

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE SI BESUT 3AH PROGRAM IN KALIWUNGU URBAN VILLAGE JOMBANG REGENCY

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Abstract. Waste problems are basically caused by unlimited human needs, which to fulfill their needs must use various sources that are not fully used. Jombang Regency is one of the regencies in East Java that always wins the Adipura award. However, based on SIPSN data in 2023, the volume of waste in Jombang Regency in 2023 reached 530.37 tons per day with the largest source of waste from households. Residents of Jombang Regency must have a sense of responsibility for the waste they produce, by managing waste from the source. Kaliwungu Urban Village has successfully implemented community-based waste management by prioritizing the 3R principles so that it is used as a pilot for the implementation of the Si BESUT 3AH program. This type of research is descriptive qualitative with the aim to analyze the participation of Kaliwungu Urban Village residents in the Si BESUT 3AH waste management program using the theory of participation forms. The data analysis technique is through data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion. The results showed that the residents of Kaliwungu Urban Village have contributed to the Si BESUT 3AH program from decision making on the waste management activity plan, sorting waste from home and collecting waste to the waste bank, processing recycled waste into various creations that have selling value, and providing suggestions and criticism as an evaluation of the activity, so that it can be used as a reference for residents in other areas to manage waste from the source.

Keywords: Community Participation; Waste Management

I. INTRODUCTION

According to Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, waste is the residue generated from daily human activities or natural processes in solid form. Law Number 18/2008 also states that waste will become a problem if it is not handled and managed properly so that it needs to be managed in a comprehensive and integrated manner so that it can provide benefits to the public. [1]

Most people are still doing waste management with the old paradigm, which is only by doing a collection, transportation, and disposal system. However, the implementation of the collection, transportation, and disposal system is currently ineffective because it still ends up in the accumulation of waste in the final processing site. [2]. This is due to the absence of community involvement efforts in reducing waste from its source, especially household waste. [3]. This is because the government still has a tendency to only make the community as an object in development, not as a subject in terms of planning, implementation and supervision. [4]

In fact, community participation in household waste management can be carried out individually or in groups. This can certainly be done based on the assumption that waste management is not only the responsibility of the government, but also the responsibility of the community. That is why the

active participation of the community in waste management cannot be ignored. [5]

Jombang Regency is one of the regencies in East Java that has always received the Adipura award since 2017. According to [6] Adipura which is a form of appreciation from the government for regencies or cities that are considered successful in managing cleanliness and the urban environment in a sustainable manner. In this context, the Adipura program aims to encourage the leadership and commitment of the district or city government and build active participation of all levels of society to play a role in harmonizing green economic growth, social functions, and ecological functions in the development process by applying the principles of good governance.

However, the Adipura award received by Jombang Regency does not suit the condition of waste generation in the field. Based on data from the National Waste Management Information System (SIPSN) in 2023, the volume of waste generation in Jombang Regency in 2023 is quite high, reaching 530.37 tons per day. [7]. Judging from this data, the composition of waste sources in Jombang in 2023 are as follows table 1. Based on the table above, the largest number of waste sources throughout 2023 is from households with a percentage reaching 72.3%. This is because the participation of the people of Jombang Regency

in waste management has not yet reached the stage of sorting and processing waste independently so that it has a use value or has benefits. This condition is reinforced by research according to [8], where the participation of the Jombang Regency community in waste management is still using a conventional system, namely by collecting, transporting, and directly disposed of from the source to the final processing site. This certainly shows that the awareness and participation of the community in Jombang Regency in handling and managing waste for use value is still relatively low

Table 1. Composition of Waste Sources in Jombang Regency in 2023

Source of Waste	Percentage
Household	72,3%
Office	0,4%
Market	21,2%
Commerce	0,9%
Public Facilities	3,1%
Area	0,9%
Other	1,2%

Source: SIPSN

The Jombang Regency Government has issued Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2019 concerning Waste Management which contains the aim of making waste a resource that has economic value and to increase community participation in handling and reducing waste. Based on [9], the type of waste that must be managed properly by the community in particular is household waste because if the waste is only transported and then disposed of to the final processing site, it will become a new problem due to the waste that continues to accumulate. Due to the high waste generation in Jombang Regency, this is not only the responsibility of the government, but also requires public awareness and responsibility in managing waste from the source.

Community-based waste management is a waste management system that is planned, developed, operated, managed, and owned by the community. In this case, according to [10] the main actors of waste management activities are the community, while the government and other institutions are only as a motivators and facilitators.

