



THE ROLE OF THE VILLAGE GOVERNMENT IN EMPOWERING THE COMMUNITY TOWARDS WASTE MANAGEMENT IN GAMPONG JAWA-BANDA ACEH CITY

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Abstract

The Gampong government has an important role in empowering the community. This is the case with the Gampong Jawa government, which empowers community groups to manage waste. This research aims to discover the role played by the village government in empowering the community towards waste management in Gampong Jawa, Banda Aceh City. In this study, researchers used qualitative research methods with a descriptive approach. The data sources obtained are primary data from direct interviews with 5 informants in Gampong Jawa Banda Aceh City and secondary data collected from the field and library supporting documents. The data collection techniques used in this research are observation, interviews, and documentation sent directly to the research location. From the results of the study, it can be concluded that the role of the village government in waste management is very necessary for community empowerment of the surrounding environment. Then, the results of the discussion state that the village government's lack of participation and supervision in waste management by the community is a problem. The village government pays little attention to waste management groups in Gampong Jawa. The form of attention of the Gampong government only facilitates transportation facilities, such as garbage trucks and rickshaws, in waste management by the community.

Keywords: Government Role; Community Empowerment; Waste Management.

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Abstrak

Pemerintah Gampong memiliki peran penting dalam memberdayakan masyarakat. Seperti halnya pada pemerintah Gampong Jawa yang memberdayakan kelompok masyarakat dalam mengelola sampah. Penelitian ini memiliki tujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana peran yang dilakukan pemerintah gampong dalam pemberdayaan masyarakat terhadap pengelolaan sampah di Gampong Jawa Kota Banda Aceh. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Sumber data yang diperoleh adalah data primer dari hasil wawancara langsung dengan 5 informan di Gampong Jawa Kota Banda Aceh dan data sekunder yang dikumpulkan dari dokumen pendukung di lapangan dan perpustakaan. Adapun teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi secara langsung ke lokasi penelitian. Dari hasil penelitian, dapat disimpulkan bahwa peran pemerintah gampong terhadap pengelolaan sampah sangat diperlukan untuk pemberdayaan masyarakat terhadap lingkungan sekitar, kemudian hasil pembahasan menyatakan bahwa kurangnya partisipasi dan pengawasan yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah Gampong dalam pengelolaan sampah oleh masyarakat. Pemerintah gampong kurang memperhatikan kelompok pengelolaan sampah di Gampong Jawa. Adapun bentuk perhatian pemerintah Gampong hanya memfasilitasi sarana transportasi saja, seperti truk sampah dan becak sampah dalam pengelolaan sampah oleh masyarakat.

Kata Kunci: Peran Pemerintah; Pemberdayaan Masyarakat; Pengelolaan Sampah.

INTRODUCTION

In the modern era, environmental issues have become a major concern worldwide, including in Indonesia. One of the most prevalent environmental issues in communities is waste. Banda Aceh, a rapidly growing metropolitan city, frequently faces challenges related to waste management. Therefore, the Banda Aceh government built a landfill (Tempat Pembuangan Akhir, TPA) in Gampong Jawa, which serves as the final processing site for household waste in Banda Aceh. This landfill, constructed in 1994 with an area of 12 hectares, is still operational today.¹

As one of the districts in Banda Aceh City managing waste, Gampong Jawa is densely populated and faces serious waste management issues. The local community manages waste by converting it into compost. Daily, about 500 kilograms of organic waste are collected from Al Mahirah Market. Additionally, approximately 250 kilograms of household waste are collected daily from the landfill, based on interviews with informants. This sorted waste then undergoes a hydrolysis process for decomposition, each handling around 700 to 900 kilograms of waste.

