

Empowerment of Youth Organizations in Building Awareness of a Clean and Healthy Environment Through Waste Banks

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Abstract. Garbage is a big problem nowadays, youth organizations and innovation. A waste bank is a good combination if it has collaborated. This study aims to build public environmental awareness using a walking waste bank. This study uses a qualitative approach by applying the Participation Action Research (PAR) method. This research means that a result of research that has been carried out in a participatory manner is then applied into action. The results showed that, in field research in participating in youth organization socialization to the community, the mechanism for youth socialization by visiting the community could change people's attitudes to become more disciplined and willing to participate in the waste bank program to create a clean and healthy environment. Thus, the youth empowerment program to improve skills and knowledge in conducting educational outreach to the community is suitable for youth members.

Key words: empowerment, waste bank, participatory, youth organization

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INTRODUCTION

The waste problem continues to be the cause of several problems such as floods, dirty environment, and impact public health (Wulandari, Utomo, et al., 2017). Conditions in harmony with the environment improve from a decent life, but many people do not realize the importance of harmony with nature and the environment (HM Government, 2013). There are many wrong behaviors in the community in managing waste, one of which is burying or burning garbage (Firdaus, 2020). Developing a waste management model by collecting, transporting, and disposing of waste has not been a solution to the waste problem (Wulandari, Hadi Utomo, et al., 2017). This creates an uncomfortable attitude towards waste and the creation of landfills, but the waste problem has not been resolved.

Waste management has been developed with the creation of a landfill which several people can use this model to sort waste for resale to producers (Brolis et al., 2020). Therefore, all elements need to work together in dealing with the waste problem (Fitri et al., 2019). Through the community, which is a small part of the informal community, it is hoped that social problems such as waste management can be resolved even at the micro stage (Jeffer & Smith, 2021). Facilitation and management of change can support the success of community empowerment. Proper facilitation and management of extension changes are required in the process (Karta Sasmita et al., 2021). In addition, an assessment of community behavior is

needed (D. Darmawan; D. Yatimah; K. Sasmita; R. Syah, 2020).

The community is a place for youth to improve and develop their soft and hard skills (Colquitt et al., 2012). The community's activeness becomes effective in building synergies that can provide awareness, development, and concern for the community and the organization itself and society (Gibson et al., 2011).

Youth organizations familiar in Indonesian society are youth organizations (Wadu et al., 2019). Youth organizations in the community can play a role in overcoming social problems that exist in the community. The role of youth organizations can run optimally if youth as targets and organizational movers have the knowledge and have a good perception of youth organizations (Ginting et al., 2021). Karang Taruna itself is a youth organization that is also a forum for the development of the younger generation based on awareness and a sense of social responsibility (Baihaqi & Martino, 2021).

Karang Taruna RW 01 Kelurahan Pondok Bambu has a role, namely building awareness through community empowerment of the importance of environmental cleanliness. The role and function of the youth organization RW 01 Pondok Bambu is to build an awareness of the importance of cleanliness in RW 01 through the waste bank program; the youth organization itself will be engaged in handling and processing waste with the waste bank RW 01, which will later build public awareness of RW 01 Pondok Bambu in creating a clean and healthy environment. The function of the youth organization itself is as an

organization that invites the public to be aware of the importance of waste management in the RW 01 community.

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is one type of Participatory Action Research, which has been used primarily by international development workers seeking to engage economically and socially marginalized groups in identifying and investigating local problems, to catalyze action

The habits that show up in the community are burying or shedding trashes. The problem is unified with nature (Dingyloudi & Strijbos, 2020). The development of a waste management model to collect waste has not been the service of the problem of waste (Rodrigo-Illari et al., 2021). It's centered entirely on the unpleasant attitude towards waste and the development of the last disposal place, but the waste problem has not been refixed (Pardini et al., 2020).

The holding of this running waste bank program made by the waste bank in collaboration with the youth organization is to make it easier for residents to dispose of their waste that has been sorted beforehand or not, in which the work system of the waste bank is to pick up residents' garbage that has been placed in front of the house with a collection process every 3 days and the community whose waste has been transported can pay a cheaper transportation fee if it has been sorted first than the unsorted one.

The waste bank is an alternative for waste management in Indonesia (Amalia, 2020). Garbage is a place used to collect sorted waste. The results from the collection of sorted waste will be deposited to a place for making handicrafts from garbage or to a garbage collector. A waste bank is managed using a system like banking (Irkham et al., 2019). Depositors are residents who live in the waste bank location and receive a savings book such as saving at a bank.

