

Implementation of Investa Dana Dollar Mandiri in Economic Development and Community Empowerment in Kampung Betawi

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Abstract

Garbage is an incessant problem in everyday life. Every day garbage is always there and increasing. Before the existence of the Independent Youth Waste Bank, the people of Srengseng Paddy were very indifferent to waste. People used to hoard or burn the garbage they have, not infrequently even throw garbage into the river. The purpose of this study is to find out the steps of BSPM in managing waste so that it can be useful and of economic value. This type of research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. Data collection techniques in this study are observation, in-depth interviews, questionnaires, and documentation. The technique of checking the validity of the data used in this study is the triangulation technique. Through this article, the author will convey the implementation of the Mandiri Youth Waste Bank in improving the economic status and community empowerment in Betawi Village. Includes planning, implementation, evaluation, follow-up, and impact. As well as supporting and inhibiting factors. The conclusion that can be drawn is that the BSPM program is running well from the statements of 96.7% of customers. Evaluations of the BSPM program include socialization, training in sorting waste, and making compost that has not been effective. The follow-up of the program evaluation is still not effective and efficient. The impact of the BSPM program includes 90% of the sample choosing to be more concerned with the environment, 83.3% of the sample choosing to be aware of the benefits of waste, 60% of the sample choosing to improve the economy, 50% of the sample choosing to add insight, and 30% of the sample choosing to improve skills/ability. The supporting factors for the running of BSPM are the moral support from the RW management, RT management, and the community. As well as the inhibiting factors of the BSPM program, namely the absence of tools that can be used to recycle waste from government agencies and poor communication from internal BSPM.

Keywords: Waste Bank; Program Implementation; Community Empowerment

Abstrak

Sampah adalah masalah yang tak henti-hentinya dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Setiap hari sampah selalu ada dan bertambah. Sebelum adanya Bank Sampah Pemuda Mandiri, masyarakat Padi Srengseng sangat cuek dengan sampah. Orang-orang biasa menimbun atau membakar sampah yang mereka miliki, bahkan tidak jarang membuang sampah ke sungai. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui langkah-langkah BSPM dalam mengelola sampah agar dapat bermanfaat dan bernilai ekonomis. Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif. Teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini adalah observasi, wawancara mendalam, angket, dan dokumentasi. Teknik pengecekan validitas data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teknik triangulasi. Melalui artikel ini, penulis akan menyampaikan implementasi Bank

Sampah Mandiri Pemuda dalam meningkatkan status ekonomi dan pemberdayaan masyarakat di Desa Betawi. Termasuk perencanaan, pelaksanaan, evaluasi, tindak lanjut, dan dampak. Serta faktor pendukung dan penghambat. Kesimpulan yang dapat ditarik adalah bahwa program BSPM berjalan dengan baik dari laporan 96,7% pelanggan. Penilaian program BSPM meliputi sosialisasi, pelatihan memilah sampah, dan membuat kompos yang belum efektif. Tindak lanjut evaluasi program masih belum efektif dan efisien. Dampak program BSPM meliputi 90% sampel memilih untuk lebih peduli lingkungan, 83,3% sampel memilih untuk menyadari manfaat limbah, 60% sampel memilih untuk meningkatkan ekonomi, 50% sampel memilih untuk menambah wawasan, dan 30% sampel memilih untuk meningkatkan keterampilan/kemampuan. Faktor pendukung berjalannya BSPM adalah dukungan moral dari manajemen RW, manajemen RT, dan masyarakat. Serta faktor penghambat program BSPM, yaitu tidak adanya alat yang dapat digunakan untuk mendaur ulang sampah dari instansi pemerintah dan komunikasi yang buruk dari internal BSPM.

Kata kunci: Bank Sampah; Pelaksanaan Program; Pemberdayaan Masyarakat

INTRODUCTION

There are several previous studies related to this topic. First, (Suryani et al., nd) found a solution to reduce the amount of uncontrolled waste. City and district governments are still aggressively promoting the socialization of independent waste management through waste banks. In addition to having a positive impact on the environment, in its management, the waste bank has a relationship mechanism and social network that has economic value. BSPM can be a drop point for product manufacturers and packaging for expired products. Some responsibilities are the Government's in waste management. This is the responsibility of the entrepreneur and applying this model, the amount of waste treated in landfills is expected to decrease. Aspects of waste management in the application of the best assistance management at the waste management agency in the City of Malang.