To address waste management, the Banda Aceh City Government plans to construct a Waste-to-Energy Plant (PLTSa) with a capacity of 10 megawatts in Gampong Jawa to

¹Ridha Akbar, "Analisa Kelayakan Lokasi Tempat Pembuangan Akhir Sampah Kelurahan Gampong Jawa, Banda Aceh Menggunakan Sistem Informasi Geografis", 1, No. 1 (2016): 1-55, http://ppids.cs.unsyiah.ac.id/ppids/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Ridha-Akbar_1108107010043.pdf.

convert waste into electricity. This facility can also process waste from hospitals and other healthcare facilities. The plan includes building an integrated modern landfill on just one hectare of land after managing the excessive waste piles at the Gampong Jawa landfill. The Banda Aceh City Government can allocate the remaining land for other development projects. Utilizing the Waste-to-Energy Plant will make waste management more economical. The electricity generated can be sold to PLN through specific agreements or used for local needs such as cold storage and other applications.

The role of the local government in waste management is crucial as they are responsible for ensuring effective waste management in their communities. Their involvement is essential as they have a deeper understanding of local needs and can directly interact with the community to organize a waste management system tailored to their area. Essentially, efforts to address waste issues align with the concept of the 5Rs.²

The Gampong Jawa government strives to empower the community regarding waste management by raising awareness addressing limited infrastructure and resources, thereby achieving community welfare through government strategies and programs. This empowerment is significant in community life, promoting economic development that incorporates community values to build a new development paradigm. It consists of three aspects. The first is enabling, creating an environment that allows the community's potential to develop. Second, Empowering is strengthening community potential or skills through concrete steps involving various inputs and opening opportunities that make the community more capable. Third, Protecting is defending and protecting the interests of vulnerable community members.³

Waste is a social issue embedded in community life. Therefore, a clean environment is essential for future generations to be healthy and prosperous. This aligns with the Ministry of Public Works and Housing Regulation No. 21/PRT/M/2006 on the National Policy and Strategy for Waste Management System Development. According to this regulation, "healthy" is a condition that can be achieved when waste is effectively managed, keeping residential environments clean.

Law No. 18 of 2008 also states that population growth and changes in consumption patterns have increased the amount, variety, and complexity of waste. Waste management practices have not aligned with environmental approaches and techniques, impacting public health. Waste is now an issue affecting all regions, requiring comprehensive and integrated management from start to finish to provide positive impacts such as community welfare and environmental sustainability, driving behavioral changes in society. Effective waste management requires clear legal frameworks, well-defined responsibilities and authority among governments, and active participation from communities and businesses to operate optimally.

Proper waste management is necessary to reduce pollution or environmental damage. It involves systematic, comprehensive, and sustainable waste reduction and handling activities. Waste reduction includes limiting waste generation, recycling, and reusing waste. Targets for waste reduction are set gradually, employing environmentally friendly

²Ni Luh Putu Juniartini, "Pengelolaan Sampah dari Lingkup Terkecil dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Sebagai Bentuk Tindakan Peduli Lingkungan", *Jurnal Bali Membangun Bali* 1, No. 1 (2020): 27-40, <https://doi.org/10.51172/jbmb.v1i1.106>.

³Mohammad Erdi Ferdiansyah dan Arsiyah Arsiyah, "Peran Pemerintah dan Kader Masyarakat dalam Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Untuk Pengolahan Sampah", *JKMP (Jurnal Kebijakan dan Manajemen Publik)* 2, No. 2 (2014): 191-204, <https://doi.org/10.21070/jkmp.v2i2.438>.

technologies, recycling activities, and marketing recycled products. Waste handling activities include sorting waste by type, quantity, and characteristics; collecting and transporting waste from sources to temporary storage facilities, then to landfills, where waste is processed to alter its characteristics, composition, and amount, ensuring a safe return to the environment.⁴

Therefore, the role of the gampong government is crucial to be researched in empowering the community in waste management. The government is responsible for the local environment and thus strategically supports local development, manages resources, and facilitates active community participation. Research on this topic can provide insights to enhance the effectiveness of empowerment programs. It can help identify effective policies, improve infrastructure, and educate the community to achieve sustainable waste management at the community level.

