be sustainable and serve as a model for other villages in efforts to preserve the environment.</p> |

1. Introduction

1.1. Background of Global and National Waste Problems

Waste management is a crucial issue faced by many communities worldwide, both in urban and rural areas. According to a World Bank report, global waste generation is projected to increase by 70% by 2050, reaching 3.4 billion tons per year if no significant interventions are made (World Bank, 2018). In Indonesia, the volume of waste continues to rise with population growth, urbanization, and changing lifestyles that tend to be consumptive (Kurniawati & Ali, 2024). Data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) indicates that in 2023, Indonesia generated approximately 68 million tons of waste annually, with most of it ending up in landfills (TPA) or being disposed of irresponsibly (Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan, 2023).

Ineffective waste management can lead to various serious negative impacts. Environmentally, waste accumulation can pollute soil, water, and air, disrupt ecosystems, and contribute to greenhouse gas emissions (Sapanli et al., 2023). From a health perspective, poorly managed waste becomes a breeding ground for diseases, attracting disease vectors such as rats and insects, and can cause various health problems for surrounding communities (Mislán et al., 2023). Furthermore, waste piles also degrade environmental aesthetics, reduce quality of life, and potentially hinder local tourism sectors (Ullah & Hakim, 2023).

Particularly in rural areas, access to adequate waste management facilities is often limited. Minimal waste infrastructure, lack of community awareness, and limited human and financial resources

are major obstacles (Sularni et al., 2025). As a result, indiscriminate waste disposal practices in rivers, vacant land, or by burning are still prevalent, directly harming local ecosystems and public health (Arisinta et al., 2025).

### **1.2. Waste Problem Conditions in Bojong Kulur Village**

Bojong Kulur Village, Gunung Putri District, Bogor Regency, is one area that is not exempt from waste management problems. Based on initial observations and discussions with village officials and local communities, it was found that Bojong Kulur Village faces several specific challenges. A significant issue is the lack of waste bin facilities; the number of available waste bins in public areas, public facilities, and residential areas is very limited and insufficient to accommodate the daily volume of community waste. The existing waste bins are often not segregated, making recycling or further processing difficult. This is compounded by a minimal awareness of waste segregation, as most community members have not yet adopted the habit of segregating organic and inorganic waste at the source. Household waste is often mixed and disposed of indiscriminately, exacerbating the problem of accumulation and pollution (Mirdayanti et al., 2023).

Consequently, indiscriminate waste disposal practices are common. Due to limited facilities and awareness, many residents still dispose of waste in waterways, vacant land, or by burning it. These practices cause unpleasant odors, clog waterways leading to floods, and air pollution from waste burning (Syahadat & Mulyawati, 2023). These issues culminate in significant environmental and health impacts. Waste accumulation at several points in the village has polluted the surrounding environment, disrupted aesthetics, and potentially become a source of disease for residents, especially children. These conditions indicate that Bojong Kulur Village urgently needs comprehensive intervention to address its waste problems. Initiatives to provide proper waste bin facilities and educate the community on correct waste management are highly relevant and urgent to create a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment.

### **1.3. Objectives and Benefits of the Community Service Program**

This community service program focuses on the creation and provision of waste bins specifically designed for the needs of the Bojong Kulur Village community. The primary objectives of this program are to increase community awareness, provide necessary infrastructure, encourage behavioral change, and create a clean and healthy environment. Specifically, the program aims to educate and enhance the understanding of the Bojong Kulur Village community about the importance of responsible waste management, including the segregation of organic and inorganic waste. It also seeks to provide adequate and segregated waste bin facilities in strategic locations to facilitate proper waste disposal. A key goal is to encourage and accustom the community to dispose of waste in its designated place and to segregate waste at the source. Ultimately, the program endeavors to reduce illegal waste accumulation, minimize environmental pollution, and improve the cleanliness and aesthetics of Bojong Kulur Village.

