

EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY WASTE MANAGEMENT IN DESA RUMAK KECAMATAN KEDIRI LOMBOK BARAT

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ABSTRACT

Waste is an inseparable part of everyday life. Every human activity certainly generates waste, including what happens in Rumak Village, Kediri District, West Lombok. The main problem in this study is that the waste management system in the village does not meet good and proper standards. This is caused by improper waste disposal practices and management that only relies on burning. This study aims to evaluate the waste management system in place. The methodology used is a qualitative approach with a descriptive observational design. Data collection techniques include field surveys, focus group discussions (FGD) with participants, open interviews, and literature reviews. Participants in this study consisted of representatives from the Environmental Agency, village heads, village representative bodies, youth organizations, and community organizations present in the village. Based on the research results, it is known that waste management in Rumak Village is still not optimal. This is due to the lack of land for the establishment of Temporary Waste Storage Sites (TPS), limited supporting facilities and infrastructure, as well as low public awareness of the importance of proper waste management. As a recommendation, it is necessary to conduct socialization activities regarding proper waste management, carry out regular community clean-up activities, and allocate village budget for land acquisition that will be used as a site for TPS construction.

KEYWORDS

Evaluation, Waste Governance, Waste Management

INTRODUCTION

The environment is a gift given by Allah SWT to all His creatures to be utilized well. The utilization of the environment in order to meet the needs of living beings comes with a great responsibility for the protection and management of the environment to maintain its sustainability (Ventyrina: 2020). Furthermore, Otto Soemarwoto argues that the definition of 'Environment' is the sum of all objects and conditions present in the space we occupy that affect our lives (Salim: 2007)

According to Article 1 number 1 of Law Number 32 of 2009 (UUPPLH: 2009) on the Protection and Management of the Environment, it is defined as "A unity of space with all objects, powers, conditions, and living creatures, including humans and their behavior, that affects nature itself, namely the continuity of life and the well-being of humans and other living beings." The environment is an essential part of the life of every human and other creatures, therefore, it is necessary to carry out protection and management of it. Article 1 point 2 of the Environmental Protection and Management Law defines that "Environmental protection and management is a systematic and integrated effort carried out to preserve the functions of the environment and



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prevent environmental pollution and/or damage, which includes planning, utilization, control, maintenance, supervision, and law enforcement. The environment must be preserved, maintained, and controlled in its management for the protection and management of the environment as a management system. This becomes the flow of balance between nature, the environment, and humanity.

Waste is one of the most complex and pressing environmental issues in various parts of the world, including Indonesia. Along with population growth, urbanization, and increased consumption, the volume of waste generated is continuously rising over time. Data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry / KLHK indicates that Indonesia produces about 18.2 million tons of waste per year, with more than 60% of it coming from household waste (KLHK, 2023).

The issue of waste is not only about the increasing amount, but also how it is managed. In many areas, waste is still discarded carelessly or burned, which can lead to soil, water, and air pollution. This can trigger various negative impacts, such as flooding due to clogged waterways, environmental pollution, and the spread of infectious diseases.

Plastic waste has become a particular concern due to its nature of being difficult to decompose naturally. It is estimated that a single plastic bag can last in the environment for hundreds of years before it is completely broken down (Jambeck et al., 2015). In fact, Indonesia is noted as the second largest contributor of plastic waste to the ocean in the world after China (Ocean Conservancy, 2015). The presence of microplastics in water has been proven to threaten marine life and has the potential to enter the human food chain.

On the other hand, the low level of public awareness regarding waste sorting and management further exacerbates the situation. The majority of the population is not accustomed to sorting organic and inorganic waste and does not understand the concepts of reduce, reuse, and recycle (3R). In fact, good community-based waste management can be a solution to reduce the burden on Final Disposal Sites and simultaneously generate economic value from waste.

Rumak Village is one of the villages located in Kediri District, West Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara Province. This village has a community characteristic where most of the people work as farmers, traders, and daily laborers. Geographically, Rumak Village is situated in a quite strategic area because it is crossed by the main road and is close to the economic activity center and the provincial government.

