IJOBSOR, 12 (1) (2024) pp. 111-121
Published by: TRIGIN Publisher
International Journal of Politics and Sociology Research
Journal homepage: www.ijobsor.pelnus.ac.id

Public innovation of waste management completion strategy for community welfare in Lebak district

Deni Permana[1], Ega Febrianto[2], Eli Apud Saepudin[3]
[1,2]Public Administration, STISIP Banten Raya Pandeglang, Indonesia
[3]Faculty of Social Science and Political Science, Universitas Bina Bangsa, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received Jun 22, 2024
Revised Jun 25, 2024
Accepted Jun 30, 2024

Keywords:

Public Health
Public Innovation
Waste Management

ABSTRACT

An innovative solution to the waste problem in Lebak Regency, Banten, Indonesia. This innovation aims to improve public health, preserve the environment, and boost the local economy through integrated and sustainable waste management. This innovation has shown positive results in improving public health, preserving the environment, and boosting the local economy. Communities in Lebak Regency are becoming more aware of the importance of good waste management, and more people are involved in waste processing and recycling activities. The research method used was descriptive qualitative. The results of this research have had an impact on reducing the number of waste-related diseases, improving environmental quality, and creating new jobs in the waste management sector. The Public Innovation of Waste Management Completion Strategy for Community Welfare in Lebak Regency can be an example for other regions in Indonesia in overcoming waste problems and improving community welfare.

Corresponding Author:

Deni Permana,
Public Administration,
STISIP Banten Raya Pandeglang,
Jl. Raya Rangkasbitung Pandeglang, Bangkonol, Kec. Koroncong, Kabupaten Pandeglang, Banten 42212.
Email: pdeni369@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Population growth is one of the most important issues facing the world today, including Indonesia. Uncontrolled population growth can have a significant impact on various aspects of life, such as. Economy Increased unemployment. Rapid population growth can cause the availability of jobs to be unbalanced by the number of labor force. This can lead to unemployment and poverty. Pressure on natural resources. Increasing human needs such as food, water and energy will increase the exploitation of natural resources. This can lead to environmental degradation and resource scarcity. Economic inequality. Uneven population growth can exacerbate economic inequality between rich and poor. Social Increased crime. Economic and social pressures due to population growth can lead to increased crime. Social conflict. Competition for limited natural resources can trigger social conflicts between community groups. Decreased quality of education and health. With a large population, the government may find it difficult to provide quality education and health services for everyone.

Environment Forest destruction. The need for land for settlement and agriculture can lead to deforestation and destruction of natural habitats. Environmental pollution. Increased human activities such as industry and transportation can increase environmental pollution, such as water and air pollution. Climate change. Greenhouse gas emissions from human activities can exacerbate climate change, leading to natural disasters such as floods and droughts. Politics.

Political instability. Public dissatisfaction with poor economic and social conditions due to population growth can lead to political instability. Burden on the government. The government has to spend more to provide public services to a growing population. This can put a strain on the country's finances. The Urgency of Addressing the Problem of Population Growth. Considering the enormous impact, the problem of population increase needs to be addressed seriously and sustainably. Efforts that can be made include. Population control. Through family planning programs and education on the importance of spacing pregnancies. Improving the quality of education. Improve the quality of education to produce quality human resources and be able to create jobs.

Population growth is one of the most important issues facing the world today, including Indonesia. Uncontrolled population growth can have a significant impact on various aspects of life, such as. Economy Increased unemployment. Rapid population growth can cause the availability of jobs to be unbalanced by the number of labor force. This can lead to unemployment and poverty. Pressure on natural resources. Increasing human needs such as food, water and energy will increase the exploitation of natural resources. This can lead to environmental degradation and resource scarcity. Economic inequality. Uneven population growth can exacerbate economic inequality between rich and poor. Social Increased crime. Economic and social pressures due to population growth can lead to increased crime. Social conflict. Competition for limited natural resources can trigger social conflicts between community groups. Decreased quality of education and health. With a large population, the government may find it difficult to provide quality education and health services for everyone. The aim of this research is to improve our understanding of the waste problem, find solutions to reduce and manage waste sustainably, and protect the environment and public health.

This research is closely related to previous research The problem of waste is endless. The problem that is being faced not only in Indonesia, but throughout the world. Waste production continues to increase along with population growth, changes in consumption patterns, and people's lifestyles. The problems identified include the increasing amount of waste generation, types, and diversity of waste characteristics. Further problems are related to the community paradigm towards waste management, to the existence of regulations related to waste management. In developed countries, various efforts have been made to overcome these problems. The birth of the 3R concept which was adopted by Indonesia into the 3M Principle The previous research titled a review of waste management is interrelated with the current research and there are absolutely no gaps in this research (Kahfi, n.d.).

