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POLICY EVALUATION IN WASTE BANK IN SUKARAME VILLAGE, PACET DISTRICT, BANDUNG REGENCY

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Abstract. Waste bank is one of the efforts based on policies to preserve the environment. Similarly, Sukarame Village, Pacet District, Bandung Regency began to establish a waste bank with the same goal. This study aims to evaluate policies through four dimensions which include legislation, background and objectives, member participation, and source system support. Qualitative descriptive methods are used, supported by observation, interviews, and literature reviews. The results showed that although the available source system has played an active role, most of the dimensions of policy evaluation in the waste bank in Sukarame Village have not been implemented optimally. Based on these findings, researchers suggest several efforts to optimize policies in waste banks in Sukarame Village, such as increasing socialization and education, increasing social campaigns, providing facilities, regulations, and resources, providing incentives and rewards, and forming a strong network.

Keywords: legislation; member participation; sourcing system support; waste bank.

Abstrak: Bank sampah merupakan salah satu upaya yang dilandasi oleh kebijakan untuk menjaga kelestarian lingkungan. Begitu pula dengan Desa Sukarame, Kecamatan Pacet, Kabupaten Bandung yang mulai mendirikan bank sampah dengan tujuan yang sama. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi kebijakan melalui empat dimensi yang meliputi peraturan perundang-undangan, latar belakang dan tujuan, partisipasi anggota, dan dukungan sistem sumber. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif yang didukung dengan observasi, wawancara, dan studi literatur. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa meskipun sistem sumber yang tersedia telah berperan aktif, namun sebagian besar dimensi evaluasi kebijakan pada bank sampah di Kelurahan Sukarame belum terlaksana secara optimal. Berdasarkan temuan tersebut, peneliti menyarankan beberapa upaya untuk mengoptimalkan kebijakan di bank sampah di Kelurahan Sukarame, seperti meningkatkan sosialisasi dan edukasi, meningkatkan kampanye sosial, menyediakan fasilitas, peraturan, dan sumber daya, memberikan insentif dan penghargaan, serta membentuk jaringan yang kuat.

Kata kunci: legislasi, partisipasi anggota, dukungan sistem sumber, bank sampah.



INTRODUCTION

According to Central Statistics Agency (2022), Bandung Regency has 3.6 million people. The Bandung City Regent (2023) said that the amount of waste produced by Bandung Regency residents has increased, reaching 1,200 to 1,500 tons per day. In addition, garbage trucks transport 1,200 to 1,400 tons of garbage daily to the Sarimukti landfill (Faizah, 2008; Koswara in Hijrah, 2020). However, according to environmental activists of the Bandung Spirit Always Sincere Generation, the Bandung Cleanliness Regional Company can only handle 1,200 tons of waste a day. As a result, waste that is not transported to the landfill becomes scattered, enters the river, or is burned. The amount of waste that exceeds capacity is one of the problems (Uphoff, Cohen, & Goldsmith, 1979; Tapran in Hijrah, 2020).

According to Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2011, the Bandung Cleanliness Regional Company is assigned to manage waste in Bandung Regency. Then, after Government Regulation Number 18 of 2016 concerning Regional Government and Bandung Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2016 concerning the Establishment and Arrangement of Regional Equipment, the Environment and Hygiene Office was given the task of maintaining the cleanliness of the city. However, due to limited resources for waste management, the Environment and Hygiene Agency technically assigned it to a Regional Hygiene Company (Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2016).

Currently, waste management in Bandung Regency includes road sweeping, transportation of waste to landfill, as well as sorting and processing waste at sources and temporary shelters. The old paradigm in waste management, which includes collection, transportation, disposal, and handling, has not been effective. It can be seen that there is still landfill today (Sitanggang, Priyambada, & Syafrudin, 2017; Bandung Cleaning Regional Company, 2019). Because the natural process of decomposing waste takes a long time, this paradigm puts landfill under significant pressure. In addition, the fact that most landfills use only open-dumping systems indicates that they have limited storage capacity (Sastropetro, 1988; Kabari, 2013; Suryandari, Djaenudin, & Pribadi, 2018).

Every day, landfill conditions improve, which requires additional measures as the increasing amount of waste that is not managed in an environmentally friendly way will cause environmental damage and pollution (Wazir, 1999; Kustiah, 2005; Suharto, 2009). Environmental activists from Zero Waste Asia said that the Bandung government must immediately deal with the ongoing waste problem (Putra in Hijrah, 2020). However, waste management does not only depend on the

government, communities must be involved in reducing and managing waste from their own sources (Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2018).

Waste banks are a way for communities to reduce and manage waste at the source (National Research and Innovation Agency, 2017). The study found that, because waste can be turned into a profitable commodity, setting up a waste bank is a strategic choice. Because this waste handling system uses the same management as ordinary banks, the term waste bank emerged (Kindervatter, 1979; Suharto, 1997). Suwerda (2012) said that the waste bank is a place for waste bank tellers to serve waste savers. Ernawati, Budiastuti, & Masykuri (2012) and Iman (2013) mentioned that waste banks are supported by central and regional policies as one of the actions that support sustainable development. Waste bank policy consists of rules, directives, and procedures that are applied to run a waste bank business to achieve certain goals. Waste banks have policies to select and process various types of waste. This can include organic waste, plastic, paper, metal, and others (Ernawati, Budiastuti, & Masykuri, 2012; Iman, 2013). Kruljac (2012) and Indriati (2015) added that this policy ensures effective management and ensures that waste bank operations do not endanger the community or the surrounding environment. Waste banks implement policies to raise public awareness about the importance of recycling and proper waste management. This can be achieved through social campaigns, courses, or seminars (Kruljac, 2012; Indriati, 2015).

