



Legal effectiveness of independent waste management through waste banks in the City of Tegal as an effort to empower and care for the environment

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ABSTRACT

Waste management for environmental concern can take advantage of the participation of the community. This research uses empirical research with descriptive qualitative which aims to find out and analyze the legal effectiveness of independent waste management through garbage banks in Tegal City as an effort to empower and care for the environment. The results of research on Waste Bank Management through the Implementation of the Indonesian Garbage Bank Association (ASOBSI) in Tegal City with 36 (thirty six) customers, Dewi Shinta Main Garbage Bank with 162 (one hundred and sixty two) customers and 8 (eight) unit waste banks and The Nusa Indah Unit Waste Bank in Tegal City with 80 (eighty) customers was established due to the concern of the surrounding community towards organic and inorganic waste. The Garbage Bank is tasked with serving the deposit of waste to be converted into a savings account, sorting waste according to type for economic value, selling waste, administration of waste bank bookkeeping, conducting education and development innovations for waste bank customers and the general public. The implementation of the waste bank independent waste management has been carried out effectively based on the mandate of laws and regulations with responsiveness, independence, community partnerships, economic value, education, achievements, although with limited assistance or no incentives, the management continues to carry out environmental management activities for waste.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Based on the provisions of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2009 concerning the Protection and Management of the Environment, it states that every Indonesian citizen has human rights to a good and healthy environment as stipulated in Article 28 letter h of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia mandates that every citizen the state of Indonesia has the right to a prosperous life, physically and spiritually, a place to live, and to obtain a good and healthy environment and health services.

The environment is related to the surrounding conditions that have a certain influence on the development and behavior of living things (Suniti & Mahdi, 2019). Meanwhile, based on the provisions of Article 1 point 1 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2009 concerning the Protection and Management of the Living Environment, it states that the environment is one unit of space with its interrelatedness of all differences, powers, conditions, and living things, including human behavior that influences nature, continuity of life, welfare of humans and other living things.

Environmental changes in nature occur because of the impact of environmental damage. All forms of activities carried out by humans in meeting their daily needs also contribute to changes in the environment itself. Garbage is a problem that is so worrying in environmental life (Purnama et al., 2020).

Based on the provisions of Article 1 paragraph 5 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, it states that waste management is an activity that is carried out systematically, as a whole, in a sustainable manner by reducing and handling waste. It is a shared responsibility among various government, private and community parties in participating in environmental protection and management with the foundation of the nature of good management so that it can aim to reduce the risks arising in environmental life (Wibawa, 2019).

Based on the provisions of Article 1 number 27 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2009 concerning the Protection and Management of the Environment states that environmental organizations are the formation of a group of people who have their own will and are together in an organized way with the aim of activities related to the environment.

In realizing waste management with the aim of caring for the surrounding environment, it can take advantage of the role and presence of the community. The role of the contribution of community organizations formed by a group of people jointly impact change by restoring environmental damage. The existence of a voluntary form of participation with the presence of associations of community organizations causes good to be together and is a form of active participation in a public space (Gusmadi & Samsuri, 2020). Human resources are one that is so needed in supporting environmental management of waste that cannot be separated in an organization through the waste bank program (Taufik, 2021).

In Fahrudin's opinion, a waste bank is a community that has the goal of saving waste that has been selected based on the type of waste that has been previously determined (Astuti et al., 2020). It is hoped that the waste management system with the presence of a waste bank can provide assistance to the government, of course, also in dealing with waste and improving the community's economy (Ariefahnoor et al., 2020). Based on the provisions of Article 1 point 2 of the Regulation of the State Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Resude, Reuse and Recycle Through Waste Banks, a waste bank is a place for sorting and collecting waste which can be recycled and reused. of economic value.

Based on the provisions of Article 2 paragraph 1 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, it states that waste management consists of household waste including household-type waste and also specific waste. In household waste, the provisions of Article 2 paragraph 2 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management state that it originates from daily household activities which do not include feces and specific waste.

One of the cities that carries out independent waste management activities is Tegal City in Central Java. With an increasing population density, of course, the amount of waste will also increase (T. Saputra et al., 2022) and in daily life there are still people who throw garbage without sorting the types of waste beforehand or throwing garbage carelessly (Sutanto et al., 2022). In Tegal City, there is the Indonesian Garbage Bank Association for Tegal City and the Dewi Shinta Main Garbage Bank and the Nusa Indah Unit Garbage Bank in Tegal City which carries out environmental management of waste.