Second, (Masrurroh et al., 2015) results show that the application of cloud computing technology for Waste Banking Applications will be profitable because of the level of effectiveness and efficiency. He agrees become during the calculation is simpler, more flexible, and more practical as needed, with the help of the concept of virtualization, normalization, and other important characteristics to reduce the cost of implementing Information Technology (IT). And requires planning If the concept is carefully and thoroughly technology will be adopted, for the security of infrastructure, data, and human resources.

Third, (Sanusi & Istanti, nd) whose results show community service activities through community empowerment through the waste bank in Gambir Anom Hamlet aim to increase public awareness about environmental cleanliness by processing waste into something of economic value. Garbage which is an environmental problem if managed properly will be of great benefit to the community. More use of organic fertilizers is safe for the environment compared to chemical fertilizers with more expensive and cheaper prices. Meanwhile, non-organic waste can be used as handicraft products with high economic value. Garbage if developed can become a business potential that has economic value and adds income to the community.

Fourth (Eko Saputro, nd) whose results show research suggests that there are two patterns of ways to increase community empowerment, namely (1) the pattern consists of two levels of empowerment and (2) the pattern requires an activity process. There is a correlation where a

higher empowerment process can create municipal authority. Execution The result of this research is empowerment wants to develop human resources and even better than empowerment is supported by capacity building of authorized actors.

The difference between this study and the research above is that this research focuses on how independent youth waste banks improve the economy and community empowerment where people are trained to have skills in utilizing waste management into goods that can improve the economy for the community. This research was conducted at the Mandiri Youth Waste Bank (BSPM). The reason for the research here is for several reasons. First, the Mandiri Youth Waste Bank (BSPM) was established in 2017 which was established before the rise of waste banks that have been coordinated by the government, so it can be concluded that BSPM is a waste bank that stood one step earlier than other waste banks, and even imitated and learned a lot at independent youth waste banks. The second is for BSPM to move into the field of creative economy where used waste is reprocessed into useful goods and can be sold, The minister of creative economy Dr. H. Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno, BBA., MBA has visited BSPM to review the creative economy that is run at the waste bank. Third, apart from being engaged in the economy, BSPM is also engaged in community empowerment where the customer is given proper training from the service environment living or from artists who are both BSPM customers, who produce handicrafts in the form of 'ondel-ondel' from used shuttlecocks, which are typical arts from Betawi culture, and compost.

The theory that underlies this research refers to the theory put forward by (Widjaja, 2003:169, quoted in Mustanir, nd) Community empowerment is an effort to increase the possibilities and potential of a community so that the community is aware of its identity, dignity, and worth, so that can live and develop independently in the economic, social, religious and cultural fields. According to (Calves, 2009, quoted in Putra Sany & Salatiga, 2019) the concept of empowerment is not only related to issues of gender, race, and ethnic inequality but also related to economic problems and poverty.

According to (Sumardjo, 2003, quoted in Endah,2020), community empowerment is the process of developing the opportunities, willingness/motivation, and ability of a community to gain access to resources, thereby increasing their ability to determine their future by influencing and increasing awareness of the quality of life, for themselves and their community.

In addition, (Widjaja, 2003, quoted in Mustanir, nd) community empowerment is an effort to develop the possibilities and potential of the community so that people are aware of their identity, dignity, and values so that they can survive and develop independently in the economic, social, religious, social fields, and culture. According to (Sumaryadi, 2005) community empowerment is an effort to prepare the public in line with efforts to strengthen joint institutions to achieve growth, independence, and prosperity in an atmosphere of sustainable and social justice.

This topic is also relevant to the regulations in Law on Villages No. 6 of 2014 point 12 states that Village Community Empowerment is an effort to develop community independence and welfare by increasing knowledge, attitudes, skills, behaviour, abilities, awareness, and utilizing resources through the determination of policies, programs, activities, and assistance by the essence of the problem and the priority needs of the village community (Endah, 2020).