Noviaty (2013) and Rohmawati (2015) mentioned that waste banks need evaluation, including evaluation of the policies used, as one of the activities that have progressive goals. Waste bank policy evaluation involves an in-depth assessment of various aspects of policies implemented in waste bank operations. The purpose of this evaluation is to find challenges, successes, and opportunities for improvement in the implementation of the policy (Noviaty, 2013; Rohmawati, 2015). Tchobanoglous (1993) and Yulastuti (2013) explained that one of the evaluations used was to see how well the applicable policies had achieved the goals of waste banks, such as increasing recycling rates, reducing waste, and increasing public awareness. This can be reviewed based on community participation and the volume of waste processed. Chambers & Bonk (2013) added that identifying and evaluating a policy in a program, including waste banks, requires four steps of review. The four steps are the existence of a law that is the basis of the policy, the existence of a clear background and purpose of the policy, the participation of members related to the policy, and the existence of a source system that supports the policy.

Sukarame Village located in Pacet District, Bandung Regency is one of the areas that implements waste banks. Based on preliminary information obtained by researchers, the waste bank in Sukarame Village has not had a significant impact on environmental preservation and community empowerment. Apart from the fact that the waste bank in Sukarame Village has only been operating for one year, starting in September 2022, socialization about the waste bank has not been carried out evenly. The lack of understanding from some people in Sukarame Village regarding the technicalities is one of the supporters of the lack of progressive impact of the Sukarame Village waste bank itself. Therefore, researchers want to evaluate the policies implemented in waste banks in Sukarame Village based on Chambers & Bonk (2013) as follows: 1) How is the legislation that forms the basis of the waste bank policy in Sukarame Village? 2) How is the background and purpose of the waste bank policy in Sukarame Village? 3) How is member participation related to the waste bank policy in Sukarame Village? 4) How is the source system that supports the waste bank policy in Sukarame Village?

METHOD

This study used descriptive qualitative methodology. The study collected data through interviews and viewing documents. In addition,

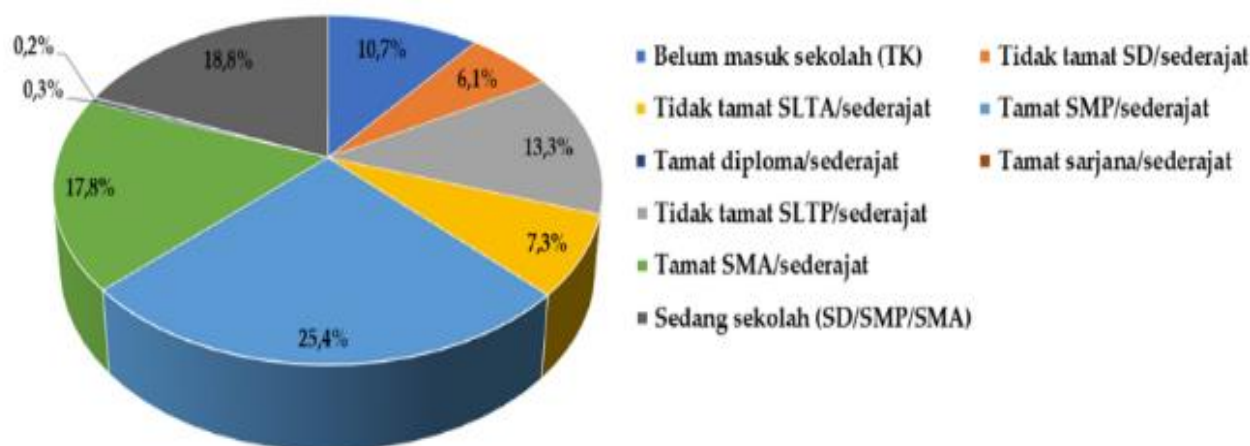


Figure 1. Percentage Graph of Education Level of Sukarame Village Community

primary and secondary data are the types of data used in this study. Primary data was collected in Sukarame Village, Pacet District, Bandung Regency. Secondary data is obtained indirectly, for example Sukarame Village Profile and online website regarding waste bank policy in Sukarame Village.

In addition to using primary and secondary data, this article also uses scientific publications. This scientific publication consists of articles, books, theses, and dissertations that discuss policies in waste banks.

Researchers evaluate policies aimed at achieving waste bank goals and preserving the environment (Creswell, 2014). The stages of data analysis carried out in this study are data reduction which is the stage of sorting data according to research objectives, presenting data which is a narrative of sorted data, and drawing conclusions which are the final results of research data that has been discussed based on literature review (Creswell, 2014).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

One of the areas of Pacet District located in the western part of Bandung Regency is Sukarame Village. Sukarame Village covers 20.03 km² which is 4.88% of the area of Pacet District. Sukarame Village is located at an altitude of 971 meters above sea level (Pacet District in Numbers, 2022). In addition, Kecamatan Pacet in Numbers (2022) also states that Sukarame Village has 6,010 residents, consisting of 2,923 men and 3,087 women with 55 neighborhood pillars.

In the previous presentation, one of the supporters of waste banks is the competence of adequate members. Therefore, figure 2 is a presentation of data on the percentage graph of the education level of the people of Sukarame Village that has been collected by researchers based on the Sukarame Village Profile (2022) as follows:

Figure 2 shows that the people of Sukarame Village have the same understanding of the importance of education and have different levels of education. The percentage of junior high, high school, diploma, and bachelor of 43.7% shows that they can become capital for the people of Sukarame Village who are expected to compete in the world of work and then be able to become a source system for the community in an effort to improve the independence and welfare of the people of Sukarame Village, including waste control and

processing through waste banks, including determining and supporting policies.