As a step in the implementation of achieving the goals of environmental management of waste, success is needed for certainty from understanding the applicable laws and regulations must be effective in providing compliance and being followed by the community as legal subjects

who have rights and obligations (Ahadi, 2022). Law as a social engineering tool that has uses to change people's patterns and behavior in accordance with statutory regulations based on legal will (Orlando, 2022).

Based on the description above the purpose of this research is to find out, analyze and provide implications for research in the field of science in general and in particular legal insights in understanding the legal effectiveness of independent waste management through waste banks in Tegal City as an effort to empower and care for the environment.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses the sociological legal research method (Harefa, 2021) or empirical legal research that is useful for conducting studies on applicable legal provisions (Benuf & Azhar, 2020) with the realities that occur in society (Santi et al., 2019) or surveys to evaluate policies and the implications of these policies in society (Adiyanta, 2019) namely based on the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations regarding environmental management of waste in the Tegal City community through the waste bank program with a series of scientific work steps in a systematic, directed, and objective manner in research problems starting with research designs compiled, data collection, analysis, reports, and implications (Zaluchu, 2020).

The character of empirical research is that it is carried out with an empirical approach, comes from gathering social or legal facts, uses hypotheses in testing, uses research instruments with interviews, qualitative analysis, quantitative or both, and is not affected by research by researchers so that this research emphasizes observational studies (Salim, 2020). The implementation of this research was carried out on the basis of data needs with the analysis needed and used (Nawi & Salle, 2020) and research locations focused on the Tegal City Association of Indonesian Waste Banks, the Tegal City Dewi Shinta Waste Bank, and the Nusa Indah Unit Waste Bank, Tegal City.

The use of legal research data is with primary data and secondary data (Santi et al., 2019). Primary data as data obtained from sources who are competent to know the problems under study (Ultsani et al., 2019) collect data directly from field research through observation using interview techniques (Ritonga, 2020) namely the Director of the Tegal City Garbage Bank Association, the Director of the Tegal City Dewi Shinta Garbage Bank, and the Director of the Tegal City Nusa Indah Unit Garbage Bank.

Meanwhile, secondary data is in the form of primary legal materials of laws and regulations (Suryadinata Putra & Yogantara, 2021) sequentially based on the hierarchical order of laws and regulations (S. N. E. Saputra & Isnawati, 2022) consists of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Protection and Management of the Environment, Regulation of the State Minister of Environment Number 13 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for Implementing Reduce, Reuse and Recycle through Waste Banks, Government Regulation Number 81 of 2012 concerning Waste Management, Tegal City Regional Regulation Number 04 of 2019 concerning Management of Household Waste and Household-like Waste, Decree of the Village Head of Panggung, East Tegal District, Tegal City Number 660.1/027/IX/2021 concerning the Establishment of the Dewi Shinta Main Garbage Bank, Panggung Village, Tegal Timur District, Tegal City, Decree of the Debong Kulon Village Head, South Tegal District Number: 660/001/II/2021 concerning the Establishment of a Bank Nusa Indah Garbage in Debong Kulon Village, South Tegal District, Tegal City.

Then secondary data in the form of secondary legal material consisting of theories or doctrines derived from legal literature as well as research and scientific articles (Zulkifli et al., 2020) relating to environmental management of waste. Furthermore, secondary legal data in the form of tertiary legal materials as legal materials support the understanding of primary legal materials and secondary legal materials including legal dictionaries and a large Indonesian dictionary (Ubwarin et al., 2021).

The involvement of data collection was carried out systematically and analyzed by methods in general using qualitative analysis (Tan, 2021). Data processing is carried out qualitatively, descriptively, critically from written legal materials that have been collected and

classified according to the identification of problems with the concept of comparative law in plural law and then analyzed (Sumarna & Kadriah, 2023).

Qualitative data analysis of the data that has been obtained from various groups of words that do not constitute nominal numbers is then carried out with a structural arrangement based on classification (Edrisy & Rozi, 2021) prescriptively which seeks to provide clarity from primary data and secondary data in the form of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials (Faizah et al., 2021). Drawing conclusions using deductive with conclusions from the general with known truths to arrive at specific conclusions (Kartika & Nurbaiti, 2019) for research on legal effectiveness of independent waste management through waste banks in Tegal City as an effort to empower and care for the environment.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The role of waste banks is very much needed as the provisions of Government Regulation Number 81 of 2012 concerning Management of Household Waste and Household-like Waste and Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 14 of 2021 concerning Implementation of Waste Banks state that waste banks can provide convenience to the community and government in environmental waste management.