From the background explanation above, it can be concluded that the objectives of this study are as follows. First, to figure out the steps of BSPM in managing waste so that it can be a useful item and economical.

GENERAL COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION, PROBLEMS AND TARGET SOLUTIONS

General Description

Srengseng Sawah sub-district is one of six sub-districts in Jagakarsa District, South Jakarta Administrative City which was formed based on the Decree of the Governor of DKI Jakarta No. 1251 of 1986, with an area of 674.70 ha bordered by: - North side: Kel. Lenteng Agung and Ex. Jagakarsa - East side: Ciliwung River - South side: Depok Municipality - West side: Ciganjur Village and Cipedak Village. The development pattern of Srengseng Sawah Village always refers to the 2005 General Spatial Layout Plan and the Southern City RBWK City Section Plan which is designated as a Water Catchment Area. This is supported by the existence of existing groundwater potential, including Setu Babakan, Setu Mangga Bolong, Setu Salam UI, and Setu ISTN. Besides that, the green area may be fully protected by the provincial government of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta in the form of an urban forest in the western area of the University of Indonesia. The population growth of Srengseng Sawah is very rapid. Apart from the pleasant atmosphere, the preservation of nature is still well maintained, it is also due to the availability of public facilities provided by the Provincial Government of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta, Srengseng Sawah Village, Jagakarsa District, South Jakarta. Enough, the same facilities for health, education, worship, and so on. The community institutions in Srengseng Sawah are quite active, especially with the Mandiri Youth Waste Bank program, which is expected to change people's thoughts and behavior to be more concerned and take advantage of the environment.

In general, the residents of Srengseng Sawah village are Betawi, so the custom is Betawi Culture. Most of the residents of Srengseng Sawah are Muslim. However, religious harmony is going well, so that the social life of inter-religious people respects each other. In addition to the mosque and prayer room, in this village, there are 3 churches and 1 temple. The majority of the population makes a living as workers and entrepreneurs. Some work as farmers and retirees. The program implemented for urban village development is the construction of a Betawi Cultural Heritage called Betawi Cultural Village in RW Setu Babakan 08 Srengseng Sawah Village. Regarding the decision, through the Decree of the Province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta No. 3 of 2005, a Betawi Cultural Village was established in Srengseng Sawah Village, Jagakarsa District, South Jakarta Municipality.

Problem

Garbage is an incessant problem in everyday life. Every day garbage is always there and increasing. Before the existence of the Independent Youth Waste Bank, the people of Srengseng Paddy were very indifferent to waste. People used to pile up or burn the garbage they had, and not infrequently they even threw garbage into the river. According to data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia (Yuliandri et al., nd), the amount of waste, especially plastic waste in Indonesia, has reached an alarming level with an increasing trend in the last 10 years. According to (Utami, 2013, quoted in Yuliandri et al., nd) the waste bank is an interconnected and sustainable system that encourages the community to play an active role in overcoming waste problems in the surrounding environment.

(Maimunah, et al., 2020; Kusminah, 2018, quoted in Muanifah & Cahyani, 2021) waste banks are an activity that can provide economic value. But in its implementation, it requires the right knowledge and technology, so that people can get the benefits.

Target Solution

The Mandiri Youth Waste Bank (BSPM) is a solution for waste management and community empowerment, with programs that lead to community empowerment and community economic improvement. Thus, this study will find out about the implementation carried out by BSPM on community empowerment in Kampung Betawi.

METHOD

This type of research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. According to (Nasution, 2003:18, quoted in Endah, 2020), qualitative studies are also called naturalistic studies. Because the nature of the data collected is qualitative and does not use measuring tools. Called naturalistic because the situation in the field is natural or not manipulated and natural. The object of this research is the Mandiri Youth Waste Bank. The Mandiri Youth Waste Bank empowers the community with waste management that can produce something useful. In this study, 100 people were active customers at the Mandiri Youth Waste Bank. The sample in this study includes 30 customers, 2 informants, 1 management of the Mandiri Youth Waste Bank, and 1 community leader.

