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# Level of Community Participation in 3R Based Household Waste Management in North Banjarmasin District

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**Abstrak**

Partisipasi masyarakat dalam pengelolaan sampah sangat penting dilakukan karena dapat mengurangi volume timbulan sampah setiap tahunnya. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tingkat partisipasi masyarakat dalam pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga berbasis 3R di Kecamatan Banjarmasin Utara, Kota Banjarmasin. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan analisis data deskriptif persentase dan kategorisasi. Populasi dan sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah 378 kepala keluarga yang berdomisili di Kelurahan Alalak Utara, Kecamatan Banjarmasin Utara, Kota Banjarmasin. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat partisipasi masyarakat dalam pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga berbasis 3R di Kecamatan Banjarmasin Utara Kota Banjarmasin dikategorikan sangat rendah. Sangat rendahnya tingkat partisipasi masyarakat dalam pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga berbasis 3R disebabkan karena kurang dilibatkannya masyarakat umum dalam merencanakan program dan evaluasi program yang berkaitan dengan pengelolaan sampah. Selain itu, program pengelolaan sampah yang telah ditentukan tidak semua wilayah dapat merasakannya sehingga menyebabkan masih ada beberapa masyarakat yang tidak tau adanya program pengelolaan sampah yang sedang dilaksanakan. Diharapkan dari hasil penelitian ini masyarakat dan pemerintah setempat dapat berkolaborasi dan berpartisipasi aktif dalam mengelola sampah yang berwawasan lingkungan dan dapat memanfaatkan sampah dengan baik.

**Kata Kunci:** Partisipasi Masyarakat; Pengelolaan Sampah; Sampah Rumah Tangga; Prinsip 3R

**Abstract**

Community participation in waste management is very important because it can reduce the volume of waste generated every year. Therefore, this research aims to analyze the level of community participation in 3R-based household waste management in North Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City. This research uses quantitative methods with descriptive data analysis of percentages and categorization. The population and sample in this study were 378 heads of families who lived in North Alalak Village, North Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City. The research results show that the level of community participation in 3R-based household waste management in North Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City is categorized as very low. The very low level of community participation in 3R-based household waste management is due to the lack of involvement of the general public in planning programs and evaluating programs related to waste management. Apart from that, not all areas can experience the waste management program that has been determined, which means that there are still some people who do not know that there is a waste management program that is being implemented. It is hoped that from the results of this research, the community and local government can collaborate and



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actively participate in managing waste in an environmentally sound manner and can make good use of waste.
**Keywords**: Community Participation; Waste management; household waste; 3R Principles

## PRELIMINARY

Garbage is a material or waste that has been thrown away and can damage the environment. Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 18 of 2008 divides waste into three categories, namely household waste, waste similar to household waste, and specific waste. Based on the Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Law No. 81 of 2012 concerning the management of household waste and similar types of household waste, article 1 paragraph 3 states that waste management is a systematic, comprehensive and sustainable activity which includes reducing and handling waste (Abbas et al., 2022; Jumriani et al., 2022; Mutiani & Faisal, 2019). Waste management aims to preserve the environment and public health and turn waste into a valuable resource for society.

The volume of waste generation in Indonesia in 2022 will reach 35,925,892 tonnes per year (Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan, 2022). The large amount of waste generated in Indonesia in 2022 is generated by several provinces, one of which is South Kalimantan Province. In 2022, the generated waste will reach 1,679 tons per day, which is divided into 9 regencies and 2 cities. This data shows that there are still many people who do not manage their waste well so that the amount of waste generated produces very large figures (Ashar, 2020). The 3R program is a program implemented to minimize the waste produced so that it has more economic value. The aim of implementing the 3R program is not only about good waste management in its implementation but also involving social issues to encourage people to change their attitudes and mindset towards environmentally friendly and sustainable waste management. The waste problem in Banjarmasin City is inseparable from population density and the consumer lifestyle of its people. The city of Banjarmasin is one of the cities that contributes waste to regional landfills without any prior processing (Sabrina et al., 2021). Daily household waste generation in Banjarmasin City can reach 0.26 kg/person (Muhaimin & Jumriani, 2023). According to population data in 2022, the population in North Alalak Subdistrict is 21,843 people, so it is in line with the opinion of previous researchers that population growth has the potential to increase consumption patterns and changes in people's consumptive lifestyles which can have an impact on increasing the amount of waste produced (Shahzadi et al., 2018). The results of observations in the field show a lack of public awareness and understanding in waste management, which only relies on groups and related agencies to manage it. This causes the burden on the TPS or TPA to become very heavy and waste overflows



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beyond the TPS or TPA (Samsul, 2023; Wulan & Meitasari, 2023). Community and government participation is very necessary in reducing the amount of waste generated.