A qualitative method with a descriptive approach was chosen in the waste management research for the following reasons. Understanding complex reality. Waste management is a complex issue with various interrelated factors, such as community behavior, waste collection and processing systems, government policies, and economic conditions. A qualitative approach allows researchers to dig deeper and understand the complexity of this issue from multiple perspectives. Obtaining in-depth and rich data. Qualitative data, such as the results of interviews, observations, and focus group discussions, can provide more in-depth and rich information about the experiences, perceptions, and motivations of individuals or groups regarding waste management. This data cannot be obtained by quantitative methods. Understanding meaning and context. The descriptive approach in qualitative research allows researchers to understand the meaning and context behind the data collected. This is important to understand how people perceive and interact with waste issues in their daily lives. Getting the whole picture. Qualitative research can provide a comprehensive picture of the waste management situation in an area or community. It can help researchers to identify patterns, trends, and problems that are not visible with quantitative methods.

Flexibility. Qualitative research is flexible and allows researchers to adjust the research methodology to the situation and needs in the field. This is important in waste management research because the situation and context in each region or community can be different. An example of using descriptive qualitative methods in waste management research. Studying people's behavior in disposing of waste, such as the types of waste disposed of, their reasons for littering, and their knowledge about recycling. Understanding the perspectives of different stakeholders in waste management, such as the government, cleaners, and communities. Evaluate the effectiveness of existing waste management programs, such as recycling or waste reduction programs. Learning the culture and values associated with waste in a community. Documenting the impact of waste on the environment and public health.

Population increase is a global phenomenon that presents a range of complex problems with far-reaching impacts on various aspects of life, ranging from individuals, families, to society as a whole. Understanding the root causes and impacts is crucial to formulating effective and sustainable solutions. Water Shortage(Karyana, 2023). Increasing population triggers higher demand for water for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes. This can lead to water scarcity, especially in dry and arid areas. Food Security (Rohayatin et al., 2018). Population growth increases the need for food, which can lead to deforestation, land degradation and overexploitation of natural resources. This can result in food crises and food insecurity. Energy Increased energy consumption for households, industry and transport can exacerbate the energy crisis and greenhouse gas emissions, leading to climate change. Labour Market Population surges can outpace the rate of job creation, leading to mass unemployment, especially for young people and the poor. Social Disparities Uneven population growth can exacerbate social and economic disparities, fuelling poverty and worsening access to basic services such as education and healthcare. Pollution Increased human activity and consumption of natural resources can increase water, air and soil pollution, resulting in environmental and public health damage. Waste Population growth generates more solid and liquid waste, which if not properly managed can pollute the environment and pose health risks. Biodiversity Deforestation and land degradation to meet the needs of a growing population can lead to habitat loss and species extinction, threatening biodiversity(Luas et al., 2020).

Congestion and Infrastructure Population growth in cities can lead to traffic congestion, overcrowding, and infrastructure shortages, such as housing, clean water, and sanitation. Political Instability. Natural resource pressure, unemployment, and social inequality can lead to social unrest and political instability. Birth Control. Education and easy access to family planning services can help control population growth rates. Sustainable Economic Development. Creating jobs and increasing people's incomes can help reduce poverty and improve quality of life. Sustainable Management of Natural Resources. Implementation of sustainable agricultural practices, use of renewable energy, and conservation of natural resources can help reduce pressure on the environment. Increased Environmental Awareness. Public education and campaigns on the importance of preserving the environment can encourage behavioural change and more responsible consumption. Spatial Planning and Infrastructure. Sound urban planning and adequate infrastructure development can help address issues of congestion, overcrowding and lack of basic services. Law Enforcement and Regulation. Strict law enforcement and effective regulation can help prevent overexploitation of natural resources and environmental pollution. Population growth is a complex challenge that requires comprehensive and sustainable solutions. Education, regulation, and co-operation are essential to achieve a balance between population growth, economic development, and environmental sustainability(Kumble et al., 2020). With commitment and action, we can build a more sustainable and prosperous future for all. Of course, with the increase in population comes the increase in waste caused by household waste and the increasing number of users of plastic-wrapped products. Population growth is a complex challenge that requires comprehensive and sustainable solutions. Education, regulation and co-operation are essential to achieve a balance between population growth, economic development and environmental sustainability. With commitment and action, we can build a more sustainable and prosperous future for all. Of course, as the population grows, so does the amount of waste caused by household rubbish and the increasing number of users of products wrapped in plastic(Peternak et al., 2022).