Waste management by forming a waste bank can assist the government in handling waste and helping the community's economy on the basis of concern for creating shared concern. The aim of having a Garbage Bank is a step in an effort to build community awareness of waste by making a clean, healthy and comfortable living environment starting from the smallest environment and forming disciplined community empowerment to make annoying waste a profitable and profitable friend.

The implementation of waste banks is carried out by the government, both at the central and regional levels, with the community forming waste banks. The Tegal City Garbage Bank consists of the Main Garbage Bank (BSI) which is a Garbage Bank located in the service area with the reach of the Regency and City administrative areas and the Unit Garbage Bank (BSU) which is the Garbage Bank which is in the service area with the administrative area of the neighborhood association, rukun residents, sub-districts and or villages.

Based on the results of interviews with the Managing Director of the Tegal City Association of Indonesian Waste Banks (ASOBSI), namely Rokhimatin, the results obtained regarding the profile of the Indonesian Waste Bank Association (ASOBSI) of Tegal City having the address at Pondok Martoloyo, Panggung Village, East Tegal District, Tegal City which was formed to seek management environment and assist local governments in reducing and handling waste and can increase the capacity of human resources in the management of waste banks, can educate, assist, and develop a network of waste banks in Tegal City, and can build cooperation with various parties and because there is a need for a forum which provides protection for Garbage Banks in Tegal City with a total of 36 (thirty six) customers.

Collaborative activities carried out in waste management by the Tegal City Association of Indonesian Waste Banks (ASOBSI) with a program to foster self-reliance of correctional inmates in the fields of cooperatives, small and medium enterprises, industry and trade at Class II B Correctional Institutions in Tegal. Through this collaboration, the Tegal City Association of Indonesian Waste Banks (ASOBSI) as waste sorting trainers and as the party that picks up sorted waste and the Tegal Class II B Correctional Institution as providers of places and workers in building waste banks and waste sorting techniques aim to increase knowledge, skills, and productivity of correctional inmates, increasing community participation and development of work activities of inmates, correctional and increasing the production of inmates' activities, generating income for the state in the form of Non Tax State Revenue (PNPB), and generating premiums for inmates of correctional facilities.

Then the garbage banks in Tegal City, both the Dewi Shinta Main Garbage Bank and the Nusa Indah Unit Garbage Bank, were established due to the concern of the surrounding community for both organic and inorganic waste.

Based on the results of an interview with the Managing Director of the Dewi Shinta Garbage Bank, namely Rokhimatin, the results obtained regarding the profile of the Dewi Shinta Garbage Bank as the Main Garbage Bank in Tegal City based on the Decree of the Panggung Village Head, East Tegal District, Tegal City Number 660.1/027/IX/2021 concerning the Establishment of the Dewi Shinta Waste Bank Shinta Panggung Village, Tegal Timur District, Tegal City on January 10, 2018 has his address at Pondok Martoloyo, Panggung Village, Tegal Timur District, Tegal City. History was established on December 19, 2013 by being inaugurated by the Mayor, Deputy Mayor of Tegal and the Management of PT Pegadaian in the Central Java region based on the Decree of the Village Head of Panggung, Tegal Timur District, Tegal City regarding the Establishment of the Dewi Shinta Main Garbage Bank, Panggung Village, Tegal Timur District, Tegal City.

The duties of the Dewi Shinta Mother Garbage Bank in Panggung Village, East Tegal District, Tegal City include serving waste deposits from the people of Tegal City and Unit Garbage Banks in the East Tegal and West Tegal District areas, to be converted into a waste bank savings account, sorting and collecting waste according to its type to be recycled in order to increase economic value, deposit and or sell waste that has been collected by implementing a Garbage Bank bookkeeping administration system, conducting waste management education with Resude, Reuse and Recycle to waste bank customers and the general public, implementing innovations in in the context of developing waste banks, carrying out the function of fostering and coordinating unit waste banks by increasing the technical capacity and management of unit waste banks and developing the number of unit waste banks.

