



WASTE BANK AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO COMMUNITY-BASED WASTE MANAGEMENT

Elly Kristiani Purwendah, Daniel Joko Wahyono

Fakultas Hukum Universitas Wijayakusuma Purwokerto

E-mail: ellypurwendah@gmail.com, daniel.wahyono@unsoed.ac.id

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Abstract

This study aims to (1) find out and analyze how the waste bank program is managed, and (2) find out and analyze how the benefits of the waste bank program are as an effort to empower the community. The type of research used is normative legal research. The data obtained from this study were secondary data obtained through a 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 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. (2) Community-based waste management as an approach to waste management based on the active participation of the community. Environmental management requires the facilitation and implementation of community-based efforts as a strategy for empowering and increasing their access to environmental resources. The benefit of the Waste Bank for the community is that it can increase people's income because when they exchange their waste they will get a reward in the form of money collected in the account they have.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengetahui dan menganalisa bagaimana pengelolaan program bank sampah, dan (2) mengetahui dan menganalisa bagaimana manfaat program bank sampah sebagai upaya pemberdayaan 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) Bank

Corresponding Author:

Elly Kristiani Purwendah, E-mail :

ellypurwendah@gmail.com

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. (2) 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. Manfaat Bank Sampah untuk masyarakat adalah dapat menambah penghasilan masyarakat karena saat mereka menukarkan sampah mereka akan mendapatkan imbalan berupa uang yang dikumpulkan dalam rekening yang mereka miliki.

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PRELIMINARY

Garbage is a big problem experienced by all countries in the world, including Indonesia. However, now the attention of the global community is focused on the amount of waste, especially plastic waste that is scattered and pollutes the environment. 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. According to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), the total national waste in 2021 will reach 68.5 million tons. Of that amount, as much as 17%, or about 11.6 million tons, was contributed by plastic waste.¹ Therefore, extraordinary policies and efforts are needed to overcome these problems. Not only suppressing the use of plastic by individuals, but also business actors.

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,

¹<https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20220225173203-20-764215/sampah-plastik-2021-naik-ke-116-juta-ton-klhk-sindir-belanja-online#:~:text=Jakarta%2C%20CNN%20Indonesia%20%2D%2D,ton%2C%20disumbang%20oleh%20sampah%20plastik, diakses pada tanggal 19 Maret 2022.>

namely in the phase where the product has been used, so that it becomes waste which is then returned to the environmental media safely.²

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

Based on this, it can be seen that it is necessary to educate the public and business actors regarding complex environmental problems due to waste problems, so that awareness of both parties is needed in dealing with these waste issues. The active participation of citizens is an important thing to identify in community-based waste management actions. Community-based waste management is an approach to waste management that is based on the needs and demands of the community, planned, implemented, controlled and evaluated with the community.

In this sense, the main role in waste management is the community. According to Soerjono Soekanto, the role is a dynamic aspect of position (status), if a person carries out his rights and obligations according to his position, then he will carry out a role.⁴ Based on this explanation, an understanding is obtained that the community must carry out its obligations in managing the waste produced by their own household, and the government and other institutions have the obligation as facilitators and motivators regarding the management of the waste produced by the community. Thus, community participation is so real and important in waste management, the involvement of community participation has developed into a new concept in waste management, namely community-based (communal).

As one of the solutions as a manifestation of the implementation of a new concept in waste management, namely community-based, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) is making 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.⁵ 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 establishment of a waste bank must be integrated with the 3R program movement so that residents will receive direct benefits, not only economically, but also the realization of environmental health, with clean, green, comfortable, and

²Aryeti. 2011. *Peningkatan Peranserta Masyarakat Melalui Gerakan Menabung pada Bank Sampah di Kelurahan Babakan Surabaya*, Kiaracandong Bandung. Jurnal Permukiman, Vol. 6 No. 1 April 2011.

³ Azrul Azwar, 1990, *Pengantar Ilmu Lingkungan Hidup*, Mutiara Sumber Widya, Jakarta, hlm. 12

⁴<https://www.artikelsiana.com/2019/02/Pengertianperan-fungsi-jenis-peran-ciri-syarat-para-Ahli.html> diakses pada tanggal 19 Maret 2022

⁵Kuncoro Sejati, 2009, *Pengelolaan Sampah Terpadu*, Kanisius, Yogyakarta, hlm. 30

healthy community conditions.⁶ 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 manage waste from the products produced.

Based on the explanation of the problems described above, it is important to conduct research on the waste bank program to analyze the management of the waste bank program as an effort to empower the community, with the title "Waste Bank as an Alternative for Community-Based Waste Management".

FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

Based on the description of the background above, the following problems can be formulated:

1. How is the waste bank program managed?
2. What are the benefits of the waste bank program as an effort to empower the community?

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.⁷ 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. The primary and secondary legal materials obtained from the results of the literature study were analyzed and studied for their legal relevance and used to describe the conceptions and theories used in this research.