Negative Impacts of Waste Economic Growth. Environmental Pollution. Waste that is not managed properly can pollute soil, water, and air, resulting in damage to ecosystems and human health. Health Problems. Accumulated waste can become a breeding ground for disease vectors, such as mosquitoes and rats, which can spread infectious diseases. Flooding. Rubbish that clogs waterways can cause flooding and waterlogging, which can damage infrastructure and jeopardise public safety. Fire. Flammable waste, such as plastic, can cause fires that are difficult to control and endanger the environment and people. Climate Change. The decomposition of organic waste produces methane gas, one of the greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change(Armawi, 2008). Economic Opportunities from Waste Management. Job Creation. Good waste management can create jobs in various sectors, such as waste collection, waste sorting, recycling, and waste processing into energy or other products. Increased Income. Communities involved in waste management can increase their income through the sale of recycled materials and products produced from waste(Haning, 2018).

Business Opportunities. Innovative waste management can open up new business opportunities, such as the development of recycling technologies, waste-to-energy processing, and the manufacture of eco-friendly products. Natural Resource Savings. Waste recycling can help save natural resources used to produce new products, such as wood, water, and energy. Environmental Preservation. Good waste management can help reduce environmental pollution and preserve natural resources (Yoseph Darius Purnama Rangga, Antonius Philipus Kurniawan Gheta, 2020). Solutions to the Problem of Waste Economic Growth. Waste Reduction. Encourage people to reduce waste generated by applying the 3R principle (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle). Waste Sorting. Encourage people to sort waste based on its type, so as to facilitate the recycling and processing of waste. Waste Recycling. Develop and expand waste recycling infrastructure to convert waste into new raw materials. Waste to Energy Processing. Develop technology to process waste into energy, such as biogas and biofuel(Putra et al., 2021).

Manufacture of Environmentally Friendly Products. Encourage the production and use of environmentally friendly products that can reduce the amount of waste generated. Policy and Regulation. Formulate and implement effective policies and regulations to encourage sustainable waste management. Public Education and Awareness. Increase public education and awareness about the importance of good waste management and its impact on the environment and economy (Prasojo & Kurniawan, 2008). Changes in People's Consumptive Patterns. Challenges and OpportunitiesChanging consumptive patterns of society is a global phenomenon that has a wide impact on various aspects of life, ranging from individuals, families, to the environment. zzzUnderstanding the root causes and impacts is essential to formulate effective and sustainable solutions (Yasa et al., 2021). Characteristics of Changes in People's Consumptive Patterns. Shift from Primary Needs to Secondary and Tertiary Needs. People are increasingly consumptive of non-essential goods and services, such as gadgets, fashion, and entertainment, compared to primary needs such as food, clothing, and shelter. Increased Consumption of Imported Goods. People are increasingly interested in imported products rather than local products, which can impact the domestic economy and local culture. Increased Sustainable Consumption. More and more people are aware of the environmental impact of their consumption and are starting to favour sustainable and eco-friendly products. Increased Use of Online Platforms. People are increasingly shopping online, which can increase efficiency and market reach, but can also lead to a build-up of packaging waste and carbon emissions from logistics activities(Setiawan et al., 2022).

The Impact of Changes in People's Consumptive Patterns. Positive Impact. Improved Quality of Life. Consumption of certain goods and services can improve people's quality of life, such as access to education, health, and technology. Economic Improvement. Increased consumption can drive economic growth and create jobs. Emergence of New Trends and Innovations. Increased consumption encourages the emergence of new trends and innovations in various sectors, such as fashion, technology, and culinary. Negative Impact. Consumerism. Excessive and uncontrolled consumption can lead to consumerist behaviour, which can result in overspending, debt, and stress(Yusriadi, 2018). Environmental Damage. Overconsumption of natural resources and overproduction of waste can pollute the environment and damage ecosystems. Social Inequality. Unequal consumption can exacerbate social and economic disparities, fuelling the gap between the rich and the poor. Health. Unhealthy food consumption and inactive lifestyles can increase the risk of chronic diseases such as obesity, diabetes and heart disease (Satibi & Ediyanto, 2020). Solutions to Overcome the Negative Impact of Changes in People's Consumptive Patterns. Education and Awareness. Increase public education and awareness about the negative impacts of overconsumption and the importance of responsible consumption. Sustainable Lifestyle. Encourage people to adopt sustainable lifestyles, such as reducing consumption, using environmentally friendly products, and recycling waste. Policies and Regulations. Formulate and implement policies and regulations that encourage responsible and sustainable consumption, such as eco-friendly product labelling, taxes on non-eco-friendly products, and a ban on single-use plastics(Ashari, E., n.d.).

