

Community Based Waste Management for Quality

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Research Article

Community Based Waste Management for Quality Improvement Economy and Environment

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Abstract. Dealing with waste problems in the regions is an obligation for the Regional Government and its people. Through proper management in the implementation of Community-Based TPS Reduce, Reuse, Recycling (3R) it is hoped that it will be able to achieve the goals of waste management in accordance with the mandate of Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning waste management. Therefore, the authors are interested in studying a study on the success of waste management in the area which is achieved through community participation in managing the waste management site and set forth in a paper entitled "Community-Based Waste Management Management in the Context of Improving Economic and Environmental Quality (DI) TPS-3R 'Pakisaji Maju' Pakisaji Village, Pakisaji District, Malang Regency)". This study uses a descriptive research approach. Descriptive research is seen as a type of research that is relevant to the theme raised by the researcher. Descriptive research is one of the research approaches used to describe the phenomenon under study in accordance with the reality that occurs at the research location. So that later by choosing this type of research you can dig deeper information about the implementation of management at Pakisaji Maju TPST, the inhibiting and supporting factors for the implementation of management at Pakisaji Maju TPST and how the impact has been since the implementation of the Community-Based Reduce Reuse Recycle Waste Management Site program. Based on the results of data acquisition at the research location, the following conclusions can be drawn: Implementation of management at the Pakisaji Maju Integrated Waste Management Site in Pakisaji Village, Pakisaji District, Malang Regency, including: Planning, Organizing, Staffing), Directing, Coordinating, Reporting, Budgeting. The impacts that have arisen since the implementation of the Community-Based Reduce Reuse Recycle Waste Management program in Pakisaji Village are as follows: improving public health, improving environmental quality, utilization of waste as a resource.

Keywords: *Community Based Reduce, Reuse, Recycling (3R).*

A. INTRODUCTION

The environment is a spatial unit that has a major influence on the survival and welfare of human life. This is because the environment is a place where humans carry out all their activities, so that all components in the environment have an important role for humans. Given the importance of the existence of the environment for humans, humans should have an obligation to preserve the environment in order to avoid environmental pollution which can cause a decline in environmental quality. Various environmental pollution problems that occur in Indonesia, one of the causes is the waste problem which is a national problem and it is difficult to find an optimal solution.

The growth in the volume of waste accumulation which continues to accelerate every year is a reflection that the waste problem requires proper and accurate handling. So as to be able to create an optimal and solutive waste management system that is able to answer the problem of waste problems in Indonesia. The main cause of the difficulty in achieving optimal waste management is that many people have a waste management mindset that only relies on the end-of-pipe approach by relying on the existence of a Final Disposal Site (TPA). Of course, this kind of view is very unfortunate because if you only rely on the Final Disposal

Site (TPA), it will not be able to reduce the amount of volume of waste accumulation produced by the community.

Garbage poses a serious threat to our natural environment, economy and society. In this introduction, we will explain the economic functions of the natural environment for our society and economy. What our environment provides includes the provision of resources such as minerals and energy, and the absorption of waste residues produced by our living activities. Garbage disposal or pollution streams contribute to increasing environmental and economic problems in the following two ways. First, waste contains hazardous materials which directly affect the function of the natural environment which is the main support for life and the economy. Second, the natural environment has a limited assimilative capacity to absorb waste residues. When the amount exceeds this capacity, of course it will pose a serious threat to the stability and tolerance limit of an ecosystem. Sometimes the effects are very damaging. Water pollution from mercury for example can have a relatively small proportional effect at low levels of pollution, but at higher levels the response impact can be of very large substance. In this case, mercury pollution will change the function of the ecosystem and therefore can reduce the assimilative capacity of the natural environment (Perman et al., 2003).

Garbage also threatens economic development. Economic activities take place in the natural environment and therefore nature has an invaluable contribution. Therefore, waste does not only affect the environment, but waste also affects the economy. An example at the global level regarding the interdependence between the environment and the economy and environmental processes that are affected by economic activities is the problem of climate change. rampant impact negative which happen consequence management rubbish, at a time in framework follow up mandate Constitution Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, Ministry of Works General give birth to A program superior that is Management Rubbish *Reduce, reuse, Recycling* (TPS 3R) based Public. Furthermore, provisions regarding the implementation of the program are regulated in Regulations Minister Work General Republic Indonesia Number 03/PRT/M/2021 about Administration Infrastructure and Means Garbage in Handling of household waste and household-like waste Ladder.

Program This expected capable answer problem problem rubbish and as breakthrough new through involvement role active community in implementing waste management. So, capable reach objective maintenance management rubbish as Which mandated in Constitution Number 18 Year 2008 about Waste Management, namely improving public health and quality environment as well as utilization rubbish as resource.

Community Based 3R Waste Management is a new paradigm in waste management. The new paradigm is more emphasis on environmentally friendly waste reduction method. Then in in the implementation of Community-Based 3R Waste Management there is the three activities must be carried out synergy and continuous, namely (1) The waste management process since it was issued by the community. (2) process of understanding public in waste management with method 3R. (3) Assistance process for 3R community members. (Ministry Public Works, 2012:1) One of the efforts to realize the 3R concept what needs to be taken is through the implementation of Management Places Community-Based Waste (TPS) 3R, which redirected to Pakisajir re rubbish (*Recycle*).

Since Ministry Work General give birth to program Management Community-Based 3R Waste, several Local Governments in Indonesia start apply program the as innovation new in management rubbish in the area each. Regency Poor is Wrong One area Which participate apply program Management Rubbish 3R based Public. Wrong One area in Regency Poor Which directed for implement program Management Rubbish 3R based Public

is Village Pakisaji. The reasons behind the need to implement the program in the Village Pakisaji is happening pollution environment in Area Brantas River Flow (DAS) due to the location of the TPS which is on the banks of the river so that often trash follow wasted to the river.