Operational management of the Dewi Shinta Main Garbage Bank, Tegal City, with an open schedule every day at 09.00 – 17.00 WIB to sort and receive waste deposits from the Unit Garbage Bank by accepting inorganic waste types. Financial records with a total of 162 (one hundred and sixty two) customers and 8 (eight) unit waste banks, managed waste piles of an average of 2.5 (two point five) tons per month, monthly turnover of Rp. 4,000,000.00 (four million rupiah), and management incentives of Rp. 3,500,000,000 (three million five hundred thousand rupiah) which is given once a year. In addition, the forms of training, innovation and education produced by the Dewi Shinta Parent Waste Bank are making crafts from plastic, soap and candles from used cooking oil and the achievements that have been obtained by the Dewi Shinta Parent Waste Bank are winning 3 (three) innovation competitions at the level Pegadaian-assisted Garbage Bank in 2022 and 3rd (three) winner in educational competitions at the national level Pegadaian-assisted Garbage Bank in 2023.

The assistance received from the Tegal City Government was in the form of a building with an area of 7 x 5 meters, 3 (three) work tables and chairs, cabinet, glass cabinet, 1 (one) sitting scale, 1 (one) digital scale, 1 (one) scale fruit, 2 (two) waiting chairs, and 1 (one) window display. Received corporate social responsibility from PT Pegadaian on April 29 2019 in the form of building renovation, 7000 watt electricity, plastic hydraulic press machine, paper shredding machine, 1 (one) computer set, TV, 3 (three) fans, 1 (one) digital scales, office chair, savings book, 1 (one) 3 (three) wheeled vehicle, and 1 (one) sewing machine.

Based on the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the establishment and management of a Garbage Bank formed and located in a community environment, an RT or RW in the Kelurahan or Sub-District is a Unit Garbage Bank (BSU) with a range of authority which is the responsibility of the holder of the area or environment where the Unit Garbage Bank (BSU) is established The Unit Garbage Bank (BSU) has the task of collecting waste from residents and weighing and recording each transaction and then providing waste price information to customers. The Unit Garbage Bank (BSU) works together with the Main Garbage Bank (BSI) in distributing waste, namely sales and collection from the Environmental Service (DLH). Meanwhile, the management of the Garbage Bank Unit (BSU) is an individual who has a strong commitment to a clean, healthy, active environment and has the motivation to develop a Garbage Bank so that the waste reduction target can be achieved. The duties and responsibilities of the Garbage Bank Unit (BSU) management are to apply the principles of Resude, Reuse and Recycle in waste management, increase community participation to be active in the Garbage Bank program, coordinate with the Main Garbage Bank (BSI), carry out business or business development

recycling waste, reporting the progress of activities to the Main Waste Bank (BSI), and establishing additional regulations internally for the Waste Bank regarding procedures for withdrawing savings and others.

Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) for the Tegal City Garbage Bank Unit (BSU) selection at the customer level, if it is possible to clean waste, wash it first with soap, especially plastic bottles and plastic cups, sorting waste at home is attempted in more detail to reduce sorting at the Unit Garbage Bank or at Main Garbage Bank. Sorting is carried out in detail so that it will increase the selling value of waste such as waste sorting not only based on plastic, paper, metal and glass but more specifically such as cardboard, duplex, plastic bags, plastic bottles, plastic cups, iron, cans. Separation of waste can provide convenience based on the type in detail which has been packaged by itself for further deposit in the Unit Waste Bank (BSU).

The process at the Tegal City Unit Garbage Bank with the Unit Garbage Bank (BSU) is ready to provide a shelter which after weighing can be put in the available space. Furthermore, the management records Bank Waste Unit (BSU) transactions such as manual deposit, sell and withdrawal systems, then the amount of waste is reported to the Environmental Service (DLH) every month. The collection process by the Environmental Service (DLH) minimizes selection at the Unit Waste Bank (BSU) and of course still applies hygiene such as by washing hands before and after activities.

Based on the results of interviews with the Managing Director of the Nusa Indah Waste Bank, namely Siwi Nurbiajanti, the results obtained regarding the profile of the Nusa Indah Waste Bank as a Unit Waste Bank in Tegal City. The history of the Nusa Indah Unit Waste Bank was established on February 18, 2021, formed based on the Decree of the Debong Kulon Village Head, South Tegal District Number 660/001/II/2021 dated February 1, 2021 having the address at Tegal Residence Gang 1 RT 02, RW 04 Debong Kulon Village, Tegal District South, Tegal City.