1. With the continuously growing population from year to year, the social and economic activities of the people in Rumak Village are increasingly rising. However, this increase in activity is not accompanied by a sufficient waste management system. Currently, Rumak Village is facing serious problems related to waste, both in terms of community behavior and the infrastructure provided by the village government. The main problems faced include:
2. The low awareness of the community in disposing of and sorting waste properly. There are still many residents who throw garbage indiscriminately, such as into drainage ditches, rivers, or piling it up on the side of the road and in the main alleys of the village area. This condition not only pollutes the environment but also damages the aesthetics of the village and creates a slum impression that negatively impacts the comfort and health of the community.
3. The lack of supporting facilities, such as public trash bins at strategic points and Temporary Disposal Sites as part of a regular and organized waste collection system. The unavailability of these facilities makes it difficult for the community to dispose of trash in the proper places,



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leading to a lot of waste being discarded carelessly or left to accumulate in the surrounding environment.

4. Inconsistent waste transportation with the established schedule exacerbates the problem. Although the village government has provided facilities in the form of waste collection trucks, the irregularity in transportation makes the community reluctant to use them.

As a result of this issue, the environment in several hamlets within the Rumak village area appears to be poorly maintained and has the potential to cause health problems, such as diseases caused by water and air pollution. In addition, the accumulation of waste also impacts the aesthetic quality of the environment and the comfort of community living.

The main causes of these problems include the growing population, limited physical conditions such as a lack of available land, minimal options for waste management methods like recycling, and government policies that have yet to be optimized. Temporary shelter (TS) indicates a low level of community behavior in implementing a clean and healthy lifestyle.

The impact includes an unpleasant view, discomfort when breathing due to relatively unpleasant odors, aesthetic issues, as well as environmental pollution and disturbance of water conditions (Asti, 2014). The purpose of this research is to evaluate the implementation of community waste management in Rumak Village, Kediri District, West Lombok Regency.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Great responsibility for the protection and management of the environment to maintain its sustainability (Ventyrina: 2020). Furthermore, Otto Soemarwoto argues that the definition of 'Environment' is the sum of all objects and conditions present in the space we occupy that affect our lives (Salim: 2007)

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Waste is an object or material that is no longer used by humans and is therefore discarded. The stigma in society regarding waste is that all waste is disgusting, dirty, and so on, so it must be burned or disposed of properly (Mulasari, 2012). All activities of society always generate waste. This is not only the responsibility of the local government but also the entire community to process waste so that it does not have a negative impact on the surrounding environment (Hardiatmi, 2011).

Data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry / KLHK indicates that Indonesia produces about 18.2 million tons of waste per year, with more than 60% of it coming from household waste (KLHK, 2023). The waste problem consists of three parts: upstream, process, and downstream. In the downstream part, waste disposal is continuously increasing. In the process part, there is a limitation of resources from both the community and the government. In the upstream part, there is a lack of optimization in the system applied to the final processing (Mulasari, 2016). Most of the community considers burning waste as part of waste treatment, however, such actions can lead to environmental pollution and health issues. This attitude may be influenced by knowledge and age maturity (Mulasari, 2012).



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Building public awareness is not as easy as turning one's hand. It requires cooperation from all parties, including the community, the government, and third parties as supporters. It takes a considerable amount of time to build this awareness. Positive examples and role models are also needed, along with consistency from policymakers in a particular area. Direct socialization activities regarding waste management can encourage community participation in waste management (Rizal, 2011).

Waste processing involves the utilization and use of facilities and infrastructure including placing waste in available containers, the process of waste collection, transfer, and transportation of waste, as well as waste processing until it reaches final disposal process (Sahil, 2016). The lack of planning in waste management results in an suboptimal waste treatment system. In addition, the absence of waste treatment sites is a fundamental problem underlying this issue (Nilam, 2016).