Pakisaji is a village in the Pakisaji District, Malang Regency, Pakisaji Village consists of 12 hamlets, including: Genengan, Glanggang, Jatisari, Karangduren, Karangpandan, Kebonagung, Kendalpayak, Pakisaji, Permanu, Sutojayan, Kasikon, Wonokerso hamlets.

See problem rubbish Which impact on emergence environmental pollution in DAS Brantas, Environmental Agency (BLH) together with the Cipta Karya and Spatial Planning Office, Malang Regency responded phenomenon the with give reprimand to Head Village Pakisaji and local residents. This is confirmed by the statement from Father F. Supadi under This. Solution for solve the problem of water pollution on the Brantas river consequence accumulation of waste on river bank land in a way relocate TPS to another place. TPS relocation is at the same time to prepare the location in framework application program Management Rubbish 3R based Public. TPS the relocated to something land Which furthermore used as a Community-Based 3R Waste Management Site (TPS) and referred to as the Pakisaji Maju Integrated Waste Management Site (TPST). Preparation relocation TPS as well as application program Management Rubbish 3R based Public in Village Pakisaji facilitated by the role of the Cipta Karya and Spatial Planning Office. Where the agency is extension hand from Ministry Work General in framework preparation implementation program Management Rubbish 3R based Public in region Regency Poor.

Since February 2011, the Pakisaji Maju TPST has started to operate. Since at that time, the community no longer threw garbage into the TPS located at on the banks of the Brantas River. So that water pollution in the Brantas River results problem rubbish can overcome. Condition the supported by participation public Village Pakisaji in do management rubbish Which insightful environment through method 3R, that is as manager TPST Which joined in a group self-subsistent Society (KSM). This social group is an organizational container Which be prepared for manage TPST Pakisaji Forward through coaching from Copyright Office Work and System Room.

As a group social Which is a representative of the community KSM tries to manage TPST by applying the same management method appropriate so that the implementation of waste management activities carried out is capable achieve the goals of waste management in accordance with the mandate of the law Number 18 Year 2008 about Management Rubbish. Since TPST Pakisaji started operating, the performance of KSM and the employees gave results Which Enough satisfying. Spirit Work and loyalty Which has nurtured by para member KSM And para employee in manage waste at TPST reaps a proud achievement.

Achievements obtained by TPST Pakisaji for their success in do management rubbish bear predicate as place management rubbish pilot. So that bring a number of Head Area in Indonesia until visitor from abroad visit TPST Pakisaji Forward For learn mechanism management rubbish Which applied in TPST Pakisaji Forward. M management TPST Pakisaji Maju is an aspect that needs attention in order to achieve it success program Management Rubbish 3R based Public. Management can used as something tool Which function for manage and control something organization. For carry out his job as organization manager rubbish, KSM TPST Pakisaji Forward take into account in a manner ripe start from stage planning (*planning*) to stage budget mechanism (*budgeting*). Activity results waste management at the Pakisaji Maju TPST is accountable in form report Which informed to Government Village Pakisaji every one-month period and the Cipta Karya and Spatial Planning Office every period quarter for monitor performance KSM.

Administration management rubbish in Village Pakisaji through implementation program Management Rubbish 3R based Public is known capable give impact positive that is rubbish can utilized as resource, as well as there is enhancement to condition environment And condition social in Village Pakisaji. Matter it is proved with countermeasures pollution environment in area watershed Brantas And capable create environment around Which clean free from trash. While the increase in social conditions is increasingly increasing quality health public Which showed by decrease in the number of people suffering from diarrheal diseases and diseases skin (2011-2021 period) which is thought to be caused by accumulation rubbish in location TPS long.

Dealing with waste problems in the area is an obligation for the Regional Government and its people. Through management appropriate in implementing TPS *Reduce, Reuse, Recycling* (3R) Based The community is expected to be able to achieve the goals of appropriate waste management with the mandate of Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning management rubbish. Because of That, writer interested For study something study about success management rubbish in the area Which achieved through community participation in managing the waste management site and set forth in a paper entitled "Community-Based Waste Management Management in the Context of Improving Economic and Environmental Quality (DI TPS-3R 'Pakisaji Maju' Pakisaji Village, Pakisaji District, Malang Regency)".

B. METHOD

Study is business man in a manner aware and planned with phasing the process systematically using research methods to discover, develop, and perform clarification on one problem/event, so that obtained solving Which appropriate on problem the. In this research, researcher using a qualitative approach, The qualitative approach was chosen because this research tries to observe in a manner direct in field And For describe How implementation Management Place Management Rubbish Integrated (TPST) Community Based in Pakisaji Village. So, the qualitative research was chosen Because inside it there is essence as something method understanding on uniqueness dynamics, and essence holistic from presence man and the interaction with environment surrounding. Method qualitative try understand and interpret meaning something incident interaction Act in demand man in situation certain according to researcher alone. (Pasolong, 2012:162)

"Descriptive research is research in which there are effort describe, note, analyze and interpret conditions that are currently occurring or exist for the purpose of obtaining information regarding current situation and see the relationship between the existing variables. Study This No test hypothesis but just describing information What exists in a manner objective." (Pasolong,2012:75)

referring on opinion from a number of expert on, so study descriptive is seen as a type of research that is relevant to that theme raised by the researcher. Descriptive research is one approach study Which used for describe phenomenon Which researched in accordance with reality Which happen in location study. So that later with choose type study This can dig information more in about implementation management in TPST Pakisaji Maju, factor inhibitors and supports implementation of management at TPST Pakisaji Maju and how the impact has been since the program was implemented Place Management Garbage *Reduce Reuse Recycle* based Public.

Analysis data is step which must be taken after the researcher gather data. data primary secondary which has collected need typified in groups, as well as filtered such shape for answer question study. Matter the in accordance with opinion of Bogdan & Biklen, 1982 in Moleong (2007: 248), data analysis something effort Which done with road Work with data, organize data, sort and become units that can be managed, carry out a synthesis,

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search and find patterns, discover what is important and what is learned, make decisions that tell stories to people other.