DISCUSSION

Waste Bank Program Management

The waste bank was established because of the public'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.⁸

The existence of the waste bank, in order to change the mindset of the community towards waste, including:

⁶ Mulasari, S.A., Husodo, A.H., dan Muhadjir, N., 2014. *Kebijakan pemerintah Dalam Pengelolaan Sampah Domestik*. Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Nasional, Vol. 8 No. 8.

⁷ Soerjono Soekanto, 2014, *Penelitian Hukum Normatif Tinjauan Secara Singkat*, Rajawali Pers, Jakarta, hlm. 13-14.

⁸ Robert J Kodoatie, 2003, *Manajemen dan Rekayasa Infrastruktur*, Pustaka Pelajar, Yogyakarta, hlm. 15.

- a. Changing people's views that used to think of waste as useless objects to something that still has economic value.
- b. Changing the habits of the people who used to be throwing and burning trash carelessly, but now people are starting to realize how to collect and sort their own household waste.
- c. Make the surrounding environment healthier, cleaner, and more organized.
- d. Help reduce waste disposal in landfill

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, neat and clean environment. Garbage banks were also established to turn waste into something more useful for the community, for example for the manufacture of 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 deposited in an 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 the waste depositor 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 exchange their waste they will get a reward in the form of money collected in the account they have.

The dimensions of bank management of the waste bank program include:

1. Planning, can be in the form of cooperation between the government and other institutions in preparing a waste bank program through directives or counseling and facilities, as well as socialization in realizing the waste bank program as an effort to empower the environment and society.
2. Organizing, the following is the organization carried out by the community for the waste bank program: A clear organizational structure for the waste bank program, Cooperation between waste banks and related parties, There is a division of roles among members of the waste bank management.
3. Implementation, implementation of the waste bank program takes into account the following: A macro persuasive approach, among others, by socialization, technical training, flexible waste bank operational schedule. Waste bank mechanisms, infrastructure, customers, managers, and the benefits of the waste bank program.
4. Evaluation, Evaluation is carried out to find out the progress of the waste bank so that it can be developed even better.

Benefits of the Waste Bank Program as an Effort for Community Empowerment

Community empowerment is facilitation to improve one's ability to control socio-economic and political conditions which are indispensable in an effort to improve their position in society.

The waste bank program is an environmental empowerment program as well as community empowerment that is useful for increasing community knowledge and independence so that they are able to solve waste problems and existing potentials.

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 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.⁹

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 organizing.

Some of the benefits that can be felt and developed in the management of this waste bank program include:¹⁰

1. Savings and loans, as well as the mechanism of the waste bank. In social lending Savings and loans is an attempt to save with waste or borrow money with a return system in the form of waste.
2. Paying for electricity with garbage, Paying for electricity with garbage is intended to empower people to be able to solve existing problems.
3. Treatment with waste is one form of the waste bank program as an effort to empower the community. It is hoped that by treating waste with waste, the community is able to know and use the facilities according to the potential that exists in the community.
4. Caring for the environment is a form of unity and unity among citizens. Community development is demonstrated by environmental awareness programs among Indonesian citizens. By caring for the environment, the community is able to solve problems that exist in society.
5. Recycling is the process of recycling waste of goods that are not of use value into a useful skill and of economic value.

In addition to the five benefits mentioned above, actually there is still a lot of potential that can be developed from this waste bank program by collaborating with related parties, so that the output is empowered people and increasing community income.

Waste will have economic value if it is in sufficient quantity to be traded or further processed as economic goods. If the community as the producer of waste takes part in waste management, for example in terms of the stage of accommodating and marketing the waste, a container is needed.¹¹ Thus, this is where the important role of the Waste Bank as a means for the community to shelter, improve socio-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

⁹ Bilson Simamora, 2004, *Panduan Riset Perilaku Konsumen*, Gramedia Pustaka, Jakarta, hlm. 15-18.

¹⁰ Anih Sri Suryani, 2014, "Peran Bank Sampah Dalam Efektivitas Pengelolaan Sampah (Studi Kasus Bank Sampah Malang)", *Jurnal DPR*, Vol. 5, Nomor 1.

¹¹ Aryeti, 2011, *Peningkatan Peranserta Masyarakat Melalui Gerakan Menabung pada Bank Sampah di Kelurahan Babakan Surabaya*, Kiaracandong Bandung. *Jurnal Permukiman*, Vol. 6 No. 1.

to love saving for the community. The Waste Bank method also functions to empower people to care about cleanliness.

CLOSING

Conclusion

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 the landfill can be reduced. Waste Bank Management also follows the rules contained in Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, which has the 3R principle. The independent waste management program through the Waste Bank is currently an alternative solution for the government and the community in reducing the increasing volume of waste that is increasingly uncontrollable. The dimensions of the management of the waste bank program include planning, organizing, implementing and evaluating.

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. So, this is where the important role of the Waste Bank is as a means for the community to shelter, improve socio-economically as well as empower the community in waste management.

Recommendation

The recommendations to be conveyed by researchers related to this research are that waste bank development programs are expected to be more innovative, such as other waste banks in Indonesia, for example recreational programs with waste, waste bank cooperatives and so on. And it is hoped that the management of waste banks that have been running in various regions will be able to maintain cohesiveness in carrying out waste bank operations.

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