

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT MANAGEMENT THROUGH WASTE BANK IN KUTASARI VILLAGE AND WASTE BANK IN BOBOSAN VILLAGE BANYUMAS REGENCY

Chamid Sutikno^{1*}, Denok Kurniasih²

Public administration doctoral program, Faculty of social and political sciences Jenderal Soedirman University

Jalan Prof DR..HR Boenjamin No 993 Grendeng North Purwokerto Central Java 53122 Indonesia

Corresponding Author: chamid.sutikno@mhs.unsoed.ac.id

Abstract

This study discusses the management of community empowerment at the Kutasari Village waste bank and Bobosan Village waste bank, Banyumas Regency. The purpose of this research is to describe the community empowerment management process at the Kutasari Village waste bank and Bobosan Village waste bank. The waste bank is a place for the community to manage and organize waste that has been sorted so that it can assist the village and community in managing and controlling waste management. The existence of a waste bank is to help handle waste management and to make people aware of a healthy, neat and clean environment. This study used descriptive qualitative research methods with primary and secondary data sources. Methods of data collection in the form of interviews, observation, and documentation. While the selection of informants was selected based on ability according to purposive sampling. The results of this study are seen from the first aspect of planning that in the planning process several strategies or stages are carried out including work program planning, outreach planning, and development planning. Second, the organization that in the management of the institution has formed an organizational structure and division of labor in accordance with duties and responsibilities. The third implementation is by carrying out excellent programs such as money savings and gold savings as well as programs for training in making crafts such as making eco brick, eco print and eco enzyme. The four supervisions at the waste bank are internal supervision between members of the waste bank and also involving external parties, in this case the village district.

Keywords: *Community Empowerment, Management, Waste Bank*

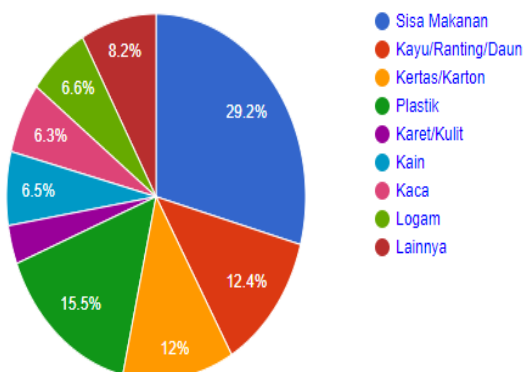
INTRODUCTION

Environmental issues are one of the focuses that have a priority scale in people's lives both on a regional, national and international scale. Environmental management and protection are efforts in the unity of space for both humans and other living things that mutually influence each other for survival (Destriana, et al, 2022). This means that in efforts to organize the environment, it must be able to create harmony and harmony between stakeholders. Thus, in efforts to organize the environment, a pattern of participation (public concern) must be built and is considered as one of the appropriate approaches in overcoming environmental problems in a sustainable manner (Kusiawati, 2017).

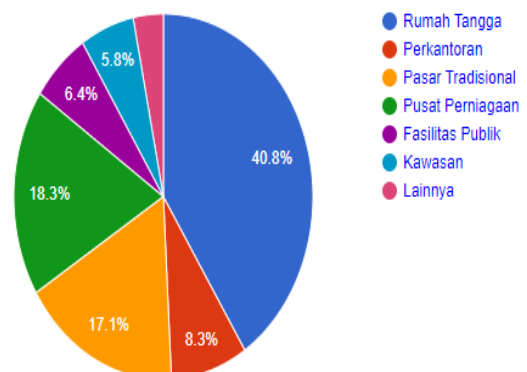
The problems currently faced by society are related to environmental damage due to waste. Waste is one of the causes of problems that arise in everyday human life which is inseparable from economic and non-economic activities (Dwiranti et al, 2020). In human life, pollution and environmental damage due to waste are very difficult to avoid, so awareness is needed from the government and society regarding the waste problem which must be resolved comprehensively (Tumanggor, et al., 2014). Law Number 18 of 2008 states that the source of waste comes from the activities of the community itself, both from the household environment to industrial production results. Based on data from the Ministry of Environment in 2021 the amount of waste accumulation in Indonesia reached 24,409,706 tons per year with a population of 273,879,750 people consisting of 196 districts/cities. This figure is very high and can even increase with population growth in Indonesia, while the area where the community lives is static and tends to shrink (Trisnawati and Khasanah, 2020).

