

Waste Management At Neighbourhood Level For The Purpose Of Society Welfare

Diah Fatma Sjoraida
Fakultas Ilmu Komunikasi
Universitas Padjadjaran
Jatinangor, Indonesia
diah.fatma@unpad.ac.id

Rully Khairul Anwar
Fakultas Ilmu Komunikasi
Universitas Padjadjaran
Jatinangor, Indonesia
rully.khairul@unpad.ac.id

Abstract - This study discusses waste management practices in urban society in Bandung, West Java. It examines how the society, as part of the citizens of the Republic of Indonesia, carry out waste management which is viewed from the kind of they practice. Using descriptive-qualitative method, this study found that there are forms of waste management Using descriptive-qualitative methods, this study found that the form of waste management activities in micro or neighborhood communities can foster ecological character, gain good economic benefits and social capital. Therefore, government and the surrounding society can immediately adopt waste management efforts in a sustainable program, so that people can feel the impact on their welfare.

Keywords: Waste Management; Neighbourhood Community; Community Groups; Social Organizations

I. INTRODUCTION

Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL-ind), has been widely used by many countries as environmental law instrument to prevent environmental pollution of a facility. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is an in-depth study about the negative impact of an activity which concerns on the impact of development on the environment and the environmental impact to development based on ecological concepts. In other words, the EIA is science that studies the mutual relationships between humans and the environment. Therefore, the concept of EIA can be regarded as the concept of development ecology [1].

Indonesia has begun to introduce this instrument in 1982 with the enactment of UUKPPLH on Basic Provisions of Environmental Management, which was then described in detail in Government Regulation no. 29 of 1986 on Environmental Impact Analysis. This regulation has been amended twice, which are under Government Regulation no. 51 of 1993 and Government Regulation no. 27 the Year 1999 [2].

To prevent environmental pollution from a facility, UUPLH and Government Regulation no. 27 of 1999 requires the creation of EIA, RKL, and RPL or UKL and UPL. Pollution prevention and control measures described in RKL or UKL documents must be included in the environmental qualifications that are integrated with the permit. Thus, the permit functions to ensure that the facility will not perform activities that are contrary to the permit [3].

As for environmental law enforcement, EIA, RKL, and RPL, or UKL and UPL provide some practical benefits to (a) be used

as evidence whether the owner and management of the activity have done an effort to prevent pollution and/or damage to the environment properly; (b) be used as a benchmark to investigate whether the environmental pollution and/or damage occurs due to negligence. This can happen if the owner of the activity has taken preventive measures according to what is outlined in RKL and UKL, but pollution and destruction of the environment continue to occur; (c) be used as a benchmark of whether pollution and environmental damage occur due to the gap factor. This may occur when the owner of the activity seeks to use pollution prevention technologies that are cheaper than those specified in the RKL and UKL documents. The use of low-cost technology causes environmental pollution [3].

To adjust the rapid development of society and the needs of environmental law, the Law No. 4/1982 on the Principles of Environmental Management (hereinafter referred to as UULH), which has been in effect for more than 15 years, was renewed into Law No. 23/1997 on Environmental Management (hereinafter referred to as UUPLH) governing continuous and sustainable environmental management. On 3 October 2009, UUPLH has been amended to Law on Environmental Protection and Settlement Number 32 the Year 2009 from now on abbreviated as UUPPLH. UUPPLH serves as the umbrella act or umbrella provision or in Law Science is called kaderwet or raamwet because it only contains the basic constraint only. It must, therefore, be supported by many implementing regulations [4].

Waste is one type of biomass of which the daily availability is quite abundant, especially in big cities. It is also a concern of many parties because it deals directly with cleanliness and aesthetic (aesthetic) environment and public health, especially in urban areas. It can come from a variety uses such as something that is no longer used due to its damaged, excess of a something (such as excess food), packaging that serve to protect goods, remnants of production activities (such as sawdust, wood) or goods that function and are not used anymore because of its use have newer items. To add the waste value, the potential use of waste can only be explored by creative individuals. One of them is the utilization of waste, both organic and inorganic as a source of life (Budiana et al., 2016)

Definition of waste according to Law no. 18 of 2008 on Waste Management, is a residual activity of a human and natural process in solid form. While SNI 13-1990-F defines waste as

solid trash, comprising organic substances and inorganic substances that are deemed useless and must be managed in order not to endanger the environment and protect development investment. According to the Directorate General of Human Settlements of the Ministry of Public Works (2007), waste is a trash or waste product in solid form as a result of human activities that are considered no longer useful, for it must be managed so as not to endanger the environment and human health [5].