Kaliwungu Urban Village is one of the urban villages that has been implementing community-based waste management for several years by applying the 3R concept (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle). Because of this, Kaliwungu Urban Village is used as a pilot in the implementation of the Si BESUT 3AH program as an effort to manage waste from home. [11]. The Si BESUT 3AH program is a concept that was initiated to overcome the waste problem in Jombang Regency as a development of the 3R concept. The Si BESUT 3AH concept stands for Si is ready to sort waste from its source, B is a waste bank which is a place for managing inorganic waste that has economic value, E is an ecobrick which is a solution to managing used plastic that has no economic value, and SUT which is compost for plants, namely processing organic waste by composting and the results become planting media [12]

Community participation in waste management activities shows their awareness and responsibility of the importance of waste management and making waste a resource. [13]. This can be seen from the daily activities undertaken by the residents of Kaliwungu Urban Village to manage their waste from their homes, besides the role of the local government. This activity can be seen from the existence of community meetings to plan waste management activities in their neighborhoods so as to bring up some new ideas, the existence of waste bank activities that accept the collection of inorganic waste from residents who have previously been sorted from home, the utilization of organic waste into compost and plastic waste into ecobricks and other creations that have selling value, and also provide suggestions or criticism for the implementation of waste management in their environment.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research is descriptive qualitative research. According to [14], qualitative research produces descriptive data in the form of written words or conversation results from people and various behaviors that can be observed. The author chose to use descriptive qualitative research method to provide a broad picture of the object under study, especially the participation of Kaliwungu Urban Village residents in the Si BESUT 3AH program. In this research, in accordance with the formulation of the research problem, the purpose of this research is to find out and analyze the participation of Kaliwungu Urban Village residents in the Si BESUT 3AH program as an effort to manage waste. The location of this research was in Kaliwungu Urban Village. In addition, the theory that forms the basis of this research is the theory of participation forms according to Uphoff and Cohen [15], which is divided into participation in decision making, participation in implementation, participation in benefit taking, and participation in evaluation. There are two kinds of data sources used in this research, namely primary data and secondary data. The data collection methods used in this research are interviews, observation, and documentation.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The characteristic that shows the existence of community participation is the involvement of the community in an activity. Almost all residents in Kaliwungu Urban Village already have awareness and responsibility for the waste they produce, so they consciously want to implement the Si BESUT 3AH program. In this research, in accordance with the formulation of the problem and the purpose of the research, namely to find out and analyze the participation given by the residents of Kaliwungu Urban Village in the Si BESUT 3AH program as an effort to manage waste, that can be studied through the theory of participation forms according to [15], namely:

Participation in Decision Making

According to [15], participation in decision making is the participation of the community in decision making through development planning, where the community is involved in the formulation of decisions by expressing their opinions in identifying a program that will be implemented. In this

indicator, the participation of Kaliwungu Urban Village residents can be realized because of the factors that support the participation of residents, which is the role of the government or local community leaders. [16]

The role of the government in this research is the government of Kaliwungu Urban Village which provides a forum in the form of the Kaliwungu Community Forum which is held regularly once a month at the urban village hall and attended by residents, environmental cadres, and Sanggar Hijau Indonesia as a mentor for the implementation of the Si BESUT 3AH program. The program plan of Si BESUT 3AH, which was initially formed by Sanggar Hijau Indonesia, is always discussed with the residents and can be changed according to the opinions and inputs of the residents that appear in the forum. Meanwhile, the role of community leaders here is the environmental cadres who also provides meetings between residents in waste bank activities in each RT, where the implementation time was more flexible.

So, with these two forums, the residents of Kaliwungu Urban Village have the opportunity to give their opinions or ideas related to the Si BESUT 3AH program as an effort to manage waste and keep the environment clean.

Participation in Implementation

According to [15], participation in implementation is the participation of the community in the implementation of development, where in this case community participation is in the form of contribution. In this indicator, the participation of Kaliwungu Urban Village residents can be realized because of the factors that support the participation of residents, namely sufficient facilities and infrastructure. [16]. The facilities and infrastructure referred to in this context are supported and provided by the Kaliwungu Urban Village government, such as the availability of segregated waste bins, namely composter bins for organic waste and kitchen waste, inorganic waste bins and hazardous and toxic waste (B3) which will later be deposited in the waste bank, residual waste bins containing waste that cannot be recycled, and the availability of waste banks in each RT to carry out waste management activities into various creations.