The current waste problem in Indonesia is a focus for the government to find various steps and strategies that can change the way people view waste as a source of environmental pollution into a source of economic income based on waste management through community empowerment (Gunartin, et.al, 2020). The trend of waste development in Indonesia is experiencing various dynamics ranging from the types and forms of waste produced, both household waste and industrial waste. This can be seen from the data release issued by the Ministry of Environment regarding current waste data in Indonesia. The following is a classification of waste in Indonesia based on data from the Ministry of Environment in 2021.

Komposisi Sampah Berdasarkan Jenis Sampah

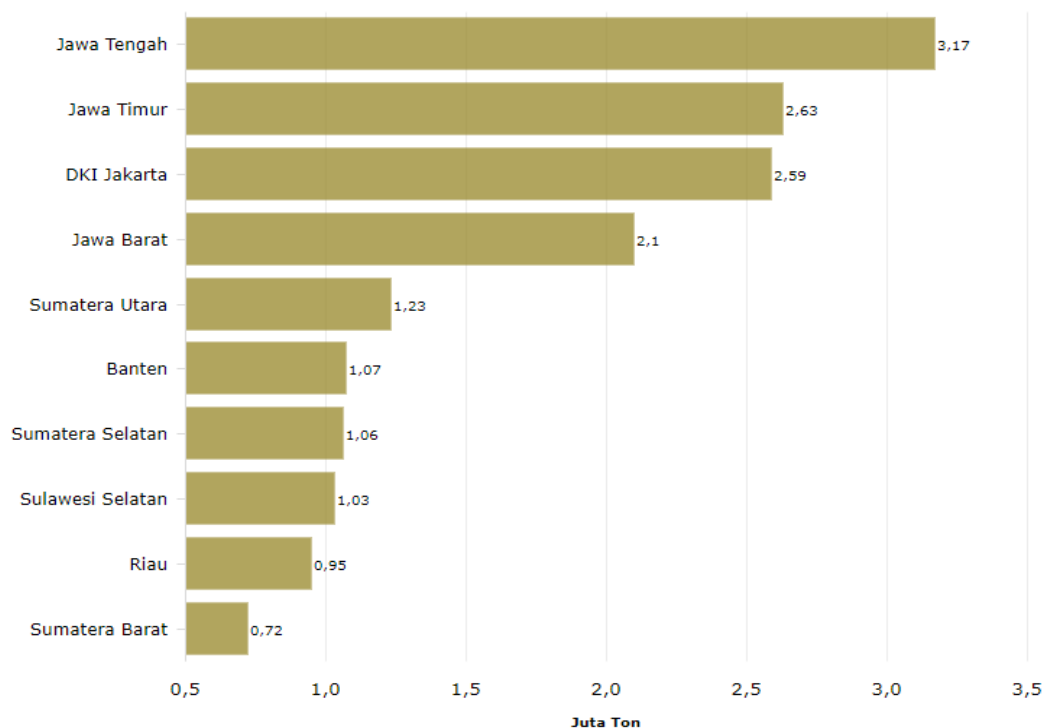


Komposisi Sampah Berdasarkan Sumber Sampah



(Source: Ministry of Environment, 2021)
Figure 1. Waste Classification in Indonesia

From the data above, it can be seen related to the current waste classification in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the percentage of waste accumulation in Indonesia has currently experienced various changes, including in the last three years. The following is data on waste accumulation in Indonesia in the period 2019-2021. In addition to national waste development data, waste problems are also experienced by each region. Where Central Java Province is in first place with the amount of waste accumulation that has not been managed, here is data on the development of waste accumulation in Central Java Province in 2021.