Urban waste management generally involves government institutions, NGO participation, and society, as well as the waste-related industries. Waste management should be carried out from the initial garbage disposal, whether at the household level, the institution or the temporary disposal (which is usually located in the neighborhood). Waste management in urban areas generally involves various parties such as government, the private sector, and society [6].

Actors in urban waste management include street sweeper; waste collectors (including truck drivers); the officer in temporary and final disposal (TPS and TPA); administration officer and other services. The involvement of private parties in solid waste operations generally starts from the transportation, management, final disposal and utilization of waste [5].

Most of the waste can potentially be utilized. Organic waste can be used as compost, while some of the inorganic ones can still be recycled. The recycling industry's value chain has been running in several major cities, involving the scavengers, the trash collectors, and the large investors who recycle the trash materials into products sold to the market. However, this recycling industry has not been able to solve the waste problem. The process of collecting and gathering recycled materials from this waste cannot be maximized because the waste in an urban area is heavily mixed up, so it is difficult to sort and to take. In addition, many also dispose the waste to the river which makes it more difficult to collect and to assert [2].

This recycling process will be easier if the waste has already been sorted out at the household level as it does in the developed countries. However, asking people to sort out the waste is not easy, not to mention to ask them to collect [5].

Initially, the recyclable inorganic waste is collected in each neighborhood then sold to collectors. The proceeds of the sale are used for common purposes. However, this does not seem to make everyone interested in sorting and collecting their inorganic waste. Therefore Unilever in 2010 adopted waste bank. The waste bank allowed more citizens participate because the results will return to them, despite its small economic value [5].

The waste bank is widely used as a saving place for people. Inorganic waste such as paper, plastic, metal, wood, etc. are deposited by the citizens and converted with some money. Regardless the result, it will be recorded in the savings book owned by every citizen. According to Hermawati [5], waste management can be done through community empowerment activities because the community is one of the waste producers.

Thus, empowerment is both a process and a goal. As a process, empowerment is a series of activities to strengthen the weak groups in society, including individuals who live under the

poverty line. Meanwhile, as a goal, empowerment refers to the circumstances or outcomes to be achieved by a social change; such as a powerful society possessing the power or knowledge and ability to fulfill their physical, economic, and social needs such as having confidence, capability to convey aspirations, livelihood, participate in social activities, and become independent in carrying out their life tasks. The second definition of empowerment is often used as a success indicator of empowerment [7].

Community development and people's empowerment cannot be separated from the location and context in which it operates. Community empowerment is part of social welfare development strategy and program. Social welfare is an institution or field of activity involving organized activities organized by both government and private institutions aimed at preventing, overcoming or contributing to the solving of social problems, and enhancing the quality of life of individuals, groups, and communities [7].

So social welfare can be done if waste management can reduce the negative impact of waste on health and besides also economic value. The waste bank allows us to be creative with household waste. There are many people less prosperous in terms of economics whereas waste banks can provide the customers so they can improve their welfare.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This study used qualitative research method. This research tries to explain in detail and conduct an in-depth analysis related to the form of garbage bank management in micro-society, that is WARM Bank Manglayang (BSWM) in Palasari, Cibiru, Bandung City, West Java. The use of qualitative research methods is considered appropriate for it uses the reasoning power over the empirical phenomena that does not only look from one factor but also involves many factors that can explain various things.

Data collected in this research consist of primary and secondary data. Primary data is obtained directly from informants/resource persons who understand the research problem. It is obtained through interviews and Focused Group Discussion (FGD) (Edmunds, 2000). While the secondary data has been processed in numbers or facts. Secondary data is obtained from reports, meeting documentation with members of BSWM, the study of figures, review of regulations, media analysis, and so forth.