In accordance with the previous explanation, waste banks arise due to the accumulation of waste related to population density in an area. One of the causes of the accumulation of waste can come from people's livelihoods. Therefore, the following figure 3 provides further explanation of the percentage of livelihood of the people of Sukarame Village:

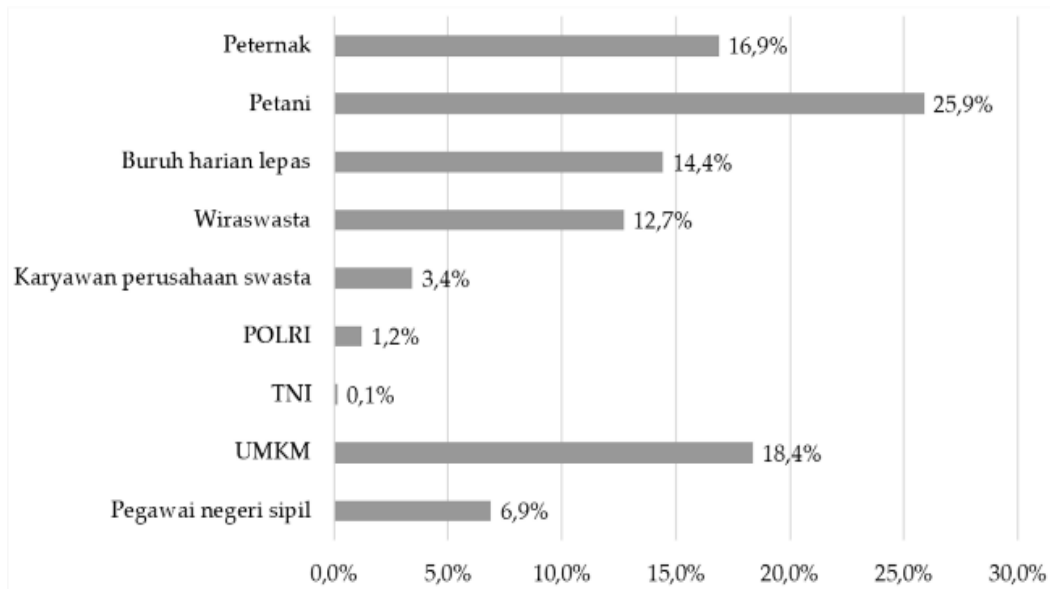


Figure 2. Percentage Graph of Livelihood of the People of Sukarame Village

The results showed that the many types of jobs owned by the community in Sukarame Village showed high productivity in Sukarame Village. Farmers by 25.9%, MSMEs by 18.4%, and breeders by 16.9% are the dominant livelihood groups that support the productivity of the community in Sukarame Village also showing the quality of potential human resources in Sukarame Village. Not only that, the livelihood of most people in Sukarame Village also shows a fairly high potential for waste production. Farmers have the potential to produce organic waste from farming, MSMEs have the potential to produce organic and inorganic waste from the products sold, and farmers have the potential to produce organic waste from livestock. This is another supporter of the increase in the amount of waste in Sukarame Village.

Waste Bank Policy in Sukarame Village

Chambers & Bonk (2013), Noviaty (2013), and Rohmawati (2015) explain that social policy is an action designed and implemented by the government or related institutions to achieve certain goals in order to improve social welfare, improve people's living conditions, or overcome social problems. Social policies usually aim to promote social justice,

protect individual rights, and address inequalities and social problems that exist in society (Chambers & Bonk, 2013; Noviaty, 2013; Rohmawati, 2015). Aboejoewono (1985), Gelbert & Dwi (1996), and Indriati (2015) added that social policies can cover various areas, such as education, health, employment, housing, child and family protection, social welfare services, poverty alleviation, and more. The main objective of social policy is to create

better conditions for the whole community, especially those who are vulnerable or need additional support (Aboejoewono, 1985; Gelbert & Dwi, 1996; Indriati, 2015).

In addition, social policy can also involve the allocation of public resources, changes in regulations and laws, as well as various programs and initiatives aimed at achieving desired social outcomes (Anwar, 2005; Chambers & Bonk, 2013). In many cases, Kardono (2007) and Hariyani & Soemarno (2013) explain that social policies can focus on preventing social problems, improving living conditions, and social recovery. It is important to remember that social policies vary greatly between countries and can be influenced by different values, priorities, and socioeconomic conditions. In addition, social policies can also evolve over time in response to changes in society and emerging social challenges.

In the context of waste banks, Tchobanoglous (1993), Chambers & Bonk (2013), Noviaty (2013), and Yuliastuti (2013) explained that social policy can be defined as a series of steps and strategies designed to improve the social welfare of people involved in waste bank activities. Social policies in waste banks can vary greatly depending on the local context, community needs, and available resources. The aim

is to create a greater positive impact on society and the environment through waste bank activities and ensure that the benefits are equitably available to all parties involved.

This section outlines research findings obtained through observation and interviews given to informants. To identify research issues, the data is then analyzed descriptively. In order to describe and analyze information about policy aspects in waste banks, this study uses data from communities and government parties involved in waste banks in Sukarame Village, Pacet District, Bandung Regency.

Legislation

Chambers & Bonk (2013) and Mawaddah (2016) explained that laws in policy can be defined as regulations or laws made by the government or legislative institutions to regulate the actions or behavior of people in a country or region. This law aims to create a legal system that is fair, orderly, and effective in regulating relationships between individuals and groups in society (Chambers & Bonk, 2013; Mawaddah, 2016). Laws in policy may also include rules and regulations set by the government to regulate economic activities, environment, health, education, and various aspects of social life. It aims to create a clear framework and provide protection to the people as well as regulate the actions of the government itself. Chambers & Bonk (2013) and Mawaddah (2016) add that laws in policy should also be based on the principles of justice, equality, and individual freedom. In addition, laws must also be implemented and enforced effectively in order to achieve the goals and benefits expected by the government and society.