(Source: National Waste Management Information System, 2021.)

Figure 2. Waste Piles in Several Provinces in Indonesia

From the data above, it can be seen that Central Java Province is ranked number one with a level of waste accumulation that cannot be managed reaching 3.17 million tons of waste accumulation, (Source: <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/>). This is a serious concern for all parties, both government and society. One form of effort made by the government and society is through the concept of establishing a Waste Bank.

The Waste Bank management pattern is a collective waste management system that encourages the community to actively participate in it as regulated in Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management. Where the law clearly states that the Waste Bank is an effort and strategy for implementing 3R (Reuse, Reduce, Recycle) which means Reuse (reusing) is

reusing waste directly either for the same function or other functions, Reduce (reducing) is reducing everything that causes waste, Recycle (recycling) is reusing waste after undergoing a processing process (Azizah, et.al, 2020).

Community empowerment program through Waste Bank is currently being carried out in Banyumas Regency. Through Banyumas Regency Regional Regulation Number 45 of 2018 concerning Policies and Strategies in the Management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste and Banyumas Regency Regional Regulation Number 09 of 2020 Concerning Waste Management. Where in these regulations the Banyumas Regency government is trying to implement a waste management program so that it can be managed and recycled so that it has benefits, one of the efforts made is through the Waste Bank program which is managed by the community at the village or sub-district level. Banyumas Regency is one of the regencies that is committed to waste management through the Waste Bank program. This Waste Bank program is expected to be able to solve the waste problems currently being faced and as an effort to increase community empowerment, so that waste in the community environment has economic value. The volume of waste in Banyumas Regency, which is dumped into the environment and has the potential to cause pollution, is still quite large (Mugiarti, 2020). Based on the results at the environment office, each person in Banyumas is known to produce around 0.3 kg of waste a day. So that the entire population will produce 600 tons of waste a day. Of the 600 tons of waste produced, environment office can only transport waste to the Final Disposal Site of around 270 tons a day. It is estimated that what goes to the recycling industry or collectors through the Waste Bank/Integrated Waste Processing Site/Community directly reaches 60 tons a day and what is processed into compost is around 30 tons a day (Widiyatno, 2019).

Currently in Banyumas Regency there are 64 Waste Banks spread across each village and sub-district. With the existence of the Waste Bank, it is able to reduce the volume of waste in the community by sorting and recycling it into items that can be used and have economic value for the community. Efforts to create a Waste Bank are also expected to provide education and awareness to the community that existing waste can be managed without having to be disposed of directly. In the process of implementing the Waste Bank program in Banyumas Regency, not all villages and sub-districts have a Waste Bank. There are those who already have a Waste Bank but the program is not running optimally. There are even Waste Banks whose programs are not running at all. This means that out of a total of 64 Waste Banks in Banyumas Regency, not all are running well. The Banyumas Regency Environment Office stated that the current Waste Bank program is not all running well, many Waste Banks are dead and do not have programs. However, currently there are two Waste Banks that are running and are quite good in Banyumas Regency, namely the Waste Bank in Kutasari Village and Bobosan Village. Both Waste Banks are currently classified as Waste Banks that are considered advanced and have waste management programs.

The Kutasari Village and Bobosan Village Waste Bank Programs have similarities in that the empowerment program is carried out by building community awareness that is bottom up. In addition, the empowerment program that has been carried out has been able to build networks

and cooperation with various parties or stakeholders who have helped develop the Waste Bank program. The Kutasari Village and Bobosan Village Waste Banks have both received the title of Advanced Waste Bank from the Banyumas Regency Environment Office. Several awards and appreciations from various parties are a form of recognition and achievement for the implementation of the Waste Bank program in Kutasari Village and Bobosan Village. The following are best practices from the Waste Bank program in Kutasari Village and Bobosan Village.

Table 1. Best practice of the Waste Bank Program in Kutasari Village and Bobosan Village.