The instrument in this study used primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data that comes from observations, interviews, and questionnaires. Secondary data is data sourced from literature studies and documentation in the form of photos, recordings, and notes. The tools used for documentation using mobile phones and literature studies are taken from relevant previous journals.

Data collection techniques in this study are observation, in-depth interviews, questionnaires, and documentation. Observation or direct observation at the secretariat of the Mandiri Youth Waste Bank and the Betawi village environment. An in-depth interview was conducted with the manager and chairman of the Mandiri Youth Waste Bank to dig deeper information about the history of its establishment, implementation, and obstacles in undergoing the program at BSPM. Questionnaires were distributed to BSPM customers to obtain data obtained from respondents. Documentation was taken during observations and interviews and the documentation taken was in the form of photos of activities, places, and proposals from the Mandiri Youth Waste Bank program.

This activity acted as a participant, that is, the researcher did not pretend and did not participate. This research was assisted by an informant who is the chairman of the Waste Bank as well as the chairman of RT 012, Mr. Ishak. The place of research was carried out at the secretariat of the Mandiri Youth Waste Bank. To collect data the research was conducted for 2 months from mid-March until mid-May.

The technique of checking the validity of the data used in this study is the triangulation technique. According to (Sugiyono, 2017, quoted in Mekarisce, 2020), the data validity technique used in this study is the credibility by triangulation of checking data by source, technique, and time. By using the source triangulation technique, the researcher compares the results of interviews obtained from each source or research informant as a comparison to check the truth of the information obtained. In addition, the researcher also checked the trust through the triangulation technique, namely examining the findings with different data collection techniques, interviews, observations, and documents, so that the trustworthiness of the data was valid.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

History of Establishment

The history of the establishment of the Mandiri Youth Waste Bank Kel. Srengseng Sawah, South Jakarta, is based on the situation of the large amount of waste discharge in the Srengseng Sawah sub-district, especially in the neighborhood of residents of RT 008/RW 009 and RT 012/RW 009 and also the idea of the importance of healthy living. With the large amount of waste generated, then how do we view waste as something that has added value and is useful, so that the term "waste becomes money", in the end, the waste of our residents is full of blessings. The implementation of the Waste Bank is in principle a social engineering to invite all residents to grind their waste. So the Mandiri Youth Waste Bank was formed with SK Number 86/06/2017. Mr. Isaac, once the founder of BSPM, saw potential in the environment which at that time was not well managed. There are still many residents who litter, especially along the youth road near their residence, which causes environmental pollution that causes discomfort. Therefore, Mr. Ishak tried to coordinate with the environmental service, and as a result of the coordination between Mr. Ishak and the environmental service, there was a collection of garbage from self-help so that it would not be burned and not piled up. However, the infrastructure is not sufficient. Finally, Mr. Ishak and his family decided to use the family's land which at that time was still a swamp or pond, which was finally leveled, and a secretariat was built starting from 2015 until 2016. Picked up by a fleet of garbage trucks and the result of the coordination between Mr. Ishak and the environmental service is the collection of garbage from self-help so that it is not burned and not piled up.

Management

Structure management The Mandiri Youth Waste Bank is chaired by Mr. M. Ishak Wahyudi, Deputy Chairman Mr. Saidih, Secretary M. Ikbal, Saidah Treasurer, Ahmad Baihaqi Public Relations Division, Organic Division Chaired by Abd. Mujib, Nurmasyah Inorganic Division, Ace Lala Sorting Division, Sufron Nawawi Marketing Division, Division Transportation Safarudin, Creative Division Ahmad Fauzi. According to the data obtained, customers who save waste at the Youth Waste Bank Independent in total are approximately 500 customers who come from Jakarta and its surroundings. However, according to Bang Ishak, there are around 100-200 active customers.

