

Community Empowerment in Managing Household Waste (Case Study in Gampong Santan, Ingin Jaya District, Aceh Besar)

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Abstract

This study aims to describe Does the community have the awareness and understanding to manage household waste in Gampong Santan, Ingin Jaya District, Aceh Besar District by using qualitative methods. Determination of informants in this study was carried out by purposive sampling with 10 informants. The results showed that Community empowerment in managing household waste is starting to run well as it should. The residents of Gampong Santan have high enthusiasm in participating in the programs that have been carried out in dealing with the waste problem. The people of Gampong Santan have started to have awareness and desire to apply the knowledge they have gained from training in their respective homes. The people of Gampong Santan have also understood what and how waste should be handled properly without leaving a bad impact on their environment.

Keywords

community empowerment;
waste management;
household waste



I. Introduction

Garbage is a global problem in the development of the world at this time. Community activities which in the end always generate and produce waste. The problem that is often encountered in everyday life in poor waste management is a very unpleasant odor which can be a source of disease for the community and surrounding residents. Waste is material that has no value or is of no value for the usual or primary purpose in the manufacture or use of damaged or defective goods in manufacturing thought or excess or rejected or discarded material (Ismoyo and Rijaluzzaman, 1994).

Waste management systems that are not managed properly will create unhealthy environmental conditions and environmental damage. The environment is a place to live for all creatures on earth, especially humans. According to Hendrik L. Blum, 1974 in Slamet, 2016 states that the environment is the biggest factor in influencing health status, so protecting the environment is the responsibility of the community.

The role of the community in protecting the environment is very important. Cleanliness and beauty are the dreams of residents or communities in their surrounding environment. In order to realize the cleanliness of the environment is needed awareness of the community in protecting the environment. Waste problems can include 3 parts, namely, downstream, process and upstream. On the downstream side, the waste disposal will continue to increase. In the process part, there are limited resources from both the community and the government. In the upstream part, it is in the form of a less than optimal system applied to the final processing (Mulasari, 2016).

The majority of people think that burning waste is part of good waste management. However, it turns out that it can cause environmental pollution on the soil, interfere with health and pollute the environment from the emission of smoke from the burning of the waste. Burning waste will produce methane gas which will affect climate change. The

combustion gases will cause changes in temperature to get hotter. However, this is definitely influenced by the knowledge and self-awareness of the community in protecting their environment.

Based on initial observations in Gampong Santan, there are several points where illegal garbage dumps (TPS) are located, namely on the edge of the yard and on the side of the road. From the findings, it can be found that the behavior of the community in managing waste is still not good, namely burning garbage and littering improperly. People assume that disposing of waste improperly and burning waste will not have a negative impact and risk on the environment. Gampong Santan in the District of Ingin Jaya, Aceh Besar Regency, which is a developing village with a population that continues to increase every year. The increase in the number of residents and households will certainly affect the amount of household waste produced.

This problem certainly affects the environmental conditions in Santan Village, especially in terms of cleanliness and beauty of the environment, therefore it is very necessary for the role and awareness of the community in waste management in order to maintain the cleanliness of the environment in the Gampong.

Waste processing involves the utilization and use of facilities and infrastructure, including placing waste in available containers, the process of collecting, moving, and transporting waste, as well as processing waste to the final disposal process (Sahil, 2016). The absence of planning in waste management results in a less than optimal waste management system. In addition, the absence of a waste processing site is the underlying problem (Nilam, 2016).

The community can apply methods and work plans in waste management as shown below:

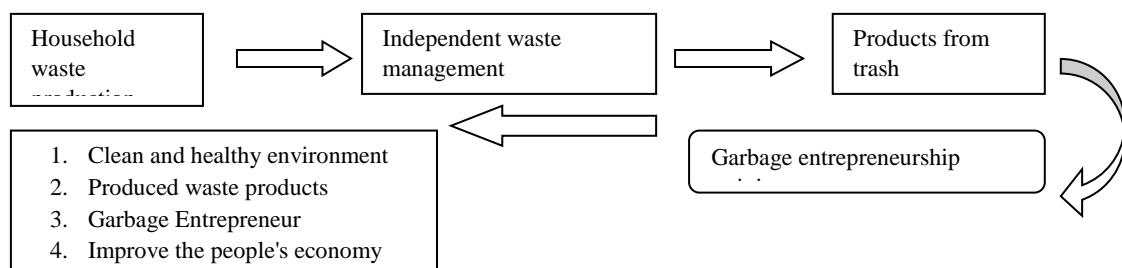


Figure 1. Method and Work Plan

Regulation of the Minister of Public Works of the Republic of Indonesia number 3 of 2013, a temporary shelter (TPS) is a place where before waste is transported for recycling, processing and integrated waste processing. Integrated waste management site (TPST) is a place for carrying out collection, sorting, reuse, recycling, processing and final processing activities. According to the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) 1998 said that, illegal dumping / illegal shelter is a place that intentionally dumps waste in the area to avoid the cost and time and effort required to dispose of waste to a legal place. The land used varies, of course, such as empty buildings or no longer operating, vacant land, highways or alleys along the village roads. Some of the factors that cause this to happen are the population, physical characteristics or the unavailability of land, the lack of alternative waste management (recycling systems), and government policies.

The existence of illegal temporary shelters (TPS) shows that the behavior of the community and surrounding residents is still low in implementing a clean and healthy lifestyle. The bad impact of this can be in the form of an unsightly view, discomfort when breathing due to a relatively unpleasant odor, and aesthetics, as well as polluting the environment and disturbing water conditions (Asti, 2014). On the basis of the background of the problem above, the authors are interested in conducting research on the problem of waste management with the title "Community Empowerment in Managing Household Waste (Case Study in Gampong Santan Subdistrict of Ingin Jaya Aceh Besar)". Based on the background that has been stated previously, the formulation of the research problem is; Does the community have the awareness and understanding to manage household waste in Gampong Santan, Ingin Jaya District, Aceh Besar District. The purpose of this study is to answer research questions that arise with the background as described above, the purpose of this research is to "Describe Community Empowerment in Managing Household Waste (Case Study in Gampong Santan, Subdistrict of Ingin Jaya Aceh Besar)".

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Empowerment Theory

Empowerment according to the linguistic meaning is a process, method, act of empowering, namely the ability to do something or the ability to act in the form of reason, effort or effort (Depdiknas, 2003). Community empowerment is often interpreted as an effort to give power so that their voices are heard in order to contribute to planning and decisions that affect their community (Foy, 1994).

According to Mubarak (2010) community empowerment can be interpreted as an effort to restore or improve the ability of a community to be able to act in accordance with their dignity in carrying out their rights and responsibilities as members of the community. The approach to the empowerment process allows for the implementation of development that humanizes humans. In this view, community involvement in development is more directed to the form of participation, not in the form of mobilization.

Community participation in the formulation of a program makes the community not only positioned as consumers of the program, but also as producers because they have been involved in the process of making and formulating it, so that the community feels that they belong to the program and have a responsibility for its success and have strong motivation. more for participation in later stages (Soetomo, 2006). Therefore, the main idea in empowerment is related to the concept of social capital.

The concept of empowerment emphasizes that people acquire sufficient skills, knowledge, and power to influence their lives and the lives of others they care about (Pearson et al, 1994 in Sukmaniar, 2007). An understanding of the concept of empowerment cannot be separated from an understanding of the empowerment cycle itself, because in essence empowerment is a continuous effort to place the community more proactively in determining the direction of their community's progress. This means that empowerment programs cannot be carried out in one cycle only and stop at a certain stage, but must continue and the quality continues to increase from one stage to the next (Mubarak, 2010).

2.2 Society Theory

According to Ralph Linton (in Soerjono Soekanto, 2006: 22) society is any group of people who have lived and worked together long enough, so that they can organize

themselves. and consider themselves as a social unit with clearly defined boundaries, while the community according to Selo Soemardjan (in Soerjono Soekanto, 2006: 22) are people who live together who produce culture and they have the same territory, identity, and habits, traditions, attitudes and feelings of unity bound by common ground

According to Emile Durkheim (in Soleman B. Taneko, 1984: 11) that society is an objective reality independently, free from the individuals who are its members. Society as a collection of humans in which there are several elements that include. The elements are:

1. Society is human who live together;
2. Mix for a long time;
3. They realize that they are a unit;
4. They are a living system together.

