

## Empowerment of Reuse, Reduce and Recycle Programme (Kang Pisman) In Bandung

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**Abstract.** The Reuse, Reduce, and Recycle Program *kurangi, pisahkan dan manfaatkan* (Kang Pisman) is a waste management program which basically uses the principle of zero waste. The success of waste management is determined by the involvement of the community, government and the private sector working together. To improve the community's capacity in waste management, the Bandung City Government has implemented an empowerment program through the Kang Pisman program. Regarding empowerment, in essence, it is to strengthen the power (ability) so that the community is independent, therefore empowerment can be interpreted as a capacity building process. Strengthening the capacity here to foster community participation with three factors, namely strengthening individual capacity, institutional capacity and network capacity. This study is intended to obtain data and information about Community Empowerment through the Reduce, Separate and Take advantage of Bandung City, while the objectives achieved in writing this study include: to identify and analyze the capacity of individuals in the community on Community Empowerment through The Reduce, Sorting Trash and Benefit (Kang Pisman) Program in Bandung City, to identify and analyze institutional capacity in Community Empowerment through The Reduce, Sorting Trash and Benefit (Kang Pisman) Program in Bandung City, to identify and analyze network capacity in Community Empowerment through the Reduce, Separate and Take advantage of (Kang Pisman) in Bandung City. The method used is descriptive method with a qualitative approach. Data collection techniques using library research and field studies, namely non-participant observation, interviews and documentation. The technique of determining informants for the Bandung City Environment and Sanitation Service apparatus uses purposive techniques and for the community using the Accidental technique. The results of this study indicate that strengthening the individual capacity for community empowerment through the Kang Pisman program in Bandung City in increasing the capacity of the personality to increase the ability and independence of the community in managing waste at the source has not been implemented thoroughly and optimally. Strengthening institutional capacity through the Kang Pisman program in planning, implementation and supervision has not been optimal. Strengthening network capacity through the Kang Pisman program in Cihaurgeulis Village in cooperating with related organizations such as RT, RW, Kelurahan and environmental care organizations has not been optimal.

### 1. Introduction

The government of a developing country and has an important and absolute role. The government has an important role in running the government, which lies in five key roles, namely regulation, service, development, empowerment and protection. The role of regulation functions in creating the desired conditions in community life or in the world of good social life. The definition of government was also raised by Muchlis Hamdi, who mentioned the definition of government as follows:

“Governance is a complex phenomenon and growing as old as the world. It becomes meaningful when it is able to give the widest possible meaning for the benefit of many people. This condition requires that the government develop as a way of managing life together that is beneficial and universally accepted through a fair and equitable distribution of values”. [1]

Based on the above explanation, it is stated that government is a complex phenomenon and continues to develop over time and provides benefits for many people. The government must continue so that it can be accepted by the community from the point of view of fair and equitable value.

The Bandung City Government provides knowledge about the empowerment function regarding waste management provided to the community, so that people understand that waste management is policy in Bandung City Regional Policy Number 9 of 2018 about Waste Management which mentions systematic, comprehensive and sustainable activities which include waste reduction and handling so that people can sort, reduce and utilize waste according to the Bandung City Regional policy which has been established and does not manage waste, only collecting, disposing and transporting, because this will have a negative impact on health and the environment in the community.

The definition above suggests that the effort to distribute power (power) from those who have it to those who do not have it is to add or channel power to empowered parties. The concept of empowerment can be said to be an answer to the reality of helplessness. Those who are powerless are clearly powerless or powerless. Those who are helpless are those who have lost their strength.

More fully an about empowerment has the intention of:

1. Empowerment means inwardly to society means an effort to transform people's awareness as well as bring people closer to access to improve their lives.
2. Empowerment means coming out as an effort to drive changes in policies that have so far been detrimental to society. Empowerment in this sense means a controller based on efforts to widen the space for people's participation [2].

Sulistiyani explains that "Etymologically, empowerment comes from the root word Daya which means strength or ability" [3]. Starting from this definition, empowerment is defined as the process of obtaining power, strength or ability, and or giving power, strength or ability from parties who have power to parties who are less or less empowered.

Based on the above understanding suggests that empowerment requires structured, systematic and massive community involvement. In the context of empowerment, the community must be empowered to formulate itself through a consensus-building process among various individuals and social groups who have interests and bear direct risks (stakeholders) due to development processes or interventions, both economic, social and physical development.