METHOD

This research was conducted from February to March 2025 in Rumak Village, Kediri District, West Lombok Regency. The type of research used is qualitative with a descriptive observational design. Data collection methods include field surveys, focus group discussions (FGD) with participants, open interviews, and literature review. This research uses a qualitative approach to explore information regarding the waste management system in Rumak Village. Direct observation activities in the field were conducted to obtain a real picture of the conditions that occur, allowing for a deeper understanding of the existing situation. In addition, a focused group discussion (FGD) was held involving elements of the village apparatus, village community organizations, and youth organizations, with a focus on discussing issues related to waste management. Data collection was also carried out through open interviews with the Head of Rumak Village and representatives from the Environmental Agency of West Lombok Regency. The research subjects included members of the youth organization and village youth, as well as village apparatus elements represented by the Village Consultative Body.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Geographically, Rumak Village is located in a lowland area with abundant water resources. The village is about 7 km from Gerung, which is the capital of West Lombok Regency, and about 14 km from Mataram City, the capital of West Nusa Tenggara Province. Access to this village is quite easy as it is traversed by a provincial road that connects Mataram with areas in southern Lombok. The environmental conditions in Rumak Village face various challenges, especially in waste management. Household activities, traditional markets, and micro and small business activities generate solid waste that has not been fully managed properly. The waste management system is still traditional, with some community members disposing of waste in vacant land or openly burning it, and often dumping it directly into the river. This leads to various environmental



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impacts such as air pollution, unpleasant odors, and flooding due to rubbish blocking the river, which potentially reduces public health.

Domestic waste management in Rumak Village is still carried out in a simple and manual manner. Household waste or domestic waste from residents is collected at certain points along the alley or village road, which informally serves as a temporary collection site. This village does not yet have an official Temporary Shelter for Waste (TPS) or any other supporting facilities for waste management. After being collected in the village alleys, the waste is then transported using the village's garbage truck to the Final Disposal Site. This system is not well-structured yet, and is not equipped with activities for sorting organic and inorganic waste at the household level.

The lack of polling station facilities along with limited fleet and transportation schedules often results in waste piling up for longer than necessary, causing unpleasant odors and polluting the surrounding environment. Moreover, the low public awareness of the importance of environmentally friendly waste management poses its own challenges. Based on observations, the population of Rumak village is 7,000 people, with the following percentage of education levels:

Table 1. Education Level of the Community

Level of Education	Percentage	Number
Not educated / Illiterate	5%	350 person
Did not finish Elementary School	10%	700 person
Completed elementary school/equivalent	25%	1.750 person
Graduated from Junior High School/Equivalent	25%	1.750 person
Graduated from high school/Vocational school	25%	1.750 person
Bachelor / Master / Doctorate	10%	700 person

The background of community education is one of the main factors influencing awareness of environmental cleanliness, along with population density. The population in Rumak Village tends to be dense, and the high number of residents leads to an increase in the volume of household waste and daily garbage. Unfortunately, the lack of an orderly waste management system makes environmental issues more complex. One of the impacts of this density is the emergence of illegal dumping practices. Currently, the most prominent locations used as waste dumping sites by the community are at the entrance of the village and along the residents' alley. These locations have become sites for the accumulation of various types of waste, both organic and inorganic, which not only pollute the environment but also disturb the aesthetics and comfort of both residents and visitors.

The factors causing the emergence of this illegal dumping site include: a). Lack of public awareness regarding the importance of proper waste management. b). Unavailability of accessible official waste disposal sites. c). Minimal oversight and enforcement of environmental regulations at the village level.

The problem of waste management that is not yet optimal in Rumak Village not only impacts environmental cleanliness but also poses quite serious public health issues. The accumulation of waste, especially around densely populated residential areas, becomes a breeding ground for disease vectors such as flies, mosquitoes, and rodents. This situation worsens during the rainy season, when water accumulates on piles of waste and accelerates the decomposition of organic matter. The standing water becomes an ideal place for mosquitoes to lay eggs and breed, as well as attracting rats looking for food. As a result, diseases such as diarrhea and skin infections often occur and affect the residents, especially children and the elderly who have weaker immune systems.

One of the main causes of this problem is the lack of trash bin facilities at the household level. The majority of residents do not have their own trash bins and choose to dispose of waste in random places around their homes. This results in uncontrolled accumulation of waste and worsens the sanitation conditions in the environment. However, there are initiatives from some members of the community, particularly women who serve as homemakers, to clean the areas around their homes. This activity is usually carried out by sweeping and collecting waste independently. Nevertheless, after collection, the final handling of waste remains environmentally unfriendly. Some residents choose to burn waste, which can lead to air pollution and respiratory issues.