It can be concluded that the waste bank itself is a community-based waste management system that allows the community to participate in managing their waste actively, especially waste that can be recycled, such as plastic waste, paper, cans, and others. Garbage banks can be the community's choice to process waste first before being disposed of in a temporary disposal site to reduce plastic waste that can pollute the environment on land and sea.

The Garbage Bank Program held so far has attracted Youth Karang Taruna to participate in one of the ongoing waste bank programs held by the waste bank in the form of outreach to the community. Based on the background conveyed, the researcher is interested in conducting participatory action research regarding "Empowerment of Youth Organizations to Build Environmental Awareness through a Waste

Bank in the RW 01 Pondok Bambu area, East Jakarta".

METHODS

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. Data were collected using direct interviews, observation, and documentation techniques (Leavy, 2020). The data obtained were then analyzed by data collection procedures, data reduction, data presentation, data interpretation, and data inference (Huberman & Miles, 1994). In addition, this research also has a special characteristic, namely applying the Participation Action Research (PAR) method (Abedi & Khodamoradi, 2011).

This model is a participatory research model that involves the community and related parties assessing and analyzing needs to make changes and improvements in a better direction—participation Action Research (PAR) (Baum et al., 2006). One type of Participatory Action Research has been used primarily by international development workers seeking to engage economically and socially marginalized groups in identifying and investigating local problems, to catalyze action. In the PAR model, experience can be the basis for knowing and that learning experience can lead to legitimate forms of knowledge that influence practice. PAR develops a form of research that is sympathetic to the participatory nature of adult learning. The use of PAR encourages the poor and marginalized to examine and analyze the structural reasons for their problems. From these roots, PAR grew as a methodology that enables researchers to work in partnership with communities in ways that lead to action for change (Fine & Torre, 2019)

This participatory action research consists of several interconnected or related parts, namely participation, research, and action. This research means that a result of research that has been carried out in a participatory manner is then applied into action. The actions taken from participatory research are expected to have the right results of community empowerment programs. This research and action stage goes into evaluation, which becomes the material for correction and improvement of the research subject after the action is taken (Suprpto et al., 2020).



Figure 1. Participatory Rural Appraisal

Data were obtained through open direct interviews and observations, especially addressed to traditional leaders, equal to elders, or as community members who can provide accurate information about waste banks' characteristics and use and management.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research focuses on young people conducting Participation Action Research (PAR) activities with waste management in the community. Youth who are the key to this research start by introducing their organization, a role model for the waste BANK.

The results of research exposure regarding the youth youth empowerment program to build awareness of a clean and healthy environment through a waste bank in RW 01 Pondok Bambu Village, Duren Sawit. The research findings in the field were obtained through in-depth interviews with all informants. The purpose of this interview process is to determine the extent of the role of youth organizations in changing the behavior of residents in RW 01 Pondok Bambu through a waste bank.

The resource person and two supporting informants explained forming management, commonly referred to as waste bank cadres. In this training, they are taught how to manage waste banks and make administrative books. After that, within 2 two weeks, the Srikandi Berkah Garbage Bank was finally inaugurated.

At that time, the waste bank management was directly handled by officers from the cleaning service, and the waste bank cadres were given to several selected people from each RT. In contrast, the youth organizations who were part of the waste bank program, namely to create a clean and healthy environment, had the task of providing socialization to the community, which is also assisted by the waste bank. When weighing the waste products, it is not uncommon for many customers to help in sorting the waste, thus helping the weighing process to be faster and smoother.

The process of weighing the waste is separated according to each type; after that, it is packed and transported to the garbage collector. According to Ms. Darwanti, the benefits felt by the existence of this waste bank, in addition to being an additional income for customers, also began to change the behavior of residents, especially customers who increasingly understand the potential and benefits of processed waste so that it can increase the economy of the people who have joined as customers in trash bank. Garbage that previously disturbed the environment and created an uncomfortable view has now been collected, sorted, and processed according to its type at the Srikandi Berkah Garbage Bank.

Public awareness in building a clean and healthy environment is still not optimal enough; for that, it is necessary to make an effort to change people's behavior to care about the environment. One of the actions taken to change people's behavior to care about environmental cleanliness is through socialization or education through a waste bank program assisted by youth organizations.

Establishing the Berkah Srikandi Garbage Bank aims to help overcome the increasing number of waste problems. In addition, another goal is to change the public's view of waste that has no value into waste that has value with the 3R *Reuse-Reduce-Recycle process*. The Berkah Srikandi Garbage Bank is not a place to save like conventional banks in general that save money but save in waste.

The results of public savings in the form of waste will produce savings in the form of money after going through the processing, weighing, and selling. Garbage is a simple problem that is common in society. Waste will be complicated to process when people do not have an awareness of the ways and forms of waste management.