The community empowerment efforts need to be aware of the understanding that the emergence of community powerlessness is due to the fact that the community does not have power. In the discourse and practice community development book quoted by Zubaedi, Jim Ife identifies several types of strengths that are owned by the community and can be used to empower:

- a. Power over personal choice
- b. Strength in determining your own needs
- c. Power in freedom of expression
- d. Institutional strength
- e. Strength in economic resources
- f. Power in reproductive freedom [4].

The community empowerment is a process of providing opportunities and empowering communities through participation, transfer of knowledge, expertise and skills. Community, which is a component in a community, occupies an important position in waste management. However, so far their participation has not received proportional attention from the government. With empowerment, the community becomes more responsible for identifying their problems, determining priorities, mobilizing resources, mobilizing contributions (in-cash and in-kind), negotiating, planning, implementing and evaluating activities carried out by the government.

The quoted from the opinion of Gary Craig and Marjorie Mayo, about empowerment is Community participation and empowerment have become more vital and yet more overtly problematic than ever in the current global context. In the face of deepening poverty resulting from international recession and

restructuring, international agencies and national and local states have demonstrated increasing interest in strategies to promote community participation as a means of enhancing the development process. And there has been increasing emphasis upon the importance of alternative, grassroots approaches to development, starting from the empowerment of local communities [5].

There are other opinions from Laverack that say about empowerment is, to be able to measure community empowerment we must first address the question of what factors influence this concept. The recent research by Laverack provides clarification through the identification and interpretation of nine organizational areas of influence on community empowerment in a programme context: (i) participation; (ii) leadership; (iii) problem assessment; (iv) organizational structures; (v) resource mobilization; (vi) links to others; (vii) 'asking why'; (viii) programme management; and (ix) the role of the outside agents [6].

The waste is a complex problem in the city (bandung). Complexity, for example, from a management perspective, means that planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation are necessary. In terms of the field that must be built, it also has a very broad aspect of life. This aspect of life includes political, economic, social and cultural life as well as defense and security. In a centralized authoritarian government management, in reality society is more positioned as an object of development. The empowerment is a process of developing, independent, self-empowering, and strengthening the bargaining position of society at all levels against the pressing forces in all fields and sectors of life. The concept of empowerment can also be understood from two perspectives.

Over 24 million plastic bags are consumed in Kenya monthly. More than half of the bags end up in the solid waste stream. Plastic bags now constitute the biggest challenge to solid waste management in Nairobi, the capital of Kenya and home to three million people. As a result, plastic bag waste has attracted great political and public attention, especially because the waste has myriad unique environmental problems. This paper seeks to unravel the problem of plastic bag waste in Nairobi through an urban political ecological perspective [7].

Different from the previous article, the waste problem in Europe according to Minelgaité, A., & Liobikienė, G. (2019), Waste generation is a critical problem globally and even in the European Union (EU) [8]. In EU countries, significant differences have been observed in terms of municipal waste generation. The level of waste generation significantly depended on economic development. The most effective tools for solving the waste problem should be the enhancement of reducing, reusing, and recycling behaviours. However, our results revealed that the level of reducing and reusing behaviours insignificantly influenced waste generation.

The Kang Pisman program basically uses the principle of zero waste based on reuse (recycle). Waste management from the source by selecting, composting and collecting items worth selling. Reuse, minimization and recycling are needed to reduce the burden of generated waste that will be borne in landfills/ Tempat Pembuangan Akhir (TPA) and the environment. The problem of waste was initially carried out by the Local Government Cleanliness Company/ Perusahaan Daerah (PD) of the Bandung City, but based on Bandung City regional policy number 9 of 2018 about concerning waste management, it is the main task and function (tupoksi) of the Bandung City Environment and Sanitation Service/ Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kebersihan (DLHK).

The issue of funding for waste management will face enormous challenges in the future. This is because in 2022, the service life of the Sarimukti Final Disposal Site/ Tempat Pembuangan Sampah Akhir (TPAS) runs out and the Regional Final Disposal Site/ Tempat Pembuangan Akhir (TPA) for the Greater Bandung area will move to the Legoknangka TPA which uses the Waste Power Plant/ Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Sampah (PLTSa) technology as its processing method.

On another issues, the enactment of Bandung City Regional Policy number 9 of 2018 about waste management has a consequence of the transfer of road sweeping authority and transportation of citizen waste to the TPA from PD Cleaning to DLHK Bandung City. This transfer of authority results in an increase in the need for human resources and infrastructure that support the waste problem so that budget requirements also increase.