Meanwhile, Selintung, Rahmi, & Rombe (2015) and Saputra & Mulasari (2017) stated that the law regarding waste bank policy is a rule or regulation formulated and enforced by the government that regulates the operation and governance of waste banks. This law aims to improve waste management and promote environmental sustainability. Selintung, Rahmi, & Rombe (2015) and Saputra & Mulasari (2017) added that laws in waste bank policies can also involve stakeholders, such as local governments, related government institutions, and local communities and communities. Legislative processes and public consultations are important to ensure that laws drafted reflect the needs and aspirations of the community at large (Selintung, Rahmi, & Rombe, 2015; Saputra & Mulasari, 2017).

Based on the results, Sukarame Village in the last five years has only realized the Regulation of the State Minister of Environment Number 13 of 2012 in the form of reduce, reuse, and recycle for households

only, has not been realized in collective form through waste banks. This can be seen from the operation of the waste bank in Sukarame Village which has only been running for one year, starting in September 2022. This is also supported by the informant's statement regarding regulations and policies related to the establishment and management of waste banks in the Sukarame Village area which was only issued by the local government in June 2022. The results are not in line with the presentation of Chambers & Bonk (2013), Selintung, Rahmi, & Rombe (2015), Mawaddah (2016), and Saputra & Mulasari (2017) which discusses the laws governing the establishment and management of waste banks. The existence of a law on the establishment and optimal management of waste banks in Sukarame Village is very important in an effort to maintain environmental sustainability and reduce waste problems. A good law can provide a clear and strong legal framework to facilitate the establishment and effective management of waste banks in Sukarame Village. The existence of adequate laws can also have a positive impact on the economy and welfare of the people of Sukarame Village.

The result shows that is not yet a maximum law regulating the type of waste received and appreciated as well as intensive financing by waste banks in Sukarame Village. This can be seen from the lack of participation of the people of Sukarame Village, because the community has not seen any economic benefits or incentives in sorting waste. The lack of participation of the people of Sukarame Village is also supported by the lack of optimal implementation of comprehensive socialization about the benefits of waste banks for community life and the environment. One of the factors that hinder the optimization of socialization is the intensity of implementation, which is only done once a month. Non-optimal legislation allows not coping with hazardous waste management well enough. Hazardous waste that is not disposed of or recycled properly can threaten health and the environment, as well as increase the risk of industrial accidents. This is also the reason why the participation of the people of Sukarame Village is still small.

The presentation of these results is still not in line with Chambers & Bonk (2013), Selintung, Rahmi, & Rombe (2015), Mawaddah (2016), and Saputra & Mulasari (2017) which discuss laws governing the types of waste received and valued as well as intensive financing in waste banks. The existence of this law can regulate waste processing by waste banks in Sukarame Village well, because this law is a derivative of the Regulation of the State Minister of

Environment Number 13 of 2012. In addition, this law also encourages the provision of incentives to waste banks in Sukarame Village, among others through intensive financing. Waste banks in Sukarame Village can obtain financing or financial assistance from the central government, local government, or private parties to improve waste operations and management. The financial assistance can be used to purchase waste processing equipment such as recycling machines, shelters, and so on. In addition, the government also encourages waste banks in Sukarame Village to collaborate with financial institutions, including banks, to obtain optimal financing. This cooperation can include loan facilities with low or no interest, as well as credit programs with terms and conditions that are favorable for waste banks in Sukarame Village.

Furthermore, the results showed that the waste bank in Sukarame Village has implemented a law that regulates supervision and law enforcement quite well. This can be seen from the growing public trust in waste banks as transparent and responsible institutions. Although it has not been fully implemented, this has the potential to encourage active community participation in waste recycling activities in Sukarame Village in the future. Furthermore, although the funds used in the waste bank in Sukarame Village have not been realized optimally, the government and the people of Sukarame Village have implemented supervision and law enforcement related to illegal practices. This can be seen one of them from the transparency of funds carried out by the Secretary and Treasurer of Sukarame Village when the funds are used, with the aim of avoiding money laundering or embezzlement.

This presentation is already in accordance with Chambers & Bonk (2013), Selintung, Rahmi, & Rombe (2015), Mawaddah (2016), and Saputra & Mulasari (2017) which discuss laws governing supervision and law enforcement in waste banks. With optimal supervision, the waste bank in Sukarame Village will work effectively in collecting, managing, and recycling waste. This can reduce the amount of waste that goes to landfills or waste in Sukarame Village. In this law, the waste bank in Sukarame Village can also be used as a means of community empowerment. People are taught to sort waste and donate it to waste banks, so as to raise awareness of the importance of protecting the environment and reducing waste. With the existence of a waste bank in Sukarame Village that is optimally organized and supervised, the community can use waste as an additional source of income. In this law, waste banks in Sukarame Village can also sell processed waste to those in need, so as to improve the economy of the people of Sukarame Village.

The government also has an important role in supervising and enforcing the law on waste banks in Sukarame Village optimally. They can conduct inspections, audits, or direct supervision to ensure that the waste bank in Sukarame Village carries out activities in accordance with applicable regulations. In addition, the police and law enforcement officials also have a role in law enforcement against violations committed by waste banks in Sukarame Village. If there are indications of violations of the law, such as fraud, money laundering, or violations of environmental regulations, the police can investigate and take action against the perpetrators in accordance with applicable law. With the existence of laws that regulate and optimal supervision, it is hoped that the waste bank in Sukarame Village can operate properly and in accordance with its goals, namely managing waste efficiently, protecting the environment, and providing social and economic benefits to the community.

Background and Objectives

Susanto, Lailatul, & Pahroni (2010), Rizal (2011), and Chambers & Bonk (2013) explained that the background is relevant information and conditions that have existed before policy formulation. It includes social, economic, cultural, and political factors that influence the problems that the policy must solve. While the objectives in the policy are the results or changes to be achieved by the policy. These goals must be clear, measurable, and specific in order to be judged for success. Policy objectives can be related to social improvement, improving community welfare, solving existing problems, or achieving strategic goals set by the government or policy-formulating organizations (Susanto, Lailatul, & Pahroni, 2010; Rizal, 2011; Chambers & Bonk, 2013).