Karang Taruna and waste bank officers have a plan by building public awareness to manage waste by way of socialization to the community. Inviting the public to participate in activities at the waste bank and participate in socializing to other communities to be aware of the importance of maintaining environmental cleanliness by processing waste before being disposed of in a temporary waste disposal site.

Garbage that is managed properly by the community will later become a resource for the RW 01 community and will no longer be a problem. For this reason, the youth organizations and the waste bank held a seminar attended by waste bank cadres and PKK women to participate in the event attended by representatives from the East Jakarta Environmental Agency. The event included making waste processing a filler for the RW 01 community's free time and building awareness through outreach and education approaches to the community.

Garbage bank officers and youth organizations conduct their actions by visiting residents who are gathering and visiting from house to house to maximize the form of socialization and education regarding waste management. The method used is to invite discussion and ask about activities the community has carried out. This discussion aims to maintain environmental cleanliness and create a clean and healthy environment in RW 01 Pondok Bambu, East Jakarta. For this reason, based on the results of the study, the researcher suggests that the youth organization empowerment program in increasing public awareness of environmental cleanliness

through waste banks is following the management function, namely:

Based on the interviews, data was obtained that the planning of youth empowerment in increasing public awareness of environmental cleanliness through banks garbage is as follows.

1) Youth and community participation is very strong because there is support from community leaders and the waste bank who work together to create a clean and healthy environment.

2) The existence of socialization is carried out by the environmental service and the waste bank. The success of this socialization will impact the sustainability of the program being implemented.

3) The existence of socialization is also to improve the skills and knowledge of youth organizations in providing socialization to the community. It attracts interest from the community to participate in waste bank activities to create a clean and healthy environment. The implementation of youth organization empowerment pays attention to the following matters: a persuasive approach to youth groups through socialization, technical training, facilities and infrastructure, changes in community behavior, and the benefits of youth empowerment programs.

Socialization and technical training are in line with the start of the youth empowerment program. From the results of the analysis of researchers participating in the socialization of youth organizations to the community, the mechanism of socialization of youth organizations is carried out by visiting people gathering and providing outreach to the community to create a clean and healthy environment. Judging from the community's enthusiasm, some residents did not pay attention to it when members of the youth organization conducted socialization to the community. In implementing youth empowerment, there are facilities and infrastructure to support the empowerment activities carried out. The facilities and infrastructure include the secretariat building, tables, chairs, stationery, books, projectors, projector screens, and whiteboards. This is needed to facilitate youth empowerment activities.

Changes in people's behavior can be seen based on the results of interviews with researchers to informants that before the form of socialization from the waste bank and youth organizations, many residents were still reluctant to process their waste (Duckworth & Gross, 2020). Many residents still throw their garbage into temporary dumps or burn it directly in their yard or vacant land.

The existence of socialization provided by the waste bank and youth organizations after the empowerment of youth organizations has made it easier for

youth organizations to socialize with language that is easily understood and understood by the community and explained in detail. This can change people's attitudes to become more disciplined and willing to participate in the waste bank program to create a clean and healthy environment (Ferronato et al., 2019).

Youth organizations have a big role in building public awareness to create a clean and healthy environment through socialization and education provided to the community. Before the empowerment of youth organizations, many youths were reluctant to build environmental awareness by conducting socialization to the community with various limitations, ranging from insecure, lazy, and unfamiliar. After holding the youth organization empowerment, it has had quite good results in developing skills and knowledge possessed by youth organizations, which will later be useful for entering the community as an example for other young generations in creating a clean and healthy environment in RW 01.

Reflection from the results of youth empowerment is to build youth skills and knowledge, one of which is to build self-confidence, build a good and easy-to-understand speaking attitude, regulate emotional attitudes when conducting socialization in the community and build awareness in processing waste which aims to create an environment. Clean and healthy to the youth themselves (bin Yusoff et al., 2018).

Another result of changes in people's behavior after the socialization of youth organizations and other waste bank activity programs is the construction of temporary trash cans in every corner of the alley that are easily accessible. The availability of composter bins for organic waste and the establishment of a mobile waste bank program that functions to pick up waste that has been collected by the community.

Implementing the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) technique emphasizes community involvement or participation in all series of activities and increases community independence and internal strength (Lestari et al., 2021).

The community-based waste management approach is based on the cooperative concept. This approach aims to make changes in communal waste management in terms of source segregation, recovery of recyclable materials, and storage before collection. (Visvanathan & Trankler, 2003). Under this approach, community projects can create a sense of belonging and involve all community members participating. In many projects, community organizations have been formed in cooperatives (Singhirunusorn et al., 2012).

