

Waste-Intensive Work as an Embodiment of Sustainability of Business Entities Owned by Mitra Raharja Village, Ciwaruga Village

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Abstract

Community behavior in managing waste is influenced by knowledge and public awareness of the environment to reduce the volume of waste. The waste management unit established in Ciwaruga Village, Parompong District, West Bandung Regency is an alternative for the community to manage household waste. With creative skills and ideas, household waste can be used to add economic value and open up opportunities for people to increase their income. The method used is appreciative inquiry and working out loud. The result is increasing public awareness of the environment with waste management, improving the administrative system and organizational structure of Village-owned enterprises, and empowering the community to add economic value to the use of household waste.

Keywords

Management, Management Unit, Village-Owned Enterprises, Ciwaruga

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Introduction

People's habit of throwing garbage into the river causes flooding due to the blockage of the flowing water. According to the 2018 Sustainable Waste Indonesia (SWI) research, 93% of waste in Indonesia has not been utilized optimally. According to the Cross-Sectoral Indicators Study on Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia that an affluent city seeks to manage waste by recycling most of its waste to increase the lifespan of landfills and profit from solid waste as much as possible. Waste management is a systematic, comprehensive and sustainable activity that includes waste reduction and handling (Law Number 18 of 2018). Based on the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of West Bandung Regency (KBB) that one of the problems in the environmental sector is the lack of public awareness of the environment and community empowerment to care about waste management independently. The description of waste disposal sites and waste management per unit of population is as follows:

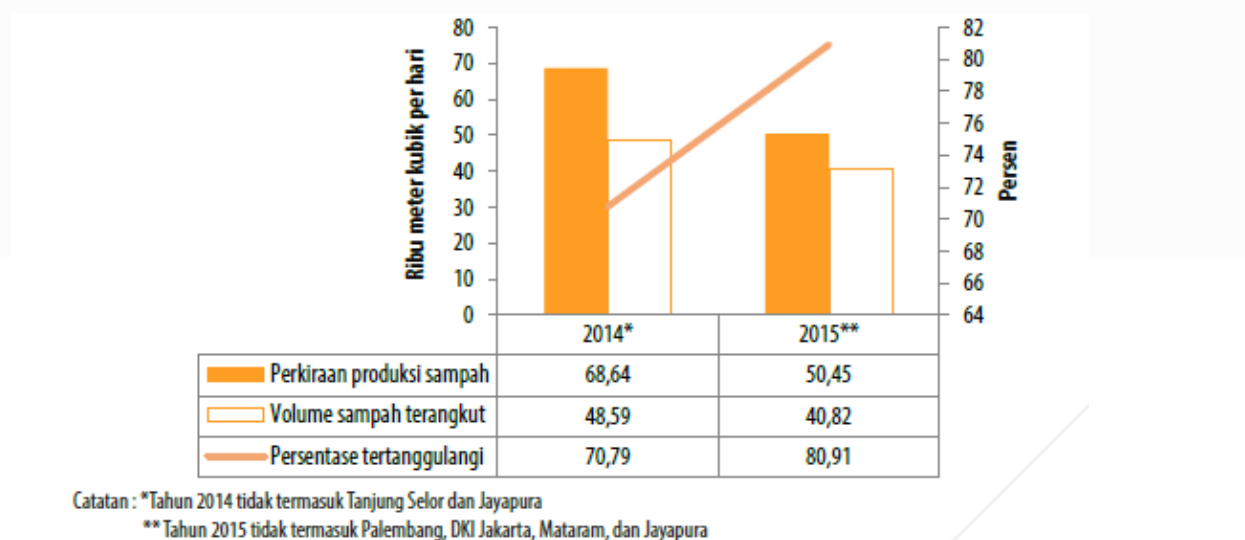
Table

Regarding West Bandung Regency Waste

Description	Tahun					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Percentage of Waste Handling (%)	10,25	10,35	10,45	10,55	10,65	10,75
Percentage of Waste Disposal Sites (TPS) Per Population Unit (%)	45,10	45,20	45,30	45,40	45,50	45,60