The implementation of the Kang Pisman program is carried out in two sub-districts, namely Sukamiskin and Cihaurgeulis. The selection of this sub-district was based on the implementation of the Kang Pisman program at the beginning of its implementation, from which eight sub-districts in

Bandung City became two sub-districts because DLHK wanted to implement an integrated waste management system. With an integrated waste management system, DLHK forms a Waste Free Area Assistance Team/ *Pedampingan Kawasan Bebas Sampah* (PKBS) and Waste Management/ *Olah Sampah* (OS). The PKBS team provides assistance to the community by providing education about waste management in accordance with the Kang Pisman program and monitoring to monitor community development after the education is given. Meanwhile, the waste processing team does its job to manage organic waste into compost for plants or vegetables. This study is intended to obtain data and information about Community Empowerment through the Reduce, Separate and Take advantage of Bandung City, while the objectives achieved in writing this study include: to identify and analyze the capacity of individuals in the community on Community Empowerment through The Reduce, Sorting Trash and Benefit (Kang Pisman) Program in Bandung City, to identify and analyze institutional capacity in Community Empowerment through The Reduce, Sorting Trash and Benefit (Kang Pisman) Program in Bandung City, to identify and analyze network capacity in Community Empowerment through the Reduce, Separate and Take advantage of (Kang Pisman) in Bandung City.

## **2. Method**

The method used is descriptive method with a qualitative approach. Data collection techniques using library research and field studies, namely non-participant observation, interviews and documentation. The technique of determining informants for the Bandung City Environment and Sanitation Service apparatus uses purposive techniques and for the community using the Accidental technique.

### *2.1 Research Specifications*

The research used is a approach descriptive method, which combines qualitative approaches in terms of methodology. Qualitative research is a type that investigates and understands the meaning in a number of individuals or groups of people originating from social problems, [9].

Qualitative research can also be defined as research that has the aim of understanding the phenomenon of something that is experienced by the object of research in a holistic manner, and is described in the form of words and language [10].

The technique of determining informants used by researchers is the technique of determining informants purposively. The technique of determining informants purposively is a technique of taking data samples with certain considerations, in which the person to be interviewed is considered as the person who knows best about the data the researcher needs, so that it can make it easier for researchers to get information about the object of the researcher. Arikunto states that purposive sampling is a technique of taking samples not based on random, regional or strata, but based on considerations that focus on specific objectives [11].

### *2.2 Data Collection Techniques*

In this study, data collection techniques were carried out through two stages, namely:

1. Research desk study (desk study research), in this case the researcher collects data and information through examination and analysis of data and information that uses secondary data, both in the form of company internal / external documents, related empowerment, laws and regulations/ policy, reports, statistical data, literature studies, and so on.
2. Field research (field research), in this case only as supporting data in research to support and complete library studies, by conducting structured interviews (guided interviews) with relevant parties.

### *2.3 Data Analysis*

All data obtained were analyzed descriptively qualitatively. In this case the analysis is carried out by paying attention to the Reuse, Reduce, and Recycle (Kang Pisman) Empowerment Program in Bandung through a qualitative descriptive analysis.

### *2.4 Research Location*

The location of the study was carried out in Bandung City Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kebersihan (DLHK), West Java Province.

### 3. Results and Discussion

The Bandung City is located at the position of 107°36' East Longitude and 6°55' South Latitude. The area of Bandung City is 16,729.65 Ha. The calculation of this area is based on the Regional Policy of the Bandung Level II Regional Municipality Number 10 of 1989 concerning Changes in the Regional Boundary of the Bandung Level II Regional Municipality as a follow-up to the Government Policy Number 16 of 1987 concerning Changes in the Regional Boundary of the Bandung Level II Regional Municipality with the Bandung Level II District.

The Environmental and Sanitation Service/ Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kebersihan (DLHK) is one of the regional technical agencies in the Bandung City Government which is responsible for environmental and cleanliness management in the city of Bandung. DLHK is determined to carry out various environmental management plans by taking into account various aspects as a basis for policy making, such as the point of view of stakeholders in responding to developing environmental problems, environmental biophysical changes, and / or social change processes that develop in the community.

Reuse, Reduce and Recycle/ Kurangi, Pisahkan dan Manfaatkan (Kang Pisman) is a movement of the Bandung City Government in carrying out waste management that is focused on the source, namely households. This program is a collaboration between the government, society, private sector and other organizations in building a solid civilization in waste management by utilizing the 3R or Kang Pisman principle. This movement is also a form of the seriousness of the Bandung City government in its efforts to encourage Bandung to become a city free from waste problems.