On study This use method descriptive with approach qualitative. Data qualitative is data Which No shaped numbers. With thereby, researcher can do observation of the data that has been available then describe, explore and describe, as well as interpret it so that conclusion is obtained. So, the data analysis of this study uses a model Miles and Huberman. Where model analysis This put forward that activity in analysis data qualitative done in a manner interactive and going on in a manner Keep going continuously until complete, so that the data Already fed up. The data analysis step is based on *grounded theory* from the researcher went into the field to collect data for the first time. Furthermore, in a manner continuous, researcher start use data Which There is for achieve research goals that is solve research focus. In reality, this research is interactive because researchers directly conduct research in field and interact with informants. Activity in analysis data This, that is *data reduction, data displays, and conclusion drawing/verification* Miles and Huberman (1984) in Sugiyono (2010:337). The activity done in form interactive with process data collection as an ongoing, iterative, and continuous process continuously to form a cycle. Schematically the analysis process interactive this can depicted as following:

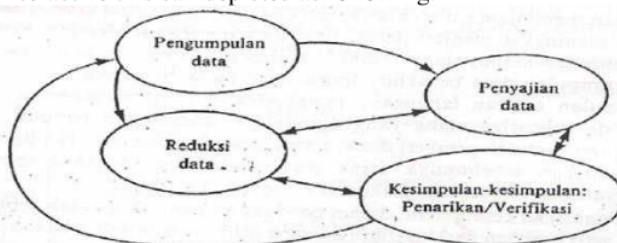


Figure 1. Analysis Data Model Interactive from Miles & Huberman (1992)

Source: Miles & Huberman (1992:15)

As for channel from analysis data qualitative Miles & Huberman can explained as following:

1. Collection data

Researcher do collection data through three technique that is: Observation (observation), *Interview* (interview) and Documentation. Matter This because data which wanted by researcher in the field different and no always shaped document will but can shaped statements and pictures. Therefore, researchers carry out activities interview to get in-depth information from some informant against observation Which done by researchers, nor documents obtained by researchers. In the process of data collection researcher do it over and over again in accordance with need data which is relevant with formulation of the problem and focus study this.

2. reduction data

reduction data is process election, concentration attention, abstraction, And transformation data rough from field. Where the process is carried out from the beginning to the end of the study. Researcher carry out the data reduction process by classifying, directing, get rid of data that is not needed, and organize data, then focused on things Which important Then searching for pattern And Yes friend.

3. Presentation data

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Presentation of data is a set of structured information that provides possibility to draw conclusions and take action. In in this study using the presentation of data in the form of charts, network and narrative text, so that it can facilitate reading and draw conclusions. In this process, researchers group like things into categories or groups,

each of which respectively category or group show typology Which according to the formula the problem. Each typology consists of sub typology which is the sequence or priority of events. Data presentation This Also followed by analysis data that is data which has reduced interpreted though researcher and also connected with focus research so report presented which have wealth information and knowledge.

4. Interesting conclusion or verification

Conclusion or verification is activity interpretation before a finding was made. In this study, after the data is understood and presented, researchers interpret the data that has been collected and interesting conclusion. This conclusion is the result of data analysis which based on various theory which related.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Implementation Management Place Management Rubbish Integrated Pakisaji Forward in Village pakisaji, Subdistrict Pakisaji, Regency Poor

a. Planning

In this stage, the reference is the material for analysis for researchers is the principle of administration/management function initiated by Luther Gullick And Urwick Which quoted by Harbani Pasolong, Which states that “..in the planning stage consists of two elements namely, (1) setting objectives, and (2) determining the methods and activities activity Which must done For reach objective the (2008:85). The first element in the planning stage, namely determination objective. In study This determination objective intended for tackling the problem of environmental pollution that occurs in the watershed Brantas due to the location of TPS which is located on the banks of the Brantas river as well creating a clean environment free of waste. Whereas the second element, to achieve this goal, the KSM is accompanied by Service Create work And System Room take various method And activity among them like observation about field circumstances environment in Village pakisaji, discussion together head village And delegation from Service Create work And System Room, socialization to public about plan development TPST along socialization about activity management rubbish with using the *reduce reuse recycling* (3R) method and recruiting employees Which is villagers Pakisaji.

Stage development TPST Pakisaji Forward is project major in stage planning Which studied in research this, because through the establishment of TPST Pakisaji Maju is the first step to carry out waste management activities with *Reduce Reuse Recycle* (3R) method. Where it is relevant to which was put forward by Luther Gullick, namely “ *Planning includes long- term for capital projects, medium-term for staffing, and short-term for day-to-day operations* ” (Chalekian, 2021:16). *Medium-term for staffing* Which initiated by Luther Gullick in stage planning, on study This showed on activity procurement power Work (recruiting employees) to fill out the formation in order to do a series of waste management activities using the *Reduce Reuse method Recycle* (3R). Whereas *short-term for day-to-day operations* reflected in the planning in conducting socialization stages a series of waste management activities that refer to the program TPS *Reduce Reuse Recycle* (3R) Community Based.

referring on say “Based public” in the TPS program *Reduce Reuse Recycle* (3R) based Public, matter This meant by involving the participation of the community in implementing the program management rubbish the. Where matter This Also in accordance with mandate UU No. 18 2008 about Management Rubbish Which based on the principle of justice, namely “In waste management, Government and local government provide equal opportunities society and the business world to play an active role in management rubbish”. Involvement role as well as public in any field included in waste management can also be called with

participation public. Participation This is tool or means communication between government with public. Matter This as stated by Canter quoted by Arimbi (1993:1) that participation looked at as “*feed-forward information and feedback information*”. On stage planning construction of TPST Pakisaji Maju, village community involvement Pakisaji intended For dig information about pattern waste management in Pakisaji Village and about land availability owned by Village Pakisaji Which can used as place founding TPST Pakisaji Forward. Besides That, participation community as well as a means of communication for the Department of Cipta Karya and System Room in socialize program TPS *Reduce Reuse Recycle* (3R) based Public. Role as well as public in planning the development of TPST Pakisaji Maju aims to program Community-Based TPS *Reduce Reuse Recycle* (3R). walk optimal with involve public in planning the construction of TPST Pakisaji Maju as an informant at the same time as a process in order to prepare organization formation TPST manager Pakisaji Forward (KSM).