Based on the background of the problem, this study aims to understand the role of the gampong government in empowering the community for waste management in Gampong Jawa, Banda Aceh. The literature review that distinguishes this research from previous studies can be seen in the table below.

Table 1.
Differences Between This Research and Previous Research.

Authors	Conceptual Framework	Method	Research Findings	Research Gap
Lolom Evalita Hutabarat ⁵	Preparing the village to become a healthy and environmentally friendly tourist village after the Covid-19 pandemic ends.	Qualitative and primary data analysis conducted through online meetings, discussions, and interactions	Community empowerment in waste management can positively contribute to the development of environmentally friendly villages, support tourism, and develop the creative economy in Tuapajet Village, Mentawai Regency.	Tuapajet Village, Mentawai Regency VS Banda Aceh. Community Empowerment in Waste Management to Support Tourism Infrastructure and the Creative Economy VS The Role of the Gampong Government in Empowering the Community for Waste Management

⁴Dinda Clasissa Aulia et al., "Peningkatan Pengetahuan dan Kesadaran Masyarakat tentang Pengelolaan Sampah dengan Pesan Jepang," *Jurnal Pengabdian Kesehatan Masyarakat (Pengmaskemas)* 1, No. 1 (2021): 62-70.

⁵Lolom Evalita Hutabarat, "Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dalam Pengolahan Sampah Untuk Mendukung Insrastruktur Yang Mendukung Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif Masyarakat di Desa Tuapajet Kabupaten Mentawai," *JURNAL ComunitA Servizio : Jurnal Terkait Kegiatan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat, Terkhusus Bidang Teknologi, Kewirausahaan dan Sosial Kemasyarakatan* 4, No. 2 (2022): 1028-37, <https://doi.org/10.33541/cs.v4i2.4109>.

M. Al Ghani, Doby, Muhammad Ihsan Delansyah ⁶	Increasing the knowledge of Dusun Kaliwon Desa Kertayasa residents on the sorting of organic and inorganic waste, empowering the community in utilizing organic and inorganic waste.	Qualitative and primary data: (interviews and demonstrations)	Community empowerment through the management and enhancement of the usefulness of inorganic waste can be seen in three aspects: education, health, and economy.	South Tangerang VS Banda Aceh. Community Empowerment in the Management and Enhancement of the Usefulness of Inorganic Waste VS The Role of the Gampong Government in Empowering the Community for Waste Management
Nisfi Fahriani A, Santoso Tri Raharjo, Hery Wibowo ⁷	Revealing the process of community empowerment through waste management in Ciburial Tourism Village.	Qualitative and Primary data	Aimed at developing concepts and science, especially in the field of social work, and this research is also expected to provide recommendations for the Ciburial Village Government for appropriate waste management activities.	Bandung VS Banda Aceh. Community Empowerment Through Waste Management VS The Role of the Gampong Government in Empowering the Community for Waste Management

METHOD

In this research, the researcher employs a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach. This study aims to observe phenomena experienced by subjects through in-depth observation originating from social issues. As explained by Moleong, the descriptive approach describes phenomena in the form of words and language within a

⁶M. I. Ghani, M. Al., Parlindungan, D.m & Delansyah, "Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dalam Pengelolaan dan Peningkatan Nilai Guna Sampah Anorganik di Wilayah Legoso Raya Rt 001/001 Pisangan Ciputat Timur," *Seminar Nasional Pengabdian Masyarakat LPPM UMJ Website: Http://Jurnal.Umj.Ac.Id/Index.Php/Semnaskat*, 2020, 1-7.

⁷Nisfi Fahriani A., Santoso Tri Raharjo, dan Hery Wibowo, "Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Melalui Pengelolaan Sampah di Desa Wisata Ciburial Kecamatan Cimenyan Kabupaten Bandung," *Prosiding Penelitian dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 3, No. 2 (2016): 222-30, <https://doi.org/10.24198/jppm.v3i2.13643>.

specific natural context and utilizes various natural methods.⁸ In this approach, the researcher addresses an issue by describing it clearly and comprehensively, based on the researcher's understanding of the subject matter, particularly the role of the gampong government in empowering the community for waste management in Gampong Jawa.