2.3 Framework for Thinking

A good framework will certainly be able to explain theoretically the relationship between the variables to be studied. According to Uma Sekaran (in Sugiyono, 2017:60), suggests that the thinking framework is a conceptual model of how theory relates to various factors that have been defined as important problems. Meanwhile, according to Suriasumantri (in Sugiyono, 2017:60), this framework is a temporary explanation of the symptoms that are the object of the problem.

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that the framework of thinking is a conceptual temporary explanation of the relationship between each object of the problem based on theory. Every region in both cities and villages (Gampong) wants all communities to play an active role and have a good level of awareness in protecting their environment so that they can create a healthy, clean and beautiful environment arranged with beauty. Public awareness is based on the results of the actions obtained in the Gampong environment carried out by the community. This can be achieved if there is awareness and understanding of the community in protecting the environment and supporting programs that have been planned effectively and efficiently.

III. Research Method

The method is a step that must be taken, so that the problem can be answered objectively. The method is a procedure or method used to find out something by using systematic steps, in this study the researchers used qualitative methods. Qualitative is a method used to obtain information about the symptoms and to determine the nature of a situation at the time the research is conducted, the aim is to describe a condition as it is in the current situation. Garna (2009) said "Qualitative methods are useful for describing a reality in society".

Researchers used a qualitative approach to describe community empowerment in managing household waste (Study in Gampong Santan, Ingin Jaya District, Aceh Besar District). This qualitative approach is used because it is quite representative in describing the phenomena that occur in a comprehensive and in-depth manner.

Sources of data in this study were obtained from the parties directly involved and interested by still referring to the problems studied and not out of the topic of the problems studied. Sourcedata consists of primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained through observation and interviews with the community in Gampong Santan, Ingin Jaya District, Aceh Besar District. This is as Indriantoro's opinion in Mulyana (2010) Primary data is "a source of research data obtained directly at the research site from the original source (not through intermediaries).

While secondary data is data sourced from documents, books and reports related to research and also related to the general condition of the research area. Indriantoro in Sugiyono (2010) said:secondary data is a "source of research data obtained indirectly through intermediary media (obtained and recorded by other parties)". In this study, secondary data were obtained from books related to the research theme and other reference sources such as journals, articles, media data that can be used as references.

Determination of informants in this study was carried out by *purposive sampling*, assuming that the informant understands the problem under study and can provide information, responses to the problems that are the objectives of the research. Informants selected in this study were Community Leaders, Gampong Apparatus, Tuha Peut and housewives who lived in Gampong Santan for more than 5 years. Total iThe informants selected in this study were 8 people consist of:

Table 1. Research Informants

No	Status in Gampong	Amount
1	Keuchik Village	1 person
2	Village Secretary	1 person
3	Housewife	4 people
4	Village chief	1 person
5	Tuha Peut Gampong	1 person
	Public figure	2 persons

In general, the procedures used in researchers to obtain accurate and valid data are through:

3.1 Observation

Guba in Moleong (2014) gives several reasons for making observations, namely:

- a. This observation technique is based on direct experience, because direct experience is a powerful tool to test something from the truth. This is done if the data obtained is less convincing.
- b. Observation techniques also allow you to see and observe yourself, then record behavior and events as they occur according to the actual situation.
- c. Observation allows researchers to record events in situations related to propositional knowledge and knowledge directly obtained from data.
- d. There are often doubts among researchers, lest the data they collect are "stray" or biased. The possibility of this deviation occurs because of the inability to remember the events or results of the interview, the distance between the researcher and the interviewee, or because of the emotional reaction of the researcher at one time. The best way to check the reliability of the data is to use observation.
- e. Observation techniques allow researchers to be able to understand complex situations. Complicated situations may occur if the researcher wants to pay attention to several behaviors at once. So observation can be a powerful tool for complex situations and for complex behavior.
- f. In certain cases where other communication techniques are not possible, observation can be a very useful tool.

From several reasons stated by Guba above, the researchers used observation in this study. Through this observation, the researcher tries to see directly the situation that occurs in the field to understand and find answers to the actual phenomenon. Observations researchers do to get a clearer picture of the actual situation.

3.2 Deep interview (in-depth interview)

Jamn observation, the researcher also conducted interviews to collect data in the field. Moleong (2014) interview is "a conversation with a specific purpose carried out by two parties, namely: *interviewer* who gave the question and the interviewee who gave the answer to the question.