Pakisaji Village community participation is not only shown on moment planning development TPST Pakisaji Forward. After process development TPST Pakisaji Forward finished, the community (KSM) also participated in determining the plan all operational activities in TPST Pakisaji Forward. This matter proven in planning Which designed by KSM Which role as organization manager TPST Pakisaji Forward. KSM is perpetrator planner in process procurement power Work And in planning socialization stages activity waste management along innovation other. Arrangement of plans Which designed by KSM consists on a number of stage. Following This will displayed chart stages planning (based on explanation planning on presentation data) in framework reach objective the establishment of TPST Pakisaji Maju in order to achieve the goal, namely to tackle the problem of environmental pollution in Brantas watershed as a result TPS location is located on the bank of the Brantas river as well as creating that environment clean free from rubbish.

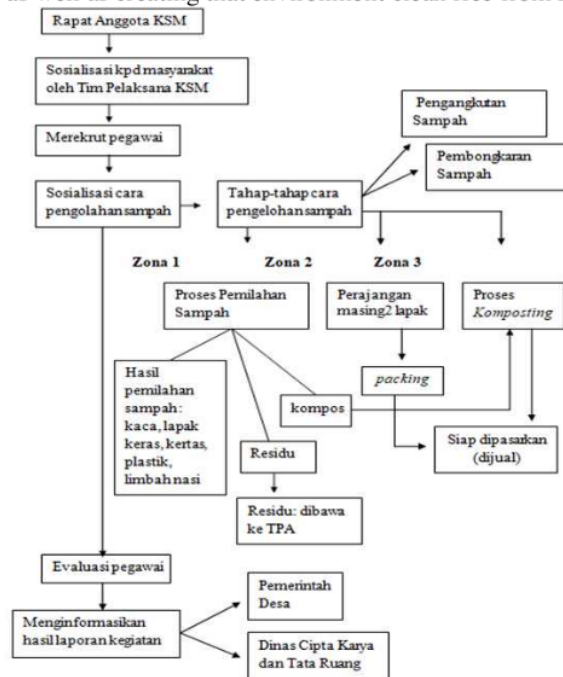


Figure 2. Stages Planning in Framework Manage TPST

Source: Results Analysis Researcher

Society participation (KSM) as a managing organization as well as the Pakisaji Maju TPST manager, relevant to one the type of participation mentioned by Keith Davis in Santoso RA Sastropetro that is type participation thought (*psychological participation*), which is a type of actively participating with exert the mind in a series of activities to achieve objective certain (1988:16). Authority KSM in determine planning activity in TPST Pakisaji Forward Also own relevance with view Sherry R. Arnstein Which classify level participation public in Ladder Participation Public. Where including into the category *Partnerships* especially the *Delegated Power level*, namely they (Cipta Karya Office and System Room) delegate a number of authority to public (KSM). For example, the public (KSM) has a veto right in the process taking decision (planning).

b. Organizing

The organization studied in this research is arrangement environmental management organizations, especially in the field of management rubbish. Because one of the locations in this study is place management rubbish which managed by public around, then the party in question has involvement in the preparation The Pakisaji Maju TPST organization is the community. This is appropriate with mandate UU no 23 years 1997 about Management Environment that "environmental organizations are groups that formed on will and desire Alone in the middle public whose goals and activities are in the environmental field." So, if refers on regulation the, can translated in inside mandate for involve role as well as public in manage environment. Participation public of course absolute needed as element Which manage organization environment. The people who live in that environment are appropriate participate in protecting the environment. One of effort which can taken that is through involve himself for participate as organization manager environment.

Involvement public Village Pakisaji as manager the Pakisaji Maju TPST organization is a form of law application No. 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management, in particular in the section that examines environmental organizations. That mandate conveyed in the regulation is followed up by the Ministry Work General with form program Management Rubbish *Reuse Reduce Recycle* (3R) based Public. Through program the, participation public in management environment especially in the field of waste management to be more focused. Because in accordance with the program Which title "Based Public", own meaning facilitate public through a KSM (self-help group) which acts as organization manager TPS 3R Based Public.

In matter organizing, on at first KSM TPST Pakisaji Forward accompanied by Service Create Work and System Room For understand framework base in compile the organization. However, after activity management rubbish start operate, KSM form and compile the organization with independent adapt activity in TPST Pakisaji Forward.

Involvement public Village Pakisaji in implementation formation and drafting organization KSM TPST Pakisaji Forward as Which has exposed previously own relevance with type participation Which initiated by Prety J, that is including into the typology participation functional. According to Prety J, Typology "Participation functional own characteristics public form group for reach objective project, formation group usually after There is decisions main Which inagreed, in the early stages of society depending on outsiders However in a manner gradually show independence" (Syahuti, 2006:27).