The duties of the Nusa Indah Unit Garbage Bank include serving waste deposits from residents of RT 02, RW 04 Tegal City to be converted into a waste bank savings account, sorting waste according to its type in order to increase economic value, depositing and selling collected waste to the Main Garbage Bank, conduct bookkeeping administration of the Waste Bank, carry out waste management education by Resude, Reuse and Recycle to waste bank customers and the general public and carry out innovations in the context of developing waste banks.

Operational management of the Nusa Indah Unit Garbage Bank, Tegal City, with an open schedule every Friday starting at 10.00 WIB to sort and receive waste deposits from customers. Accept organic and non-organic waste types such as mixed plastic, atoms, plastic from white bottles with the label removed and bottle caps, dark plastic made of thick material and bottle caps, cardboard, paper, glass bottles, aluminum or alloy steel, copper wires, metals, newspapers and others that can be recycled for use and economic value. The number of customers consists of the Tegal Residence RW 4 community and the closest surrounding community with 80 (eighty) of the total 60 (sixty) active customers and 20 (twenty) passive customers who do not make deposits every Friday but deposits are made alternately when the volume of waste has been collected. Once collected, the waste from the Nusa Indah Unit Waste Bank is sold to collectors. Even though it is not deposited into the Main Waste Bank, it does not eliminate waste management activities. The system implemented at the Nusa Indah Garbage Bank is to carry out weighing, calculations and savings books.

Withdrawing savings from the Nusa Indah Unit Trash Bank can be done at the beginning of the month of Ramadan, customers receive gifts, and during the holy month of Ramadan social service activities are also carried out selling cheap groceries. Other activities carried out also in 4 (four) months the Nusa Indah Unit Waste Bank distributes prizes from 5 (five) winning customers on the basis of the highest amount of waste volume and from 5 (five) active customers then a raffle is held to get 1 (one) cooking oil) liters and the main prize is 0.1 gram of gold as well as receiving alms of used cooking oil which has collected as many as 18 liters deposited or in collaboration with the Tegal Pole Social House. Then with this collaboration the Garbage Bank gets operational funds.

Apart from that, the forms of training, innovation, and education that result from the Nusa Indah Unit Waste Bank are making crafts from styrofoam that cannot be sold to be made more useful, such as decorative lamps, making ecoenzymes, and plastic bag wallets.

There is no incentive for management because the management background of the waste bank is based on a strong commitment to the care of the management for the surrounding environment and as community empowerment. The assistance received from the Tegal City Government also does not yet exist for the Nusa Indah Unit Waste Bank. However, this is not an obstacle to the Nusa Indah Unit Garbage Bank, which continues to carry out waste management activities by collaborating with UPTD SPF, Tegal City Public Middle School and Al Erysyad Kindergarten, Tegal City. Through this collaboration, the Nusa Indah Unit Waste Bank as a non-governmental organization engaged in waste management in Tegal City and UPTD SPF Tegal City Public Middle School and Al Irsyad TK Tegal City as formal education that organizes general education under the auspices of the Tegal City Education and Culture Office. Among the parties have the goal of dealing with waste and educating children to make use of waste in the school environment. Then the rights and obligations of the school to provide organic waste such as paper and plastic to be sold at the Nusa Indah Unit Waste Bank then the Nusa Indah Unit Waste Bank is willing to buy the organic waste that has been collected before.

The provisions of Article 3 of Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management and the provisions of Article 2 of the Tegal City Regional Regulation Number 04 of 2019 concerning Management of Household Waste and Household Waste-like Waste states that waste management is carried out on the principles of responsibility, sustainability, benefits, awareness, togetherness, economic value, and justice. then the provisions of Government Regulation Number 81 of 2012 concerning Waste Management stipulate that the community is to participate in the process of decision making, implementation, and supervision of household waste and household-like waste management activities carried out by the Government and or Regional Governments. Regulation of the State Minister for the Environment Number 13 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Reduse, Reuse and Recycle through Waste Banks, the provisions of Article 65 paragraph 4 of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management states that everyone has the right to have a role in protecting and management of the environment, the provisions of Article 67 of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management states that everyone has an obligation to maintain the sustainability of environmental functions and control environmental pollution and damage, the provisions of Article 70 paragraph 1 of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management states that the community has broad rights and opportunities to have an active role in environmental protection and management. The waste problem must be managed with the full awareness of the government and the community so that the role of the community is needed. Thus the management of the Garbage Bank in Tegal City through the Implementation of the Indonesian Garbage Bank Association (ASOBSI) for Tegal City, the Dewi Shinta Main Garbage Bank and the Nusa Indah Unit Garbage Bank in Tegal City, has been carried out effectively based on the mandate of the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations with the participation of the community. in utilizing waste management for the existence of a waste bank that is easy to reach as well as providing economic value, educating the community, of course also providing achievements as a form of empowerment, increasing capacity, responsiveness, community independence and partnerships and increasing environmental awareness. Even though there are limitations such as assistance or the absence of incentives that determine the community, both administrators and customers still play an active role in carrying out environmental management activities for waste