The form of participation in the implementation given by the residents of Kaliwungu Urban Village can be seen from their routine activities in sorting and collecting waste, which was initially carried out by each resident in their homes. Organic waste is put into a composter tub to become compost and inorganic waste or B3 waste is collected separately to be deposited to the waste bank. The inorganic and B3 waste will be deposited into the waste bank once a week and weighed and sorted again according to their type. Meanwhile, the processing of inorganic waste, especially plastic, is often made into ecobricks which are usually done in the same time as waste bank activities or can also be done independently from home.

Therefore, the Si BESUT 3AH program as a waste management effort has been routinely implemented by the residents of Kaliwungu Urban Village starting from waste sorting, collection, and processing activities due to the availability of facilities and infrastructure that support

residents to carry out waste management activities from their respective homes.

Participation in Benefit Taking

According to [15], participation in benefit taking means that the participation can provide benefits or positive impacts for the community, where the community must get good benefits from the development activities they participate in. In this indicator, the participation of Kaliwungu Urban Village residents in taking benefits is based on the factors that encourage residents participation, namely the knowledge they have. [16]

Residents of Kaliwungu Urban Village already have a good knowledge of waste management, this can be seen from the fact that they can get additional income or basic food assistance for the inorganic waste they deposit in the waste bank. Then some residents also have the ability and skills so that they are able to utilize waste into various recycled creations that have economic value and can be sold, for example, making serving hoods and mats from patchwork, so that with the sale of these creations they can also get additional income. And the last is the emergence of awareness in the residents of Kaliwungu Urban Village to always maintain cleanliness in the environment where they live, which in the end is able to bring Kaliwungu Urban Village to get various awards related to environmental cleanliness.

So, with the good knowledge of Kaliwungu Urban Village residents about waste management from home, they can get a positive impact, which is they can take advantage of the opportunity to get additional income, both from weighing inorganic waste in the waste bank and selling various recycled waste creations, and brought Kaliwungu Urban Village to several awards for having a clean environment from waste.

Participation in Evaluation

According to [15], participation in evaluation means community participation in monitoring and assessing the implementation of the results of planning, which aims to find out whether the implementation of the program is in accordance with the agreed plan or there is an obstacle. Community participation in this case can be seen from the discussion of criticism or suggestions for the implementation of waste management.

In this indicator, the participation of Kaliwungu Urban Village residents can be realized because of the factors that support the participation of residents, namely the role of the government and local community leaders. [16]. The role of the government in this case is that the Kaliwungu Urban Village Government provides a forum in the form of the Kaliwungu Residents Forum which has an agenda of evaluation activities at the end of each year and the role of community leaders, namely the environmental cadres who also provide meetings between residents in waste bank activities in each RT. Both forums support residents to be able to express their criticisms and suggestions regarding waste management that they have done independently as an evaluation material for the Si BESUT 3AH program. Every criticism and suggestion expressed by residents in the

Kaliwungu Residents Forum will later be reported by the environmental cadres in meetings between residents in each RT. Also, the discussion results obtained from the meetings between residents in each RT will also be conveyed by the environmental cadres in the Kaliwungu Residents Forum.

So, with these two forums, the residents of Kaliwungu Urban Village have the opportunity to provide their suggestions and criticisms as evaluation materials related to the implementation of the Si BESUT 3AH program as an effort to manage waste from home.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The participation of Kaliwungu Urban Village residents in the Si BESUT 3AH program as an effort to manage waste can be summarized through four forms of participation stages. In this case, the residents of Kaliwungu Urban Village have participated in each form of participation. First, in the form of decision-making, residents have participated in participating in the community forum by giving their ideas and opinions for the determination of policies to be taken even though not all residents are present. Secondly, in the form of implementation, residents have routinely participated in waste sorting activities from home, collecting waste in waste banks, and processing waste into ecobricks and various creations. The third is in the form of taking benefits, residents have participated as seen from the awareness to carry out waste management independently, and get income from waste bank activities and the sale of various recycled waste creations. And the last is in the form of evaluation, residents have participated by providing suggestions and criticisms on the implementation of the Si BESUT 3AH program in evaluation activities in community forums and meetings at the waste bank. Despite this, the residents of Kaliwungu Urban Village are advised to continue to increase their participation in waste management so that it can be better and can be used as an inspiration for residents in other areas to carry out waste management in the style of Si BESUT 3AH. The Kaliwungu Urban Village Government and Sanggar Hijau Indonesia as mentors are expected to provide more guidance to residents to utilize the skills they have in making waste recycling creations so that they can keep up with technological advances and their products can be known to the wider community.

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