Community participation, namely community participation in determining the direction and strategy of activities in waste management policies, creating ideas, contributing to decision making, sharing responsibilities, and shouldering the burden in implementing activities and utilizing the results of activities equally (Obot et al., 2022). The concept of participation in waste management can be studied from four stages, namely the planning stage, implementation stage, results utilization stage and evaluation stage (Cohen & Uphoff, 1980).

Previous research states that community participation is very important in 3R-based household waste management because it can help reduce waste generation from the source, facilitate regular and hygienic collection and transportation of waste and can help with the planning, construction and management of 3R-based TPS or TPST in Banjarmasin City. , (Hazah et al., 2022; Hernawati et al., 2012; Muhaimin & Jumriani, 2023; Sabrina et al., 2021; Sarwo et al., 2023). Community-based 3R waste management is a new paradigm in waste management (Ramandei, 2022). This new method places more emphasis on methods of reducing waste and on the level of community consumer behavior as well as awareness of environmental damage caused by waste (Wildawati & Hasnita, 2019). The community as the main producer of waste is very necessary in making this method a success because the community is more aware of the problems and needs in developing their region and can utilize and evaluate the development programs that will be implemented (Margareta & Salahudin, 2022). Based on the description of the problem above, this research aims to analyze the level of community participation in 3R-based household waste management in North Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City.

## METHOD

The research location is in North Alalak Village, North Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City. This research applies a quantitative approach with a descriptive percentage analysis method. Data collection techniques through observation, questionnaires and documentation to obtain primary data and secondary data about the level of community participation in 3R-based household waste management in North Alalak Village, North Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City.

The population used in this research was 6,777 heads of families in North Alalak Village. The sample taken as a data source in this research was 378 families using the Slovin formula calculation (Riyanto & Hatmawan, 2020). The sampling technique used by researchers



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is *Simple Random Sampling.* This research variable is adjusted to the researcher's research objectives which are presented in table 1.

**Table 1. Research Variables**

| Variable | Sub Variable | Indicator | Sub Indicator |
|---|---|---|---|
| Planning Stage | Participate in program planning activities in 3R-based waste management. | Attend meetings, outreach, seminars or training held by the government, 3R TPS/TPST managers or Waste Bank managers with the theme of 3R-based waste management. | 1. Number of people attending program planning meetings for 3R-based waste management.<br>2. The number of people attending took part in the socialization with the theme of 3R-based waste management.<br>3. Number of people attending seminars with the theme of 3R-based waste management.<br>4. Number of people attending training with the theme of 3R-based waste management. |
| | Participate in decision making and determining program alternatives in 3R-based waste management. | Convey decisions, opinions, suggestions and criticism during activities with the theme of 3R-based waste management. | 1. Participate in decision making regarding planned activities in 3R-based waste management.<br>2. Actively discuss during the activity.<br>3. Take part in providing ideas or suggestions during the activity.<br>4. Participate in providing criticism in planning a 3R-based waste management program. |
| Implementation Stage | Participate in 3R-based household waste management activities. | Participate in mutual cooperation activities in 3R-based waste management. | 1. The number of people attending took part in mutual cooperation.<br>2. Participate as a committee in implementing |



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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | mutual cooperation.<br>3. Take part in providing food for mutual cooperation activities.<br>4. Take part in providing financial assistance in the form of money or assistance with mutual cooperation equipment. |
| | Participate in 3R activities (*Reduce, Reuse* and *Recycle)* | 1. Participate in activities to reduce waste (*Reduce).*<br>2. Participate in activities to reuse waste.<br>3. Participate in recycling activities waste *(Recycle).* | 1. The community collects rubbish.<br>2. Society reduces the use of single-use items.<br>3. The community reduces waste.<br>4. People recycle waste. |
| Results Utilization Stage | The success of a program in 3R-based waste management. | 1. A program is completed on time.<br>2. Conformity of the form of infrastructure with the established plan.<br>3. Providing high satisfaction to the community with the programs that have been implemented. | 1. The program is running according to plan and is on target as agreed.<br>2. Fulfillment of the facilities needed by the community.<br>3. The community has a positive opinion because they have received program services according to their expectations and needs.<br>4. The community better understands their responsibility in processing waste. |
| | The community benefits from the 3R-based waste management program. | 1. This area is known and has become a pilot area for 3R-based waste management.<br>2. Improving community welfare. | 1. The area is clean from scattered rubbish and the environment is neatly arranged.<br>2. Many other regions have come to the pilot area to learn how to manage waste |