The Role of Business. Encourage companies to produce and market environmentally friendly and sustainable products, and provide clear information about the environmental impact of their products (Juntak et al., 2023). Environmental pollution and damage is a serious problem that has broad and complex impacts. These impacts are not only limited to the environment, but also significantly jeopardise public health. Understanding the close relationship between pollution, environmental damage, and public health is essential to formulate effective and sustainable solutions (Riska Chyntia Dewi & Suparno Suparno, 2022). Types of Pollution and Their Impacts. Air Pollution. Emissions of toxic gases, dust particles, and smoke from industry, motor vehicles, and fossil fuel combustion can cause various respiratory diseases such as asthma, bronchitis, and lung cancer. Water Pollution. Industrial, domestic and agricultural wastes that pollute river, lake and sea water can cause diarrhoeal diseases, cholera and food poisoning. Soil Pollution. The use of pesticides, chemical fertilisers and industrial waste that pollute soil can cause poisoning, infertility and cancer (Habibi, 2020). Environmental Damage and its Impacts. Deforestation. Illegal logging of forests can cause soil erosion, flooding, loss of wildlife habitat and climate change. Mining. Irresponsible mining activities can pollute water and soil, damage ecosystems, and disrupt local communities. Marine Pollution. Plastic waste, oil spills, and industrial waste that pollute the ocean can harm marine life, disrupt marine ecosystems, and contaminate seafood (Suffiyah Arrafiatus, 2011). Public Health Disorders. Respiratory Diseases. Air pollution can cause various respiratory diseases such as asthma, bronchitis, and pneumonia. Digestive Diseases. Water and soil pollution can cause gastrointestinal diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera, and food poisoning. Cancer. Exposure to harmful pollutants such as cigarette smoke, industrial chemicals and radiation can increase the risk of cancer(Luas et al., 2020).

Reproductive Disorders. Environmental pollution can disrupt the reproductive system and cause infertility, miscarriages, and birth defects. Child Development Disorders. Environmental pollution can disrupt children's brain and nervous system development, which can lead to learning disabilities, autism, and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) (Arifah , 2020). Solutions to Address Pollution, Environmental Damage, and Public Health Disorders. Law Enforcement and Regulation. Strengthen law enforcement and environmental regulations to prevent pollution and environmental damage. Environmentally Friendly Technology. Develop and implement environmentally friendly technologies to reduce emissions and waste. Renewable Energy. Switch to renewable energy sources such as solar, wind and water energy to reduce dependence on fossil fuels. Sustainable Lifestyle. Encouraging people to adopt sustainable lifestyles, such as reducing consumption, using eco-friendly products, and recycling waste. Education and Awareness. Increase public education and awareness about the importance of protecting the environment and its impact on health (Wakhid, 2011).

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Data visualization techniques are used to document the state of waste management and to provide a clearer picture of the problem. For example, photos can be used to show piles of waste in landfills, or videos can be used to show the process of recycling waste. By carefully and systematically analyzing the data, waste managers can. Identify the root of the problem. Understand the type, source and amount of waste generated, as well as the underlying factors. Evaluate programs and policies. Measure the effectiveness of waste management programs and policies in reducing waste generation, increasing recycling, and protecting the environment. Develop targeted solutions. Design programs and policies that suit the needs and conditions of local communities. Improve communication and participation. Present data to the community and other stakeholders to increase awareness and participation in sustainable waste management efforts.

Synthesizing data from mass media and scientific literature is an important step in waste management research to produce comprehensive and accurate findings. Here are some ways to synthesize data. Data search and selection. Determination of keywords. Determine keywords that are relevant to the research topic, such as "waste management", "recycling", "waste reduction", "waste impact", and so on. Searching for data sources. Searching for data sources in various mass media and scientific literature, such as news sites, scientific journals, research databases, and so on. Data source selection. Selecting data sources that are credible, relevant and up-to-date. Data extraction. Reading and understanding the content of data sources. Carefully read the content of the data sources to understand the findings, arguments and conclusions put forward. Recording important data. Recording important data such as the type of research, research methods, research results, and research conclusions. Categorizing data. Categorize the data based on relevant themes, concepts, or variables. Analyze the data. Comparing and contrasting data. Compare and contrast data from multiple sources to identify patterns, trends and differences. Look for patterns and similarities.

Look for patterns and commonalities in the data to identify common research findings. Explaining the findings. Describe the research findings in a way that is comprehensive and easy to understand. Synthesize the findings. Formulate research findings. Formulate research findings that answer the research questions. Support the findings with evidence. Support the research findings with evidence from the data collected. Discuss the research findings. Discuss the research findings in the context of previous research and their implications for waste management practices. Data synthesis techniques. Content analysis. Used to analyze the meaning and message contained in text data. Meta-analysis. Used to combine results from several studies to produce more general conclusions. Narrative synthesis. Used to tell a story about research findings and to provide richer context. Importance of data synthesis. Synthesizing data from mass media and scientific literature allows researchers to. Gain a more comprehensive understanding. Understand different perspectives and viewpoints on waste management. Find patterns and trends. Identify patterns and trends that may not be visible from one data source alone. Increase the validity of findings. Strengthen the validity of research findings by showing consistency with other studies. Produce useful findings. Produce research findings that are useful to practitioners, policy makers and the wider community.

