



## Efforts to Increase Public Knowledge and Awareness about Waste Management

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### ABSTRACT

National Waste Management Information System (SIPSN) data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) in 2022, input from 202 districts/cities throughout Indonesia, states that the amount of national waste stockpiled has reached 21.1 million tons. Of the total national waste production, 65.71% (13.9 million tons) can be managed, while the remaining 34.29% (7.2 million tons) has not been managed well.

This was conveyed by the Deputy Secretary for Mental Revolution, Cultural Advancement and Sports Achievement Gatot Hendrarto when opening the Leaders Academy Online Indonesia 2023 which is part of Indonesia's annual World Cleanup Day (WCD) activities. The Leaders Academy participants will be the spearhead of recruiting volunteers throughout Indonesia for WCD activities in September 2023. Gatot emphasized that both central and regional governments will continue to strive for and implement collaborative and persuasive policies and programs between stakeholders for proper waste management by prioritizing circular principles. economy where there is an increase in economic benefits from waste.

"The traditional pattern of waste management: collect - throw away - transport must be abandoned and start changing behavior starting with efforts to sort waste at home to a 3R lifestyle (reduce, reuse, recycle).

In Indonesia, WCD Indonesia has received a good response from the community as evidenced by the increasing number of volunteers every year. Local heroes such as WCD volunteers throughout Indonesia must continue to be appreciated, strengthened and helped to expand their networks. Apart from clean-up actions, efforts to cultivate and mobilize programs at the community level such as the Waste Bank program should also continue to be spread to raise awareness and increase the ability to sort waste produced at the household level.

Keywords: Temporary Shelter (TPS), Final Processing Place (TPA), Observation Stage, Activity Socialization Stage and Awareness Raising Stage

### 1. Introduction

National Waste Management Information System (SIPSN) data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) in 2022, input from 202 districts/cities throughout Indonesia, mentions the number of national waste piles

reached 21.1 million tons. Of the total national waste production, 65.71% (13.9 million tons) can be managed, while the remaining 34.29% (7.2 million tons) has not been managed well.

In Indonesia, WCD Indonesia has received a good response from the community as evidenced by the increasing number of volunteers every year. Local heroes such as WCD volunteers throughout Indonesia must continue to be appreciated, strengthened and helped to expand their networks. Apart from clean-up actions, efforts to cultivate and mobilize programs at the community level such as the Waste Bank program should also continue to be spread to raise awareness and increase the ability to sort waste produced at the household level.

"It is very important to work together to cultivate an integrated, holistic and integrated waste management system," emphasized Gatot while inviting Leaders Academy participants to remain enthusiastic about instilling mental changes for the better in society.

The WCD Indonesia Leaders Academy activity is a forum and means for developing the potential of WCD leaders from various regions in Indonesia so that they can lead actions according to their goals. Each WCD leader or team representative from various provinces received leadership training, study and field practice as well as studying material regarding the WCD movement itself.

#### Nomenclature

TPS : Temporary Storage Site

TPA: Final Processing Site

APBN/APBD : State Revenue and Expenditure Budget / Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget

Position of Cfurther nomenclature continues down the page inside the text box

### **1.1 Environmental Conditions**

In everyday life, we are quite familiar with the word waste. But what is the meaning of waste itself? According to KBBI, waste is goods or objects that are thrown away because they are no longer used. Meanwhile, according to Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, what is meant by waste is the remains of daily human activities and/or natural processes in solid form.

We usually throw the waste we produce in the trash and then take it to a Temporary Storage Site (TPS). TPS is the place before waste is transported to recycling, processing and/or integrated waste processing sites. From the TPS, the waste will be transported and taken by the Environmental Service using a rubbish truck to the Final Processing Site (TPA). A landfill is a place to process and return waste to environmental media in a safe manner for humans and the environment.