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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | based on 3R properly.<br>3. This area often receives award certificates as an area that manages 3R-based waste well.<br>4. People can increase their income from utilizing household waste. |
| Evaluation Stage | Participate in assessing the advantages and disadvantages of implementing the 3R-based waste management program. | Provide an assessment of the obstacles or obstacles experienced while implementing the program so that they do not happen again. | 1. Participate in assessing the positive and negative impacts of the 3R-based waste management program.<br>2. Participate in providing suggestions or opinions for improving programs that will be implemented in the future.<br>3. Participate in providing an assessment of the effectiveness of the program that has been implemented.<br>4. Participate in providing an assessment of the efficiency of the program that has been implemented. |

Source: Modification (Ahdi, 2022; Ferathin, 2014; Wenda et al., 2015)

The research instrument is a questionnaire containing questions regarding household waste management carried out by the community in North Alalak Subdistrict. The researcher tested the instrument to get valid questions through validity and reliability tests on respondents in addition to a research sample of 30 people with a total of 28 question items. After testing the instrument, the questionnaire was then distributed to research respondents to obtain data regarding the level of community participation in 3R-based household waste management in North Alalak Village, North Banjarmasin District.



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The data obtained from respondents was then processed by percentageing each indicator studied and then categorizing it into four categories, namely very high, high, low and very low.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 1.1. Results

Based on the results of field data collection, respondent answer data was obtained, then processed in this way *editing, scoring,* and *tabulating.* Community participation in 3R-based household waste management in North Alalak Village, North Banjarmasin District is divided into four stages, namely the planning stage, implementation stage, results utilization stage and evaluation stage. The following is a detailed explanation of the research results regarding the stages of community participation in 3R-based household waste management in North Banjarmasin District which are presented in table form with the following table description:

T : No
KA : Less active
A : Active
SA : Very Active

#### a. Planning Stage

The planning stage in this research is divided into two indicators, namely program planning and decision making. The research results of these two indicators are detailed in the table below.

**Table 2.** Program Planning

| No | Question | Answer | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | SA | % | A | % | K | % | T | % | |
| 1 | Participate in meeting activities | 11 | 2.91 | 9 | 2.38 | 62 | 16.4 | 296 | 78.31 | 378 |
| 2 | Participate in outreach activities | 4 | 1.06 | 9 | 2.38 | 20 | 5.29 | 345 | 91.27 | 378 |
| 3 | Attend seminar activities | 0 | 0 | 10 | 2.65 | 7 | 1.85 | 361 | 95.50 | 378 |
| 4 | Participate in training activities | 9 | 2.38 | 9 | 2.38 | 13 | 3,44 | 347 | 91, 80 | 378 |
| **Average Percentage (%)** | | **1.59** | | **2.45** | | **6.75** | | **89.22** | | |

Source: Primary Data Analysis, 2024

Table 2 shows that on the program planning indicator, 89.22% of respondents gave no responses, while only 1.59% of respondents gave very active responses. Table 2 proves that in terms of program planning indicators, 89.22% of 100% of respondents preferred a response or no answer to the questionnaire.



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**Table 3.** Decision Making

| No | Question | Answer | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | SA | % | A | % | K | % | T | % | |
| 5 | Involved in decision making | 17 | 4.50 | 48 | 12.70 | 56 | 14.81 | 257 | 68.00 | 378 |
| 6 | Actively discuss in program planning | 13 | 3.44 | 18 | 4.76 | 41 | 10.85 | 306 | 80.95 | 378 |
| 7 | Please provide ideas or suggestions | 11 | 2.91 | 13 | 3.44 | 38 | 10.05 | 316 | 83.60 | 378 |
| 8 | Join in providing criticism | 8 | 2.12 | 11 | 2.91 | 37 | 9.7 9 | 322 | 85.19 | 378 |
| **Average Percentage (%)** | | **3.24** | | **5.95** | | **11.38** | | **79.43** | | |

Source: Primary Data Analysis, 2024

Table 3 shows that on the decision making indicator, 79.43% of respondents gave no responses, while 3.24% of respondents gave very active responses. Table 3 proves that in terms of decision making indicators, 79.43% of 100% of respondents preferred a response or no answer to the questionnaire.

**b. Implementation Stage**

The implementation stage in this research is divided into two indicators, namely participating in waste management activities and participating in 3R activities. The results of these two indicators are detailed in the table below.