Source: RPJMD Data Processing for West Bandung Regency 2013-2018

From the table above, it can be seen that the percentage of waste handling and the percentage of waste disposal sites per unit population from 2008-2018 is still far from what is expected. Based on the Study of Cross-Sectoral Indicators regarding the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia, the percentage of waste management in 2016 was 70.79%. The following is the percentage of waste management in Indonesia:



Percentage of Estimated Waste Production, Volume of Waste Transported, and Waste Treated

Ciwaruga Village, Parongpong District, West Bandung Regency, is also experiencing waste problems. Garbage that can be accommodated in Ciwaruga Village through Village-owned enterprises Mitra Raharja is only able to accommodate 5 RW of 20 existing RW. In addition to waste collection, Village-owned enterprises Mitra Raharja also experiences waste processing. The waste that is accommodated by Village-owned enterprises Mitra Raharja is only transported by garbage trucks to be disposed of to the Sarimukti Waste Final Shelter (TPA).

According to Law Number 18 of 2018 waste management includes sorting in the form of grouping and separating types of waste, collection in the form of taking and transferring waste from waste sources to temporary shelters or integrated waste processing sites to final processing sites, processing in the form of changing composition characteristics, and the amount of waste, and/or final processing of waste in the form of safe taking of waste and/or residue from previous processing into environmental media.

Garbage in Ciwaruga Village is sheltered by Village-owned enterprises Mitra Raharja through the Temporary Waste Shelter Business Unit. However, there are obstacles for Village-owned enterprises in handling waste in Ciwaruga Village. The obstacles faced are the absence of waste management, the absence of business unit management, lack of skills in waste processing, limited capacity of waste storage containers and understanding in preparing financial reports. So far, the waste from the community is only transported to a temporary disposal site which is then taken to the Sarimukti final disposal site. The waste that is transported from temporary shelters is not sorted beforehand so that waste that has added value cannot be utilized optimally by Village-owned enterprises to increase the profits of the Village-owned enterprises itself.

With the skills in waste processing, it is hoped that people who are of productive age can have additional income from the waste, and housewives can help increase their household income and help their husbands in meeting their needs. The following is a table of community data from Ciwaruga Village:

Table of Ciwaruga Village Community Data in 2018

Description	Jumlah	%
1. Population	12.652	100%
2. Type of Work		
a. Housewife	3.255	25,73%
b. Does not work	2.532	20,01%
c. Others	<u>877</u>	<u>6,93%</u>
	6.664	52,67%
3. Productive age:		
a. 16-20	1.361	10,76%
b. 21-25	1.135	8,97%
c. 26-30	1.108	8,76%
d. 31-35	972	7,68%
e. 36-40	968	7,65%
f. 41-45	871	6,88%
g. 46-50	798	6,31%
h. 51-55	652	5,15%
i. 56-60	572	4,52%
j. 61-65	<u>471</u>	<u>3,72%</u>
	8.908	70,41%

Source: Ciwaruga Village Data 2018

Based on the table above, it can be seen that as many as 6,664 people or 52.67% of the people of Ciwaruga Village do not have formal jobs. So it can be expected that at least half of the people of Ciwaruga Village can be empowered in waste processing, from sorting waste to creating other works from waste. This is also supported by the productive age in Ciwaruga Village that as many as 8,908 people or 70.41% of the Ciwaruga Village community are classified as productive age. By utilizing the productive age and people who do not have formal jobs to manage waste, it is hoped that the level of public awareness of waste will increase and the creativity of the community to create valuable works of art also increases. Because the level of public understanding of waste is still lacking plus there is still a lack of public knowledge in processing existing waste.

By empowering people who are of productive age and do not have formal jobs, partners also experience problems regarding the preparation of financial statements. Making financial reports by partners is only based on incoming and outgoing money. So when partners experience a lack of good money in running their business, partners often use personal money. This is contrary to the principle of village funds provided by the government. Where the village funds provided should be able to assist partners in carrying out their activities that aim to increase the economic income

of the village community.

From the description above, the problems faced by partners can be identified as follows:

- 1) There is no management of business units, especially business units for temporary waste collection sites in waste management
- 2) Lack of skills in processing waste
- 3) Limited waste collection containers
- 4) Lack of understanding in preparing financial reports.