Planning

At the beginning of the planning for the Waste Bank program, the independent youth had a waste bank socialization program for the surrounding community. Because the potential in the environment at that time was still not managed properly, there were still many people who did not care about the environment, especially garbage, so there was still a lot of garbage that was thrown away carelessly and scattered on the roadside, causing pollution and unpleasant odors along the youth road. The first plan is to change the environment to be cleaner, and more beautiful and the community is aware of the cleanliness and sustainability of the village environment. Furthermore, the planning of waste sorting by the independent youth waste bank at the secretariat is then sorted according to the waste category, for the planning of waste recycling training which will be carried out accompanied by the environmental service to empower the public, so that the waste managed by the community can be used for the benefit of the community again. As for plastic waste that cannot be recycled, it will be sent every month to factories that have collaborated in managing plastic waste.

Implementation

The implementation of the BSPM program is sorting, depositing, weighing, recording, and inputting savings.

- 1) The first stage is sorting, the sorting of waste carried out by BSPM customers can be done at the BSPM secretariat or their respective homes by sorting organic and inorganic waste to be collected. Deposited to the waste bank.
- 2) The second stage is a deposit, in contrast to other waste banks, BSPM accepts deposits given to customers every day.
- 3) The third stage is weighing, weighing is carried out at the BSPM secretariat with a given price of Rp. 1.500.00/kg of waste.
- 4) The fourth stage is recording, recording the waste passbook when finished weighing the waste at the secretariat by the BSPM management.
- 5) The last stage is input savings, where customers can take or save money from the results of depositing waste.

Data obtained from questionnaires filled out by 30 customers of the Mandiri Youth Waste Bank 96.7% of customers gave a good response to the implementation of the Mandiri Youth Waste Bank program that went well and 3.3% gave a good response, even better supported from all layers.

According to information obtained from the chairman of the independent youth waste bank, the implementation of the independent youth waste bank program by socializing with the community is less effective because people still consider waste as a disgusting and useless item. In the end, the Mandiri Youth Waste Bank held a harvest event with the community, in which the community was given a gift socialization regarding the waste bank. In the end, the community saw for themselves the activities of the waste bank. With the community seeing the activities of the 'Waste Bank', which has benefits and there is money, the community is aware and has the desire to sort out the waste at home, collect it, and take it to the waste bank. With the ongoing waste-saving activities carried out by the community, it is expected that the volume of waste disposed of in the TPA is expected to be reduced.

Furthermore, the implementation of waste recycling training accompanied by the environmental service went well but only once, not sustainable. In the end, BSPM took the initiative to create an alternative by providing their training to customers and people who want to make compost using a composter owned by BSPM from household waste such as used vegetables, so that it can be used for the plants they have.

In addition, BSPM also collaborates with the Citra Argawana Art Studio which is coordinated by one of the BSPM members who are engaged in Betawi cultural arts, namely Mr. Jazuri, by making handicrafts typical of Betawi culture, namely 'mini ondel-ondel' made from used shuttlecocks made from used shuttlecocks made by the craftsmen at the Citra Argawana Art Studio. With the collaboration of BSPM with the Citra Argawana Art Studio, BSPM is not only engaged in waste management but BSPM is also engaged in the creative economy. This is evidenced by the appreciation from the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy/Head of the Tourism and Creative Economy Agency, Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno, who visited BSPM in December 2021. Mr. Sandiaga Uno appealed to the public to save waste in a waste bank, because it is a business opportunity for the creative economy actors of the Betawi community.

Evaluation

The BSPM program that has been running certainly has advantages and disadvantages from the program that has been implemented so it must be evaluated. The data obtained through questionnaires to BSPM customers who think that the BSPM program needs to be evaluated, such as socialization to the community about waste sorting, composting training, and customers who advise BSPM to conduct socialization and training on sorting waste and making compost that is accompanied by the environmental service, because the support from the government is very important, especially from the facilities and infrastructure. Information obtained from the BSPM manager that there is no support from government agencies for the BSPM program. In this regard, BSPM customers do not know whether or not there is assistance from government agencies.

Follow-up

The follow-up to the BSPM program evaluation regarding training waste sorting and composting has been running, but the follow-up conducted by the BSPM it is carried out between individuals, the BSPM manager has not followed up on the evaluation by making outreach and training to the public openly, due to the obstruction of communication from the manager with local community agencies and government agencies.