**Table 4.** Waste Management Activities

| No | Question | Answer | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S A | % | A | % | K | % | T | % | |
| 9 | Participate in mutual cooperation activities | 28 | 7.41 | 18 | 4.76 | 111 | 29.37 | 221 | 58.47 | 378 |
| 10 | Become part of the implementation of mutual cooperation | 7 | 1.85 | 15 | 3.9 7 | 43 | 11.38 | 313 | 82.80 | 378 |
| 11 | Participate in mutual cooperation activities in the form of energy | 37 | 9.79 | 20 | 5.29 | 47 | 12.43 | 274 | 72.49 | 378 |
| 12 | Participate in mutual cooperation activities in the form of objects/goods | 4 | 1.05 | 13 | 3,44 | 36 | 9.52 | 325 | 85.98 | 378 |
| 13 | Participate in mutual cooperation activities in the form of money | 1 | 0.26 | 1 | 0.26 | 95 | 25.13 | 281 | 74.34 | 378 |
| 14 | Participate in mutual cooperation activities in the form of consumption | 4 | 1.05 | 5 | 1.32 | 24 | 6.3 5 | 345 | 91.27 | 378 |
| **Average Percentage (%)** | | **3.57** | | **3.17** | | **15.70** | | **77.56** | | |

Source: Primary Data Analysis, 2024



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Table 4 shows that on the indicator of waste management activities, 77.56% of respondents gave no responses, while 3.17% of respondents gave active responses. Table 4 proves that in terms of indicators of waste management activities, 77.56% of 100% of respondents preferred a response or no answer to the questionnaire.

**Table 5.** 3R Activities

| No | Question | Answer | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | SA | % | A | % | K | % | T | % | |
| 15 | Participate in household waste reduction activities ( *Reduce)* | 28 | 7.4 1 | 105 | 27.78 | 215 | 56.89 | 30 | 7.94 | 378 |
| 16 | Participate in household waste collection activities according to type | 19 | 5.03 | 45 | 11.90 | 116 | 30.69 | 198 | 52.38 | 378 |
| 17 | Participate in goods reuse *activities* | 47 | 12.43 | 130 | 34.39 | 169 | 44.70 | 32 | 8.47 | 378 |
| 18 | Participate in household waste recycling activities ( *Recycle)* | 12 | 3.17 | 7 | 1.85 | 26 | 6.88 | 333 | 88.09 | 378 |
| 19 | Yes, who manages household waste | 101 | 26.72 | 91 | 24.07 | 177 | 46.82 | 9 | 2.38 | 378 |
| **Average Percentage (%)** | | **10.95** | | **20** | | **37.2** | | **31.85** | | |

Source: Primary Data Analysis, 2024

Table 5 shows that on the 3R activity indicator, 37.20% of respondents gave less active responses, while 10.95% of respondents gave active responses. Table 5 proves that for the 3R activity indicators, 37.20% of 100% of respondents preferred less active responses or answers to the questionnaire.

**c. Results Utilization Stage**

The results utilization stage in this research is divided into two indicators, namely the success of a program and the benefits of a program. The results of these two indicators are detailed in the table below.

**Table 6.** Program Success

| No | Question | Answer | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | SA | % | A | % | K | % | T | % | |
| 20 | Find out about the waste management program held by North Alalak Village | 8 | 2.12 | 18 | 4.76 | 64 | 16.93 | 288 | 76.2 | 378 |
| 21 | Participate in programs organized | 45 | 11.90 | 14 | 3.70 | 16 | 4.23 | 303 | 80.1 6 | 378 |



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| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | by North Alalak Village | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Facilities and infrastructure needed by the community to manage waste | 15 | 3.97 | 37 | 9.79 | 150 | 39.68 | 176 | 46.56 | 378 |
| **Average Percentage (%)** | | **6.00** | | **6.08** | | **20.28** | | **67.64** | | |

Source: Primary Data Analysis, 2024

Table 6 shows that on the program success indicators, 67.64% of respondents gave no responses, while 6.00% of respondents gave very active responses. Table 6 proves that in terms of program success indicators, 67.64% of 100% of respondents preferred a response or no answer to the questionnaire.

**Table 7.** Program Benefits

| No | Question | Answer | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | SA | % | A | % | K | % | T | % | |
| 23 | The programs that have been held have had an impact on society | 39 | 10.32 | 57 | 15.08 | 120 | 31.75 | 162 | 42.86 | 378 |
| 24 | Utilizing household waste as a source of income | 12 | 3.18 | 21 | 5.56 | 51 | 13.50 | 294 | 77.78 | 378 |
| **Average Percentage (%)** | | **6.74** | | **10.32** | | **22.62** | | **60.32** | | |

Source: Primary Data Analysis, 2024

Table 7 shows that on the program benefit indicator, 60.32% of respondents gave no responses, while 6.74% of respondents gave very active responses. Table 7 proves that in terms of program benefit indicators, 60.32% of 100% of respondents preferred a response or no answer to the questionnaire.