Informant selection criteria. Expertise and experience. Selecting informants who have expertise and experience in the field of waste management in Lebak. This can be government officials, environmental activists, academics, or people who are active in waste management in the region. Representativeness. Selecting informants who represent various parties involved in waste management in Lebak, such as the government, community, private sector, and non-governmental organizations. Willingness and access. Selecting informants who are willing to be interviewed and easy to contact. Credibility. Selecting informants who have credibility and a good reputation in the community. Criteria for selecting mass media data sources. Media credibility. Select data sources from credible and trusted mass media, such as national or local mass media that have a good reputation in the news. Relevance. Selecting data sources that are relevant to the topic of waste management innovation in Lebak. This can be in the form of news articles, research reports, or other publications that discuss waste management innovations in the region.

Accuracy. Select data sources that are accurate and reliable. This can be seen from the sources of information used, the research methodology, and the credibility of the author or organization that published the data source. Recency. Select data sources that are current and up-to-date. This is important to ensure that the information obtained is relevant to the current condition of waste management in Lebak. Basis for Selection of Relevant Information. Suitability to the topic. Selecting information that directly discusses waste management innovations in Lebak. Success and impact. Selecting information that discusses waste management innovations that have been successfully implemented and have a positive impact on the environment and society in Lebak. Novelty and uniqueness. Selecting information that discusses waste management innovations that are new, unique, and have the potential to be replicated in other regions. Replication potential. Select information that discusses waste management innovations that can be replicated easily and cheaply in other areas with conditions similar to Lebak. Data and evidence support. Choose information that is supported by strong data and evidence, such as case studies, scientific research, or official statistics. The Importance of Choosing the Right Informants and Data Sources.

Selecting the right informants and mass media data sources is an important step in research to ensure that the information obtained is accurate, relevant, and reliable. Information obtained from informants and mass media data sources can be used for.

Understand the condition of waste management in Lebak. Understand the types of waste generated, the existing waste management system, and the challenges faced in waste management in the region. Identifying waste management innovations. Identify waste management innovations that have been implemented in Lebak, including the type of innovation, how it works, and its benefits. Analyzing the effectiveness of waste management innovations. Analyze the effectiveness of waste management innovations in reducing waste generation, increasing recycling, and protecting the environment. Recommend strategies for replication of innovations. Recommend strategies for replicating successful waste management innovations in Lebak to other areas with similar conditions. By choosing the right informants and mass media data sources, researchers can produce research findings that are useful for improving waste management in Lebak and other regions. Observation Guidelines. Determine the purpose of the observation. Establish clear and measurable observation objectives to guide data collection. Develop an observation guide. Create an observation guide containing a list of aspects to be observed, data categories, and data recording methods. Selecting the location and time of observation. Choose the right observation location and time to get relevant and accurate data. Making observation notes. Record observations systematically and in detail, including descriptions of what was observed, when it was observed, and where it was observed. Analyzing observation data. Analyze the observation data after completion of the observation to identify patterns, trends and important findings.

This research uses a qualitative approach with ethnomedia methods. This qualitative approach in a descriptive way will be able to better explain how innovations are created to deal with waste in Lebak district. Qualitative is a method whose research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization. Research with a qualitative approach is the result of the construction of a thought. In collecting data, the author used observation techniques and collected documentation from the mass media. Because the data sources obtained came from literature and mass media documentation. The author analyzes the data that has been collected, by collecting supporting data from various mass media regarding female politicians that have been determined within the limits of this research. The data analyzed is information related to several women when they became politicians in a certain period. In addition, the literature analyzed was taken from credible sources such as scientific journals within the last 5 years (Saepudin et al., 2024).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Waste is a crucial issue facing the global community, including Indonesia. The accumulation of waste that is not managed properly can cause various negative impacts, such as environmental pollution, public health, and aesthetics. Therefore, comprehensive and sustainable efforts are needed to tackle the waste problem. Here are some strategies that can be applied (Sinaga et al., 2022). Waste Reduction (Reduce) The most important first step is to reduce the amount of waste generated. This can be done by. Bringing your own shopping bag. Avoid using single-use plastic bags and choose reusable shopping bags. Bringing your own water bottle. Avoid buying bottled water and bring your own refillable water bottle. Reduce the use of single-use plastics. Avoid using plastic straws, plastic plates, and other plastic tableware. Buy products with minimal packaging. Choose products with minimal packaging that are easily recyclable. Composting. Turn organic waste such as food and vegetable scraps into compost that can be used to fertilise plants. Recycle (Reuse) Waste that can still be reused can be recycled into new products. This can be done by. Sorting waste. Separate organic and inorganic waste to facilitate the recycling process. Selling recyclable waste. Many waste banks and collectors accept recyclable waste at a certain price. Create with waste. Waste can be turned into various kinds of handicrafts that have economic value (Komalasari et al., 2018).