Approach And Methodology

The form of activity carried out by the author is community service in Village-owned enterprises which focuses on the Ciwaruga Village Waste Management unit. The approach used by the author in this community service is appreciative inquiry and working out loud. The appreciative inquiry approach is an approach to organizational self-change by asking questions and discussing strengths, successes, values, hopes, and dreams (Herro, Quigley, Plank, & Abimbade, 2021; Rahma, Hadi, & Alfian, 2021). While the working out loud approach is an effort to encourage learning subjects to demonstrate work and thought processes as part of problem solving, in recent years the working out loud approach has become increasingly associated with social business (García-Jurado, Pérez-Barea, & Nova, 2021; Herro et al., 2021). This approach is carried out in a collaborative-participatory manner together with the target community.

Appreciative inquiry is used as a place to explore the potential and aspects needed by the residents of Ciwaruga Village in waste management, after the program planning has been prepared, working outloud is used at the field stage in the form of group discussion forums (FGD), training, and assistance in waste management in Ciwaruga Village. in the context of empowering the Ciwaruga community.

Result And Discussion

Activity Implementation

Appreciative Inquiry Approach Stages

Based on the results of the activity using an appreciative inquiry approach, it was determined the purpose of preparing a management program plan for managing waste management units in empowering the Ciwaruga village community based on some information, including:

1. Many people burn and throw garbage in Ciwaruga Village, Parongpong District, West Bandung Regency
2. There is still no community skills regarding the use of household waste into a superior product
3. The administrative and organizational governance of Village-owned enterprises has not yet formed a waste management unit
4. The management of the Village-Owned Usama Agency is not ideal because the preparation of the organizational structure has not been based on job analysis and ideal job specifications, so the performance of Village-owned enterprises is still not good.
5. The potential of the village community is enthusiastic in learning and seeking knowledge but does not yet have the skills in managing waste and has not been able to produce products

Stages of Working Outloud Approach

Phase 1. Forum Group Discussion stage in the formation of the Village-owned enterprises business unit, namely waste management, with the aim of bringing together various parties related to the waste business unit to explore problems. The parties invited were the village government, the Village-owned enterprises, and the community, including representatives of agents from each hamlet, RT heads, representatives of youth youth organizations, representatives of mosque youth, representatives of prosperous family development groups and school principals, and no less important, namely the Department of the Environment. The activity at this stage aims to find out

the background of the Ciwaruga community preferring to throw garbage in the river as well as other problems that have caused the formation of a waste management business unit in Ciwaruga Village. It is hoped that this activity will identify the problems that occur and be able to discuss them together in order to find solutions together as well.

The Environment Agency provides knowledge and solutions regarding by providing knowledge and explaining the dangers of waste generated by each household. This requires the people of Ciwaruga not to throw garbage in the river and burn it in the yard. In addition, providing counseling and presentation of government assistance programs that can be accessed through the Environmental Service, whether it is a motorbike cart for transporting waste from waste agents to waste management warehouses, trash bins, as well as about membership of the waste management unit. The obstacle to this activity was the less-than-optimal time because the FGD was held after the Ciwaruga community finished their work, the individual's interest in speaking was not optimal so that it was not optimal to find solutions.

Phase 2. This stage is an effort to assist in strengthening the management of waste management units. This activity is arranged in stages according to the Village-owned enterprises activity agenda in order to find out real problems both within the scope of the Village-owned enterprises organizational apparatus and the Ciwaruga community as a whole. Based on several activities that have been carried out, such as attending Village-owned enterprises meetings, village officials and waste management units, it can be seen the obstacles experienced by village officials in carrying out their functions. In addition to the administrative issues raised, the preparation of the organizational structure has not been based on an ideal job analysis and specification. After the formulation of the problem has been known, the next process is problem solving.