**d. Evaluation Stage**

The evaluation stage in this research is divided into four indicators, namely participating in assessing the impact of a program, participating in providing suggestions/opinions for improving the program, participating in assessing the effectiveness of a program, and participating in assessing the efficiency of a program. The results of these two indicators are detailed in the table below.

**Table 8.** Evaluation

| No | Question | Answer | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | SA | % | A | % | K | % | T | % | |
| 25 | Involved in assessing the positive and negative impacts of the program | 8 | 2.12 | 23 | 6.08 | 28 | 7.41 | 319 | 84.39 | 378 |



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| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Involved in providing suggestions or opinions for program improvement | 8 | 2.12 | 15 | 3.97 | 32 | 8.46 | 323 | 85.45 | 378 |
| 27 | The waste management program that has been implemented has been effective | 40 | 10.58 | 71 | 18.78 | 201 | 53.17 | 66 | 17.46 | 378 |
| 28 | The waste management program that has been implemented has been efficient | 65 | 17.19 | 60 | 15.87 | 210 | 55.55 | 43 | 11.37 | 378 |
| **Average Percentage (%)** | | **8.00** | | **11.18** | | **31.15** | | **49.67** | | |

Source: Primary Data Analysis, 2024

Table 8 shows that on the evaluation indicators, 49.67% of respondents gave no responses, while 8.00% of respondents gave very active responses. Table 8 proves that in the evaluation indicators 49.67% of 100% of respondents preferred a response or a no answer to the questionnaire.

**e. Level of Community Participation in 3R-Based Household Waste Management in North Banjarmasin District**

Based on the tabulation of respondents' answers regarding the score on the level of community participation in 3R-based household waste management, the maximum score was 112 and the minimum score was 28 out of 28 questions. The score is calculated using the formula of the maximum value minus the minimum value and then divided by 4 because the number of classes the researcher took was only 4, namely, very high, high, low and very low, thus obtaining an interval value of 21. The interval value is used to determine the range of values for each categories of community participation in 3R-based household waste management in accordance with table 9.

**Table 9.** Categories of Level of Community Participation

| Category | Intervals (%) |
|---|---|
| Very high | 82%-100% |
| Tall | 63%-81% |
| Low | 45%-62% |
| Very low | 25%-44% |

Source: Primary Data Analysis, 2024

The level of community participation in 3R-based household waste management in North Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City from the research results shows that at the planning stage it was 28.57% so it was categorized as very low, the implementation stage was



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39.29% categorized as very low, the utilization stage the results of 17.85% were in the very low category, and finally the evaluation stage of 14.29% was also in the category of very low level of community participation. The level of community participation in 3R-based household waste management in North Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City, if you average the percentages, it is found to be 25%, which is included in the very low category. Below is presented table 10 regarding the level of community participation.

**Table 10.** Level of Community Participation

| No | Community Participation Stage | Percentage (%) | Category | Average Percentage | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Planning Stage | 28.57 | Very low | 25% | Very low |
| 2. | Implementation Stage | 39.29 | Very low | | |
| 3. | Results Utilization Stage | 17.85 | Very low | | |
| 4. | Evaluation Stage | 14.29 | Very low | | |
| | Amount | 100.00 | | | |

Source: Primary Data Analysis, 2024

**1.2. Discussion**

The level of community participation in household waste management is divided into four stages, including the planning stage, implementation stage, results utilization stage, and evaluation stage (Cohen & Uphoff, 1980). The four stages of community participation in managing household waste in North Banjarmasin District, especially in North Alalak District, are described as follows;

**a. Planning Stage**

The planning stage is the participation of various parties, both from the community and local government, by conducting dialogue or consultation and agreeing on a plan regarding a rule or program that is created jointly (Ferathin, 2014). The planning stage at the level of community participation can be seen from several indicators, including activeness in attending meetings, providing alternative suggestions or opinions and providing decisions on a program (Safitri et al., 2022). The results of the two research indicators for the level of community participation in 3R-based household waste management in Alalak Utara Subdistrict at the planning stage were categorized as very low.