In framework formation and drafting organization KSM TPST Pakisaji Maju, customized on activity What Which done by KSM as manager TPST Pakisaji Forward. Then activities the will in classify and set become subdivision Work. Where subdivision Work This is a reference in forming and arranging the organization along with organizational structure of KSM TPST Pakisaji Maju. Everyone who carry out duties and positions in the

organizational structure of KSM TPST Pakisaji Forward carry out his job in accordance with *job description* Which has determined. Distribution subdivision Work This addressed for make it easy KSM Which accompanied Service Create Work and System Room For compile structure organization as well as avoid overlapping tasks. Implementation formation organization KSM TPST Pakisaji Forward through drafting and determination subdivision Work aligned with stage *organizing* mentioned by Luther Gullick. He explained that *the organizing stage is the "establishment of the formal structure of authority through which work subdivisions are arranged, defined and co-ordinated for the defined objectives"*. (Chalekian, 2021:18).

c. Procurement Power Work (*Staffing*)

Staffing implementation studied in this study concerns regarding employee recruitment activities and preparing employees for fill in formation as executor technical manager rubbish as well as practice employee the so that own ability in carry out his job. Activity procurement power Work in TPST Pakisaji Forward based on need for do Suite management rubbish with method 3R in TPST Pakisaji Maju. Party which own authority For carry out activity *staffing* is KSM. KSM Which role as an organization managing TPST Pakisaji Maju also has authority for determine TPST employees Pakisaji Forward And socialize as well as teach function and task employee the according to its position. It is intended that employee capable understand method management rubbish based on 3R concepts and trained to apply their understanding in carry out his job each. So, *description activity staffing in TPST Pakisaji own suitability with as Which put forward by Luther Gullick in Paul Chalekian (2021:20) that stage Staffing is "The whole personnel function of bringing in and training the staff and maintaining favorable conditions of works"*. Furthermore, stage *Staffing* in management was also put forward by Manulang, namely "When *organizing* arrange a legal container where all activities can be accommodated *staffing* relate with determination of energies implementer. In other words, determine the overall personnel function will occupy each position". (1983:22)

As is public Which participate as an employee TPST, so in accordance with mandate Which poured in program Community Based *Reduce Reuse Recycle (3R)* Waste Management. Where philosophy say "Based Public" translated for involve the community not only as administrators of KSM organizations TPST Pakisaji Maju, but Also For stimulate participation public as TST staff. KSM Which own authority as the executor of labor procurement activities, recruit employee Which originate from public around Village Pakisaji. Absorb public as power Work in TPST is step Which appropriate in optimizing management TPST Pakisaji Maju. Because of the trash that is in the area Pakisaji village is results production Which originate from remainder activity results public, so Already should public follow participate in manage rubbish.

Participation public Village Pakisaji with involve himself become employee TPST Pakisaji Forward including to in the Types of Energy Participation put forward by Keith Davis. Type Participation Power is participation from individual or group with the power it has, involve themselves in a activity with a specific purpose (Sastropetro, 1988:16). Public Village Pakisaji Which become employee TPST donate personnel to carry out waste management activities such as transporting waste, sorting waste, re-presenting waste, and process rubbish become fertilizer compost.

d. Providing Guidance or Instruction (*Directing*)

Organizational management activities at *the Directing stage* are studied in study This covers activity give briefing and guidance carried out by the Cipta Karya and Spatial Planning Office to KSM TPST Pakisaji Maju or KSM TPST Pakisaji Maju to TPST employees. As mentioned by Harbani Pasolong in results the *reviews* about POSCORB

management which initiated by Urwick and Gulick, mentioned that stage *directing* is activity which relate with efforts guidance, give *guidance*, suggestions, orders, instructions so that objective which has determined can achieved (2008:85). Stage *directing* like which put forward by HarbaniPasolong has been implemented in order to optimize management TPST Pakisaji Maju. The implementation of *the directing* is reflected in the activities of the Cipta Karya and Spatial Planning Office in providing directions about stages method manage rubbish with apply program Management Rubbish 3R based Public, provision in the formation of the KSM organization and what facilities are needed for implement program the. Temporary KSM give instruction or guidance to employee TPST through direct employee How method management rubbish as socialized by the Cipta Karya Service and Spatial planning and provide motivation to foster enthusiasm para work employee for carry out his job.

In addition to dealing with the activity of giving directions or Guidance, *directing* also includes activities of giving orders or instructions. This is as stated by Luther Gullick that "*directing is the continuous tasks of making decisions and embodying them in specific and general orders and instructions and serving as the leader of the enterprise*" (Chalekian, 2021:22). referring on opinion the, so activity KSM in give direction or guidance to employees is intended so that the employee capable carry out activity management rubbish in accordance with the instructions Which order (in accordance mandate in program Management Rubbish 3R based Public). Through activity direction and guidance (*directing*) to employees, is provision for employees in understanding how to manage waste in accordance with method 3R. Leave from understanding that's para employee capable carry out his job in manage rubbish by applying his understanding of the 3R method. So, in the context of the management of the United Muloagung TPST, very *directing* role for reach objective. Because indeed *directing* is a management function that can function not only for ensure para employee carry out task, but can function for coordinate activity various element organization so that can done with effective fixed on realization objective (Manulang, 1983:23).

e. Coordination (*Coordinating*)

Based on the findings in the field which have then been processed in the results of presenting data on the same discussion, coordination between the Human Settlement and Spatial Planning Office and several other actors participate role (Which has mentioned previously) For each other coordination according to the stages has been carried out properly. This can evidence by the results of coordination between various party Which involved the capable realizing the development of Community-Based TPS 3R in Pakisaji Village which furthermore moment This called as TPST Pakisaji Forward.

related with theme Which lifted in writing This highlight about management TPST Pakisaji Forward. Where perpetrator management the is KSM Which role as Pakisaji Maju TPST management organization. Therefore, period the focus of the analysis in this section only examines the coordination at the stage the third, that is coordination in the post-TPST development stage Pakisaji Forward (in order to management TPST Pakisaji Forward).

In framework optimizing management TPST Pakisaji Maju, KSM coordinated with several actors including: The Health Office through the Pakisaji Health Center UPTD, Cipta Karya Department and Spatial Planning, as well TST staff. Coordination between KSM and the Pakisaji Health Center aims to maintain the physical health of the employee. Given the duties carried out by employees as officers technical manager rubbish own contact direct with rubbish with intensity Which tall. Through form coordination This, para employee chance small for experience disturbance health so that they can Work in a manner productive. So, condition thereby will make it easy KSM in optimizing management TPST Pakisaji

Forward.