The expected benefits of this program are multi-faceted. For the community, it promises a cleaner, healthier, and more comfortable living environment, as well as increased knowledge and skills in waste management. For the environment, the benefits include reduced soil, water, and air pollution, and the preservation of local ecosystems. The village government will benefit from the support for infrastructure and increased community participation in village cleanliness programs, in line with sustainable development efforts. For academics and higher education institutions, this program represents an implementation of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education, the development of an effective community service model, and a contribution to the scientific literature on rural waste management. This article will detail the methodology of program implementation, the results achieved, and the implications and recommendations for the program's sustainability, with the hope that it can serve as a reference for similar programs in other regions.

## **2. Method**

The implementation of this community service program was carried out in Bojong Kulur Village, Gunung Putri District, Bogor Regency. The method used in this program adopted a participatory approach that actively involved the community in every stage of the activity. This approach is important to ensure the program's sustainability and foster a sense of community ownership over the initiatives undertaken (Ismail, 2019). The stages of the program included a community needs survey and analysis, initial socialization and education, design and creation of waste bins, placement of waste bins and information installation, and advanced education, monitoring, and evaluation.

### **2.1. Community Needs Survey and Analysis**

The initial stage of the program began with a comprehensive survey and needs analysis in Bojong Kulur Village. This survey aimed to collect primary and secondary data related to waste conditions and

community perceptions. Activities carried out included field observation to identify strategic locations requiring waste bins, such as near markets, schools, village halls, densely populated residential areas, and along main roads. Observations also included identifying points of illegal waste accumulation and the dominant types of waste (Marlina, 2024). In-depth interviews were conducted with community leaders, village officials, and community representatives to understand waste disposal habits, levels of awareness regarding cleanliness, and their expectations for waste management programs. These interviews also aimed to explore the potential for community participation and any obstacles that might be faced (Setyaningrum & Sari, 2022). Finally, a waste type and volume analysis was performed by collecting waste samples from several households and public areas to analyze the composition (organic, inorganic, hazardous waste) and estimate the daily volume of waste. This data is crucial for determining the appropriate capacity and design of waste bins, as well as effective segregation strategies (Sebayang et al., 2025). The data collected from this needs survey and analysis formed the basis for designing the specifications of the waste bins, determining placement locations, and developing educational materials relevant to the local conditions of Bojong Kulur Village.

## 2.2. Initial Socialization and Education Program

Before commencing the physical implementation phase, an initial comprehensive socialization program was conducted for the community of Bojong Kulur Village. The main objective of this socialization was to build understanding, support, and active community participation. Socialization activities included community meetings with village residents, village officials, and community leaders to present the program plan, its objectives, and benefits. During these meetings, discussion sessions were also opened to accommodate input and concerns from the community (Yusuf, 2020). Interactive outreach was provided to educate on the importance of proper waste management, the negative impacts of waste on the environment and health, and the concept of organic and inorganic waste segregation. The outreach was delivered using interactive methods, employing visual media (posters, short videos) and real-life examples to facilitate understanding (Maysyurah et al., 2024). Additionally, information materials such as leaflets, brochures, or informative posters containing brief guidelines on waste segregation and waste collection schedules were distributed to every household and public facility. This socialization served not only as a medium for information but also as a platform to build a shared commitment between the community service team and the community in maintaining environmental cleanliness.

## 2.3. Design and Creation of Waste Bins

Based on the results of the needs survey, the waste bins were designed with specifications that meet functional and durability standards, while also considering aesthetic aspects suitable for the rural environment. The trash bins are designed with three separate compartments, one for organic waste, one for inorganic waste, and one for hazardous and toxic waste, with clear markings or colors to facilitate separation (Ikaningtyas, 2023). The trash bin manufacturing process involves careful material selection, using readily available, affordable, and durable materials such as lightweight steel, while considering ease of maintenance and component replacement (Figure 1). The design is ergonomic, ensuring that the trash bins are easy to use by various age groups, equipped with lids to prevent odors and pests, and easy to empty (Lia Amalia, 2023). A key aspect of this phase is local participation, involving volunteers from the community, such as youth organizations or women's groups, in the manufacturing process. This participation aims to foster a sense of ownership and responsibility for the facilities provided (Amalia & Mokodompis, 2020). The total number of trash bins made is adjusted to the needs and strategic locations identified, taking into account population density and the volume of waste produced.