Waste managed based on Law Number 18 of 2008 consists of household waste (coming from daily activities in the household, excluding feces and specific waste), household waste (coming from commercial areas, industrial areas, special areas, social facilities, public facilities and other facilities), and specific waste (waste containing hazardous and toxic materials, waste containing hazardous and toxic waste, waste arising from disasters, building demolition debris, waste that cannot be processed technologically and/or waste that arises non-periodically)

Waste management in Indonesia is divided into two, first, namely the management of household waste and waste similar to household waste and second, namely the management of specific waste. Specific waste management is the responsibility of the government, while management of household waste and similar household waste consists of reducing waste and handling waste, reducing waste which includes limiting waste generation, recycling waste and reusing waste. In this case, the central government, regional government, business actors and the community have their respective roles.

Waste handling activities include: sorting waste according to type, quantity and/or nature; waste collection to the residue processing site; transportation of waste from the residue processing site to the landfill; waste processing in the form of changing the characteristics, composition and amount of waste; and final processing in the form of returning waste and/or residue from previous processing to environmental media safely.

The central government and regional governments are obliged to finance the implementation of waste management, this funding comes from the APBN and APBD. The central government and regional governments, individually or jointly, can provide compensation to the community as a result of the negative impacts caused by waste handling activities at the final waste processing site. The compensation in question is in the form of relocation, environmental restoration, health costs, treatment and compensation in other forms.

The community can play a role in waste management organized by the central government and regional governments. The role of the community includes providing suggestions, considerations and suggestions to the central government and regional governments, formulating waste management policies, and/or providing suggestions and opinions in resolving waste disputes.

### **1.2 Problems and Solutions**

Priority issues:

1. Awareness and concern for handling waste by the people there still seems to be very lacking
2. The habit of burning rubbish is still ingrained in hamlet communities in dealing with rubbish problems.

Therefore, researchers try to provide knowledge about waste in the South Meruya sub-district, including:

1. Increasing community knowledge regarding organic and inorganic waste management through implementing community service activities.
2. Increase partners' knowledge and awareness of the importance of processing household waste into productive materials with economic value.

Specific problems in South Meruya Village in Kembangan District are as follows:

- a. Not many Waste Bank Work Units have been formed in the world of education (schools and campuses) in Kembangan District, West Jakarta.
- b. There is still a need to establish new waste banks in the community to increase the number of community associations in each sub-district in Kembangan District, West Jakarta, not all of which have waste banks.
- c. There is still a need to utilize waste into products that have selling value for waste bank administrators and members/customers to increase family economic empowerment.
- d. There is still a need to develop the waste bank business in the field of entrepreneurship and partnership with the banking world by diversifying the business into becoming a bank agent for management and members.

The objectives of Community Service Activities in establishing a Waste Bank in Meruya Selatan Subdistrict are as follows:

1. Maintain the health and cleanliness of the environment where residents live.
2. Educate to protect the environment, by separating organic and non-organic waste.
3. Utilizing waste into products that have economic value (sales value).
4. Increasing community economic empowerment through the production process of making fertilizer and bio gas from organic waste and marketing the products.
5. Increasing community economic empowerment through the production process of making crafts from non-organic waste and marketing the products.
6. Developing entrepreneurial businesses at low costs by producing
  1. and marketing handicraft products from non-organic waste and fertilizer and bio gas from organic waste.
7. Business development with business diversification through the formation of banking agents (bank agents) for management and members.
8. Establish partnerships with the banking world in efforts to develop businesses through independent small business credit facilities.

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## 2. Methodology

The implementation methods offered in this service activity are divided into three stages, namely:

1. Observation Stage At this stage, the Implementation Team carried out field observations while observing Mitra's condition and establishing communication with the South Meruya sub-district
2. Activity Socialization Stage At the activity socialization stage, the Team together carried out activity socialization to the class. Meruya Selatan by explaining the plans, aims and objectives of Community Service/PKM activities to prospective activity participants.
3. Awareness Level (Awareness Level) At this stage, housewives who are members of the South Meruya sub-district will first be given awareness of the importance of processing waste properly and its benefits to the environment.