In terms of testing the validity of qualitative data, specifically as mentioned by Creswell [8], the stages can be done by triangulation, member check, long-term and repeated observation, and peer examination.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Waste bank of Manglayang (WBM) was founded in November 2009 during the cleanliness campaign of "Hejo Euy!", and "Beresih Euy!" in the entire area of Bandung City. It was inspired by the participation of RW 06 (neighborhood level) in the Environmental Competition of BGC (Bandung Green and Clean) program in 2009. Having watched the relevant program on TV and continued to search for information on the internet, as well as to link with various experiences and relevant

knowledge, the Waste Bank of Manglayang was founded by a simple commitment among some residents of RW 06 Palasari Village who have an interest in handling household waste (Interview findings with IA, activist of WBM, 09/09/2017).

The core managers are the mothers of PKK members. As in most RW (neighborhood) areas in the city, RW 06 does not have a proper area to develop the waste bank as those established earlier in certain places. Fortunately, there was a real contribution from the family of Mr. H.M., one of the residents who have a strong commitment, who modify their garage into a representative and strategic bank office for the waste bank. WBM activities do not start from the muddy field around bamboo gardens but from well-laid out offices complete with all equipment and storage facilities. The next capital is the work and the spirit of togetherness (findings from an interview with AT, an activist of WBM, 08/09/2017).

WBM is located on Jl. Manglayang 2 No. 12, Comp. Cilengkrang II. In mid-2012, the address of BSWM moved to Jln. Manglayang 4 No. 7 Comp. Cilengkrang II RW 06 Palasari, Cibiru, Bandung (interview with IA, an activist of WBM, 09/09/2017).

Formally the founding of WBM is based on the Decree of Chairman of RW 06 Palasari Village, District of Cibiru, Bandung City. WBM received the attention and support from the Chairman of RW 06, from Lurah Palasari, and Cibiru district. Bandung City Government has also given good attention. Several print media and electronic media have covered and raised the WBM activities. The print media include Kompas, Tribun Jabar, Sindo, and Pikiran Rakyat, while the electronic media are TVRI, DAAI TV, and Trans 7 (Interview with IA, WBM activist, 09/09/2017).

WBM's existence has contributed significantly, especially to RW 06 Palasari, so that in the BGC 2009 RW06 came out as the 2nd winner, in 2010 it became the 1st winner and even the overall champion. Founded with a simple idea, WBM treads forward. Small and simple ideas are more realistic and easier to implement without any burden, slogans, and much speech (Interview finding with AT, activist WBM, 08/09/2017).

As a modern organization, WBM has a vision for the future. The vision is "The creation of a healthy and comfortable environment and the increasing social economy of citizens through the waste management in household scale." While the mission is to: 1) manage household waste, both organic and inorganic waste; 2) invite and encourage citizens in various opportunities to preserve the environment; 3) increase knowledge and experience in managing organic and inorganic household waste; 4) increase knowledge and experience in waste bank management; 5) participate in various activities related to environment and household waste management; 6) provide solid waste management training to various community groups; 7) provide composting of organic wastes and recycling household-scale inorganic wastes to various community groups; 8) innovate in the manufacture of new inorganic waste recycling products; 9) improve socio-economic function of waste banks; and 10) improve the relationship of intimacy between members of the board and with citizens in general (Interview findings with IA, activist of WBM, 09/09/2017).

WBM's main activity is to receive and manage customer deposits. The waste deposits received are mainly household organic waste that is categorized into 19 types/groups. The advantage of categorization is to facilitate technical management, and the overall value of the deposit will be higher (Results of interview with IA, an activist of BSWM, 09/09/2017).

Members/customers are citizens as individuals or institutions. The number of customer members continues to grow. In the beginning, there were only 30 people now last recorded there are as many as 192 people. Its members are not limited to RW 06 residents only but also come from other neighborhood of Palasari Village, even from other urban villages and sub-districts in Bandung. Each customer is given a Customer Card. Several visits, either official or unofficial, have been widely accepted. The visit came from other areas of Bandung, other cities in West Java, outside Java such as Riau, Bali, South Sulawesi and West Sulawesi. The special visit was even done by two professors of Environmental Science of Nagoya University, Japan in 2011, and from Delegation of 5 Asian countries and students from Russia in 2013 (interview findings with AT, an activist of WBM, 08/09/2017).