Figure 1. Making trash bins

#### 2.4. Placement of Waste Bins and Information Installation

After the manufacturing process was completed, the waste bins were distributed and placed in strategic locations identified during the survey stage. Placement locations were chosen based on accessibility, visibility, and need, such as in front of residents' homes, public facilities (schools, mosques, village halls), small commercial areas, and along the main village roads (Ritonga et al., 2024). Along with the placement of waste bins, brief information boards or stickers were also installed on each waste bin. This explanation covers the types of waste (organic, inorganic, and hazardous and toxic waste) that can be disposed of in each compartment, brief information about the environmental and economic benefits of waste separation, and persuasive messages that encourage active community participation in maintaining cleanliness (Figure 2). This information installation aims to reinforce educational messages and serve as a practical guide for the community when disposing of waste.



Figure 2. Delivery of trash bins to residents

#### 2.5. Advanced Education, Monitoring, and Evaluation

The final stage of the program involved advanced education, monitoring, and evaluation to ensure the program's sustainability and effectiveness. This included in-depth education sessions on proper waste segregation methods, with specific examples of organic and inorganic waste, and information on the potential for processing and recycling (Pusvitasari et al., 2024). The community service team conducted routine monitoring of the condition of the waste bins, the level of cleanliness around the placement locations, and community compliance with waste segregation, recording the volume of waste collected in each compartment (Syahdat & Mulyawati, 2023). Feedback was collected from the community through simple questionnaires or focused group discussions (FGDs) to understand their perceptions of the program, challenges faced, and suggestions for future improvements. This feedback is crucial for evaluation and strategy adjustment (Chandra, 2020). Finally, a comprehensive evaluation of all program stages was conducted to measure objective achievement, identify successes, and formulate recommendations for program sustainability. This evaluation also included an analysis of the program's initial impact on environmental cleanliness and community behavioral changes. With these structured methodological stages, the community service program is expected to provide maximum and sustainable impact for Bojong Kulur Village.

### Results

The program for the creation and provision of waste bins in Bojong Kulur Village has shown several significant positive results, observed through direct observation, community feedback, and initial data analysis. The main results achieved are discussed below.

#### 3.1. Increased Community Awareness and Knowledge

One of the program's success indicators is the increased community awareness and knowledge regarding responsible waste management. Before the program, many residents did not deeply understand the difference between organic and inorganic waste, nor the negative impacts of indiscriminate waste disposal. Through intensive socialization and education activities, including interactive outreach and the distribution of information materials, significant changes occurred. The community began to understand the basic concepts of waste segregation, the importance of maintaining environmental cleanliness, and the potential dangers of waste to health and the environment (Agamuthu & Herat, 2014). Interactive discussions during socialization stimulated active community participation in identifying local solutions for waste problems, and residents showed enthusiasm to be involved in village cleanliness activities and waste

segregation programs. Feedback from residents indicated a positive perception of the program, with many stating that they are now more concerned and motivated to manage waste properly.

### **3.2. Availability and Utilization of Segregated Waste Bin Facilities**

The provision of waste bins with two compartments (organic and inorganic) in strategic locations has successfully facilitated the community in disposing of waste in its designated place. A total of 20 waste bin units were placed in Bojong Kulur Village, distributed in public areas, public facilities, and points prone to waste accumulation. Observation results show that the newly placed waste bins are easily accessible to the community, thereby reducing reasons for indiscriminate waste disposal. Most of the segregated waste bins are well-utilized by residents, with the organic compartment being filled with food scraps and leaves, while the inorganic compartment is filled with plastics, paper, and bottles (Mun Wang et al., 2021). The presence of segregated waste bins significantly reduced illegal waste accumulation in areas that were previously problem spots. This indicates that the community is beginning to shift from indiscriminate waste disposal practices to more organized and responsible disposal.