Then Rizal (2011), Chambers & Bonk (2013), and Yudistirani (2015) added that the main background of waste bank policy is environmental issues related to waste management. Excessive garbage accumulation, environmental pollution, and solid waste-related problems are increasingly concerning. The waste bank policy was designed as an attempt to address this problem. Increasing public awareness about the importance of maintaining a clean and healthy environment is also a factor in the background of waste bank policies (Rizal, 2011; Chambers & Bonk, 2013; Yudistirani, 2015). With more information about the negative impact of waste on the environment, people are starting to look for ways to contribute to better waste management. Waste banks have significant economic potential, by recycling waste, waste banks can generate additional income for the community, especially those involved

in the waste collection and processing process. It can also help reduce poverty (Rizal, 2011; Chambers & Bonk, 2013; Yudistirani, 2015).

The results have similar explanations from Susanto, Lailatul, & Pahroni (2010), Rizal (2011), Chambers & Bonk (2013), and Yudistirani (2015) which discuss the background or logical reasons listed in the initiation of a waste bank policy. The issue that arises in establishing a waste bank in Sukarame Village is reducing environmental impact. Supported by the statement of the head of Sukarame Village, the waste bank established can help reduce the negative impact of waste on the environment. By recycling or sorting, waste banks help reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill, avoid soil and water pollution and reduce the production of greenhouse gas emissions. Another information about the establishment of a waste bank in Sukarame Village is to reduce the use of natural resources, because by recycling waste, the waste bank helps reduce the use of valuable natural resources such as water, wood, or fossil fuels. By minimizing the use of new resources, waste banks contribute to environmental preservation and sustainability.

Then, the waste bank can be a medium for the people of Sukarame Village to be taught about the importance of caring for the environment. By acting as a catalyst for change, the waste bank in Sukarame Village helped change the paradigm of the community from a "just throw it away" mindset to manage waste wisely. In addition, waste banks also encourage and facilitate recycling activities. By providing economic incentives such as purchasing, waste banks encourage communities to be actively involved in recycling activities and ensure that more waste is recycled, not just thrown away. That way, waste banks also make it possible to provide additional income for the people who are members while helping to improve their economic welfare. The presentation of these results is also in accordance with those explained by Susanto, Lailatul, & Pahroni (2010), Rizal (2011), Chambers & Bonk (2013), and Yudistirani (2015) which discusses the background or logical reasons included in the initiation of a waste bank policy. This is appropriate because people who have education about the environment, will be agents of change for other communities to implement a healthy lifestyle, even in the long run, change agents can create other agents of change and maintain waste banks in Sukarame Village to support sustainable development.

One of the main objectives of waste bank policy is to manage waste more efficiently and sustainably. This includes a reduction in the amount of waste

going to landfills and an increase in recycling materials from waste. The waste bank policy aims to reduce environmental pollution due to uncontrolled accumulation of waste. By properly processing waste, environmental pollution can be minimized. Waste banks provide opportunities for communities to be involved in waste management efforts. This can increase their environmental awareness and provide additional economic opportunities. Waste bank policies often also have educational and educational purposes. Through environmental education programs, the community can learn about the importance of proper waste management and its impact on the environment.

Although the presentation of the results regarding the background of the establishment of the waste bank in Sukarame Village has been good, the implementation of the purpose of the waste bank itself still needs improvement. This can be seen from the presentation of the head of Sukarame Village who stated that waste management in the Sukarame Village waste bank is still not optimal. As a result, there is a high possibility of garbage accumulation in the waste bank area in Sukarame Village. This continues to cause environmental pollution, especially through the decay of organic waste that produces methane gas and has the potential to threaten the health of the people of Sukarame Village. Another information is that there is a waste of resources, because with waste management is not optimal, many materials that can still be recycled or processed into new products are wasted.

Susanto, Lailatul, & Pahroni (2010), Rizal (2011), Chambers & Bonk (2013), and Yudistirani (2015) stated that the implementation of a policy must be in line with its background, because policy implementation is a response to the issue to be resolved. If the implementation is not in line with the background or logical reasons, then the policy will become abstract, even potentially causing new regressive issues. Such as the implementation of policies in the waste bank in Sukarame Village regarding waste management. The results show that although the waste bank in Sukarame Village can logically reduce the negative impact of waste accumulation, if there is no good treatment, it is the same as just moving the landfill. Regressive impacts such as methane gas that can damage the health of the people of Sukarame Village are still unresolved.

Then, the results stated that the waste bank in Sukarame Village that was not managed properly made the community members lose the opportunity to generate additional income through the sale of recycled waste. In addition, the lack of management

also creates a lack of opportunities to involve communities in recycling activities, so that local economic related to waste management do not develop. Not only that, information from several Sukarame Village residents who are environmental activists is the impact of the implementation of waste banks in Sukarame Village which still needs improvement making the image of the waste bank has not been viewed favorably by the community, so people tend to be reluctant to participate, especially in terms of environmental education. This happened, one of which was that the people of Sukarame Village felt that there were no facts (real examples) that encouraged changes in their behavior to live healthy and clean and maintain environmental sustainability through education related to waste processing and the waste bank itself.

Continuing from the previous presentations of Susanto, Lailatul, & Pahroni (2010), Rizal (2011), Chambers & Bonk (2013), and Yudistirani (2015), due to the absence of policy implementation regarding optimal waste processing in the Sukarame Village waste bank, this has become one of the triggers for a domino effect in the Sukarame Village community. The first domino effect is the reduced economic potential for waste bank members. This occurs due to suboptimal processing, making the results of waste banks not optimal, so that it does not provide significant benefits to members, especially in the economic aspect. Then, the impact related to this economic aspect caused the second domino effect, namely the lack of a positive image of the people of Sukarame Village. It is undeniable that the people of Sukarame Village have the principle of seeing is believing, that is, they will believe and follow a policy, if there are real examples that prove. This seeing is believing principle is also part of the community's assessment of the waste bank in Sukarame Village. Not only that, because the community still does not trust and want to be fully involved in waste banks, there is still a sense of reluctance to environmental education in depth, so this has the potential to not resolve the background or logical reasons for the origination of the waste bank policy discussed earlier.