Referring to the KBBI (Big Indonesian Dictionary), an interview is a question-and-answer session with someone to be asked for their information or opinion on a matter, published in a newspaper, broadcast via radio or broadcast on television. Interview activities can be carried out for various purposes and are carried out by anyone such as researchers, journalists, job seekers and others according to the initial planned objectives.

Data analysis is one of the activities for processing research results which can be started from compiling, grouping in similar categories, analyzing and interpreting data in patterns and relationships between concepts and formulating them in relationships between other elements so that they are easy to understand and understand. The data that has been reduced will provide a sharper picture of how the observations are made and to make it easier for researchers to find back the data obtained. After the data is reduced, the next important flow is *display* data collection as an effort to present data, see the overall picture of the data or certain parts of the research and then present the data briefly and clearly according to the research focus.

The researcher chose this kind of data presentation because according to the researcher it is easier to understand and understand, then the researcher can draw conclusions/verify the data in this qualitative research which can be done continuously throughout the research process. Since the beginning, the author went to the field during the data collection process, the researcher tried to analyze and find the meaning of the data collected, namely by looking for patterns, themes, similarities, things that often arise, then poured in conclusions that are still tentative, so that Every conclusion obtained is always verified during the research that involves the researcher's interpretation.

Based on the description above, the data analysis technique that will be used in this study is an interactive model as stated in the opinion Huberman can be seen in figure 3.1 the following:

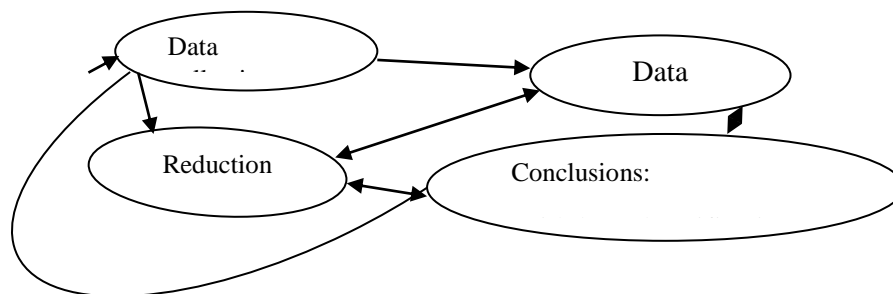


Figure 2. Huberman data analysis techniques

Checking the validity of the data in this study the researchers did in several ways, namely:

1. Persistence of Observation.
2. Data Triangulation.
3. Discussion with colleagues.

IV. Discussion

4.1. Results and Discussion

Based on the data in the catalog of the Ingin Jaya District in 2021 Figures, Gampong Santan has an area of 0.27 km² consisting of two hamlets. The distance between the sub-district office and Gampong Santan is 2.50 km which can be reached by land. The population of Gampong Santan is 710 people in 2019 with a sex ratio of 106. The population density of Disah Village is 2,630 people. Observation results show that the main products of the residents of Gampong Santan are rice and food crops. There are several steps in waste management, namely sorting (done manually, such as distinguishing organic and inorganic waste), storage (activities carried out by temporarily storing waste in containers / waste sources), and processing at the source. , sorting, and processing is then carried out for transportation to final disposal. The community of Gampong Santan has started to do this. As Allah SWT warns in the translation of the Qur'an "He is Allah, Who created all that is on earth for you" (Surah Al-Baqarah / 2: 29) and "... and do not do mischief on (face) the earth. Verily, Allah does not like those who do mischief." (Surat al-Qashash/28:77).

The verse above implies that humans as caliphs on earth must always maintain the preservation of their environment. Utilizing existing wealth and resources, Allah commands us humans to be able to submit and obey and always be grateful for the fortune and grace that He has given. The natural resources owned do not make people thirsty for unilateral profits so that with exploitative thoughts and actions they will be able to damage the balance of the ecological system and of course will be the main cause of the emergence of health and environmental problems in the surrounding area.

The results of the research obtained information that there are still gampong residents who do not have trash cans to carry out the collection process so that residents are accustomed to littering in inappropriate places and burning their garbage around the house. This will certainly make it difficult to apply waste sorting. In everyday life, there are still people who are not aware of environmental cleanliness, who assume that the waste problem is still considered normal by the community.