The factors causing very low community participation at the planning stage in the research indicators regarding participating in program planning activities and participating in decision making activities from the results of meetings with the head of RT 18 occurred because the community did not participate due to the committee holding activities such as socialization, seminars or training related to waste management at a large scope such as sub-district or sub-district level never involve the general public to attend the activity, only representatives are



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invited such as all RT heads, PKK groups, waste bank groups or communities that have a big influence on the activity the. Activities related to waste management within the RT area are also rarely held except during large activities. Previous research supports that increasing community participation can be realized by inviting the entire community to get involved in various existing social activities (Amanda, 2023). This can reflect the spirit of collaboration and active participation of the local government to embrace and involve all levels of society in social activities. Community involvement at the planning stage is very important so that the community can contribute ideas, ideas and decisions that are in line with the situation in the field because the community will run the program and determine the direction and orientation of development so that from this involvement the community will have a sense of responsibility in making the program a success (Ferathin, 2014). There needs to be outreach and education provided to the community so that they are able to carry out waste management activities (Rahim & Indirawati, 2022).

Based on the results of several previous studies, it supports that the community at the program planning stage, whether in participating in meetings, providing ideas or making decisions, has a low level of participation category because there are still some people who have a low level of education, which tends to make the community different. level of knowledge and not interested in trying new things (Astuti et al., 2023). Differences in people's levels of knowledge are influenced by several factors, namely: level of education, age, environment, information, and experience both from themselves and from others which then influence a person's attitudes and actions in making decisions, especially in terms of household waste management (Sugiarto & Gabriella, 2020).

**b. Implementation Stage**

The implementation stage is the participation or participation of the government and community in the process of realizing the results of development program decisions that have been mutually agreed upon. The implementation stage at the level of community participation can be seen from two indicators, including participating in waste management activities in the form of energy, property, thoughts and skills (Turtiantoro & Driyantama, 2020)and participating in 3R ( *Reduce, Reuse, Recycle* ) activities (Prayoga et al., 2021). The results of the two research indicators for the level of community participation in 3R-based household waste management in North Alalak Subdistrict at the implementation stage were categorized as very low.

The factors causing the very low level of community participation in the implementation phase occur because the community in North Alalak Subdistrict almost never participates in



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mutual cooperation activities in cleaning the environment, whether held by the sub-district, sub-district or local RT. Only some people in North Alalak Subdistrict participate in several activities related to waste management, for example being members of the environmental task force formed by North Banjarmasin Subdistrict. The environmental task force is tasked with taking part in mutual cooperation activities to clean the environment from rubbish. With the environmental task force group, the community believes that there is no longer a need to carry out mutual cooperation activities to clean up the surrounding environment from rubbish. In fact, the aim of forming this group is as an example to the community so that they can carry out similar activities. Mutual cooperation activities within the RT are only held if there are major activities such as the Proclamation of Independence of the Republic of Indonesia on August 17, Isra Miraj Prophet Muhammad, Hijri New Year, Hari Raya, and so on. Usually the form of mutual cooperation activities in which most people play an active role is in the form of money that is voluntarily given. Only some people who are not busy are willing to take an active role in mutual cooperation activities in the form of energy. Community participation is mostly in the form of money because there is an agreement on a minimum community contribution in the form of funds to manage waste in line with research conducted by (Balenina, 2019).

Another causal factor is from field results with respondents stating that some people in North Alalak Subdistrict still lack knowledge about 3R-based waste management activities due to a lack of socialization about the 3Rs both from the Banjarmasin City Environmental Service, North Banjarmasin District and North Alalak Subdistrict. Therefore, some people in North Alalak Subdistrict only manage household waste to the best of their knowledge. However, the results of the researchers' observations found that the minimal waste management carried out by the community was almost in line with the 3R principles, although it was still not optimal.

Some people use forms of household waste management, for example reducing waste , namely by frequently reducing plastic bags when shopping, frequently reducing the use of plastic bottles, and frequently reducing the use of tissue. The next form *of* household waste management that some people use is by reusing used food jars and reusing environmentally friendly bags when shopping. The community also often carries out waste collection activities according to type, for example collecting special plastic waste. In line with previous research which states that the results of the research are that society is gradually becoming aware of the problem of environmental pollution, especially that which originates from plastic waste, however, society cannot completely stop using plastic packaging due to higher demands for convenience (Deng et al., 2020). Waste management which is currently considered the most effective is by sorting waste according to its type, namely organic and inorganic waste, each



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type of which requires different actions (Rahim & Indirawati, 2022). People often collect rubbish according to its type so that when the cart carrying rubbish comes, they can carry it away easily. However, in areas on the edge of the Alalak River, most people only collect plastic, paper or canned waste which is collected in one container to be transported to the cart. People still throw rubbish such as food scraps and leaves into rivers on the grounds that this rubbish is easily destroyed. Previous research also states that the use of the collect-transport-dispose waste management system is still dominantly carried out by local communities (Pratiwi et al., 2022)Community empowerment in managing household waste must be implemented in order to change the old community paradigm from a waste management system that is collect-transport-dispose to a new paradigm, namely waste management with the 3R (*Reduce, Reuse* and *Recycle*) concept (Ramandei, 2022).