### **3.3. Changes in Community Waste Disposal Behavior**

This program successfully encouraged positive behavioral changes among the community of Bojong Kulur Village. Although behavioral change requires time and consistency, initial indications show an encouraging trend. Residents are becoming accustomed to segregating waste at home before disposing of it in the segregated waste bins. Although not yet perfect, this segregation effort is an important step forward (Susanto et al., 2021). There has been an increase in the sense of collective responsibility among residents to maintain environmental cleanliness. Several self-initiated environmental cleanliness initiatives have emerged, such as mutual cooperation activities to clean areas around the waste bins. Furthermore, educated community members also participate in educating their family members and neighbors, creating a positive domino effect in the dissemination of information and good waste management practices.

### **3.4. Initial Environmental and Aesthetic Impacts**

Visually, the positive impacts of this program are already beginning to show. Several areas that were previously common sites for illegal waste disposal now appear cleaner and better maintained. Initial indications suggest an improvement in the environmental cleanliness quality in Bojong Kulur Village. The reduction of scattered waste in public areas and waterways contributes to an improvement in the village's aesthetics, making the environment look tidier and more comfortable (Sugianingrat et al., 2022). With waste segregation, the potential for soil and water pollution due to mixed waste can be minimized. Separated organic waste has the potential to be processed into compost, while inorganic waste can be recycled, reducing the burden on landfills (Simbolon, 2022). The reduction in open waste burning practices also contributes to improved air quality in the village, reducing the risk of respiratory problems for residents. Overall, the results of this program demonstrate that a holistic approach integrating infrastructure provision and community education is highly effective in addressing waste problems at the village level. These initial successes form an important foundation for the development of more comprehensive waste management programs in the future.

## **Conclusion**

### **4.1. Summary of Key Findings**

The community service program involving the creation and provision of waste bins in Bojong Kulur Village has successfully achieved its initial objectives in increasing community awareness and participation in waste management. The availability of adequate waste bin facilities and continuous education has encouraged positive behavioral changes in waste disposal and segregation. These results indicate that a holistic approach integrating infrastructure provision and community education is highly effective in addressing waste problems at the village level. Key findings from the program confirm a significant increase in the community's understanding of waste management, high utilization of the provided infrastructure, a positive shift in disposal habits, and initial improvements in the village's environmental and aesthetic quality.

### **4.2. Implications and Recommendations**

To ensure the sustainability and long-term impact of this program, several recommendations are proposed. First, the formation of a village-level waste management team is recommended to be responsible for the maintenance of waste bins, regular collection of segregated waste, and the development of recycling or organic waste processing programs (Qarnain et al., 2022). Second, the village government should provide policy support by integrating waste management into the village development plan (RPJMDs) and



allocating an adequate budget for program operations. Village regulations (Perdes) on waste management can also provide a strong legal basis (Ferdial et al., 2023). Third, the development of sustainable programs, such as continuing education and socialization, and innovative initiatives like waste banks or circular economy programs, is crucial to maintain community awareness and provide economic value (Salmon & Thaha, 2023). Fourth, establishing partnerships with external parties like NGOs, the private sector, or other higher education institutions can provide technical, financial, or expertise support for developing more advanced waste management systems (Zulfa et al., 2022). Finally, further research should be conducted to evaluate the long-term impact of this program on public health, the local economy, and climate change, and comparative studies with other villages can provide valuable insights for developing suitable waste management models. This program proves that with collaboration between academics and the community, concrete solutions to environmental problems can be realized. It is hoped that this community service model can be replicated and adapted in other villages to create a cleaner, healthier, and more sustainable Indonesia.

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