The accumulation of garbage at several points in Santan Village without further management causes the village to become less clean, beautiful and disorganized. This situation will cause environmental discomfort because of the unpleasant odor that arises from the garbage. Apart from hygiene issues, there are also health issues. Health problems caused by the accumulation of garbage will be the cause of disease. One of the health problems that occur is diarrhea and skin diseases, which mainly occur in the rainy season. The disease begins with puddles of water in the pile of garbage. The majority of households that own land around their homes clean the garbage around their homes by sweeping them. After the garbage is collected,

According to Ikhsandri (2014) said that the act of burning garbage is one of the waste processing techniques, but the burning of waste is carried out in a field far from settlements. However, this kind of burning is difficult to control because there is smoke, strong winds, dust, and charcoal garbage which will be carried to the surrounding area, causing disturbance. The best burning is done with an incinerator so as not to cause interference but requires expensive costs. Bad behavior towards waste management and disposal has become a wrong culture that is rooted in the community. This has an impact on the mindset (mindset) of the community involved in waste management that is not appropriate as it should be.

The results of other studies also show that waste management activities in Gampong Santan are generally carried out at the household level by separating organic and inorganic waste and then taking it to temporary shelters, organic waste is managed by residents in their respective yards which can be used as compost. At first the community had the habit of throwing their garbage anywhere so that the village became dirty, now with education related to waste management to the residents of Gampong Santan, the village environment is cleaner and more beautiful. Although efforts to manage the environment have shown changes,

The results also show that the residents of Gampong Santan have a personal trash can that is used to dispose of household waste every day. The household waste produced every day by residents is collected in plastic bags and dumped on land near the pond as a final disposal. However, there are still many residents who burn garbage in their yards.

According to Law no. 18 of 2008, waste is disposed of in a temporary shelter (TPS) before finally being disposed of in a final disposal site (TPA). Each village or *kelurahan* should have a TPS to accommodate all of its residents' waste so that it is easy to take it to the TPA. Gampong residents understand that garbage disposal must be in its place but do not understand that garbage disposal sites must be separated. There are also residents who do not know and understand how to properly process waste other than throwing it away and burning it. However, since the people of Gampong Santan have attended waste management training, the community has begun to understand how to manage waste and the habits of managing their waste have improved.

The apparatus of Gampong Santan by utilizing the Village Fund plots the budget to increase community empowerment by making waste management training in collaboration with the Unsyiah Garbage Bank in dealing with waste problems, especially household waste. The training provided and attended by the community of Gampong Santan gave very good results and was beneficial to the Gampong environment.

The results of further research indicate that the residents of Gampong Santan already have an increasing level of awareness regarding the cleanliness of their environment. This can be seen from the habit of people disposing of garbage and has started sorting out waste according to the type of waste. According to Yuliyani (2013), attitude towards environmental cleanliness is a person's attitude based on his perspective or understanding of environmental cleanliness.

In accordance with the hadith "From Rasulullah SAW: Verily Allah SWT is pure and loves holy things, He is Most Clean who likes cleanliness, He is Most Noble who loves glory, He is Most Beautiful who loves beauty, so clean your places." (HR. Tarmizi). From the above hadith it is understood that people who have a positive attitude towards environmental cleanliness will certainly view cleanliness as something that is beneficial and useful to strive for and protect. However, people who have a negative attitude towards the object will view the object as something that is useless and useless and does not need to be held and protected.

Based on the research, it is known that the residents of Gampong Santan have started to have good awareness and have a positive attitude towards the cleanliness of their environment because they have made efforts to start sorting and managing their household waste, although there are still some residents who have not managed it properly. Based on observations that have been made regarding community empowerment in household waste management in Gampong Santan, the authors compiled a program to be given to residents. The program aims to continue to increase awareness and the role of the community in Gampong Santan to love and maintain a clean environment.

The author conducts a joint discussion or focus group discussion (FGD) to discuss the waste problem in Gampong Santan to find solutions to these problems. This FGD was attended by several Gampong officials, PKK women and youth organizations in the village. PKK women and youth organizations have a high enthusiasm for maintaining the cleanliness of the village. This discussion resulted in several solutions, namely proposing the construction of TPS (Trash Development Sites) and the provision of gampong trash bins to the Aceh Besar District Environmental Agency (BLH) because the main factors of the waste problem in Aceh Besar, especially Gampong Santan are TPS facilities and transportation to transport waste. to TPA (Tempay Puangan Akhir).