The last 3R activity is recycling waste (*Recycle*), which can be said to be only certain people who carry it out, such as some people in RT 18, North Alalak Subdistrict who are still very active in carrying out this activity. The community in the RT formed a special group to manage household waste, named the Mawar Recycling Center and the Mawar Waste Bank. The Mawar Recycling Center and Mawar Waste Bank on a household scale were formed to educate the public so they can sort waste from its source. The activities carried out by this group are not only recycling non-organic waste which is used as handicrafts or organic waste which is used as plant compost. But it also manages waste bank activities called the Mawar Waste Bank specifically for the community in North Alalak Subdistrict. Members of the Mawar Waste Bank are also members of the Mawar PDU. Apart from the aim of this waste bank activity is to reduce household waste being transported to the nearest TPST, it also aims to increase the supply of materials for recycling activities at PDU Mawar. The customers of the Mawar Waste Bank are each RT in North Alalak Village. The proceeds from the sale of the waste will then be recorded and handed over to each RT.

**c. Results Utilization Stage**

This stage of utilization of results is closely related to the quality and quantity of the program implementation results achieved. The results utilization stage in this research is divided into two representative research indicators, namely, the success of a program and the benefits of a program. The results of the two research indicators for the level of community participation in 3R-based household waste management in North Alalak Subdistrict at the utilization stage were categorized as very low.

The factors causing the very low level of community participation at the utilization stage are due to research indicators regarding the success of a program which are said to be very low



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because many people in North Alalak Subdistrict do not know what waste management programs or activities are being implemented. So, the public cannot judge how successful a program or activity is. In line with previous research, it is stated that the result of the community's low level of waste management is caused by the dissemination of information that is not conveyed to the entire community, so that many people do not know about activities related to waste management (Robby, 2020). The second indicator regarding the benefits of a program is said to be very low because the results of research and interviews with respondents show that only people who live around the North Alalak Subdistrict Office, close to the Mawar Recycling Center or Mawar Waste Bank and who actively participate in the programs Waste management carried out by the Banjarmasin City Environmental Service, North Banjarmasin District or North Alalak Subdistrict can benefit from this program, such as the benefit of getting assistance in the form of goods, money or other benefits such as getting infrastructure to support waste management activities. Previous research states that facilities and infrastructure influence waste management (Bakhtiar, Ginting & Silitonga, 2022). Another advantage that can be obtained is being a model sub-district because there is a place for the Waste Recycling Center, Mawar Waste Bank and Asman Toga Mawar so that it is often visited by both government agencies and the general public. Apart from that, North Alalak Subdistrict has also won an inter-district competition at the Banjarmasin City level as in Figure 4.10. In line with previous research which states that activities such as the Waste Bank are very beneficial for waste bank managers and for the environment (Hayati, 2020).

Previous research is of the opinion that if the implementation stage does not run optimally, it will affect the next stage of community participation, namely the results utilization stage, so that how the community benefits or benefits from the program (Safitri et al., 2022). Therefore, from the beginning, the stages of community participation must run well and in a directed manner so as not to influence the next stages of community participation.

**d. Evaluation Stage**

Community participation in 3R-based household waste management in Alalak Utara Subdistrict is the final evaluation stage. The evaluation stage at the level of community participation can be seen from four indicators, including participating in assessing the impact of a program, participating in providing suggestions/opinions for improving the program, participating in assessing the effectiveness and efficiency of a program. The results of the four research indicators for the level of community participation in 3R-based household waste management in Alalak Utara Subdistrict at the evaluation stage were categorized as very low.



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The factors causing the very low level of community participation at the evaluation stage are because field results and interviews with respondents from the four research indicators stated that the community did not participate at the activity stage because the committee that held activities related to waste management never involved them. The general public to attend this activity is only representatives who are invited from the beginning of the activity planning stage, such as all RT heads, PKK groups, waste bank groups or the community who have a big influence on the planning of the activity. These special groups have the authority to assess the activities that have been carried out because these activities are determined by them and of course the results of the evaluation will become a report on the work activities they carry out. In line with previous research which states that only the community represented by volunteers and members of waste management organizations can express opinions or suggestions regarding improvements to the waste management program (Balenina, 2019).

The general public is only often involved at the implementation and results utilization stage. Therefore, the level of community participation in waste management at the evaluation stage is the lowest compared to other community participation stages. Even though previous research argues that this stage is considered important because involvement public on This stage is seen as bait come back Which can give input for repair implementation next (Yuliana & Haswindy, 2017).