Member Participation

Schultz, Oskamp, & Mainieri (1995), Syafrudin (2004), Damanhuri (2010), and Chambers & Bonk (2013) Policy participation is a process by which individuals and groups directly affected by a policy or program have the opportunity to be involved in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of that policy. Participation in policy emphasizes the full inclusion and involvement of all affected parties in the decision-making process, rather than relying

solely on authorities or policy experts to make decisions on their behalf (Schultz, Oskamp, & Mainieri, 1995; Syafrudin, 2004; Damanhuri, 2010; Chambers & Bonk, 2013).

Suarna (2008), Sarudji (2010), and Rondiyah & Rahardjo (2014) stated that participation in policies is also based on the principle that individuals and groups involved in a policy have valuable knowledge and experience in identifying and solving the problems they face. By involving them in the decision-making process, the resulting policies tend to be more responsive and relevant to the needs and interests of affected communities. Participation in policy also serves as a tool to increase accountability and transparency in decision-making. By involving citizens in the policy process, governments and other organizations involved in policymaking become more accountable for their actions and decisions. Participation also provides an opportunity for the community to monitor policy implementation and submit their input and complaints if needed (Suarna, 2008; Sarudji, 2010; Rondiyah & Rahardjo, 2014).

Schultz, Oskamp, & Mainieri (1995), Syafrudin (2004), Damanhuri (2010), and Chambers & Bonk (2013) added that participation in waste bank policies is critical to the success and sustainability of these programs. Participation from various parties, such as the community, government, and the business world, can make a significant contribution in reducing the amount of waste produced and improving waste management. One form of participation in the waste bank policy is to become a member of the waste bank. People can donate their waste to waste banks and get rewards in the form of points or money. By becoming a member of the waste bank, the community can feel the direct benefits of this program and also play a role in protecting the environment.

Zeng (2005), Thanh (2010), and Sari & Mulasari (2017) explained that community participation in waste bank policies can also be done through education and socialization. The government can work with relevant parties, such as schools or environmental organizations, to provide information to the public about the importance of good waste management and the benefits of waste banks. With a broad understanding of waste problems and the importance of their management, people will be more motivated to participate in waste bank policies. In addition to the community, businesses can also participate in waste bank policies by becoming partners or sponsors of waste banks. For example, companies can provide financial support or facilities for waste bank operations. Thus, waste banks can operate more efficiently and can

hold more waste (Zeng, 2005; Thanh, 2010; Sari & Mulasari, 2017).

In addition, participation in waste bank policies can also be done through the government's active role in formulating policies that support and encourage the development of waste banks (Zeng, 2005; Thanh, 2010; Sari & Mulasari, 2017). The government can provide incentives or facilities for waste banks, such as tax exemptions or technical assistance. In addition, the government can also regulate regulations that protect and encourage community participation in waste bank programs. With active participation from various parties, waste bank policies can be successful in overcoming waste problems that exist in the community. Through this participation, waste can be managed more effectively, waste can be reduced, and the environment can be well maintained (Zeng, 2005; Thanh, 2010; Sari & Mulasari, 2017).

The results showed that the local government issued policies and regulations that support the establishment and operation of waste banks in Sukarame Village, including environmental protection regulations, business licenses, and supervisory mechanisms. This role is the role of the Sukarame Village government regulator which has been implemented in its waste bank. Meanwhile, the Sukarame Village government also provides funds and subsidies for waste banks to increase operational capacity and program development. These subsidies can be in the form of financial assistance, tax exemptions, or logistical assistance such as garbage trucks. The government has also on several occasions collaborated with the private sector to support programs in Sukarame Village. This includes the distribution of logistical assistance, funding, or the use of modern technology. Therefore, in the waste bank, the Sukarame Village government has also sought to collaborate with the private sector, especially in providing waste shredding devices and reservoirs for liquid waste in the waste bank in Sukarame Village.

The efforts made by the government in the waste bank in Sukarame Village have been partly aligned with Schultz, Oskamp, & Mainieri (1995), Syafrudin (2004), Zeng (2005), Suarna (2008), Damanhuri (2010), Sarudji (2010), Thanh (2010), Chambers & Bonk (2013), Rondiyah & Rahardjo (2014), and Sari & Mulasari (2017). However, there are still some things that have not been implemented by the Sukarame Village government. The Sukarame Village Government has not involved educational institutions and held training to educate the people of Sukarame Village regarding waste management,

recycling, and waste bank management. In fact, this will help raise awareness and provide the knowledge and skills needed in carrying out waste bank activities in Sukarame Village. The Sukarame Village government has not participated in the promotion and socialization campaign about the importance of waste management through waste banks in Sukarame Village. The campaign was carried out with the aim of expanding relations and involvement of various stakeholders in the waste bank in Sukarame Village.

The people of Sukarame Village actively participate in separating organic and inorganic waste, as well as collecting waste that can be recycled. They can help increase the amount and quality of recycled materials that go into waste banks. However, unfortunately, this active participation in the waste bank in Sukarame Village is still carried out by a small number of people. In addition, the majority of people have not supported the waste bank policy in Sukarame Village by using products made from recycled materials. This can be another indication that the community has not supported the sustainability of the waste bank in Sukarame Village. The people of Sukarame Village who registered as members of the waste bank and contributed directly to managing waste have not fully implemented their role. Some of them do not yet have the capacity to volunteer to collect, sort, recycle, and assist in the financial management and administration of waste banks independently. This still requires assistance from the Sukarame Village government.