No.	Kutasari Village Waste Bank, Baturraden District	Bobosan Village Waste Bank, North Purwokerto District
1.	As a Waste Bank with a good reputation and a role model in Banyumas Regency, because of its successful waste management to date.	As a Waste Bank with a good reputation and a role model in Banyumas Regency, because of its successful waste management to date.
2.	Received an award from the environment office in 2019-2020	Received an award from the environment office in 2019-2020
3.	Received an award from the Family Welfare Empowerment at the district level as a Waste Bank group that can make craft products. For example, crafts in the form of bags, hats, sandals, wallets and others.	On July 19, 2019, Srayan Makarya Waste Bank received a Corporate Social Responsibility program in the form of The Gade Clean & Gold from Pawnshop Company.
4.	Becoming a role model for a Waste Bank that has innovation and creativity in Banyumas Regency	Becoming a role model for a Waste Bank that has innovation and creativity in Banyumas Regency
5.	Becoming an inspiring Waste Bank in Banyumas Regency with the 2020 Regency Family Welfare Empowerment Team.	Becoming a role model for managing a Waste Bank which is currently a collaborative partner with the Banyumas Regency Environment Office.
6.	Received an award from Radio Republik Indonesia in a social empowerment inspiration event.	

Source: Quoted from <https://suarabanyumas.com/bank-sampah-srayan-makarya-sulap-sampah-jadi-rupiah/> 2022.

From the data above, it can be seen that the Waste Bank program in Kutasari Village and Bobosan Village is a Waste Bank that is currently a Waste Bank that is able to develop community empowerment. Community empowerment based on waste management in Kutasari Village and Bobosan Village is a community empowerment group that encourages protecting the environment with waste management that involves all elements of the community to manage waste so that it has economic value with the development of innovation and creativity. Some interesting things about the Waste Bank empowerment program in Kutasari Village and Bobosan Village are:

1. Empowerment is carried out with a bottom-up approach where this empowerment comes from active participation from the community, all forms of activity programs are determined

by the community in the management of the Waste Bank. The village government and the Environment Office are more like facilitators.

2. Activities carried out include educating the community about environmental management by utilizing waste that has economic value to be utilized
3. Building public awareness in the utilization of waste and also as an effort in the economic independence of families and communities
4. Providing training to the community on the utilization of used goods into various crafts and community creativity
5. Providing education to the younger generation and children about environmental protection and waste utilization through a waste savings program.
6. The existing Waste Bank is not only managing waste but also as a means in various social activities to help each other in the community.
7. The Waste Bank is also a learning facility for the community by providing a reading library for school children.

With the empowerment program through the Waste Bank, it is expected that the community will be able to manage waste properly as a solution to overcome the current waste problem. In addition, empowerment through this Waste Bank will be an effective empowerment model at the community level, not just a gradual and sustainable solution.

METHODOLOGY

The location of this research was conducted in Kutasari Village, Baturraden District and Bobosan Village, Purwokerto Utara District, Banyumas Regency. Where the location is one example of the management of the Waste Bank in Banyumas Regency and the Waste Bank is included in the advanced category. This study uses a qualitative research method, where the explanation of qualitative research is methods to explore and understand the meaning that a number of individuals or groups of people consider to come from social or humanitarian problems (Creswell, 2017, Sugiono, 2013). The targets of this study were the parties involved in the management of the Waste Bank in Kutasari Village and the Waste Bank in Bobosan Village, namely the Kutasari Village and Bobosan Village governments, Waste Bank administrators, the community who participated in the management of the Waste Bank, and the parties involved in the management of the Waste Bank in Kutasari Village and Bobosan Village. Data collection techniques used in this study were Observation, In-depth Interviews, Documentation (Creswell, 2017).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Planning and Community Empowerment of the Inyong Waste Bank, Kutasari Village and the Srayan Makarya Waste Bank, Bobosan Village

The target to be achieved by the community development program is to develop community capacity and improve community welfare (Chung, Kae & Megginson, 2012). The target is carried out through community empowerment efforts so that they can carry out economic, technological, and socio-cultural transformations (Murugesan, 2017). Strengthening is usually carried out on local institutions that exist and develop in the community, so that they can become nodes of community interests that are able to cooperate with other parties (government and private/industry) so that together they can build a better community structure (Darim, 2020). There are two perspectives that are the basis for community development, namely living in harmony with nature (ecology perspective) and living in harmony with fellow human beings (social justice perspective) (Triyono, 2014).