Waste Processing (Recycle) Waste that cannot be reused can be processed into energy or other raw materials. This can be done by. Waste Power Plant (PLTSa). Waste is processed into fuel to produce electrical energy. Processing Waste into Fertiliser. Organic waste is processed into compost or other organic fertilisers. Processing Waste into Building Materials. Plastic waste is processed into raw materials for making lightweight bricks or paving blocks (Aziz et al., 2018). The Role of Government, Community, and Private Sector Overcoming the waste problem requires cooperation and commitment from various parties, namely. Government. Make policies and regulations related to waste management, provide adequate waste management infrastructure, and educate the public about the importance of keeping the environment clean. Society. Changing habits and behaviour in generating waste, participating in waste management programmes, and supporting recycling efforts. Private sector. Investing in environmentally friendly waste processing technology, building waste banks and recycling centres, and producing products with environmentally friendly packaging (Rahman et al., 2020).

The Importance of Education and Awareness Efforts to tackle the waste problem will not succeed without education and public awareness. It is necessary to educate people from an early age about the importance of keeping the environment clean and applying the 3R principles (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle). People also need to be encouraged to actively participate in waste management programmes in their neighbourhoods. By implementing the above strategies and increasing public awareness, it is hoped that the waste problem can be overcome and the environment can be preserved. Because waste is a source of disease if it is not handled immediately, it will have a tremendous impact on people's lives, all kinds of diseases will be infected in the human body, the soil becomes infertile, the air is polluted, the water is polluted and the ecosystem is damaged in sustainable life (Sholihah, 2020).

4. CONCLUSION

Summary of Waste Research Key Findings Negative Impact of Waste. Environmental pollution. Waste that is not managed properly can pollute the soil, water, and air. This pollution can endanger the health of humans, animals, and plants. Health problems. Accumulated waste can become a breeding ground for disease vectors such as mosquitoes and rats. This can increase the risk of diseases such as dengue fever, malaria and leptospirosis. Flooding. Garbage that clogs waterways can cause flooding. Flooding can damage infrastructure, disrupt economic activities, and jeopardize public safety. Aesthetic damage. Scattered garbage can ruin the beauty of the environment and make the neighborhood look shabby and uncomfortable. Climate change. Improper waste management, such as burning waste, can produce greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change. Benefits of Good Waste Management. Protecting the environment. Good waste management can help protect the environment from pollution and damage. Improves public health. Good waste management can help reduce the risk of disease and improve people's quality of life. Preventing flooding. Good waste management can help prevent flooding by ensuring waterways are not clogged with waste. Improve neighborhood aesthetics. Good waste management can help create a cleaner, more beautiful and comfortable environment. Manage natural resources sustainably. Good waste management can help conserve natural resources by encouraging recycling and composting. Creating economic opportunities. Good waste management can create new economic opportunities in the recycling, waste processing, and environmental education sectors.

Promote collaboration between academics, practitioners and other stakeholders to develop effective and sustainable solutions for waste management. Involving communities in the research process to ensure that research findings are relevant and useful to them. Importance of Follow-up and Further Research: Follow-up and further research on waste is essential to: Support evidence-based decision-making in waste management. Develop more effective and sustainable solutions to waste problems. Improve public understanding of the impacts of waste and the importance of good waste management. Encourage changes in behavior and practices that are more responsible towards waste. By conducting further research, we can create a cleaner, healthier and more sustainable future for all.

Practical Contribution. Improving understanding of the impacts of waste. Research can help improve public and stakeholder understanding of the negative impacts of waste on the environment, human health and the economy. This better understanding can lead to changes in behavior and practices that are more responsible towards waste. Develop effective solutions.

Research can help develop more effective solutions for waste management, such as more efficient recycling technologies, environmentally friendly waste treatment methods, and optimized waste collection systems. These solutions can help reduce waste generation, increase recycling and minimize negative impacts on the environment. Support decision-making. Research can provide accurate data and information to support appropriate decision-making in waste management. Policy makers and practitioners can use research results to design effective and sustainable programs and policies. Increase community participation. Research can help increase community participation in waste management programs. An informed and motivated public can be an important partner in efforts to achieve sustainable waste management goals.

Theoretical Contribution. Developing new theories and concepts. Research can help develop new theories and concepts about waste management. These new theories and concepts can help us better understand the complexity of waste problems and formulate more effective solutions. Expanding scientific knowledge. Research can expand scientific knowledge about the impacts of waste and effective waste management. This new knowledge can help scientists, researchers and practitioners to develop more innovative and sustainable solutions. Enhancing interdisciplinary understanding. Research can promote interdisciplinary understanding of waste issues. Collaboration between different disciplines can lead to broader perspectives and more comprehensive solutions. Increase global awareness. Research can raise global awareness of the importance of sustainable waste management. High global awareness can drive collective action to address waste issues at local, national and international levels.

