

ACCESS TO ENTREPRENEURSHIP, CAPITAL AND MARKETING WITH BANK SAMPAH (WASTE BANKS) PROGRAM

Dian Primanita Oktasari
Faculty of Economics and Business, Mercu Buana University
dprimanita88@gmail.com

Abstract – Waste Banks is an alternative waste management in Indonesia. Waste Bank at RPTRA Maneuver is one of the Waste Banks that has been established in Kecamatan Kembangan. Qualitative research is used to see the effectiveness of waste management in the RPTRA Maneuver from the perspective of the aspect of waste management. There are still many obstacles experienced by the community to be able to process waste into selling or worthy materials. During this time, community participation has been good enough, but not optimal. This is because knowledge and understanding are not evenly distributed. Operational engineering aspects have been running effectively but place constraints are the main problem.

Keywords: Waste banks, waste, entrepreneurship education, and entrepreneur

INTRODUCTION

Jakarta is threatened to be overwhelmed by garbage. The amount of waste produced by Jakarta residents reaches 7,000 tons per day. If the matter is not handled seriously, the capital city of Jakarta can be a waste emergency status. West Jakarta, as one of the regions with high density and quite large area is West Jakarta, contributes to the problem in DKI Jakarta. Based on data from DKI Sanitation Department, over the past year, the volume of waste transported from West Jakarta to Bantar Gebang dump reached 44,249.17 tons.

Nevertheless, the problem of garbage in the capital city must be resolved from many aspects; starting from the addition of the fleet, transporting the garbage, and also the participation of the community in managing the waste so that the problem is not only burdened to the DKI Sanitation Department. West Jakarta region has 215 fleet units for transporting the waste. However, it is not enough to overcome the problem in the capital city. Therefore, an active role of the community is needed in managing the waste. For this reason, it is hoped that the community can continue to develop waste banks, reduce, reuse, and recycle (3R), composting and others in their respective regions. Currently, there are 459 active waste banks in West Jakarta area.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Waste Banks

The role of Waste Bank is important in accordance with the issuance of Government Regulation No. 81 in 2012 concerning Household Waste Management that requires producers to carry out 3R activities by producing products that use an easy-to-decomposed packaging. Statistics on the development of Waste Bank construction at Kembangan Sub-district in 2017 are 64 units in which 52 units are active Waste Banks and 12 units are in pending status.

Definition of Management

Terry (2010) defined management as a process or framework that involves the guidance of a group of people to achieve the goals. Follet (1997) said that management is an art. Therefore, every task can be done using the concepts of planning, organizing, implementing and controlling in order to achieve the company goals by using their respective styles and methods.

Waste Management

According to Azwar (1990: 53), waste is something that cannot be used and must be discarded. Therefore, waste must be managed as well as possible to prevent negative impacts. Kodoatie (2003) explained garbage as solid or semi-solid waste, which is a by-product of urban activities or the life cycle of humans, animals and plants. In environmental health science, garbage (refuse) is actually a part of objects or things to be obsolete, disliked or must be discarded for the sake of life sustainability. SK SNI T-13-1990 F also stated that garbage is solid waste consisting of organic and inorganic substances.

METHOD

In dealing with problems that occur in partner community as described, the Community Partnership Program offered some approach methods to assist in resolving the existing problems by conducting training and counselling methods to produce some economic valued products.

During the implementation of this Partnership Program, the community will be given some trainings and mentoring activities:

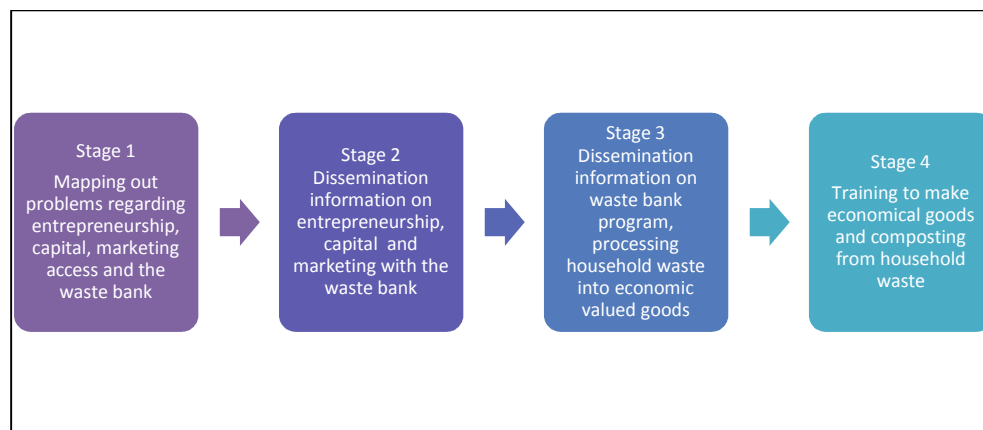


Figure 1. Stages of Training Activities

Skill trainings to sort waste which include:

- a. Sorting out organic waste
This training is to develop the ability to sort organic waste for composting,
- b. Sorting out inorganic waste
This training is to develop the ability to sort inorganic waste in the form of plastic that can be recycled to make handicrafts. Plastic bottles or *paralon* pipes can be used as planting containers for hydroponic plants.

