

WASTE BANK AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO COMMUNITY BASED WASTE MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengetahui dan menganalisa bagaimana terkait pengelolaan sampah, (2) mengetahui dan menganalisa bagaimana peran bank sampah dalam pengelolaan sampah, dan (3) mengetahui dan menganalisa bagaimana pengelolaan sampah yang berbasis masyarakat. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian hukum normatif. Data yang diperoleh dari penelitian ini data sekunder yang diperoleh melalui studi kepustakaan, kemudian data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara yuridis kualitatif melalui pendekatan perundang-undangan, dan konseptual. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa (1) Sistem pengelolaan sampah merupakan proses pengelolaan sampah yang meliputi 5 (lima) aspek yaitu aspek kelembagaan; pembiayaan; pengaturan; teknik operasional; dan peran serta masyarakat, (2) Bank Sampah dalam pelaksanaannya dapat mengurangi tingginya angka sampah di masyarakat dan di tempat pembuangan akhir (TPA). Sehingga, melalui Bank Sampah menjadi salah satu alternatif solusi bagi pemerintah maupun masyarakat dalam mengurangi terus meningkatnya volume sampah. (3) Pengelolaan sampah berbasis masyarakat sebagai suatu pendekatan pengelolaan sampah yang didasarkan pada partisipasi aktif masyarakat. Pengelolaan lingkungan hidup memerlukan adanya fasilitasi dan implementasi upaya berbasis masyarakat sebagai suatu strategi pemberdayaan dan peningkatan akses mereka kepada sumber daya lingkungan hidup.

Kata Kunci : Pengelolaan Sampah, Bank Sampah, Peran Masyarakat

ABSTRACT

This study aims to (1) find out and analyze how it relates to waste management, (2) find out and analyze the role of waste banks in waste management, and (3) find out and analyze how community-based waste management is. The type of research used is normative legal research. The data obtained from this study were secondary data obtained through literature study, then the data obtained were analyzed qualitatively juridically through a statutory and conceptual approach. The results of this study indicate that (1) The waste management system is a waste management process which includes 5 (five) aspects, namely institutional aspects; financing; Settings; operational techniques; and community participation,

(2) Waste Bank in its implementation can reduce the high number of waste in the community and in the final disposal site (TPA). Thus, through the Waste Bank, it is an alternative solution for the government and the community in reducing the increasing volume of waste. (3) Community-based waste management as an approach to waste management based on the active participation of the community. Environmental management requires facilitation and implementation of community-based efforts as a strategy for empowering and increasing their access to environmental resources.

Keywords: *Waste Management, Waste Bank, Community Role.*

INTRODUCTION

One of the big problems that are often experienced by big cities and even to the scope of villages in Indonesia is waste. Garbage can be interpreted as a consequence of the activities of human life. It is undeniable, garbage will always exist as long as life activities continue. It can be said that every year, it is certain that the volume of waste will continue to increase along with the increasing consumerism of society.

Based on this, there is a need for public education about complex environmental problems due to waste problems, so that public awareness is needed in dealing with these environmental issues. The factors that cause environmental concern are based on the way of thinking and human behavior. Active participation of citizens is an important thing to identify in waste management actions.

Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management and Government Regulation Number 81 of 2012 concerning Management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste mandates the need for a fundamental paradigm shift in waste management, namely from the collect-transport-disposal paradigm to processing that relies on waste reduction and waste management. It is time for the waste management paradigm which is based on the final approach to be abandoned and replaced with a new paradigm. The paradigm that considers waste as a resource that has economic value and can be utilized. Waste management can be done with a comprehensive approach. Starting from upstream, that is, since a product that has the potential to become waste has not been produced. Continued downstream, namely in the phase where the product has been used, so that it becomes waste which is then returned to the environmental media safely.

Waste reduction activities aim to enable all community members, including the government, the business world, and the wider community to carry out activities to limit waste generation, recycle and reuse waste or better known as Reduce, Reuse and Recycle (3R) through smart efforts. , efficient and programmable. However, this 3R activity still faces a major obstacle, namely the low awareness of the community to sort waste.