In the early days, official visits are, for example, from community groups from Kedoya as the first winner of JGC (Jakarta Green and Clean) in Jakarta, from the administrators and residents of several neighbourhoods who have the same concern on household waste management and want to learn what has been achieved by the WBM, as well as many more from government and private agencies and other groups (interview findings with IA, activist of WBM, 09/09/2017).

Approximately, there are many individual visits each year for different purposes. They come apart from Bandung city and surrounding areas also from other cities such as Bogor and Jakarta. The purpose of the visit is mainly to learn waste management. Some are just curious, and others are specifically related to the interest of writing scientific papers and research (interview findings with IA, WBM activist, 09/09/2017).

In 2011 several groups came to visit, i.e. : BPLH Bandung and BPLHD Jabar for assessment of Adipura Award 2012; BPLH Bekasi City for comparative study; Judge Team Puritama Kemenpera; Assessor team from Distarcip Jakarta; News of Trans 7 (Interview with AT, WBM activist, 08/09/2017).

In 2012 several groups visited, a.l: Vice Mayor, BPLH and PD Hygiene Group; Unilever Foundation; community leaders from Sumedang District; Binadesa Padjajaran University Jatiroke; Faculty of Industrial Engineering Unpad; the group of teachers Junior High School 22 Samarinda, East Kalimantan; Bandung Mayor; and TV One's delegation group, Jakarta (interview findings with IA, activist of WBM, 09/09/2017).

In 2013, the visits came from within and outside the city, even outside province, among others from: The Heads and Heads of RWs from Bengkulu; Environmental Management of Pare-pare, West Sulawesi; The Unilever Foundation brings together representatives of environmentalists from 8 major cities in Indonesia; PKK ladies as the first winner of national level posyandu competition, from Jakarta; foreign students from Russia; residential environmental training participants from 4

ASEAN member countries (Laos, Vietnam, Myanmar, Cambodia); PT Perkebunan Nusantara VIII (Walini); Team from Faculty of Industrial Engineering of Agriculture, Unpad; Group of Mothers PKK Cipacing Village and Cikeruh Village Kab. Sumedang; Group of community leaders from Cimahi for comparative study; Group of P3KH UGM, Yogyakarta (interview findings with IA, activist WBM, 09/09/2017).

In 2014, the visit came from: The group of PKK women Cakung, Jakarta; Group Partners Global Training Yogyakarta; Bandung Express Journalist; The group of teachers and students of Primary School Mutiara Bunda, Bandung; Healthy City Verification Assessment Team; Student of Wageningen University, Netherlands; Group of Women Empowerment Agency Kab. Luwu, South Sulawesi; Group of Community Empowerment and Education of Kab. East Luwu of South Sulawesi; Waste Bank Management of Sukapura; Rombong Parks and Sanitation Office Kab. Bandung; Group of Islamic Study Region of Pasaman, West Sumatra (Results of interview with AT, WBM activist, 08/09/2017).

In 2015, the visit came from the village head of Kec. Sajuanginopan Belawa, Wajo Region, South Sulawesi; FRPBS Group of Health Office of West Java Province; Group of Community Leaders Cinambo Village, Bandung; The Progressive Society NGO (MASIF) Cileunyi, Bandung Regency; Transmart Cipadung Group; Karang Taruna Griya Utama Rancaekek Group, Bandung Regency; Group of PKK women Mengger Batununggal, Bandung; Group from Dangdeur, Subang; Group from RW 011 Points Mas, Depok. In 2016, the visit came from UIN SGD for Shooting Community Service "Waste Management" and UIN SGD students for research purposes (Interview with UM, Kelurahan employee, 09/09/2017).

Various recycled products and products utilized organic and vegetable materials are on-display and continuously developed. From inorganic materials, it can be processed into bags of various sizes and shapes, as well as some other accessories. Bonsai and garbage painting which are also developed is expected to become one of the superior products. It also tries to continue processing products from organic and vegetable materials, for example, to be Natural Pesticides, Liquid Liquid Fertilizer, Compost, Garbage Briquette, Paper Briquette, and so on. Some transactions with outsiders have been widely implemented (Interview with AT, WBM activist, 08/09/2017).