Impact

The independent youth waste bank has a vision and mission to create a clean, beautiful, and healthy environment. The waste-saving program conducted by BSPM has an impact that can be felt by the community. As for the information that got of 30 BSPM customers related to the impact that can be felt by BSPM customers, namely, 90% chose to be more concerned with the environment, 83.3% chose to be aware of the benefits of waste, 60% chose to improve the economy, 50% chose to increase knowledge, and 30% chose to increase skills/abilities.

Supporting and Inhibiting Factors

The Mandiri Youth Waste Bank program has factors that are perceived as supporting and inhibiting. The supporting factors for the running of the Mandiri Youth Waste Bank are the moral support from the RW and RT administrators along with the community so that some activities or programs run by the Mandiri Youth Waste Bank became lighter because of the moral support and support from the RT and RW as the driving force. The next supporting factor is that BSPM and the community are committed to self-awareness to care more about the environment. As for the last supporting factor, the Mandiri Youth Waste Bank has a vision that is to take part in environmental conservation activities as well as assist local governments in waste management according to the mandate of Law 18 of 2008, concerning waste management which is described through the Jakarta City Regulation Number 10 of 2006, the instructions of the Mayor of South Jakarta Number 127 of 2012 regarding the implementation of the Waste Bank.

As for the obstacle factors felt by BSPM, the absence of tools that can help to recycle trash. According to information obtained from interviews conducted with the chairman of BSPM, Mr. Ishak, currently BSPM needs tools to recycle plastic waste. So, the result of recycling rubbish plastic can be used as an item that can be utilized to become goods that have a sale value. The second obstacle factor is that BSPM managers find it difficult to find cooperation partners because it requires trust between both parties to establish a business bond. The last obstacle factor is the difference in thinking between BSPM administrators who often cause misunderstandings.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Mandiri Youth Waste Bank is an institution that accommodates the community in community empowerment programs to reduce waste and care about the environment. There are 11 BSPM managers with 500 customers. In garbage collection, BSPM accepts garbage deposits every day. Program carried out by BSPM in addition to focusing on waste management, BSPM also synergizes with the Citra Argawana Art Studio in community empowerment that leads to Betawi cultural arts by making handicrafts in the form of model-model made of shuttlecocks, where the craftsmen come from the community, especially youths in the Kampung Betawi area.

An implementation that has been conducted by BSPM for community empowerment in terms of good planning conducted by BSPM managers to make the public aware of environmental cleanliness and change the environment to be clean and beautiful. With the implementation of the BSPM program on the management and sorting of waste that can become valuable goods or things, things are going well. The evaluations of the BSPM program include ineffective socialization, training on waste sorting, and the manufacture of fertilizers compost not routine because not all customers understand the training. The follow-up carried out by BSPM is less effective because it is between individuals due to having obstacles in communication with community and government agencies.

As for the impact felt by customers, namely, being more concerned about the environment, aware of the benefits of waste, increasing the economy, adding insight, and increasing abilities/skills. The supporting factor for the running of the BSPM program is the moral support from the local RT and RW with the commitment given by the community to care for the environment and the achievement of the vision of BSPM. As well as the inhibiting factors, namely the lack of equipment assistance from government agencies, difficulty in getting cooperation partners, and the lack of communication between BSPM managers so that there are many misunderstandings and differences of opinion with each other.

In running the program, the challenge faced by BSPM is the difficulty of inviting the public to be open-minded towards waste education that can be utilized. However, over time, people began to realize that waste can also increase the degree economy. And until now, the Mandiri Youth Waste Bank has consistently run well and the number of customers is growing. As for suggestions that can be given for the BSPM program, it is better to follow up on the evaluation of waste management to improve the implementation of the program. Also, needed support from government agencies, especially in the form of needs, socialization, and training for synergy among managers and agencies from both community and government agencies can run efficiently.

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The logo for UNUSA (Universitas Negeri Semarang) features a large, stylized green letter 'U' with a white outline. Below the 'U' is the word 'UNUSA' in a green, serif font. The logo is set against a background of several yellow stars of varying sizes.