The Reduce, Sorting Trash and Benefit (Kang Pisman) program is encouraged by the Bandung City government to become a new lifestyle for the people of Bandung City, because without daily habits it will be difficult to become a new culture in managing waste. the Kang Pisman movement has been implemented to various parties to all RT and RW in the city of Bandung.

Related to the Kang Pisman movement, the Bandung City Government has issued Bandung City Regional Policy (Perda) No. 9 of 2018 concerning waste management and Bandung City regional regulation No. 17 of 2012 concerning Plastic Bag Reduction. The steps that must be done with the Kang Pisman program are: *Kurangi (Kang)*, namely reducing the use of everything made of plastic and materials that are difficult to decompose by nature, such as plastic bags, bolots, plastic spoons and others. Efforts are being made, namely replacing disposable items that are difficult to decompose with reusable items such as shopping bags made of cloth or woven, bottles that can be reused, bringing reusable tableware and other items that are not single use only.

*Pisahkan (Pis)*, which is sorting trash waste based on its type, organic, inorganic and hazardous toxic materials/ *Bahan Beracun Berbahaya (B3)*. Separation of waste by type can facilitate waste management so that organic waste such as vegetable, food and perishable remains are not mixed with inorganic waste such as plastic bottles, plastic bags and others. *Manfaatkan (Man)*, which is managing organic and inorganic waste to be useful, such as organic waste that can be used as compost for plants and inorganic waste such as plastic bottles that can be used as flower pots or useful items.

The emergence of the Bandung City government initiative through the Kang Pisman movement, shows the seriousness of the Bandung City Government in dealing with waste problems by building infrastructure and management systems. However, waste management is not only the government's concern. Stakeholders, the public, the private sector and other organizations need to build good cooperation in realizing a new culture in the city of Bandung so that the waste problem in the city of Bandung can be resolved and become a city free of waste.

The community empowerment is a way to enable and independent the community, especially from poverty and underdevelopment / inequality / powerlessness. A empowered society is a society that has the ability to fulfill its own needs and is not dependent on other people or parties and becomes a society that excels in running its life independently, thinks creatively and innovatively and is able to be relied on by other communities. So that it can release the barrier from helplessness. The necessities of life consist of physical, economic, social, political and cultural needs. Such as being active in social life, having self-confidence, being able to convey opinions in public or to other people, and having a job. So that they avoid poverty and can go through life efficiently.

The implementation of empowerment programs by the government often faces various kinds of obstacles that allow an empowerment program to not run optimally. This is due to habits that have become a culture for the community so that government programs that change these habits are very difficult to apply directly to the community and community empowerment programs can run optimally by being carried out slowly and having a long-time span. In addition, there are technical and non-technical causes of obstacles in the field that often arise.

Strengthening individual capacity is the main thing in increasing community potential in community empowerment programs through the Kang Pisman Program so that changes in waste management can be achieved so far. To be able to do it optimally, the Department of Environment and Sanitation of the City of Bandung, community empowerment is a movement to achieve the desired changes, must be able to create new habits in waste management so that people become accustomed to reducing, separating and utilizing in waste management which later become a culture for the community. This habit can become a community independence in managing waste generated from households so that in the end it is able to achieve the goal of zero waste.

Based on field research, it is found that in the aspect of individual capacity, the Bandung City Environment and Sanitation Office through the Reduce, Sorting Trash and Benefit/ Kurangi, Pisahkan dan Manfaatkan (Kang Pisman) Program which was started since the launch of the program in 2018 through the Bandung City Regional Policy (Perda) City Bandung and No. 9 of 2018 regarding waste management and Bandung City regional policy No. 17 of 2012 on Reducing Plastic Bags have empowered the community by implementing the Kang Pisman program in eight villages namely, Sukamiskin, Sukaluyu, Gempolsari, Cihaurgeulis, Mengger, Neglasari, Babakansari, and Kebon Pisang.

Initially the eight sub-districts were used as role models for the Free Waste Zone/ Kawasan Bebas Sampah (KBS). However, in 2020, the implementation of the Reduce, Sorting Trash and Benefit Program (Kang Pisman) will focus on two sub-districts, namely Sukamiskin and Cihaurgeulis sub-districts, because the waste-to-food method has been tested. This makes the implementer of the Reduce, Sorting Trash and Use Program (Kang Pisman) not yet comprehensive to increase the capacity of individual communities in Bandung City so that the volume of waste produced does not experience a significant decrease.