One of the empowerment efforts implemented with the Waste Bank management pattern is an effort currently being carried out by the community to overcome environmental problems. A Waste Bank is a place used to collect waste that has been sorted using the 3R system (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) (Ulpah & Mahfud, 2022). The 3R concept is all activities that can reduce everything that can cause waste (Reduce), activities to reuse waste that is suitable for use (Reuse) and activities to process waste to be made into other products (recycle) (Trisnawati and Khasanah, 2020). Waste Bank emerged as a local community initiative in an effort to participate in dealing with existing problems. According to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment Number 97 of 2012, Waste Bank is a place for sorting and collecting waste that can be recycled and reused that has economic value. Waste Bank is managed using a system like banking carried out by officers. Depositors are residents who live around the location of the Waste Bank or even outside the location and receive a savings book like saving in a bank. Waste Bank was established because of community concerns about the environment which is increasingly filled with waste, both organic and inorganic.

Waste processing with the Waste Bank system is expected to be able to help the government in handling waste and improving the community's economy. The main purpose of establishing a Waste Bank is to handle waste management in Indonesia and so that waste management can be carried out starting from its source using the 3R method (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) and can then be saved or donated at the Waste Bank so that it can increase community income. The next purpose of the Waste Bank is to raise public awareness of a healthy, neat and clean environment (Restuningdiah, et.al, 2021).

The purpose of managing a Waste Bank is a strategy to build public awareness so that they can process waste so that they get direct economic benefits from waste. Therefore, the Waste Bank cannot stand alone but must be integrated with the 3R Movement (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) in accordance with Law Number 18 of 2018 concerning Waste Bank Management so that the direct benefits felt are not only economic, but also the development of a clean, green and healthy environment. Through Law 18 of 2018 concerning Waste Management, the government invites the public to reduce, reuse and recycle waste. So waste management with a collect-transport-dispose approach is replaced by sorting-transportation-processing-processing and making the Waste Bank a strategy for implementing sustainable community empowerment.

Community empowerment program planning through waste management, building public awareness to manage waste into recyclable items that have economic value. Furthermore, for the budget planning of Inyong Waste Bank and Srayan Makarya Waste Bank, they manage the budget provided by grant funds from Pawnshop Company Purwokerto Branch and Assistance Funds from several agencies that participate in various training activities. The obstacles faced in community empowerment activities through training and counseling activities are still gradually changing the mindset of the community, not all people accept the program implemented by the waste bank. While for budget planning in general there are no obstacles, so far for the budget for waste bank activities always get assistance from various parties and agencies that organize training activities at the Waste Bank in Kutasari Village and Bobosan Village.

The planning aspects carried out at the Waste Bank in Kutasari Village and Bobosan Village have two approaches, namely planning to improve public understanding of the waste problem and planning for budgeting community empowerment programs. Planning to improve public understanding of the current waste problem carried out by the Bank in Kutasari Village and Bobosan Village. The existence of a waste education movement in Kutasari Village and Bobosan Village, this activity is carried out in collaboration with the Village, Village, Banyumas Regency Environment Office and the Purwokerto Branch of the Pawnshop Company, so that the community begins to change their mindset from waste which was initially considered waste and had no economic value, to waste that has economic value and can be used for various craft products. Budget planning at the Waste Bank in Kutasari Village and Bobosan Village is carried out by adjusting the budget and work programs implemented. The budget sources obtained by the Waste Bank, in addition to independent self-help funds, also receive grant funds from the Purwokerto Branch of the Pawnshop Company. The budget planning that has been running so far is more on grant funds from the South Purwokerto Branch of the Pawnshop Company which is managed for Waste Bank activities such as training activities and outreach activities for the community.