**e. Level of Community Participation in 3R-Based Household Waste Management in North Banjarmasin District**

North Banjarmasin District has ten sub-districts with a total population of 154,587 people in 2022, so in terms of the amount of waste generated per day, it will also be large, supported by data from the Banjarmasin City Environmental Service which states that the amount of waste generated in North Banjarmasin District in 2022 will be 108.52 tonnes/day. North Alalak Subdistrict is part of the subdistricts that contribute to the daily waste generation. Alalak Utara Subdistrict has an area of 1.47 $km^2$which is a densely populated area so it really requires the availability of adequate waste disposal facilities so that people do not throw rubbish carelessly and can create a clean and comfortable living environment (Muhaimin & Jumriani, 2023).

Apart from waste management facilities that must be met, community participation in waste management, especially household waste, must also be increased so that people are more responsible for their waste and create public awareness in protecting the environment (Febriani; et al., 2022). Community participation in waste management must always be encouraged to develop (Sudirman & Phradiansah, 2018). North Alalak Subdistrict is one of the subdistricts in


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North Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City which has various programs or activities in managing household waste such as PDU Mawar, Waste Bank and mutual cooperation from the environmental task force which was formed directly by North Banjarmasin District. However, the many waste management programs or activities in North Alalak Subdistrict have not been able to increase community participation in managing waste. The results of research with respondents show that the level of community participation in 3R-based household waste management in North Alalak Village, North Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City is categorized as very low due to the lack of involvement of the general public in planning programs and evaluating programs related to waste management. Apart from that, not all areas can experience the waste management program that has been determined, which means that there are still some people who do not know that there is a waste management program that is being implemented. Community participation in North Alalak Subdistrict in implementing the waste management program can also be said to be very low because only a portion of the community is still united in protecting the environment and independently managing their household waste in accordance with the 3R principles. Some people collect rubbish according to type in one container, then take it directly to the nearest TPST or transport it by cart uncles who are paid voluntarily.

For people who are far from the TPST or who do not want to pay voluntarily to the cart uncle to transport waste from the results of waste management research and interviews carried out by the community, they can throw their waste directly into the river or empty land. Relevant governments such as the Environmental Service have often taken action, such as directing sub-district and sub-district officials to reprimand their communities and even giving sanctions to the community if they continue to throw rubbish into the Alalak River or onto empty land, for example the empty land along the AMD Permai to HKSN road which until now Many people still throw their rubbish into empty land.

The attitude of the community in North Alalak Subdistrict in managing household waste has a big influence on the level of community participation because if the community is aware of the importance of managing waste and protecting the environment, it is possible that the community will have a high attitude of participation (Fitria, 2020). The research results show that the majority of respondents had a high school/vocational/MA education. Education is closely related to community participation in waste management because the higher a person's education level, the more extensive knowledge they will have and be more sensitive to the environment to participate in waste management (Bakhtiar, Ginting & Silitonga, 2022). Waste management using the 3R approach should be implemented in order to encourage people to



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play an active role in managing their household waste (Mujahiddin et al., 2021). Previous research states that the attitude aspect in managing waste is not good due to a lack of information regarding how to manage household waste based on 3R (Khoiri & Eko, 2019).

The level of community participation in 3R-based household waste management in North Alalak Village, North Banjarmasin District is divided into four stages of community participation including the planning stage, implementation stage, results utilization stage and evaluation stage. The results of the research on the stages of community participation which were categorized as the lowest were at the evaluation stage because the field results showed that at the evaluation stage the general public who were not part of special groups that handled waste management activities were never included. Only these special groups play an active role in evaluation activities that have been carried out.

Geography is a scientific field that studies all human and natural activities and the interactions between the two through a spatial perspective so that certain spatial patterns are formed. The distinctive characteristic of geography is that it presents science as a source of knowledge for managing space, territory and the environment (Matthews & Herbert, 2008). There are three approaches that are characteristic of geography, including the spatial approach, the ecological approach and the regional complex approach. This research is included in a complex regional approach because the analysis in this research is focused on a comprehensive study of a region which includes physical and environmental aspects. Analysis using a complex regional approach in this research will show the level of community participation in managing household waste in the surrounding environment and it can also be concluded that the complexity is the cause of the very low level of community participation in managing 3R-based household waste in North Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research that has been carried out, it can be concluded that the level of community participation in 3R-based household waste management in North Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City is categorized as very low due to the lack of involvement of the general public in planning programs and evaluating programs related to waste management. Apart from that, not all areas can experience the waste management program that has been determined, which means that there are still some people who do not know that there is a waste management program that is being implemented.



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