Ikhsandri (2014) stated that burning waste is one of the waste treatment techniques, but the burning of waste should be conducted in areas far from settlements. However, this type of burning is difficult to control due to smoke, strong winds, dust, and charcoal from the waste that



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can be carried to nearby areas, causing disturbances. The best burning method is to use an incinerator to avoid causing disturbances, although it requires high costs.

The habit of society in treating waste has become a deeply rooted part of the culture. This forms a misguided mindset in viewing the issue of waste. For example, piles of waste that actually disrupt the view are considered normal by the residents of Rumak Village, thus not seen as a problem that needs to be addressed. As a result, there are no real efforts made to tackle the accumulation of waste. In fact, some residents interpret community service activities only as cleaning the roads from obstacles like tree branches, rather than as a form of responsibility for the overall cleanliness of the environment. This misguided mindset and culture need to be directed and changed towards more environmentally conscious behavior. Based on field observations, the majority of residents in Rumak Village do not have personal trash bins to accommodate their daily household waste. The waste produced is usually collected in plastic bags and directly disposed of into the river or piled up along the village alley as temporary trash while waiting for the collection schedule. However, in accordance with the provisions of Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, which is further reinforced by Government Regulation Number 27 of 2020 regarding Specific Waste Management, household waste should be initially collected at Temporary Waste Storage before being transferred to Final Processing Sites through a structured management system. Every village or sub-district is advised to have adequate Temporary Waste Storage so that waste management can be carried out effectively and environmentally friendly.

Based on the observations that have been made regarding the environmental cleanliness issues in Rumak Village, the author has formulated a program aimed at the villagers. This program aims to raise awareness among the villagers of Rumak about the importance of maintaining environmental cleanliness and to provide knowledge about waste management other than burning. This program is delivered through discussion activities or Focus Group Discussions (FGD) to address the waste issues in Rumak Village and formulate appropriate solutions. The FGD activities involve several village officials, youth organizations, and the youth community of Rumak Village. Based on the observations that have been made regarding the environmental cleanliness issues in Rumak Village, the author has formulated a program aimed at the villagers. This program aims to raise awareness among the villagers of Rumak about the importance of maintaining environmental cleanliness and to provide knowledge about waste management other than burning. This program is delivered through discussion activities or Focus Group Discussions (FGD) to address the waste issues in Rumak Village and formulate appropriate solutions. The FGD activities involve several village officials, youth organizations, and the youth community of Rumak Village.

Another agreed solution is to allocate the Village Fund Allocation to build waste collection points and provide village trash bins. As a first step to raise public awareness about environmental cleanliness, the author also proposes a community service activity to clean the village environment. This activity is planned to be held twice a month and coordinated by youth organizations and village officials, so it can become a regular activity in Rumak Village. The main issue in waste management in Rumak Village, Kediri District lies in the unavailability of dedicated land that can be used as a Temporary Waste Collection Site. This has become an important topic in discussions at the village level because there is currently no suitable vacant land to serve as a TPS location.



The Head of Rumak Village emphasized that acquiring land for TPS is a very crucial first step in addressing the waste problem. He also stated that the presence of this TPS will eventually be developed into a permanent waste management facility, as part of a long-term solution to create a clean and healthy village environment.

Nurlela (2017) states that the existence of waste processing sites is very important because they provide more benefits than the negative impacts caused. However, the challenge faced in the field is the unavailability of village-owned land that can be used as a Temporary Collection Site, requiring the purchase of land owned by residents. Unfortunately, in that year, village funds had not been allocated for such purposes, so the village government could not realize the land purchase. As a temporary effort, the village then requested assistance in providing trash bins from the Environmental Agency (BLH) of Sampang Regency. This issue is also in line with findings from Triastantra (2016), which revealed that the main challenges in waste management lie in the lack of land, budget constraints, and the need for adequate technology for the waste processing process.

In response to the need for land for Temporary Waste Collection Sites, we appreciate the positive response from the Environmental Agency (EA). BLH explained that the issue of land acquisition does not fall under its authority, but rather becomes the responsibility of the village government which must be proposed through the Musrembangdes mechanism up to the district and county levels, as it relates to the use of village funds. The main point in waste management is that providing land for TPS is an important initial step for villages in supporting the implementation of clean and healthy living behavior within the community. Regarding the request for trash bins, BLH has not been able to realize it this year because the budget has already been set. However, they stated that they will include it in next year's budget plan and, for now, will provide assistance in the form of cleaning tools.