Organizational Structure of Inyong Waste Bank, Kutasari Village and Srayan Makarya Waste Bank, Bobosan Village

Organizing is very important in organizational management where this stage tries to collect all resources (human, material, machine, money, market, and method) and use those resources to achieve the goals that have been set (Robbins, 2005, Haris, 2014). Organizing also means determining what needs to be done, how to do it, and who will do it (Saefrudin, 2017, Nurlia, 2019). A successful organization is an organization that is well organized and united to achieve the desired goals, has the same vision and mission so that the organization runs effectively and efficiently (Dakhi, 2016). The function of organizing is the activity of dividing work among group members and making provisions in the necessary relationships (Pollitt, 2007). Detailed activities of the organizing function such as dividing work into operational tasks, grouping tasks into operational positions, selecting and assigning people to appropriate

jobs, explaining the requirements of each position, adjusting the authority and responsibilities for each member and providing various facilities for employees (Alfiah, et al, 2020).

The organizational structure includes the division of authority and responsibility as well as vertical and horizontal relationships that help in carrying out various organizational activities in a well-coordinated manner (Melkote, S.R. & Steeves, H.R, 2021). With this solid and functional organizational structure, the Waste Bank is able to operate more efficiently in achieving the goals of empowerment and successful waste management. The duties and responsibilities of each Waste Bank administrator in Kutasari Village and Bobosan Village are as follows:

1. Chairman, tasked with supervising operational activities, planning future steps and targets to be achieved, providing solutions in solving problems and obstacles encountered in the field
2. Deputy Chairman, tasked with assisting the chairman's duties and responsibilities, and handling the smooth running of operational activities when the chairman is not at the Waste Bank.
3. Public Relations, tasked with being responsible for cooperation with other parties, serving guests and customers who come to the Waste Bank office
4. Secretary, tasked with entering customer data related to income and expenses, writing and summarizing weighing results into the master book and daily reports, signing and stamping proof of payment in the savings book
5. Treasurer, responsible for making daily and monthly reports of the receipts and expenditures of the Waste Bank along with evidence and archiving
6. Sales Division, responsible for carrying out the sale of waste that is ready to be sold and reporting the results to the chairman.
7. Weighing Division, responsible for weighing waste from individual customers, both those paid directly and those saved and recording it in a temporary weighing note, weighing waste that will be sold to suppliers and recording it in a weighing note.
8. Transportation Division, responsible for preparing the transportation location and equipment needed for transportation, confirming the readiness time of group customers or units whose waste will be collected.
9. Equipment Division, responsible for controlling all equipment in the Waste Bank, and responsible for the availability of equipment.

From the results of the study, it can be seen that the organizational aspect of the Waste Bank in Kutasari Village and Bobosan Village already has an organizational structure that is already running and has been divided into each task and responsibility that must be carried out. The existence of the current Waste Bank organizational structure is expected to continue to encourage the sustainability of the work program that is implemented sustainably.

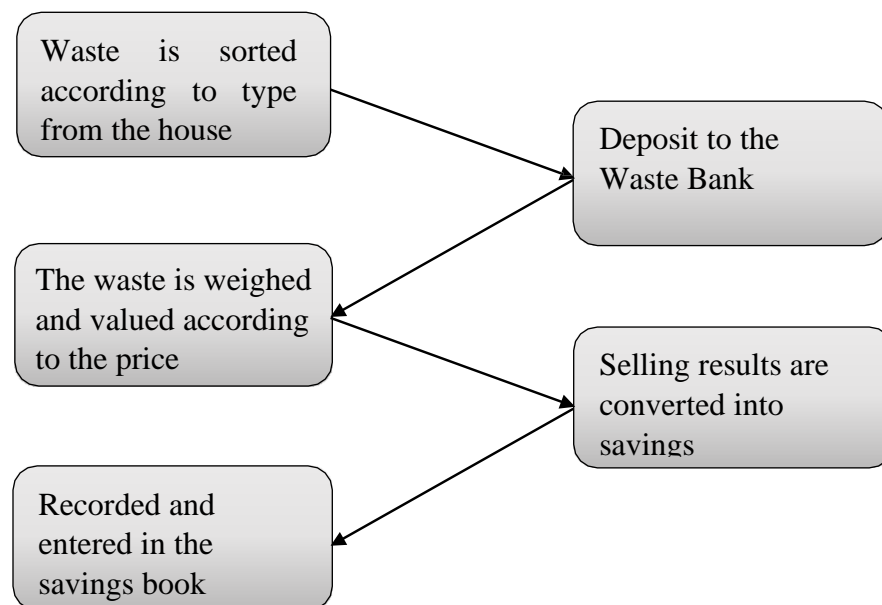
Implementation of Community Empowerment Programs at the Inyong Waste Bank, Kutasari Village and the Srayan Makarya Waste Bank, Bobosan Village