Waste processing training

This training is aimed to provide skills in the process of recycling waste into economic valued goods.

Motivational and entrepreneurial managerial skill trainings

It is aimed to motivate the participants for entrepreneurship and the ability to manage business, which include: a) Motivational training, b) Creating business plans, d) Operations and production management, e) Marketing management, and f) Basic financial management and accounting.

Mentoring for trainees

It is aimed to give some insights and how to apply managerial skills.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

West Jakarta covered an estimated area of 124.44 Km consisting 8 districts; 56 administrative villages; 580 community groups; and 6,409 neighborhood groups. With an estimated population of 2,278,825 people, the volume of waste produced is approximately 1500 tons / day as shown in Table 1.2 and Figure 1.2

Table 1. Waste Volume Data in 2016

No	Districts	Production per day m3	Served per day	Not transported per day
1	Kembangan	621	612	10
2	Kebon Jeruk	867	853	15
3	Palmerah	722	718	4
4	Grogol Petamburan	1046	1035	11
5	Tambora	1241	1253	8
6	Taman Sari	858	853	6
7	Cengkareng	1086	1067	19
8	Kalideres	756	741	16

The demographic data of administrative villages at Kembangan district in 2016 is as follows

No	Kelurahan Sub district	Luas Wilayah Total Area (Km ²)	Jumlah Total			Penduduk Population	Kepadatan Penduduk (jiwa/Km ²) Population Density (People/Km ²)
			RT	RW	KK Family Head		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Joglo	4.85	115	9	13 875	44 448	9 164
2	Srengseng	4.91	98	12	15 593	49 025	998
3	Meruya Selatan	2.80	84	11	10 882	34 361	1 227
4	Meruya Utara	4.33	126	11	15 748	47 451	1 095
5	Kembangan Selatan	3.61	77	9	9 390	29 227	809
6	Kembangan Utara	3.64	118	11	19 247	59 830	1 643
Jumlah		24.14	618	63	84.73!	264 342	10 950

Sumber/Source : Suku Dinas Kependudukan dan Pencatatan Sipil Kota Jakarta Barat

Figure 2. Demographic data at Kembangan District in 2016

However, the problem of garbage in the capital city must be resolved from many aspects; starting from the addition of the fleet, transporting the garbage, and also the participation of the community in managing the waste so that the problem is not only burdened to the DKI Sanitation Department. Today, West Jakarta region has 215 fleet units for transporting of waste. However, it is not enough to overcome the problem in the capital city. Therefore, an active role of the community is needed in managing the waste. For this reason, it is hoped that the community can continue to develop waste banks, reduce, reuse, and recycle (3R), composting and others in their respective regions. Currently, there are 459 active waste banks in West Jakarta area as shown in Table 1.3.

Table 2. Number of Waste Bank at West Jakarta Municipality in 2017

No	District	Total	Status	
		Waste Bank	Active	Pending
1	Kembangan	64	52	12
2	Kebon Jeruk	48	48	0
3	Cengkareng	49	49	0
4	Grogol	56	53	3
5	Kalideres	70	69	1
6	Palmerah	60	60	0
7	Tambora	78	78	0
8	Taman Sari	60	50	10
	Jumlah	485	459	26

Based on the data above, it can be concluded that social mapping must increase the number and function of waste bank to reduce its volume in the landfill, also to create new entrepreneurs by utilizing recycled inorganic waste.

CONCLUSION

Overall, the socialization participants were mostly housewives living in the child-friendly integrated public space of Manuver environment at Unilever Housing. The atmosphere during socialization was quite lively as the participants were curious about how to manage waste and to utilize them into economic valued goods. The participants said that this program is interesting because they can learn new things; get new insights about how to recycle plastic waste and composting.

As from the initial questionnaire given to 30 people, 20 people still did not understand how to sort, process and utilize plastic waste into economic valued goods, the waste bank facility was not maximized yet and there were no trained personnel for the waste bank. As from the final questionnaire given to 30 people, 29 people have understood how to sort, process and utilize plastic waste into economic valued goods. Waste bank facility can be optimized by forming waste bank personnel. Moreover, this activity can be served as a means of communication, friendship and dissemination of information from Mercu Buana University to the society, as well as social responsibility of the institution.

Recommendation

It is recommended to make routine scheduling and mentoring activities in running the program or activity.

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