This study applies purposive sampling to determine the criteria for informants, ensuring that each unit in the informant population has specific characteristics that are the focus of the research. According to Sugiyono, purposive sampling is used to select informants, allowing each unit in the informant population to have certain criteria as research objects.⁹ The informants chosen for this research include Mr. Rizki Firmansyah, Secretary of Gampong Jawa, Mrs. Hamidah, a resident of Gampong Jawa, and Mr. Faisal Hadi and Mrs. Astuti, who are involved in waste management.

This study's data collection techniques include interviews, observations, and documentation. The primary data sources are direct interviews with relevant parties and secondary data obtained from field documents. The data collection methods used are interviews, direct observations, and documentation with the community in Gampong Jawa. The data validity techniques are credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. Lastly, the data analysis technique involves four stages: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing or verification.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

As discussed by Raho, Merton's theory posits that a role is a pattern of behavior expected by society from individuals in certain statuses, involving a series of behaviors related to norms performed by individuals in society, which are crucial for the advancement of structures within institutions and communities.¹⁰ Everyone has an important role in life, but their needs and obligations differ. An individual has fulfilled their responsibilities and met their needs.

Effective collaboration involves certain dynamics that must be fulfilled by relevant stakeholders, such as regulators, service providers, resource constraints, and the role of the community. To examine the indicators of regulators, stakeholders provide basic directions understood by the community as guidelines for organizing activities in community empowerment efforts. The service provider indicator is assessed based on the provider's ability to identify community needs, set service agendas and priorities, and develop service programs that meet the community's needs and desires. Institutional elements also play a critical role in waste management, such as the regional waste management institutions in Gampong Jawa serving as service providers and waste management entities. Here, the government has a primary function as a public service provider responsible for waste management, requiring evaluation of service responsiveness and provider capabilities. Resource constraint indicators include qualifications and knowledge, workforce quantity, skills and training, equipment availability, and infrastructure capacity. Finally, the community role indicator is assessed from awareness and participation, cooperation and involvement, education and campaigns, and supervision and complaints.

⁸Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2017).

⁹Sugiyono, *Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013), hlm. 219.

¹⁰Bernard Raho, *Teori Sosiologi Modern*, (Jakarta: Prestasi Pustakaraya, 2007), hlm. 67.

First, the Regulator Indicator. Regulators are entities that act as policymakers within a particular domain or industry.¹¹ As regulators, stakeholders provide basic guidelines interpreted by the community as tools to organize activities for community empowerment. Legal regulations encourage relevant stakeholders to engage in their activities actively. Although there are no written policies for the community that are binding, the gampong government expects village heads to communicate with residents, especially concerning waste management sites, urging them to maintain cleanliness. Both the gampong government and the community should realize that waste can easily spread. The gampong government hopes to maintain cleanliness as its impact affects individuals and families, particularly in the context of rising stunting cases. Interviews with the community regarding regulators in Gampong Jawa revealed that residents have reported waste management issues to the gampong government, which received the reports but did not take action.

Regarding waste management regulations, Gampong Jawa's government has not established or determined official policies for waste managers or residents. As stated in the government's role as a regulator, the government is responsible for setting guidelines to maintain balance in development implementation (issuing regulations to enhance the effectiveness and smoothness of administrative development). Regarding the regulator indicator, Gampong Jawa has not met the standards as a village implementing optimal policies for its advancement.

Second, Service Provider Indicator. Wahyudi describes a government capable of delivering specific services to customers, such as providing and delivering goods or services, as a service provider.¹² Interviews revealed that every gampong in Banda Aceh, including Gampong Jawa, benefits from a city government assistance program that provides waste carts. These carts help address waste issues in areas inaccessible by garbage trucks, particularly narrow alleys. The goal is to reduce waste accumulation in such narrow spaces. In Gampong Jawa, waste accumulates daily, reaching tons, with dozens of garbage trucks from nine sub-districts in Banda Aceh entering the area daily. However, this waste is only temporarily transported to Blang Bintang and is not permanently settled.