Implementation is the movement to arouse and encourage all group members to have the

will and strive hard to achieve goals and in accordance with planning and organizing (Hasibuan, 2005). Implementation is carried out after the planning function, so that the implementation runs according to the planning, it is very emphasized on how or the strategy of a leader in motivating his employees (Umam, 2019). This is very important to avoid subordinates from carrying out their duties under pressure or coercion but on the basis of a conscious choice with full responsibility (Aisyah, et.al, 2022). In an implementation function, a leader figure is needed who has the ability to coordinate and influence others so that they can work sincerely. There are several elements that are very influential in the implementation function such as leadership, motivation, human relationships and communication (Zanah, et.al, 2016).

Related to the management of the empowerment of the Waste Bank, of course, it cannot be separated from the implementation stage, where in the implementation process is to achieve goals that are in accordance with the planning and organization that have been set. From the results of the study it is known that the Waste Bank program has been implemented, including superior programs such as money savings and gold savings and other programs such as training in making eco print crafts, eco bricks and eco enzymes. The money savings program is a Waste Bank program that collects waste and then exchanges it for money. The provisions for saving money are that customers can withdraw it after collecting a minimum of IDR 500,000. Customers save money flexibly, some save once a week, once every two weeks, and once a month.

Regarding the implementation of saving at the Waste Bank, the following is a flow of saving waste at the Waste Bank in Kutasari Village and Bobosan Village which have similarities.



(Source : Attachment of Kutasari Village Waste Bank and Bobosan Village Waste Bank, 2023)

Figure 3. Waste Bank Savings Flow

The image above is the flow of saving at the Waste Bank in Kutasari Village and the Waste Bank in Bobosan Village has a similar flow in the process of saving waste, namely first

the waste is sorted according to type from the house, second it is deposited to the Waste Bank, third the waste is weighed and valued according to the set price, fourth the sales results are converted into savings, the last is recorded and entered in the savings book. From the results of the study, it can be seen that the stages of implementing the Waste Bank in Kutasari Village and Bobosan Village have made a good contribution to community empowerment. Creative and collaborative steps in community empowerment. The existence of the Waste Bank in Kutasari Village and Bobosan Village has brought economic benefits to the community in Kutasari Village and Bobosan Village.

Cooperation between the Waste Bank management, Kutasari Village and Bobosan Village and the community plays a very important role in maintaining the sustainability of the program implemented by the Waste Bank in order to provide benefits to the community in a sustainable manner. The efforts and strategies carried out by the Bank in Kutasari Village and Bobosan Village are currently trying to build a network of cooperation and collaboration with various parties, both the Banyumas Regency Government, Educational Institutions, Universities, State-Owned Enterprises (Pawnshop Company Purwokerto Branch, Banking), communities and women's groups both from the Nahdlatul Ulama Fatayat and from the Swadaya Women's Group to be able to support and organize activities both training and counseling to the community. In addition, there is a strategy through social media, participation in various exhibitions and expos to introduce Inyong Waste Bank and Srayan Makarya products to help Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Supervision Mechanism in the Implementation of Community Empowerment Programs at the Srayan Makarya Waste Bank