The following are the results of interviews conducted by researchers with the Staff of the Capacity Building and Hygiene Education Section of the Bandung City Environmental and Sanitation Office:

"Of the 151 urban villages in Bandung, we first apply them to eight sub-districts, then allow us to choose which two villages have the least problem. So only two urban villages, namely Sukamiskin and Cihaurgeulis allow the implementation of the Kang Pisman program "(03/08/2020).

Based on the results of the interview, the researchers conducted that of the 151 urban villages in Bandung, only two were able to be used as role models for the application of Kang Pisman. The two kelurahan have not fully implemented the Kang Pisman Program, because in one kelurahan there are several RT and RW so that the implementation of the Kang Pisman Program is not necessarily enforced on the community.

The individual capacities of each society vary in terms of knowledge, understanding, awareness and abilities. In terms of understanding and knowledge, the level of education that is owned by each society is different as well as intellectual, emotional and spiritual intelligence. In terms of awareness, it relates to a sense of concern for the environment and society. This awareness is the empowerment of society to be independent and meet their needs. The awareness that is owned by the community is often less concerned with simple things such as disposing of garbage based on its type. In terms of ability, a follow-up from awareness, the community with its ability to sort waste is a concrete manifestation of implementing its awareness in the form of action. This affects every individual capacity possessed by the community.

The habits that have been carried out by the community are gathering, transporting and throwing away. different from the Kang Pisman concept of reducing, separating and using it. This cannot be forced on the community, if the habits carried out by the community are then forced to change them, the people will indirectly refuse so that the Kang Pisman program is carried out slowly so that it can be accepted by the community to change the habits that have been carried out by the community.

The Community empowerment through the Reduce, Separate and Use (Kang Pisman) program in Bandung City through strengthening individual capacities can be achieved with several aspects of the approach as follows can be implemented. Sub indicators of strengthening individual capacity are described as follows: Personality Capacity Building in the Kang Pisman Program in Bandung City, Strengthening of Institutional Capacity in the Kang Pisman Program in Bandung City, and Collaboration with Other Organizations on the Kang Pisman Program in Bandung City.

The development of personal capacity, in everyday life, personality is often only understood as appearance, however, if explored more deeply, personality is not only limited to appearance, but also involves overall behavior. The Environmental and Sanitation Service for empowerment carried out in the Reduce, Sorting Trash and Use Program (Kang Pisman) has made efforts to develop personality capacities in society. However, in its implementation there are still obstacles that do not allow the Kang Pisman program to run optimally, namely the habits that have been carried out by the community have become a culture, several factors such as education, demographics, and awareness become obstacles for the Environmental and Hygiene Agency in implementing the Kang program. Pisman. Various factors became obstacles experienced during the implementation of the Kang Pisman program so that the volume of waste produced in Bandung City did not experience a significant decrease.

Personality Capacity Building in the Kang Pisman Program in Bandung City is supported by the existence of a regulation or policy from the government through law No. 18 of 2008 concerning waste management and this is being sent to the district / city level to become the regional authority to solve the waste problem in their respective regions. each so that it can be resolved or, more precisely, to increase public awareness and concern for the environment around it so that it is maintained and does not cause problems in the future.

One of the programs of the Bandung City regional regulation on waste management and plastic bag reduction is the Reduce, Sorting Trash and Use (Kang Pisman) program. This program is implemented by the Bandung City Environment and Sanitation Service to be applied to the community in zero waste waste management. out of 151 urban villages, only Sukamiskin and Cihaurgeulis sub-districts are currently implementing the Banana Banana Program. The two urban villages were selected based on research conducted by the Bandung City Environment and Sanitation Service. The implementation of the Reduce, Sorting Trash and Benefit (Kang Pisman) Program is carried out by creating a model of a sub-district that is able to implement the Kang Pisman Program so that when it will be applied to other villages, the Bandung City Environment and Cleanliness Service has a basic formula for implementing the Kang Pisman Program. can be accepted and run smoothly to another sub-district.

The Department of Environment and Sanitation/ DLHK, in developing the capacity for personality, provides education to the community in Cihaurgeulis Village using the door-to-door method. Providing education like this takes a long time, but providing education like this can make you feel one of the functions of government, namely empowerment. giving door to door education has been conducted in less than two years since the Kang Pisman program was initiated by the Bandung City Government.