Furthermore, coordination between the Office of Cipta Karya and Spatial Planning with KSM TPST Pakisaji Maju shown in its role as a consultant in providing physical assistance, as a facilitator which facilitate need in TPST outside help physique which able to be given by the office of Cipta Karya and Spatial Planning as well as companion when there is visit from area other or abroad. Form coordination the is effort in framework optimizing management TPST Pakisaji Forward. Through help physique form development infrastructure or tool support needed or facilitate the needs of TPST outside of the physical assistance that can be provided by the Cipta Karya Service and Spatial planning is an effort to meet infrastructure needs as well as tools support in TPST Pakisaji Forward. Form coordination like this is an alternative way to go for optimizing activity management rubbish in TPST Pakisaji Maju supported by infrastructure and tools support which adequate in the middle circumstances limitations budget owned by TPST Pakisaji Maju. Besides that, coordination carried out by the Office of Cipta Karya and Spatial Planning is from implementation UU No. 18 Year 2008 about Waste management which mandates that "Local Government on duty carry out management rubbish and facilitate provision infrastructure and management means rubbish".

Furthermore, coordination between KSM TPST Pakisaji Forward with employee TPST showed through activity meeting evaluation performance employee which scheduled every end month and through provision of incentives in the form of Quality Development Allowances. Where is the meeting agenda one of the evaluations of employee performance examines the difficulties of employees in carry out his job each and give briefing as solution for overcome difficulty the. This form of coordination is an effort undertaken by KSM TPST Pakisaji Forward for achieving goals organization by providing explanations and guidance. Like which put forward by Manulang that "For reach objective together or objective organization between other with stage meeting which inside it gives explanations, guidance, advice, and conduct *coaching* and if necessary give reprimand" (1983:23). Regularly scheduled coordination through meeting evaluation performance employee is effort in framework unite and direct employee so that still focus do each task to the maximum so as to achieve objective TPST Pakisaji Forward. Matter this as which be delivered by Harbani Pasolong (2008:85), that "Coordination related to efforts to unify and direct the activities of whole level in organization so that in every motion and the steps are directed in one objective which the same."

Furthermore, coordination between KSM TPST Pakisaji Maju with employee TPST which done through gift incentive form Allowances Build Quality is method which taken by KSM so that para employee capable finish his job each each with the right *timing*. It is also relevant to which mentioned by Harbani Pasolong (2008:85), that "Coordination is synchronization which regular (*orderly synchronization*) from endeavors (*efforts*) for reach arrangement time which appropriate (*times*)". Through exists Allowances Build Quality, para employee competing to be able to do the task of waste management in 3 zones at once. In this way, waste management activities in TPST Pakisaji Maju takes less time and can be completed more quickly so it can create time efficiency in managing rubbish. Garbage generation per day those in the Pakisaji Maju TPST can be managed entirely and resolved on day that also.

f. Reporting

Reporting studied in this study is almost the same as reporting activities that generally apply in every organization. Reporting in TPST Pakisaji Forward is activity drafting report results activity by KSM which informed to the Pakisaji Village Government every 1 month period and the Service Create Work And System Room every period 3 month. Report it

contains information about whole Suite activity management rubbish. as Which put forward by Luther Gullick that *"reporting is keeping those to whom the executive is responsible informed US to what is going on, which thus includes himself and his subordinates informed through records, research and inspection"* (Chalekian, 2021:26). So, reporting results activity waste management at TPST Pakisaji Forward Which submitted to the Pakisaji Village Government and the Cipta Karya and Tata Office The aim of the space is to obtain information and an overview of the extent to which the development of activities or results of management activities rubbish in TPST Pakisaji Forward as well as gift information about all matter Which relate with implementation task. Besides that, the report Also is a means for monitor waste management activities without observing the Pakisaji Maju TPST location in a manner direct.

g. Budgeting

The budgeting studied in this study is an activity drafting budget which covers cost income and cost expenses in a monthly or yearly period. the budget poured in report finance global with use method calculation accountancy in compile report the. Where drafting budget income and expenditure Which done in TPST Pakisaji Forward the in accordance with *budgeting* stage Which put forward by Luther Gullick. He mentions that *"budgeting is all that goes with budgeting in the form of fiscal planning, accounting and control."* (Chalekian, 2021:28). So, referring to this opinion, it is necessary to pay attention to several aspects in budget preparation at the TPST Pakisaji Forward. This matter addressed so that can avoid happening excess financing spending needs by exceeding the budget received. So, with the preparation of the budget, expenses are adjusted accordingly with revenue costs so as to create a balance budget or leaving a balance to be allocated to expenses reception in month next.

In drafting budget shopping, KSM allocate budget shopping with adapt need Which can support implementation activity management rubbish with maximum. As mentioned in the presentation of the data, drafting budget shopping based on various necessity. necessity the will classified based on kind and included with amount cost Which needed for buy necessity. Where a number of aspects which considered in compile the expenditure budget carried out by the Treasurer of this KSM relevant to Harbani Pasolong's view of budgeting. He stated that "how to prepare the budget Money That used, for necessity What, how many many, including to which post, then where did the financial sources come from" (2008:86).

After study analysis drafting budget shopping, so then it will be studied regarding the analysis of the sources of funds obtained by TPST Pakisaji Forward For shopping need. Cost revenue comes from the sale of waste utilization as resources (lapak and compost) and contributions from the community. Remember back inside title waste management program it exists say "Community-based" in the TPS *Reduce Reuse Recycle* (3R) program Community Based, then in obtaining the cost of acceptance in TPST Pakisaji Forward public Also participate role. Role public to source reception Which obtained for financing all operational activities at the Pakisaji Maju TPST hereinafter regulated in Pakisaji Village Regulation Number 2 Years 2012 about Place Management Rubbish Integrated (TPST) For Towards a Clean, Healthy and Quality Pakisaji Village Article 13 paragraph (2) that "role public form support dues from public which the magnitude arranged more carry on in Decision Village head". So, this Village Regulation is the legal basis arrange about role public for support continuityPakisaji Maju TPST management through paying fee fees Management Rubbish or IBPS routinely every month.