According to Nurlela, 2017 said that a waste processing site really needs to be held because it has more positive impacts than negative impacts. There is no vacant village land that will be used for the TPS, so it requires the purchase or acquisition of land owned by residents. The village party has not been able to buy and free the land used for TPS because the village fund allocation (ADD) cannot be used to buy land, unless the land is purchased and managed by the Gampong-Owned Enterprise (BUMG) for businesses that generate income for the village. . If using Gampong Original Income (PAG) it is not sufficient for the purchase and acquisition of land because the price of land in Coconut Coconut Village is already expensive. So that the gampong is looking for solutions and alternatives by asking for assistance for the procurement of garbage cans to the Environmental Agency (BLH) of Aceh Besar Regency. This is in accordance with research from Triastantra, 2016 which states that the obstacles that exist when wanting to do waste management are land problems, the limited budget that will be used and the technology that will later be used in the waste management process.

The author also provides solutions to carry out mutual cooperation activities to clean up the village environment as a first step to increase public awareness of environmental cleanliness. This gotong royong activity can be carried out every two or three months and is coordinated by the village apparatus and village youth organizations so that it becomes a routine activity in Santan Village.

Research from Triastantra, 2016 said that inadequate facilities made the waste unable to be managed properly. The Environment Agency (BLH) provides input and understanding regarding further waste management to the community and related parties in the village. One of the problems is access to villages that are difficult to reach by car (BLH).

The Environmental Agency (BLH) provides input in the form of collection of fees by the gampong to people who have trash cans at their respective residents' homes who will later be appointed by a garbage disposal officer to deliver the collected waste to the Temporary Disposal Site (TPS) provided by the local government. the BLH and if the waste has arrived at the TPS, the collected waste can be taken by a garbage collection truck to be disposed of at the TPA in the Blang Bintang area of Aceh Besar.

Destruction of waste can actually also be done by dumping it into vacant land that has received permission from the land owner which can later be used as the foundation for the establishment of a building. The waste can be an additional fill for a building. Destruction of waste by burning is also the final alternative, but burning should not be carried out in any place and cultivated far from settlements so as not to cause new health problems caused by burning the waste.

Changing the mindset of the community is certainly not easy because it has become entrenched and for other reasons, so it needs a strong influence from outside parties to encourage people to change their mindset in waste management in their environment. When there is influence from within (internal gampong) then the change in mindset

(stigma) may not last more than one week. People assume that it has become a habit and that person will not do the same thing as what was said so that the habit is repeated as before.

Research from Fajar, 2014 says that it is not easy to change a behavior or habit of the community so that the efforts made must be continuous and for a long time. This is a challenge for people who are aware of environmental sustainability to work together to help change the bad habit until the community becomes aware of the benefits and positive impacts that will be obtained from this habit.

The community can also make efforts to utilize waste that can be used as recycled material to reduce waste. In this millennial era, people are no longer ashamed to make finished product materials from recycled waste that can be used properly. The number of interesting products that are made into crafts from used materials that are no longer feasible are processed so that they have their own potential from these products. Among the products produced can be bags that can be used as fashion, flowers that can be used as decorations, and other products.

The training that has been participated in by PKK Gampong Santan women is an effort to encourage the community itself and extraordinary support, especially from within themselves in order to change themselves and the environment for the better. If there is a desire then everything can be done well. The consistency factor is needed to strengthen beliefs so that it is not easy to become weak if there is a change. It is hoped that more people will want to manage waste into useful and useful items which will continue to be carried out in the years to come.

The increasing population will cause the amount of waste to be generated, good and correct waste management is needed to avoid adverse events for the environment such as floods, river abrasion and the spread of disease from waste sources. Early education for the next generation really needs to be done and emphasized and carried out by parents at home, teachers in schools and the government. A clean and healthy environment will produce a healthy and glorious generation.

V. Conclusion

The implementation of community empowerment activities in managing household waste runs smoothly as it should. CitizensvillageSantan has high enthusiasm in participating in programs that have been carried out in dealing with waste problems. The people of Gampong Santan have started to have awareness and desire to apply the knowledge they have gained from training in their respective homes. The people of Gampong Santan have also understood what and how waste should be handled properly without leaving a bad impact on their environment.

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