Help Formulate Effective and Sustainable Solutions. Waste research results can help formulate effective and sustainable solutions in several ways, including. Providing data and information. Research results can provide accurate data and information on waste generation, waste composition, and the impact of waste on the environment and human health. This data and information can be used to design targeted and effective programs and policies. Identifying key factors. Research can help identify key factors that influence people's waste disposal behavior and their participation in waste management programs. A better understanding of these factors can help design more effective programs and policies to encourage behavior change and increase community participation. Evaluating program effectiveness. Research can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of existing waste management programs. The results of this evaluation can be used to identify successful programs and programs that need to be improved or changed. Developing performance indicators. Research can help develop performance indicators to measure progress in achieving waste management goals. These performance indicators can be used to monitor progress and ensure that the waste management program is on track. By combining research results with practical knowledge and experience, stakeholders can formulate effective and sustainable solutions to address waste problems and build a cleaner, healthier and more sustainable future.

The Importance of Education and Awareness Efforts to tackle the waste problem will not succeed without public education and awareness. People need to be educated from an early age about the importance of keeping the environment clean and applying the 3R principles (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle). People also need to be encouraged to actively participate in waste management programmes in their neighbourhoods. By implementing the above strategies and increasing public awareness, it is hoped that the waste problem can be resolved and the environment can be preserved. Because waste is a source of disease that if not immediately addressed will have a tremendous impact on people's lives, all kinds of diseases will infect the human body, the soil becomes infertile, the air is polluted, the water is polluted and the ecosystem is damaged in a sustainable life.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank the chairman of STISIP Banten Raya Pandeglang Dr Nasir, S.P., M.P who has provided motivation and useful knowledge to the author so that he can complete this research properly.

REFERENCES

Arifah , U. (2020). Transformasi Birokrasi Melalui E-Government. *Cakrawala: Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Islam Dan Studi Sosial*, *4*(2), 30–41. https://doi.org/10.33507/cakrawala.v4i2.245

Armawi, A. (2008). Kearifan Lokal Batak Toba Dalihan Na Tolu Dan Good Governance Dalam Birokrasi Publik. *Jurnal Filsafat*, *18*(2), 157–166.

Ashari, E., T. (n.d.). *REFORMASI PENGELOLAAN SDM APARATUR, PRASYARAT TATA KELOLA BIROKRASI YANG BAIK Oleh : Edy Topo Ashari 1*. 1–17.

Aziz, A., Fajar, S., & Gumilang, S. (2018). Rancangan Fitur Aplikasi Pengelolaan Administrasi dan Bisnis Bank Sampah di Indonesia. *Konferensi Nasional Sistem Informasi, STMIK Atma Luhur Pangkalpinang, 8 – 9 Maret 2018*, 208–213.

Habibi, F. (2020). Pemetaan Riset Reformasi Birokrasi di Indonesia. *Jurnal Borneo Administrator*, *16*(2), 199–230. https://doi.org/10.24258/jba.v16i2.695

Haning, M. T. (2018). Bureaucratic Reform in Indonesia: Overview from the Perspective of Public Administration. *Analisis Kebijakan Dan Pelayanan Publik*, *4*(1), 25–37.

Juntak, J. N. S., Rynaldi, A., Sukmawati, E., Arafah, M., & Sukomardojo, T. (2023). Mewujudkan Pendidikan Untuk Semua: Studi Implementasi Pendidikan Inklusif di Indonesia. *Jurnal Birokrasi & Pemerintahan Daerah*, *5*(2), 205–214. https://doi.org/10.15575/jbpd.v5i2.26904

Kahfi, A. (n.d.). *Tinjauan terhadap pengelolaan sampah*. *4*, 12–25.

Karyana, Y. (2023). Inovasi Pemberdayaan BUMDes Sebagai Simpul Penggerak Ekonomi Masyarakat Desa. *Populika*, *11*(1), 41–49. https://doi.org/10.37631/populika.v11i1.731

Komalasari, Y., Suryantari, E. P., & Martini, N. K. (2018). Pendekatan Komprehensif Bank Sampah sebagai Alternatif Pengelolaan Sampah. *Prosiding SINAPTEK*, *November*, 127–136.

Kumble, G. P., شريفى, م., สุรัตน์ จงดา, Thuemmler, C., Bai, C., Appelo, J., Tapscott, D., Williams, A. D., Cook, N., Me, G., Epidemic, T. N., นพพงษ์ บุญจิตราดุลย์, Dean, J., Rosa Righi, R. da, Alberti, A. M., Singh, M., Gatteschi, V., Lamberti, F., Demartini, C., … 郭光灿. (2020). No 主観的健康感を中心とした在宅高齢者における 健康関連指標に関する共分散構造分析Title. *Acta Universitatis Agriculturae et Silviculturae Mendelianae Brunensis*, *53*(9), 1689–1699.