The second point conveyed relates to waste management after the Temporary Waste Disposal Site was established in Disanah Village. Based on the research results of Triastantra (2016), suboptimal waste management is often caused by a lack of adequate facilities. In response to this, the Environmental Agency (EA) can only provide suggestions due to access road constraints to the village that cannot be traversed by waste collection vehicles like trucks. Therefore, EA recommends that a fee be collected from the community. The funds from this fee can be used to pay a third party to help transport waste from the village to the TPS provided by EA, which can be accessed by waste collection vehicles.

The third point concerns the importance of building public awareness to manage and dispose of waste properly, that is, at the Temporary Disposal Sites that have been provided. Changing the mindset of the community is not an easy task, as they are often confronted with deeply rooted habits, mystical views, and long-established cultures. Therefore, strong encouragement from external parties is needed to drive change. If the change efforts come only from within the village (internal), the effects often last only for a short time, sometimes less than a week. This is due to the community's perception that such actions are merely formalities, especially if individuals advocating for change do not set a real example in their behavior. As a result, old patterns repeat.

As a follow-up, the Environmental Agency (BLH) provided input for socialization activities to the community regarding proper waste management. Direct socialization from the government or the Environmental Agency (EA) is needed because the public's trust in official institutions is still relatively high and is believed to have a positive influence. Conversely, if the socialization activities

are conveyed by the community itself, the trust that emerges tends to be low—less than 50%—because the sources are considered to lack official authority.

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Conversely, if the socialization activities are conveyed by the community itself, the trust that emerges tends to be low—less than 50%—because the sources are considered to lack official authority. The Environmental Agency provides input in the form of skills training for residents so that they can process waste into useful goods. However, the implementation of this training is not easy because not all residents are willing to participate in waste management activities, especially in crafting items from materials considered unusable. This training requires strong encouragement from the individuals involved. Self-motivation is the key to success, along with support from the surrounding environment that can either strengthen or hinder the enthusiasm for creating.

Table 2. Waste Management Improvement Activity Plan

Kegiatan	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Education on effective waste management	√	√	√	√	√
Provision of Sanitation	√	√	-	-	-
Routine Cleaning	√	√	√	√	√
ScheduleBudgeting Village Funds for Waste		√	√	√	√
ManagementEstablishment of Temporary				√	√
Disposal Sites	-	-	-		
Establishment of Integrated Waste Processing					√
Sites	-	-	-	-	
Education on utilizing waste as valuable items	-	-	-	-	√

Educational activities and routine clean-up in Rumak Village are planned to start from the first year of program implementation, with the hope that they can continue sustainably. This activity schedule will be held once a month as an effort to build a clean living culture in the community. After the procurement of cleaning supplies and trash bins is completed, it is necessary to immediately take further steps as planned so that the program can run effectively. The allocation of budget from village funds for the construction of Temporary Waste Storage (TPS) is planned in the second to third year. It is hoped that the budget can be realized during that period so that in the fourth year, the construction of TPS in Rumak Village can begin. The construction of TPS is designed to be carried out in the fourth and fifth years, with the target for the facility to operate optimally starting from the fifth year and beyond.

Furthermore, the construction of the Integrated Waste Processing Site will be carried out in the fifth and sixth years. The existence of this TPST is crucial to support the waste management system, so that waste that has been sorted at the TPS can be processed into useful and economically valuable goods. Training for the community on how to process waste into useful items is planned for the sixth year, when waste management facilities are available and ready to be used as a place for practice and community empowerment in the village of Rumak.

CONCLUSION

The waste management system in Rumak Village is still not functioning well and is not structured. This is evident from the behavior of the community, which is still accustomed to littering, including in inappropriate locations such as drains, residential alleys, and what is quite concerning is the direct dumping into the river. This practice not only pollutes the environment but also poses potential health and disaster issues such as flooding due to clogged waterways. This problem is exacerbated by the low understanding of the community regarding the importance of environmentally friendly waste management. The majority of residents still dispose of and burn waste directly, without any sorting or recycling process. The lack of supporting facilities, such as household trash bins or Temporary Waste Disposal Sites, is also a major hindrance in managing waste in Rumak Village.

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