The role of the Pakisaji Village community through their willingness to pay fees for those who use management services Pakisaji Maju TPST waste has relevance to wrong One type participation Which classified by Keith Davis. Where the description of the participation

of the Pakisaji village community is included in Type of Participation Money (*money participation*), namely this participation only give donation Money to activity (Sastropetro, 1988:16). *Money participation* is from support from community who can assist KSM in managing TPST Pakisaji Forward. Because financing activity operational management rubbish in TPST Pakisaji Forward in a manner independent, so help dues from public is source cost reception Which will allocated for fulfil various needs that can support the sustainability of management activities rubbish in TPST Pakisaji Forward.

2. Impact Application Program Place Management Rubbish Reduce Community-Based Reuse Recycle Pakisaji Village, Pakisaji District

a. Enhancement Health Public

Various health problems one of which also occurs consequence waste that is not properly managed for example with not enough notice aspect environment. Condition thereby of course raises problem rubbish which impact on decline in public health. Garbage problems also occur in Pakisaji Village before the establishment of the Pakisaji Maju TPST. The location of the old TPS which used to be on the banks of the Brantas River is suspected resulted exists disturbance health for public Village Pakisaji Which stay in around TPS the. Disturbance health that attacked the people of Pakisaji Village, among others is disease diarrhea and disease skin (itchy rash, allergy and *scabies*). Showed in Table 7 on year 2011, sufferer Diarrheal disease amounted to 1,932 people and sufferers of itchy disease numbered 613 souls. The large number of people in Pakisaji Village who suffer from diarrheal disease and itchy disease suspected to be caused by the accumulation of waste originating from the TPS located on the edgewater Brantas. Remember on year 2011, TPST Pakisaji Forward new just stand so that activity management rubbish has not been implemented optimally. The researcher's guess about the existence correlation between the number of sufferers of diarrhea and itching itchy which caused by accumulation rubbish in TPS long based on the opinion expressed by the Center for Education Health workers who said, "In the pile lots of wet litter contain eggs worm as well as causes other diseases such as skin diseases, fungi and urinary tract diseases digestion. Reason disease channel digestion possible because rubbish mixed with *faeces* or vomit suffererdisease digestion." (1987:22).

stepped on year 2012, happen decline amount sufferer diarrheal diseases and skin diseases (as indicated in Table 8). Amount number sufferer disease the the more experience decline on year 2021 (as Which shown in Table 9). Changes in public health conditions Village Pakisaji Which shown on table 7, 8 And 9 in the 2011-2021 period is a form of health improvement public Village Pakisaji. Decline amount number sufferer Diarrhea and skin diseases occurred at the Pakisaji Maju TPST has stand during 2 years. So, activity management rubbish at the TPST Pakisaji Forward start held with optimal. Thus, it can be concluded with the presence of TPST Pakisaji Maju, contribute to improving health society which is shown through the decreasing number diarrheal disease and skin disease suspected of being caused by exists accumulation rubbish.

Effort enhancement health public Also done to public Village Pakisaji Which profession as employee TPST. Through service special and inspection routine, the health of TPST employees can be guaranteed. Effort this is taken in order health whole health public Village Pakisaji maintained without exception for TPST employees who are so instrumental for participate do management rubbish for create environment which clean and free from pollution environment consequence rubbish.

At this point, valid data is used as material for analysis about enhancement health public only showed in tables 7, 8 and 9. Lack of valid data regarding causes health problems (diarrhoea and skin diseases) in the community Pakisaji village due to the difficulty of

obtaining information from informant through technique interview. So, condition thereby cause researcher difficulty for obtain data valid and collect information related to the causes of diarrhea and skin diseases which suffered by public.

b. Quality Environment

Environment need managed with Good in a manner integrated and thorough so that capable reach environment Which quality. Effort which can taken so that capable create quality environment is with do management environment Which based on regulations that have governed the management environment. Culture public to care about management environment Also need encouraged so that environment Which become place stay We spared from emergence problem pollution environment. Wrong One factor Which raises environmental pollution is consequence management rubbish Which not enough pay attention to aspects environment. So, waste management is necessary reviewed so that waste which has been a "scourge" of how difficult create quality environment can overcome the problem.

Government has create program new in field waste management, namely the 3R-Based Waste Management Site Public. This program is expected to be a new breakthrough in creating environmental quality through applying methods management rubbish in a manner sustainable. Village Pakisaji Which is the location in this study, is one of the regions in Regency Poor Which apply program the through founding TPST Pakisaji Forward. based on results findings, founding TPST Pakisaji Forward accompanied with apply method management rubbish 3R (*reduce, reuse, recycle*) is known can cope happening pollution environment in the Brantas watershed due to the location of the TPS in Pakisaji Village was on the lips river. as that has been mentioned in presentation data on point Which The same, explained that water river Brantas is raw water drink for public Whichthe area is downstream of the river, namely the Mojokerto area. So, if location TPS in edge watershed Brantas No quick relocated will raises pollution environment which too can disturbing the health of the people who use river water that has been polluted This as raw water drink. By Because That, in manage rubbish, Government And various party related need notice aspect environment. Matter This as Which mandated in UU No. 18 Year 2008 about Management Rubbish that objective management rubbish Wrong only one is enhancement quality environment. So, with relocated TPS Which is at in edge river watershed Brantas to TPST Pakisaji Maju, the dangers caused by a polluted environment can be prevented. Communities living in the lower reaches of the river can consuming drinking water that comes from the Brantas river water without bear risk health. Condition This naturally will profitable for man, where water river Which ispart of the environment can play a role for human life. It is from implementation of the mandate UU No. 18 years 2008 concerning Waste Management, where in the regulation mention that "management rubbish held based on principle sustainable" meaning from the base sustainable is management rubbish done with use method and technique Which friendly environment so that No raises negative impact on public health and the environment, both in the current and future generations which will come. Through application program TPS 3R based Public, environmental conditions around TPS and DAS Brantas formerly experience pollution has now been overcome. It can be shown in residential neighborhoods that become clean and no longer exist rubbish Which follow wasted to watershed Brantas. Quality improvement environment in the area around Pakisaji Village No can seen significantly the extent to which the level of water pollution is reduced, air or land in the form of numbers. This is caused by the test results laboratory Body Environment to change substances contained in the water of the Brantas river, the land that used to be the previous TPS area and the air around the TPS location is still in process.