Strengthening personality capacities is an effort to improve or develop the quality of personality characteristics to be better and able to be independent without depending on other parties. If the strengthening of the personality capacity of the community is achieved, the program can run optimally so that the volume of waste can decrease and achieve the goal of the Kang Pisman program, namely zero waste life style.

The Kang Pisman program that has been implemented by the Environment and Sanitation Service in overcoming waste problems in the city of Bandung has not been maximized because there are factors inhibiting the success of the program, not only environmental, economic and knowledge factors, but the main factors inhibiting success the Kang Pisman program is a builder, mobilizer and community leader.

Strengthening institutional capacity, namely organizational management carried out by the Bandung City Environment and Sanitation Office. Empowerment must be able to develop all the abilities and independence of the community in meeting their needs. Increasing institutional capacity, namely efforts to increase the role and develop institutional arrangements at the community level so that they

are able to accommodate every suggestion, idea and aspiration from the community for the advancement of both the institution and the community. The result of efforts to increase institutional capacity is the formation of community-based institutions for environmental development.

The Kang Pisman Program is the Mayor of Bandung's flagship program that focuses on the surrounding environment, so that in making the environment comfortable, the Kang Pisman program is present to meet the comfort needs of the environment. The empowerment carried out in the Kang Pisman program aims to pay attention to the surrounding environment so that it is comfortable for the people of Bandung to inhabit and become part of a good culture so that the goal of making Bandung a city that is comfortable, safe and clean can be achieved.

The inhibiting factor in waste management in the city of Bandung is that people are not used to sorting and processing waste from their homes so that the waste is immediately disposed of without being sorted first, based on its type. Besides that, people do not know and are used to processing organic waste into compost. However, the driving factor, namely the Kang Pisman Program movement, has begun to be recognized by the community so that it can encourage better waste management efforts in the community.

The network capacity is an aspect of strengthening empowerment carried out by the Bandung City Environment and Sanitation Service to collaborate and have good relationships with various existing entities to empower the people of Bandung City in the Kang Pisman program. In an effort to collaborate with existing entities, the Environmental and Sanitation Service collaborates with the Cihaurgeulis Village because this empowerment involves local residents. As an office, it must have a permit to carry out empowerment in each sub-district so that there are no misunderstandings and disharmony between institutions in carrying out a program.

Strengthening the capacity of networks in establishing good relationships and cooperation with existing entities is very much needed to empower the community. The role of government, such as RT and RW, is needed as part of the Companion for Free Waste Areas/PKBS. In urban areas the role of RT / RW is very influential on the community, the more active the role of RT / RW is, the community will follow directions from the government.

The success of this program is supported in terms of network capacity through the role of RT and RW in providing better knowledge or education about reducing waste, sorting types of waste and utilizing or recycling this waste into fertilizer or other energy. The Environment and Sanitation Department/DLHK collaborates with organizations that care about the environment in empowering the community. Organizations like Greenpeace are given an understanding or are educated beforehand so that education is provided to the public no different. In providing education, it is still supervised so that it is not different from the education that has been given. This can be seen through the images obtained during the research, the picture in question is about the Integrated Waste Management Plan/*Konsep Rencana Terpadu Pengelolaan Sampah (RTPS)*, as follows Figure 1.



**Figure 1.** Research Results

The results of this study indicate that strengthening the individual capacity for community empowerment through the Kang Pisman program in Bandung City in increasing the capacity of the personality to increase the ability and independence of the community in managing waste at the source has not been implemented thoroughly and optimally. Strengthening institutional capacity through the Kang Pisman program in planning, implementation and supervision has not been optimal. Strengthening network capacity through the Kang Pisman program in Cihaurgeulis Village in cooperating with related organizations such as RT, RW, Kelurahan and environmental care organizations has not been optimal.

#### 4. Conclusion

Based on the results of research in the field, there are findings the city of Bandung, the results of this study indicate that strengthening the individual capacity for community empowerment through the Kang Pisman program in Bandung City in increasing the capacity of the personality to increase the ability and independence of the community in managing waste at the source has not been implemented thoroughly and optimally. Strengthening institutional capacity through the Kang Pisman program in planning, implementation and supervision has not been optimal. Strengthening network capacity through the Kang Pisman program in Cihaurgeulis Village in cooperating with related organizations such as RT, RW, Kelurahan and environmental care organizations has not been optimal.

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