Supervision is useful to ensure that activities carried out are in accordance with planning. This process controls the implementation and keeps the process running as planned. The planning, organizing, and actuating processes will not run perfectly without proper supervision or control (Gulick, 1995) Controlling all implementation processes is an important aspect, because it ensures that all processes run according to plan. So supervision is carried out before the process, during the process, and after the process (Chantica, et.al, 2022). With control, it is also expected that the utilization of all management elements will be effective and efficient. The supervision process is carried out in stages and systematically through the following steps, namely determining the standards that will be used as a basis for control, measuring the implementation or results that have been achieved, comparing the implementation or results with the standards and determining deviations if any, taking corrective actions, if there are deviations so that the implementation and objectives are in accordance with the plan, reviewing and re-analyzing the plan, whether it is realistic or not and if it turns out to be unrealistic then it needs to be fixed (Kaleb, et.al, 2019). In the management of the Waste Bank, of course, it cannot be separated from the supervision process, where supervision is very important because it ensures that planning, organizing and implementation run according to plan (Supriadi, & Syam, 2021).

From the research results, it is known that supervision and evaluation of the performance

of the Waste Bank is not only carried out internally between members of the Waste Bank, but also involves external parties, in this case the Kutasari Village and Bobosan Village. Supervision from external parties can help provide an objective perspective and provide valuable input for the management of the Waste Bank. Internal supervision is carried out every five months through a meeting of Waste Bank members discussing the implementation of work programs and various obstacles and problems that exist in order to jointly find solutions. The heads of the fields usually report on the progress of the fields being handled. In addition, there is an evaluation meeting once a year, which is to try to see how far the activities and work programs of the Waste Bank are running, and to identify various challenges that exist. Meanwhile, external supervision is also carried out by the Purwokerto Branch of the Pawnshop Company, usually in the form of coordination related to information and funding assistance or submission of new assistance for the Waste Bank work program. Supervision is more on coordination such as input and suggestions from the Waste Bank programs that have been implemented to continue to run in order to continue to provide benefits to the community.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study on the management of Waste Banks in Kutasari Village and Bobosan Village, it can be concluded. First, the planning aspect carried out at the Inyong Waste Bank in Kutasari Village and Srayan Makarya in Bobosan Village has two approaches, namely planning in increasing public understanding of waste problems and planning budgeting for community empowerment programs through Waste Banks. Planning in increasing public understanding of current waste problems carried out by Waste Banks. There is a waste education movement in Kutasari Village and Bobosan Village and it is carried out in collaboration with the Village and District, Banyumas Regency Environment Office, Purwokerto Branch of Pawnshop Company, so that the community begins to change their mindset from waste which was initially considered as waste and had no economic value, to waste that has economic value and can be used for various craft products. Budget planning at Inyong and Srayan Makarya Waste Banks is carried out by adjusting the budget and work programs implemented and also receiving Corporate Social Responsibility assistance from the Purwokerto Branch of the Pawnshop Company. Second, the organizational aspect of Inyong and Srayan Makarya Waste Banks currently has an organizational structure that is running in accordance with the duties and responsibilities of the administrators. Third, the implementation aspect of the Inyong and Srayan Makarya Waste Bank programs can be classified into several work programs that are implemented. This activity is carried out through training and counseling activities involving various parties starting from the Banyumas Regency Government, Educational Institutions, Universities and various community communities (Family Welfare Empowerment, Fatayat Nahdlatul Ulama, Women's Self-Help Groups). Fourth, the aspect of monitoring and evaluating the performance of the Waste Bank is not only carried out internally between members of the Waste Bank, but also involves external parties, in this case the Kutasari Village and Bobosan Village and the Purwokerto Branch of the Pawnshop Company. Supervision from external

parties can help provide input for the management of the Waste Bank. Internal supervision is carried out every five months through a meeting of Waste Bank members discussing the implementation of work programs and various obstacles and problems faced. The heads of the fields report on the progress of the fields handled.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare. All co-authors have seen and agree with the contents of the manuscript and there is no financial interest to report. We certify that the submission is original work and is not under review at any other publication.

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