WBM has conducted various household waste management practices for the surrounding community and members. The committee has successfully transmitted the use of Takakura Basket to more than 125 households in RW 06 area. The training is followed by coaching. Even, through MOU Handling Environment with Sukapura Primary School, in 2010, it has been implemented environmental coaching for teachers and students. (interview findings with UM, village officer, 09/09/2017).

Integrated Environmental Management with SDN Sukapura I and II have been implemented in 2010 with the theme "Composting as the Effort of Household Waste Management" with the special practice of "Composting with Takakura Basket Method". SDN Sukapura is the Head of Cluster consisting of 13 SDNs. Training on household waste management has also been

implemented for teachers SDN Cibiru 1 - 7 (Interview findings with IA, an activist of WBM, 09/09/2017).

Requests for similar training continue to come from schools and the wider community. In 2011 the training activities were conducted as the request of SMPN 21 and SMPN 22 Kota Samarinda, SMK Sinar Dharma Jakarta, BPLHD Kota Bekasi for teachers and students of pesantren-based schools, teachers and students of SD BPI Bandung, Bandung, Participants of CSR Program of Pertamina Balongan Unit, Pengajian Mothers in Ciwastra area, and others. In 2012, the training activities are held for the employees and the community around Sedep Tea Plantation, PTPN VIII, Pangalengan, for residents of Manglayang Regency Complex in cooperation with the program organized by the Faculty of Agriculture Industry Unpad, for the Jatiroke Village of Sumedang Regency in cooperation with BEM Unpad, and others (interview findings with AT, activist of WBM, 08/09/2017).

In 2013, SMPN 22 Samarinda requested again to provide training on household plastic waste recycling. Several Waste Banks established after the visit and discussion or training with WBM, e.i: Mothers of Cisit Indah Peduli (ICIP) Cisit, Dago, in 2011; RW 14 Tamansari, 2012; Manglayang Regency, 2012; Jatiroke Village, Jatinangor Subdistrict, Sumedang Regency, 2012; RW 14 Kelurahan Pasirjati, Ujungberung Sub-district, Bandung, 2013; PKK District of Andir, Bandung, 2014; and El Misbah Cibiru Primary School, 2014 (Interview with UM, Village officer, 09/09/2017).

Waste Bank of Manglayang is actively participating in various discussions with environmental issues. Some of the activities that have been followed e.i.: Participation in Environmental Management seminar held at Hotel Puri Khatulistiwa, Jatinangor and Unisba Campus in 2011 and 2012. The seminar organizers are Unisba Research Institute. Discussions that have been followed are held by the Government of West Java Province themed CSR Fund Management (interview findings with IA, an activist of WBM, 09/09/2017).

Another discussion or FGD on the Implementation of 3 R Concepts in Sustainable Community Based Waste Management is conducted by the Center for Research and Development of MPW Settlements. Other activities that followed were Semiloka Strategy and Implementation of Waste Bank in Bandung (Result of an interview with AT, WBM activist, 08/09/2017).

In 2013 WBM actively participated in the Working Meeting of Women's Empowerment and Family Planning Program in Bandung. In various environmental events, WBM was asked to take part in exhibition activities. During 2010 - 2011 WBM has opened a booth on Planting activities on the "Green Belt" border area in Cigupakan; participated in the 'Eco-creative' exhibition at Bandung City Hall; participated in 'Plaza Go Green'; participated in the launching of Reduction of Plastic Use at Hyper Point; displaying waste painting products at Istana Plaza Back To Nature and at a recycling product exhibition at the French Cultural Center Building (interview findings with UM, village officer, 09/09/2017).

In 2013 and 2014, it also participated in PNPM activities at City Hall. In this case, WBM was asked to participate as part of

PKK Kecamatan Cibiru. Another exhibition is the Waste Recycling Exhibition in order to break MURI's record (Indonesia Museum of Record) in the category of parade participants. In 2014, WBM has been invited to attend the exhibition in the framework of Birthday of Panyileukan Sub-district, Bandung (interview finding with IA, an activist of WBM, 09/09/2017).