The Tegal City Indonesian Garbage Bank Association (ASOBSI) Organizing the Dewi Shinta Main Garbage Bank and the Nusa Indah Unit Garbage Bank in Tegal City is carried out in collaboration with the community, business entities, and local governments who also receive guidance from the local government on waste management in the environment. Waste management at the Garbage Bank originates from household waste originating from daily

household activities and waste at schools as well as collaboration with third parties for training, innovation, education and achievements.

The mechanism of the work system of the Dewi Shinta Main Garbage Bank and the Nusa Indah Unit Garbage Bank is to sort out the waste that can be collected from customers from the surrounding community by categorizing it into organic and inorganic waste. If organic waste can be generated directly by customers, while inorganic waste can be given to the local Garbage Bank. Then the waste will be weighed and converted to be assessed from an economic point of view, which will then be sold to collectors to generate a large amount of money. Apart from that, inorganic waste can be used for creations which can then also be sold and of course make money. The waste bank also has a passbook for savings.

The people in Tegal City are greatly helped by the activities of establishing a Garbage Bank because they can utilize waste with economic selling value to be deposited directly to the Main Garbage Bank and the local Unit Garbage Bank instead of having to wait for collectors to walk around the neighborhood. In addition to providing economic value, the community can also socialize with one another.

To register the Main Garbage Bank (BSI) and the Unit Garbage Bank (BSU) as part of the Indonesian Garbage Bank Association (ASOBSI) is the active Main Garbage Bank (BSI) and Unit Garbage Bank (BSU) then register Rp. 50,000.00 (fifty thousand rupiah), mandatory dues for members of Rp. Rp. 50,000.00 (fifty thousand rupiah) every year which is deposited through the Bank on behalf of the Indonesian Garbage Bank Association (ASOBSI), and can understand and comply with the basic rules and household rules of the Indonesian Garbage Bank Association (ASOBSI).

4. CONCLUSION

The waste problem must be managed with the full awareness of the government and society. The management of the Garbage Bank in Tegal City through the Implementation of the Tegal City Indonesian Garbage Bank Association (ASOBSI), the Dewi Shinta Main Garbage Bank and the Nusa Indah Unit Garbage Bank in Tegal City has been carried out effectively based on the mandate of the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations with the participation of the community having a deep thought utilizing waste management for the existence of a waste bank that is easily accessible as well as providing economic value, educating the community, providing achievements as a form of empowerment, increasing capacity, responsiveness, community independence and partnerships as well as increasing environmental awareness. Even though there are limitations such as assistance to waste banks and the absence of definite incentives for community administrators and customers, they still play an active role in carrying out environmental management activities for waste.

The results of this study can contribute suggestions and solutions regarding environmental management problems for waste. The participation of various parties is very important, both central and regional governments, the community must be fully involved in protecting the environment and reducing activities that generate waste. So that the quality of community resources is more aware and enthusiastic about the use of waste that can be reused and makes economic use-value. The government should provide support for the independent waste program by providing the facilities needed by visiting waste banks and providing broad socialization to elements of society that waste banks can be an inspiration for a new culture for people in Indonesia.

The implication of this research is that independent waste management through the Tegal City Indonesian Garbage Bank Association (ASOBSI), Dewi Shinta Main Garbage Bank and Nusa Indah Unit Garbage Bank in Tegal City has been running effectively as an effort to empower and care for the environment based on the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations. .

The focus of this research provides limitations regarding the legal effectiveness of independent waste management through waste banks in Tegal City as an effort to empower and care for the environment.

It is hoped that this research can be used as reference material and provide references for further research in the scientific field regarding environmental management of waste by the

involvement of various parties, both the central government, local government, and the community in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

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