The administrative and organizational arrangements were completed based on several activities, including taking an evaluation of the results of the FGD activities that had been carried out in the previous stage, then acting directly by contacting Village-owned enterprises and the waste management unit regarding the follow-up concept to be taken. Then in the following week, he participated in a waste weighing activity to find out directly about administrative problems. Considering that the Ciwaruga waste management unit has been formed for several months, the administrative and organizational systems must have been formed. So that in strengthening actions it is necessary to coordinate with related parties and adjust to the wishes of the Village-owned enterprises apparatus.

Constraints that are really felt by the waste management unit are the problem of weighing waste to agents, lack of human resources in the process of weighing and collecting waste from agents, lack of human resources in the process of sorting waste and understanding of human resources related to the types of waste, which is still minimal. From these various types of obstacles, solutions were obtained to tidy up waste management books, tidy up the list of types of waste to be weighed, to good administration. This is done through training in waste management administration bookkeeping. The obstacle to this activity is that the concept or follow-up offered is deemed appropriate to be applied in Ciwaruga Village but the readiness of human resources in Ciwaruga Village.

Phase 3. This action was taken to train the skills of the Ciwaruga community in utilizing household waste into goods of economic value. From this activity is expected to produce a product that can be traded. This activity presents a waste management unit to conduct a household waste workshop. The material presented is related to the nature of waste management, its role and function directly for the environment and society. The material motivates Ciwaruga Village to create creative groups from waste management activities.

The household waste workshop training activity invites the people of Ciwaruga, especially to waste management agencies and people who want to participate in making brooms from used bottles. This training provides benefits and objectives for the community so that they can utilize their waste to be processed into a product that has a selling value and can help increase village economic growth. The technique of this activity is to divide the participants into several groups, each group containing two people, are given the tools and materials that will be used to make crafts. The perceived obstacle is the availability of handicraft materials such as bamboo and plastic bottles because the waste management unit is still new, so it has not collected much plastic bottle waste. Less than the maximum duration of time to do this activity. This activity takes a long time, while this activity is carried out in the afternoon towards the afternoon because it collides with other residents' activities

Phase 4. This stage carries out an exhibition of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises products and household waste workshops. This activity has the aim of raising the enthusiasm of the community

in making handicrafts from household waste so that it also has an impact on increasing the income of the people of Ciwaruga Village. Another goal is to bring in some creations from other waste management to increase creativity and ideas in the use of household waste for the Ciwaruga waste management unit.

This exhibition is held in conjunction with a healthy walk and morning exercise. This strategy aims to attract more visitors. At least every citizen who comes to this activity is willing to see the exhibition even though the ultimate goal of this activity is the purchase of recycled waste as an economic value product. The obstacle to this activity is the process of attracting residents to come to the exhibition booth in the middle of the ongoing healthy walk. Another obstacle is the weather factor, namely the rain that fell during the healthy walk and morning exercise activities, thus hampering the public's interest in attending this activity.

Lessons from the Implementation of Activities

The results of the implementation of the waste labor-intensive management program as a manifestation of the sustainability of Village-owned enterprises Mitra Raharja, Ciwaruga Village, Parongpong District, West Bandung Regency, are as follows:

1. Increased public awareness for not littering
2. Increased public awareness to sort their trash before it is credited to the agent trash
3. Increased garbage agent in each block
4. Improving people's skills Ciwaruga in the utilization of household garbage or waste
5. Inauguration waste management business unit within the organizational structure Village-owned enterprises
6. Improved administration system and organizational management of waste management unit
7. Increased customer waste management unit

Conclusion

The success of solid waste labor as a manifestation of the sustainability of Village-owned enterprises Mitra Raharja, Ciwaruga Village, can be seen from changes in conditions before and after the program is implemented. Previously, the people of Ciwaruga chose to throw their garbage in the river or regularly burn garbage in the yard. With this program, the public has begun to raise awareness to manage waste before it leaves the house, this waste is sorted and then deposited to a waste agent for weighing and recording. In order to increase the number of customers, the strengthening of the administrative system and organizational structure was also improved to simplify the customer registration process. After this program, it was also indicated that many community groups visited the waste management unit to inquire about training related to increasing the economic value of waste utilization. Some communities have improved their skills by training in the use of household waste into a superior product. And the public is enthusiastic to ask questions about the marketing of products from this household waste.

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