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## 3. Questionnaire

Participant Satisfaction Questionnaire is The questionnaire contains as the participant's name, gender, age, occupation, education, position in society, organizational experience to find out the results of the presentation and counseling given, including activity material, methods, facilities and infrastructure, assessment of the service team, etc. as seen in the example below this as Table 1 Participant Satisfaction Questionnaire

### PARTICIPANT SATISFACTION QUESTIONNAIRE COMMUNITY SERVICE ACTIVITIES MERCU BUANA UNIVERSITY

Respondent Name:

Gender :

Age :

Education :

Work :

Position in the community: Management/Member (circle one)

Organizational experience: Yes/No (circle one)

Please mark [ ✓ ] on the answer that in your opinion is the most appropriate in the available answer choices, and please provide your opinion as necessary.

No Question Measurement Value 1 2 3 4

Table 1

No	Question	Measurement Value	1	2	3	4
1.	The material for service activities is in accordance with existing problems in society..	Hope (Interest)				
		Performance (Satisfaction)				
2.	The community service method used is appropriate to the theme and objectives of the community service program.	Hope (Interest)				
		Performance (Satisfaction)				
3.	Facilities and infrastructure supporting service activities, such as places or buildings for service activities, tools and materials, other supporting facilities, are adequate.	Hope (Interest)				
		Performance (Satisfaction)				
4.	The service program implementation team looks united in carrying out activities	Hope (Interest)				
		Performance (Satisfaction)				
5.	The team implementing the service program is competent with the material provided.	Hope (Interest)				
		Performance (Satisfaction)				
6.	The implementing team is very interesting in packaging the service program.	Hope (Interest)				
		Performance (Satisfaction)				
7.	The community enthusiastically participates in service activities.	Hope (Interest)				
		Performance (Satisfaction)				
8.	The community really feels the benefits of the service program provided.	Hope (Interest)				
		Performance (Satisfaction)				
9.	The community is very interested and enthusiastic about service activities.	Hope (Interest)				
		Performance (Satisfaction)				
10.	The community as a whole is satisfied with the community service program carried out.	Hope (Interest)				
		Performance (Satisfaction)				
11.	The service program is in line with what the community expects.	Hope (Interest)				
		Performance (Satisfaction)				
12.	The term of the service program is in accordance with what the community expects.	Hope (Interest)				
		Performance (Satisfaction)				

Hope Measurement Value (Importance): 1 = Not Important; 2 = Quite Important; 3 = Important; 4 = Very Important

Performance Measurement Value (Satisfaction): 1 = Not Satisfied; 2 = Fairly Satisfied; 3 = Satisfied; 4 = Very Satisfied

#### 4. Result and discussion

Patisipan numbered is 23 where in Table 2, 3, 4 and 5

Table 2 Age of participant in year of age.

Age	Year
< 30	6
31-40	7
>41	6

Table 3 Gender partisipan

Gender	
Men	10
Woman	9

Table 4 Education partisipan

Education	
SMU/SMK/SLTA	12
S1	4
SLP	2
Not listed	1

Table 5 Occupation partisipan

Occupation	
PPSU/ Public Infrastructure and Facilities Management	7
Housewife	6
PNS/ Government employees	2
Not listed	4

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#### 5. Conclusion

Some of the problems in the South Meruya region obtained from the research results are: lack of Meruya residents' knowledge about waste types and management, lack of awareness community to manage waste, almost all informants have education.

Unavailability of temporary waste storage sites, lack of transport facilities waste to landfill, unavailability of rubbish bins in front of residents' houses, lack of human resources for transporting waste, no socialization of policies related to waste management and

lack of exposure to information regarding waste management.

The sample taken is a minimum sample, namely 23 participants, based on the test results, there was an increase in the knowledge of South Meruya residents by 73% were very satisfied after completing the questionnaire in the form of providing education regarding waste management.

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