The establishment and work of WBM have attracted the attention of some parties from the educational needs point of view. They come from a pre-school level of education (early childhood and kindergarten), primary, secondary, to higher education. Primary School of Sukapura 1 and 2 in 2010 have held MOU cooperation on environmental issues, especially in waste management. Since 2014, Primary School of Mutiara Bunda has made WBM as an environmental learning place for 5th graders. This activity has been made an annual program (interview findings with AT, WBM activist, 08/09/2017).

The group of junior and senior high school students have come for the purpose of learning and writing a scientific paper. WBM has been the object of research for completion of Bachelor and Post Graduate studies. They come from several different courses, such as Environmental Engineering, Social Sciences, Community Empowerment, Communication Studies, Social Economics, and Psychology. The students come from Faculty of Social and Political Science Padjajaran University, Technology College of Telkom, Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Jati, and Indonesia University of Education (interview findings with IA, an activist of WBM, 09/09/2017).

Waste management (including waste utilization for various purposes). Wastes contain hazardous and toxic substances in households are managed according to the rules applied in the area. The current processing and waste management techniques often applied today include: waste assortment, both manually and mechanically; solid waste compaction; waste cuts; composting waste; waste processing as a source of biogas; combustion in incinerators with the use of heat energy; and waste recycling activities (Result of interview with UM, kelurahan employee, 09/09/2017).

The founding of waste banks as an effort to implement the Law no. 18 years 2008, is a way of waste management in real action through 3 R (reduce, reuse, recycle) by directly involving the community. For the government itself, the garbage bank is a good starting point for empowering the community by managing waste as something that has value and benefits. Waste bank programs that are empowered in Indonesia are certainly expected to provide an effective and efficient system so that the business process of the waste bank can be held maximally (Results of interview with UM, kelurahan employee, 09/09/2017).

Victor Nee (2005) reveals how institutions interact with social networks and norms to shape economic activity. He explained that the meaning of institution is the dominant system of elements that are formal and informal such as; customs, agreements, norms, and shared beliefs, from which actors base their actions when they meet their interests. Through this definition, Nee views institutions as social structures that provide guidelines for joint action by regulating individual interests and strengthening relationships among them because

one's behavior is influenced by others. This institutional framework shapes the economic behavior of the people. Through this conception, Victor Nee refined the concept of Douglass C. North's pioneering economic perspective in mentioning that the economic behavior is not influenced by others, but by the market and state [9].

The social structure of the organization consists of individuals who perform roles and are patterned in a hierarchical status. Power structures change slowly because the holder of power does not want to give up their privileges. Thus, between cultures that emphasize the role of values and institutions with social structures or organizations can be seen as a hierarchical evolution of interrelated influences. Cultural norms are deep or thick and social structures are the surface or thin [10].

WBM as an institution oriented to people's welfare through the garbage bank movement contribute to the social development of society. Poverty alleviation through these efforts is part of a social development that should adopt new patterns of social interaction in order to gain success [11].

On the one hand, the movement of waste bank management is an educational model for citizens and young people about the ecological character that must be in calculated [11]. The waste bank management model collectively encourages independent socio-economic movements and affirms the improvement of people's welfare without having to wait for the nation's intervention through its welfare programs [12]. The collective management of waste banks by transparent and professional committee becomes strategic in the context of increasing the use of waste banks as socio-economic institutions. Through effective, efficient and efficient management, garbage banks are becoming closer and more effective for their main purpose as an instrument for poverty alleviation.

IV. CONCLUSION

Waste management undertaken by community groups at the level of the neighborhood include: receiving and managing waste deposits; receiving visits; creating and developing recycled products; providing training; following discussions and exhibitions; and helping with education and research.

Management at the micro level has proven the element of welfare for the people who implement it. The welfare gained is of psychological, physical, social, and economical welfare.

Given the development of the waste management movement at the micro level, it is better for the government and the related institutions to respond quickly and pay more attention to the development of waste management for the community so that the useful activities can be equally applied everywhere. Therefore, people can always be involved in the dynamics of development.

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