As a solution to this problem, the Ministry of the Environment has made efforts to develop a Waste Bank. The development of a waste bank is a social engineering activity that teaches people to sort waste and raises public awareness in waste management. On the other hand, the role of the waste bank is to raise public awareness in managing waste wisely. The hope is that it will reduce the amount of waste transported to the Final Disposal Site (TPA). The construction of this waste

bank is the initial momentum in fostering community collective awareness to start sorting, recycling, and utilizing waste. This is important, because waste has a selling value and environmentally sound waste management can become Indonesia's new culture.

The formation of a waste bank must be integrated with the 3R program movement so that residents will get direct benefits, not only economically, but also the realization of environmental health, with clean, green, comfortable, and healthy community conditions. The role of the waste bank became important with the issuance of Government Regulation (PP) No. 81 of 2012 concerning Management of Household Waste and Household-like Waste. The PP mandates that with the existence of a waste bank, the producer cooperates with the existing waste bank in order to be able to manage waste from the products produced.

Based on the explanation of the problems described above, it is very important to study more deeply regarding the effectiveness of waste management through the Waste Bank with the title "Waste Bank as an Alternative for Community-Based Waste Management".

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a normative legal research (juridical normative). The use of this type of research is based on considerations to examine the rules or regulations. This study uses a legal approach (statute approach), and a conceptual approach (conceptual approach). The legal approach is used by the author to review or review all regulations relating to the review of the implementation of waste banks in waste management. The conceptual approach used in this research is to examine the doctrines, principles, and concepts in the legal sciences associated with legal issues that are the main issues that the researchers examine, namely Waste Banks as an Alternative for Community-Based Waste Management.

Analysis of legal materials is a description of the methods of analysis, namely how to utilize the collected data to be used in solving research problems. Primary and secondary legal materials obtained from the results of literature studies are analyzed and reviewed for their legal relevance and are used to describe the conceptions and theories used in this research.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Waste Management

Waste management is part of hygiene management. The notion of clean essentially does not only mean the absence of waste, but also contains an understanding that leads to an aesthetic perspective. There are 3 (three) things that are the main concern and must be considered carefully in waste management, namely :¹

1. Identify the condition of the existing waste management system;
2. Good and correct definition in terms of waste management; and
3. The pattern of coaching and development policies.

¹ Inoguchi, Takashi, Edward Newman, Glen Paolett., 2003, *Kota dan Lingkungan Pendekatan Baru Masyarakat Berwawasan Ekologi*, Pustaka LP3ES, Jakarta, hlm. 21.

Thus, waste management can be interpreted as all activities carried out to handle waste from the time it is generated to its final disposal. Broadly speaking, waste management activities include controlling waste generation, waste collection, transportation, processing and final disposal.

Handling waste is not easy, but very complex. This is because it covers technical, economic and sociopolitical aspects. The waste management system is a waste management process which includes 5 (five) aspects. These five aspects are closely related to each other which will form a single unit, so efforts to improve waste management must cover various systems. Those aspects are:²

1. Institutional aspects;
2. Financing;
3. Settings;
4. Operational techniques; and
5. Community participation.

The five aspects described above are the initial prerequisites so that solid waste management can be carried out properly. One aspect to another is closely related and mutually supportive. Institutions function as drivers and implementers, so that the entire system can operate properly. Financing, which includes the budget and sources of funds, can mainly support operational needs. Meanwhile, the community as waste producers plays a role in reducing waste generation and in providing funds. And what is no less important is regulatory support which is the legal umbrella so that the system can achieve its goals effectively.³

Waste Bank

The waste bank was established because of the community's concern for the environment which is increasingly filled with waste which will cause more and more problems. Therefore, processing is needed such as making waste into useful materials. Waste processing with the waste bank system is expected to be able to help the government in handling waste and improve the community's economy.⁴

The purpose of the establishment of the Waste Bank is to help deal with waste management in Indonesia. The next goal is to make people aware of a healthy, fast and clean environment. Garbage banks were also established to turn waste into something more useful in society, for example for handicrafts and fertilizers that have economic value. A waste bank is a place to collect various kinds of waste that have been separated according to their type to be then deposited to the environmental workshop, the results of depositing waste will be saved and can be taken or searched for within a certain period of time by adopting banking principles, so waste depositors will get saving book.