In the service provider aspect, Gampong Jawa has fulfilled its responsibility as an effective service provider, evidenced by the adoption of waste carts that significantly aid residents in transporting waste from narrow alleys. This aligns with Devila's assertion that public services aim to provide good, professional, and timely services to citizens through services, goods, or administration, meeting societal needs.¹³ Quality public services ensure community satisfaction. The government is obliged to deliver these services professionally, accountably, and optimally.

Third, Resource Constraints Indicator. Eryana's journal outlines aspects of resource constraints, including qualifications and knowledge, workforce quantity, skills and training, equipment availability, and infrastructure capacity.¹⁴ Human Resources (HR) plays a crucial role in building an environmentally friendly village, with the community

¹¹Agung, A. A. S. I. R., Ningrat, P., & Kurniawan, I. G. A, Digital Business Problems and Regulations in an Integrative Legal Perspective, *Syiah Kuala Law Journal*, 7 (2), 2023. 141-156.

¹²Wahyudi, A., Prospek Pelayanan Publik Berbasis E-Government di Tulungagung, *Jurnal PUBLICIANA*, 9 (1), 2016, 36-47.

¹³Devila, R., Analisis Pelayanan Pajak Kendaraan Bermotor Pada Kantor Samsat Pembantu Kampar Kiri Kabupaten Kampar, *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, 53 (9), 2019, 1689-1699.

¹⁴Eryana, E., Keterbatasan Sumber Daya Manusia Terhadap Kinerja Pengelolaan Keuangan Desa, *IQTISHADUNA: Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Kita*, 7 (1), 2018, 89-95.

participating in proper waste disposal facilitated by the gampong government. Some residents in Gampong Jawa manage waste creatively, making crafts like flower arrangements or bins for sale or home decoration, while others recycle waste. However, most residents work as fishermen, yielding higher income, making it challenging to rely on their skills for local crafts. The gampong leader acknowledges the difficulty but strives to engage the community in environmental preservation efforts for collective comfort.

Human resource limitations in waste management in Gampong Jawa include funding issues, where the gampong government struggles to allocate a sufficient budget for waste management. Limited space for temporary disposal sites (TPS) poses challenges in handling waste. Additionally, restricted networking complicates waste management efforts. Addressing HR limitations in waste management involves training and enhancing human resources, raising community awareness about waste management's importance, developing effective policies and funding, and fostering cooperation between the gampong government and the community in managing local waste.

Regarding resource constraints, Gampong Jawa faces several issues. First, funding problems hinder adequate waste management budget allocation. Second, limited land for temporary disposal sites creates challenges. Third, limited networking impedes waste management efforts. Sutrisno states that human resources (HR) are crucial organizational assets that play an active role in operations and decision-making processes.¹⁵ An organization with skilled, quality, and well-managed HR will succeed in achieving its goals, benefiting management, the government, the surrounding community, and society. Gampong Jawa lacks optimal HR due to the area's limited number of waste managers.

Fourth, Community Role Indicator. Martinawati's journal highlights community role indicators: awareness and participation, cooperation and involvement, education and campaigns, supervision and complaints.¹⁶ In Gampong Jawa, the community's role is vital in creating a clean environment and skilled waste management. Community participation can reduce single-use items. Some residents earn income by sorting waste, while others, mainly fishermen, separate organic and non-organic materials for sale, such as bottles and cans, fetching prices from Rp. 1.300 to Rp. 2.000 per kilogram.