Khair et al. (2019) define community-based waste management as an approach to waste management based on the community's active participation. The government and other agencies only act as motivators and facilitators. Environmental management requires the facilitation and implementation of community-based efforts as a strategy to empower and increase their access to important environmental resources, especially land, infrastructure, and services.

Community-based waste management is very important because community members carry out the activities themselves. They make decisions relating to their own lives. It will be more effective if it is adjusted to the needs and priorities of the region and its capacity.

Implementing Waste Bank Management:

1. The person in charge of implementing the program serves as the coordinator of program implementation

2. Public Relations Division (1-3 people), serving as customer service, socializing waste banks to the general public, coordinating and selling sorted and recycled waste.

3. Waste Weighing Division (1-2 people), weighs the waste delivered by the community to the bank.

4. Teller (1-2 Orang), in charge of recording the entry and exit of waste from depositors (garbage customers) and garbage collectors.

5. Quality Control Division (1-2 people), in charge of controlling the waste sorting results that have been deposited into the waste bank. Examples of provisions that must be mutually agreed upon in the bank

Local Economic Development is a process by which local community members can share and think about the future of their region. We can define it as a participatory process that encourages and facilitates partnerships between local stakeholders, enabling the joint design and implementation of strategies, primarily based on competitive use of local resources, with the ultimate goal of creating decent jobs and sustainable economic activities. (Canzanelli, 2001).

Local Economic Development offers local governments, the private sector, the non-profit sector, and local communities the opportunity to work together to improve the local economy. It aims to increase competitiveness and thereby promote sustainable, inclusive growth. Local Economic Development aims to build local economic capacity to improve the economic future and quality of life. It is a process by which public sector partners, businesses, and non-governmental organizations work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and job creation. The waste management model through receiving almost all waste is municipal solid waste and from industrial waste and waste from electronics (Ferronato & Torretta, 2019). There are various types

of plastic waste in groups, paper groups, and glass bottles. The purchase price at the Waste Bank adjusts to the market, which can fluctuate according to the market, and the price with money stored in the waste bank has a higher value (Alam et al., 2020). Community-based waste management is waste management that involves all levels of society (Dhewanto et al., 2018). The community is involved in waste management to make the community aware that the waste problem is the responsibility of all levels of society (Sekito et al., 2020).

The steps that need to be taken to pioneer community-based independent waste management are:

1. Dissemination of ideas to the community and leaders The initiators of community-based management carry out this socialization to a small part of the community willing to take part in waste management and community leaders such as village RT heads and RW heads.

2. Form a waste management team This waste management team can consist of protectors, usually by the head of the hamlet, the head of the RT, or the head of the RW. The chief executive is usually held by the initiator, secretary, treasurer, waste reception section, sorting section, public relations section, and other sections required by mutual agreement.

3. Looking for parties willing to buy garbage (garbage collectors) Parties ready to buy waste are people who collect scraps in the form of recyclable waste.

4. Socialization with the whole community If a team has been formed and there is a mutual agreement that an independent waste management program will be implemented, socialization will be carried out with the entire community.

5. Prepare the necessary facilities together. The facilities needed to implement independent waste management are a place for garbage collectors before being picked up by waste buyers. This place is equipped with scales, administration books, bags for sorting waste.

6. Carry out monitoring and evaluation. Monitoring and evaluation can be carried out once a month through a meeting of waste supplier members covering the type of waste supplied, the profit-sharing system between waste management and suppliers, and others. Monitoring and evaluation are carried out by the person in charge of implementing it.

7. Report the results of the program to the community. The results of the implementation of the community-based independent waste management program are carried out once a month to all residents involved in this program. Reporting of results is carried out transparently without any parties being harmed.

8. Cooperation and asking for support from other parties The cooperation carried out in this independ-

ent waste management program includes large-scale waste collectors, shops willing to consign goods made from recycled waste, agricultural shops willing to sell compost, the result of independent waste management. The support that can be obtained in implementing this program is support from the local government, for example, the district level, which promotes this program and provides funds for the development of this program.

Villages can manage garbage banks, hamlets, and other organizations such as youth organizations, PKK groups, dasawisma and can also be managed by individuals who care about waste management. The parties related to the waste bank include community members (as waste customers), village/hamlet heads/program managers, collectors (buyers of waste), waste management operational executors, buyers of recycled waste, and others.

CONCLUSION

The quality of youth performance organizations improves a clean and healthy environment by inviting youth organizations to build social awareness. The youth empowerment program at RW 01 Pondok Bambu has changed the performance of the youth organizations regarding the form of socialization and education to the community to increase awareness and cleanliness of the environment. Changes in society to maintain environmental cleanliness by sorting and recycling waste can still be used into goods that have economic value.

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