Most of the participation of the Sukarame Village Community has not been in line with the presentations of Schultz, Oskamp, & Mainieri (1995), Syafrudin (2004), Zeng (2005), Suarna (2008), Damanhuri (2010), Sarudji (2010), Thanh (2010), Chambers & Bonk (2013), Rondiyah & Rahardjo (2014), and Sari & Mulasari (2017). This can be seen from the small number of people participating in the waste bank in Sukarame Village. Not only that, community participation such as participating in education programs and using recycled products is also still not carried out optimally, as a result the existence of waste banks in Sukarame Village has not had a progressive impact. In terms of participating in educational programs, it is actually not a shortage in terms of community participation, but there are also other supporting factors such as government involvement in collaborating with academics to conduct training and skills based on environmental education that is still small. In fact, environmental education is one of the important indications that

make the community to maintain the existence of waste banks in Sukarame Village.

Source System Support

Slamet (2009), Yulianto (2012), Chambers & Bonk (2013), and Wan (2016) mentioned that source system support in policy refers to the efforts of governments or institutions to provide the resources needed in the implementation of certain policies. These resources can be in the form of funds, labor or human resources, infrastructure, technology, and information. Source system support is very important in policies because it can affect the success of implementation of such policies. If the necessary resources are insufficient or not effectively distributed, then the policy may not be well implemented or not deliver the expected results (Slamet, 2009; Yulianto, 2012; Chambers & Bonk, 2013; Wan, 2016).

Yulianto (2012) and Chambers & Bonk (2013) provide examples of source system support in policies are sufficient budget allocation to implement policies, provision of workers who have adequate competence and capacity, infrastructure development that supports policy implementation, use of appropriate technology, and availability of accurate and reliable information to support decision making. Yulianto (2012) and Chambers & Bonk (2013) added that in order to increase resource system support in policy, the government or institutions can take various steps such as careful budget planning, human resource development through training and education, infrastructure development related to policies, investment in technology that suits needs, and improvement of information systems to support data-based policy making.

Rahardyan & Widagdo (2005), Sudradjat (2006), Yuned (2016), and Saputra (2018) added that source system support in waste bank policies is important to ensure the sustainability and success of waste banks. With the support of this source system, it is hoped that waste banks can play a more effective role in waste management and increase their contribution to the environment and economy. Source system support is one important indication for the reason that the source system can play a role as supporting capital in various waste bank operations (Rahardyan & Widagdo, 2005; Sudradjat, 2006; Yuned, 2016; Saputra, 2018).

The results showed that the Sukarame Village government has made efforts to provide policy and regulatory support that facilitates the establishment and operation of waste banks in Sukarame Village. This can be seen from the Sukarame Village government providing tax incentives or subsidies to

waste banks and providing technical assistance in the establishment and operation of waste banks. Then, the source system that supports the waste bank in Sukarame Village is the private party. The results stated that the private sector provided support in the form of funding or coaching to the waste bank in Sukarame Village. The private sector has also on several occasions become partners in processing waste produced by waste banks in Sukarame Village. This partnership with the private sector is also supported by the Sukarame Village government which on several occasions, involves the private sector in various development programs in Sukarame Village.

Some informants testified that the waste bank in Sukarame Village also received support from social institutions. Social institutions such as non-governmental organizations or charities that provide support in the form of financial donations, marketing waste bank recycled products, and volunteering in waste bank operations in Sukarame Village are indications of the existence of a source system originating from local parties. However, some informants also added that the available source system only provides periodic assistance, meaning that support from the source system, especially from the community and social institutions in Sukarame Village is temporary. This is understandable because the source system support is only "helpful", not to be the main supplier of waste banks.

The analysis of the source system support in the waste bank in Sukarame Village is still not in accordance with the presentation of Rahardyan & Widagdo (2005), Sudradjat (2006), Slamet (2009), Yulianto (2012), Chambers & Bonk (2013), Wan (2016), Yuned (2016), and Saputra (2018) as a whole. This can be seen from the support of the source system from the core group of Sukarame Village only, while groups from financial institutions and academics have not been involved. The involvement of financial institutions and academics in waste banks in Sukarame Village can help fund and better financial management, because financial institutions can assist in efficient and transparent financial management, including the management of income, expenses, and financial reporting. Then, academics can assist in designing training and education programs for waste bank members in Sukarame Village. They can provide the knowledge and skills necessary for members to manage waste banks more effectively, including in terms of waste management, financial management, and recycling techniques. Academics can also conduct research and development of innovations to improve the efficiency and operational effectiveness of waste banks in Sukarame Village. They can look for new solutions in

terms of recycling technology, waste management, marketing recycled products, and so on.

Furthermore, the involvement of financial institutions and academics can help waste banks in Sukarame Village to build networks and collaborations with other parties, such as private companies, government, non-governmental organizations, and communities. This can help the waste bank in Sukarame Village to improve resource accessibility, technical support, and cooperation opportunities in waste handling and utilization. Through the involvement of financial institutions and academics, the waste bank in Sukarame Village can also gain wider recognition and legitimacy from the community. This can help increase the trust and reputation of waste banks in Sukarame Village as institutions that contribute positively to waste management and the environment (Rahardyan & Widagdo, 2005; Sudradjat, 2006; Slamet, 2009; Yulianto, 2012; Chambers & Bonk, 2013; Wan, 2016; Yuned, 2016; Saputra, 2018).

CONCLUSION

Before researchers give conclusions, keep in mind that the waste bank in Sukarame Village is a program that has only been running for one year, starting in September 2022. Therefore, it can be understood that there are still many results that show the dimension of policy evaluation in waste banks in Sukarame Village that is not optimal. However, the author hopes that this research can help policies in waste banks in Sukarame Village to provide benefits to the community and support sustainable development.