Luas, A. F., Sondakh, M., & Londa, J. (2020). Strategi Komunikasi Pemerintah Dalam Menunjang Program Pengurangan Kemasan Plastik Pada Masyarakat Kelurahan Tosuraya Barat. *Acta Diurna Komunikasi*, *2*(1), 5.

Peternak, P., Melalui, S., Corporate, P., Responsibility, S., Epic, E., & Wajo, K. (2022). *Jurnal berita sosial*. *VII*.

Prasojo, E., & Kurniawan, T. (2008). Reformasi Birokrasi dan Good Governance: Kasus Best Practices dari Sejumlah Daerah di Indonesia. Makalah the 5th international Symposium of Antropologi Indonesia. *Reformasi Birokrasi Dan Good Governance: Kasus Best Practices Dari Sejumlah Daerah Di Indonesia*, 1–15.

Putra, B. K., Dewi, R. M., Fadilah, Y. H., & Roziqin, A. (2021). Reformasi Birokrasi dalam Pelayanan Mobile JKN di Kota Malang. *Jurnal Ilmiah Publika*, *9*(1), 1–13.

Rahman, A. Y., Setiawan, F. W., & Hananto, A. L. (2020). Aplikasi Teknologi Tepat Guna Untuk Umkm Pengolahan Sampah Organik Sebagai Pakan Cacing. *Panrita Abdi - Jurnal Pengabdian Pada Masyarakat*, *4*(2), 205. https://doi.org/10.20956/pa.v4i2.7340

Riska Chyntia Dewi, & Suparno Suparno. (2022). Mewujudkan Good Governance Melalui Pelayanan Publik. *Jurnal Media Administrasi*, *7*(1), 78–90. https://doi.org/10.56444/jma.v7i1.67

Rohayatin, T., Warsito, T., Pribadi, U., Nurmandi, A., Kumorotmo, W., & -, S. (2018). Faktor Penyebab Belum Optimalnya Kualitas Penyelenggaraan Pelayanan Publik Dalam Birokrasi Pemerintahan. *Jurnal Caraka Prabu*, *1*(01), 22–36. https://doi.org/10.36859/jcp.v1i01.50

Saepudin, E. A., Zulfikar, M., Suryasuciramdan, A., & Kamilah, F. (2024). *Community and gen Z participation in the party democracy election 2024 towards Indonesia G2G good government to good governance*. *11*(3), 161–167.

Satibi, I., & Ediyanto, E. (2020). Etika Dan Perilaku Birokrasi Dalam Mendukung Penguatan Good Governance. *Jurnal Academia Praja*, *3*(2), 234–250. https://doi.org/10.36859/jap.v3i2.173

Setiawan, I., Sururama, R., & Nurdin, I. (2022). Implementasi Kebijakan Penyederhanaan Organisasi Di Kementerian PANRB. *Jurnal Terapan Pemerintahan Minangkabau*, *2*(1), 12–25.

Sholihah, K. K. A. (2020). Kajian Tentang Pengelolaan Sampah di Indonesia. *Kajian Tentang Pengelolaan Sampah Di Indonesia*, *03*(03), 1–9.

Sinaga, M. R. E., Istianti, D. W., & Indrayanti. (2022). Strategi inovasi pengelolaan sampah berbasi masyarakat “KaMu BTS (Kader Muda Bergerak Tuk Sampah)” di Kelurahan Hargobinangun Pakem Sleman Yogyakarta. *Jurnal Pengabdian Kesehatan*, *5*(3), 232–238.

Suffiyah Arrafiatus. (2011). Pengaruh Kualitas Layanan Akademik dan Birokrasi Terhadap Kepuasan

Mahasiswa. *Jurnal Ilmiah Aset*, *Vol. 13*(No. 2), hlm. 84.

Wakhid, A. A. (2011). Eksistensi Konsep Birokrasi Max Weber Dalam Reformasi Birokrasi Di Indonesia. *Jurnal TAPIs*, *7*(2), 125–146.

Yasa, A., Suswanta, S., Rafi, M., Rahmanto, F., Setiawan, D., & Iqbal Fadhlurrohman, M. (2021). Penguatan Reformasi Birokrasi Menuju Era Society 5.0 di Indonesia. *Nakhoda: Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan*, *20*(1), 27–42. https://doi.org/10.35967/njip.v20i1.139

Yoseph Darius Purnama Rangga, Antonius Philipus Kurniawan Gheta, I. W. (2020). Kualitas Pelayanan Publik Ditinjau dari Aspek Reformasi Birokrasi. *Charli Ones Chintya,Putri Intan Permata Sari Dkk.*, *8*(2), 491–502.

Yusriadi, Y. (2018). Reformasi Birokrasi Indonesia: Peluang dan Hambatan. *Jurnal Administrasi Publik : Public Administration Journal*, *8*(2), 178. https://doi.org/10.31289/jap.v8i2.1824