Waste Banks have several benefits for humans and the environment, such as making the environment cleaner, making people aware of the importance of cleanliness, and turning waste into economic goods. Another benefit of the Waste Bank for the community is that it can increase people's income because when they

² Sintorini Widyatmoko, 2002, *Menghindari, Mengolah dan Menyingkirkan Sampah*. Abadi Tandu, Jakarta, hlm. 53.

³ *Ibid*

⁴ Robert J Kodoatie, 2003, *Manajemen dan Rekayasa Infrastruktur*, Pustaka Pelajar, Yogyakarta, hlm. 15.

exchange their waste they will get a reward in the form of money collected in their account.

Garbage Bank in its implementation can reduce the high number of waste in the community and in the final disposal site (TPA). As a result, the volume of waste in the community and landfill can be reduced. Waste Bank Management also follows the rules contained in Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, which has 3R principles. The independent waste management program through the Waste Bank is currently one of the alternative solutions for the government and the community in reducing the increasing volume of waste that is increasingly out of control.

Based on the above, the Garbage Bank teaches the public to sort waste, raises public awareness of processing waste wisely in order to reduce the waste transported to the TPA. In addition, residents who submit waste will get additional income for the residents' economic independence, which can be used for savings and loan businesses such as cooperatives, with low interest so that the waste bank finances can be rotated and developed, as well as the realization of environmental health.

Community Based Waste Management

Community-based waste management as an approach to waste management based on the active participation of the community. The government and other institutions only act as motivators and facilitators. Environmental management requires the facilitation and implementation of community-based efforts as a strategy for empowering and increasing their access to important environmental resources, especially land, infrastructure and services.⁵

Community-based waste management is very important, because these activities are carried out by community members themselves. Community-based waste management often fails due to low household participation. If waste management is not considered a necessity, it will result in low participation and willingness to pay. Thus, community-based waste management activities can continue if there is a change in the behavior of residents who manage their waste independently, accompanied by community organization.

The 3R waste management approach opens new views and insights for the community in managing waste. Waste is no longer seen as useless goods, but through the 3R approach, waste is made into something of added value. Therefore, community involvement to participate in recycling activities is very necessary, both as producers and as members of the waste-producing community.

Waste will have economic value if it is in sufficient quantity to be traded or further processed as economic goods. If the community as a waste producer takes part in waste management, for example in terms of the stage of accommodating and marketing the waste, a container is needed.⁶ Thus, this is where the important role of the Waste Bank as a means for the community to shelter, improve socio-

⁵ Bilson Simamora, 2004, *Panduan Riset Perilaku Konsumen*, Gramedia Pustaka, Jakarta, hlm. 15-18.

⁶ Aryeti, 2011, *Peningkatan Peranserta Masyarakat Melalui Gerakan Menabung pada Bank Sampah di Kelurahan Babakan Surabaya*, Kiaracandong Bandung. *Jurnal Permukiman*, Vol. 6 No. 1.

economically as well as empower the community in waste management. Besides being able to be a means to carry out a reforestation movement, management through the Waste Bank can also be a means of education to love to save for the community. The Waste Bank method also functions to empower people to care about cleanliness

CONCLUSION

Waste management can be defined as all activities carried out to handle waste from the time it is generated to its final disposal. Broadly speaking, waste management activities include controlling waste generation, waste collection, transportation, processing and final disposal. Handling waste is not easy, but very complex. This is because it covers technical, economic and sociopolitical aspects. The waste management system is a waste management process that includes 5 (five) aspects, namely institutional aspects; financing; Settings; operational techniques; and community participation.

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