Improved environmental quality that has occurred since management Garbage is carried out at the Pakisaji Maju TPST, of course not regardless of the role of Malang Regency Government. as that set forth in Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Government Area mention that government area have authority to carry out environmental maintenance. Furthermore, authority government about maintenance environment in waste management sector is also regulated in Law no. 18 of 2008 about Management Rubbish on principle not quite enough answer Which it contains meaning "Government and local government has responsibility for waste management in realizing right public to environment life Which Good and Healthy".

So, this law also further regulates ¹³ the role of and local government authority in waste management with insightful environment. Mandate Law No. 18 Year 2008 about Management Rubbish Which Then followed up with implementation of Community Based 3R Waste Management Program which is policy derivative from Ministry Work General has held by Government Regency Poor through the delegation to Service Create Work and System Room. As mandated in Article 6 of Law No. 18 Year 2008 about Management Rubbish, that Government and the Regional Government has the duty to "Implement management rubbish and facilitate provision infrastructure and means management rubbish; develop and increase awareness public in management rubbish; And do coordination inter-agency government, public, and world business so that there is cohesiveness in management rubbish".

⁷ Through implementation program the, Government area carry out their duties in accordance with the mandated responsibilities in Law no. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management. Where For reach success program, Government Area need provide facilities and infrastructure at TPST and coordinate with institution public for stimulate participation public. Participation public in management rubbish in TPST Pakisaji Maju showed on involvement public as a KSM TPST management organization and as a TPST employee. Where community participation involves himself to become KSM management or TPST employees is an effort to achieve success in framework manage environment around Village Pakisaji so that free from pollution. Matter This as Which be delivered by Endro Waluyo (2002:34), that "Management environment life is something action for move groups of people in a certain spatial unit as well as all the power and element Which There is through stage by stage for reach objective certain". TPS 3R Waste Management Program based public is tool Which move entity public Village Pakisaji under control Copyright Office Work and Spatial Planning to participate in managing the KSM organization nor carry out stages management rubbish with apply draft 3R.

Implementation program Management Rubbish TPS 3R based community that was implemented in Pakisaji Village through its establishment TPST Pakisaji Maju, is a form of the Government's seriousness Regions in waste management and supported by awareness and awareness of all levels of society around the environment. Where with synergy between government area and public here it is management rubbish in Village Pakisaji become more optimally so as to create a clean environment quality.

c. Utilization Rubbish as Resource

Application program TPS 3R based Public in Village Pakisaji Forward capable change *mindset* inhabitant village Pakisaji Which previously only think of trash as useless stuff. Now trash is seen as goods Which own mark to use. Through Suite process management rubbish with method 3R, public manage and process rubbish until become product Which can used return. Waste management is an action that needs to be done, besides to create a clean and healthy environment, the trash managed in a sustainable manner can be beneficial to humans. This matter as which disclosed by M. Surihadi Sastrosupeno

(1984:42), Necessity management rubbish caused by reality that Garbage is a waste from potential human activities as a useful resource for humans. In order to become resource Which beneficial, rubbish Still need processing and arrangement as well as maintenance man".

Implementation of waste management so that it can be utilized as resource is Wrong One objective heldwaste management listed in Law no. 18 Year 2008 about Management rubbish. So, in implementation of the Community-Based TPS 3R waste management program at TPST Pakisaji Maju is also based on this mandate. Where The law is based on several principles which are: Wrong only one study about principles benefit, that is "management necessary trash using that approach consider trash as source Power Which can utilized for fulfil community needs." Referring to these regulations, implementation waste management at TPST Pakisaji Maju is guided by stages Suite management rubbish with use method 3R, in accordance with program Which planned by Ministry of Public Works namely Community-Based TPS 3R. This method is an approach in solid waste management in the management there is stages for make rubbish as resource.

Based on results findings, showing that through implementation program TPS 3R based Public in TPST Mulyogong united, capable reach objective management rubbish in Law no. 18 of 2008 regarding Waste Management namely utilization rubbish as resource. Management rubbish in TPST Pakisaji Forward capable change rubbish become many kinds of goods Which own mark to use. As for resultsutilization rubbish in TPST Pakisaji Forward among them that is:

- a. Waste utilization glass as packaging product
- b. Utilization rice waste for feed animal
- c. Utilization waste plastic for to *pack* goods
- d. Utilization waste hard for for sale return topartners
- e. Utilization waste paper for for sale return topartners of de Pakisajinan waste as a basic material for making fertilizer compost.

Thereby description utilization rubbish in TPST Pakisaji. Results sale waste which originates from rubbish community will be allocated to finance all needs in TPST Pakisaji Maju in carrying out management activities rubbish. That way, waste does not only have benefits for used return however also own mark economy. Implementation of waste management at the United Mulyagung TPST in line with the principle of "economic value" mandated in Law no. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, namely waste is resources that have economic value that can be exploitedso that give mark plus.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data acquisition at the research location, the following conclusions can be drawn: Implementation of management at the Pakisaji Maju Integrated Waste Management Site in Pakisaji Village, Pakisaji District, Malang Regency, including: Planning, Organizing, Staffing), Directing, Coordinating, Reporting, Budgeting, The impacts that have arisen since the implementation of the Community-Based Reduce Reuse Recycle Waste Management program in Pakisaji Village are as follows: improving public health, improving environmental quality, utilization of waste as a resource.

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