The conclusion that can be drawn is that the existing waste bank law in Sukarame Village has not run optimally. Although there is a law regulating waste banks, there are still many obstacles that hinder their implementation. One of the main obstacles is the lack of awareness of the people of Sukarame Village and active participation in separating waste and utilizing it through waste banks in Sukarame Village. Without awareness and active participation from the community, the waste bank in Sukarame Village is difficult to operate effectively. In addition, inadequate infrastructure is also an obstacle in the implementation of this law. The lack of adequate facilities and facilities, such as waste collection points, waste sorting equipment, and recycling processes, makes the waste bank in Sukarame Village unable to function optimally. In addition, policies and regulations related to waste banks in Sukarame Village that are not clear and uniform are also an obstacle.

The suggestion is that in overcoming obstacles that occur in the waste bank law in Sukarame Village, the government needs to increase socialization and education to the community about the importance of separating waste and the benefits of waste banks. The government must also pay attention to adequate infrastructure and provide incentives to people who actively participate in the waste bank program. In addition, creating uniform and clear policies and regulations also needs to be done. This will help ensure successful implementation of the waste bank law and maintain consistency in the program. By taking these steps, it is hoped that the waste bank law can run more optimally and the benefits can be maximally felt by the community and the environment.

Although the background results of the establishment of a waste bank in Sukarame Village are in accordance with the conceptual, the results also show that the implementation of the purpose of the waste bank in Sukarame Village is still contrary to its background. The conclusion that the researchers drew regarding the waste bank in Sukarame Village in this case is not optimal. Although the waste bank in Sukarame Village has been introduced as a solution to manage waste and reduce negative impacts on the environment, there are still some obstacles that hinder the success and effectiveness of the waste bank in Sukarame Village. Some of the causes of waste banks in Sukarame Village have not been optimal, including lack of public understanding and awareness about the importance of waste banks and their benefits in waste management, inadequate infrastructure, and lack of incentives and rewards for people who participate in waste banks in Sukarame Village.

Then, to optimize the waste bank in Sukarame Village, the steps that must be taken related to the background and objectives are more intensive education and socialization to the community about the benefits and workings of the waste bank in Sukarame Village; better support and coordination from the government and relevant institutions in providing facilities, regulations, and resources for waste banks in Sukarame Village; the provision of sufficient incentives and rewards for people who are active in the waste bank program in Sukarame Village; improving infrastructure and facilities needed for waste bank operations in Sukarame Village; and improve coordination between waste banks in Sukarame Village and waste traders or recycling factories to ensure a smooth process of collecting, sorting, and selling waste. By overcoming these obstacles and implementing appropriate

measures, it is hoped that the waste bank in Sukarame Village can function more optimally and make a significant contribution to waste management and the environment.

The conclusion that can be drawn next is that member participation in the waste bank policy in Sukarame Village, especially community participation is still not optimal. Although the waste bank in Sukarame Village has been established as one of the solutions in overcoming the waste problem, there are still many people who have not been actively involved in waste bank activities in Sukarame Village. Several factors that cause community participation in waste banks in Sukarame Village are not optimal, including lack of public awareness of the importance of waste management, lack of education and socialization about the benefits of waste banks, and the absence of adequate incentives to encourage community participation. In addition, there are also obstacles such as the lack of government participation in developing waste banks in Sukarame Village and the absence of a well-integrated waste management system between the government and the community. The next conclusion from member's participation in waste banks is that the government needs to increase their efforts and commitment in promoting and supporting waste banks in Sukarame Village. Although the waste bank in Sukarame Village has great potential to address waste problems and waste management, government participation is still lacking in terms of policy setting and funding.

To increase the participation of members, especially the community in the waste bank in Sukarame Village, efforts need to be made such as increasing socialization and education about the importance of waste banks, providing attractive incentives for people who actively participate, developing a more integrated waste management system, and the active role of the government in supporting and developing waste banks in Sukarame Village. With more optimal member participation, it is hoped that the waste bank in Sukarame Village can play a more effective role in reducing the volume of waste and creating a cleaner and more sustainable environment in Sukarame Village. The government also needs to adopt a comprehensive approach in dealing with the issue of waste banks in Sukarame Village by involving various relevant agencies, such as the waste management board, hygiene office, and environmental agencies. The availability and diversity of human and financial resources must be guaranteed so that the waste bank in Sukarame Village can function effectively and sustainably. In addition, it is also important for the government to encourage community participation in waste banks

in Sukarame Village through counseling campaigns, education on the importance of waste management, and providing incentives for people who are active in the waste bank program in Sukarame Village.

The final conclusion regarding policy evaluation is that the source system support in the waste bank in Sukarame Village is adequate. With an adequate source system, the waste bank in Sukarame Village can optimize the waste management process, from collection to processing and utilization. A good sourcing system includes adequate infrastructure, such as garbage containers and conveyances, as well as personnel trained to carry out such activities. In addition, the sourcing system also includes sufficient financing to run waste bank operations in Sukarame Village. With the support of an adequate source system, waste banks in Sukarame Village can operate efficiently and effectively in managing waste and increasing their contribution in waste reduction and environmental conservation.

Suggestions that researchers can give regarding the support of the source system in the waste bank in Sukarame Village are education and training involving third parties such as academics, because this will help various parties involved in the waste bank in Sukarame Village understand and implement standard operating procedures correctly and maximize the use of existing software and hardware. In addition, the private sector can support by providing mutualism funding, such as sharing the proceeds from processed waste products from waste banks in Sukarame Village with these private parties. The waste bank in Sukarame Village can also cooperate with other waste banks or related organizations to form a strong network. With this, waste banks in Sukarame Village can share resources, innovations, and best practices to improve efficiency and effectiveness in achieving common goals.

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