Human Resources (HR) plays a significant role in waste management. Quality HR in Gampong Jawa can enhance waste management services and improve environmental cleanliness. Proper waste handling around land or rivers is closely related to the community's role in Gampong Jawa. Planning, organizing, directing, and controlling HR and addressing HR challenges, integrity, and maintenance are crucial for achieving organizational goals planned with the community. Factors affecting HR roles in waste management include the facilities and infrastructure provided, such as waste storage, disposal sites, and transportation means, such as carts. However, youths are not actively involved in Gampong Jawa's activities or programs.

With the increasing population in Gampong Jawa, many people are unaware of cleanliness, carelessly creating waste and leaving it unaddressed, potentially harming the environment.¹⁷ Household waste is particularly hazardous, contributing significantly to

¹⁵Sutrisno Edy, *Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia*, (Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group, 2020).

¹⁶Martinawati. *Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Pengelolaan Sampah Rumah Tangga: Sebuah Studi di Kecamatan Sukarame Kota Palembang*, 2018, 14-21.

¹⁷Nur Azizah, *Dampak dari Sampah Rumah Tangga Mengakibatkan Pencemaran Lingkungan*, 2021. <http://dx.doi.org/10.31219/osf.io/q5n6c>.

waste volume. Minimizing household waste involves separating organic and inorganic materials, with organic waste turned into compost, animal feed, biogas, and electricity, while inorganic waste is crafted into various items.¹⁸

Household organic waste, like wet waste, wood, and leaves, is underutilized for energy sources. Organic waste can be converted into biogas, an energy source, with biogas reactor residue usable as organic fertilizer.¹⁹ The community's role in Gampong Jawa is crucial, necessitating greater government contribution through efforts like establishing Waste Banks via stages: (a) Unfreezing the status quo: Socializing the importance of waste management through Waste Banks. (b) The movement to a new state: Establishing Waste Banks for effective waste management. (c) Refreezing: Implementing Waste Bank programs like Waste Savings, UKK Posts, recycling training and socialization, and school cooperation programs like LISA (See Trash, Take It).²⁰

The impact of empowering Waste Banks includes raising Islamic community awareness of environmental responsibility per Allah's command in the Qur'an, increasing community income, enhancing community involvement in waste management, fostering good relationships among Waste Bank customers, and improving environmental cleanliness and health.

Fifth, the final indicator is that community roles are vital in Gampong Jawa, yet many complaints about waste collection exist. Research shows low community participation and communication gaps between residents and the gampong government in supervision. Despite its crucial value in waste management, community participation is lacking, with significant differences in perspectives between supporters and detractors, leading to reduced involvement in waste handling processes. A government program succeeds with community participation, making community involvement essential for program success. Community participation means willingly helping with each program per individual capability without sacrificing personal interests.²¹

CONCLUSION

In essence, any small effort to address waste management issues will inevitably align with the concept of the five major principles known as the 5Rs: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Replace, and Repair. According to Kharisma, there are several indicators in waste management involving the government and the community, which highlight why the role of the Gampong government must be studied: 1) *Regulator*: The Gampong government regulates waste management by creating regulations and policies related to waste management in its area. 2) *Service Provider*: The Gampong government also provides waste management services, such as collection and processing. 3) *Resource Limitations*: The Gampong government often faces resource limitations in waste management, necessitating

¹⁸Eliza Nurazizah et al., "Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Guna Pemanfaatan Sampah Plastik Menjadi Ecobrick di Dusun Kaliwon Desa Kertayasa", *Proceedings UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung* 1, No. 16 (2021): 138-51, <https://proceedings.uinsgd.ac.id/index.php/proceedings/article/view/474>.

¹⁹Sunyoto, S., Saputro, D. D., & Suwahyo, S. "Pengolahan Sampah Organik Menggunakan Reaktor Biogas di Kabupaten Kendal". *Rekayasa*, 14 (1) (2016), 29-36.

²⁰Sugara, L., Yanti, F., "Kesehatan Lingkungan dan Bank Sampah". *Journal of Health and Medical Sciences (JUKIK)*, 6 (1) 2024, 8-24.

²¹Mamah Halimah, Hetty Krisnani, dan Muhammad Fedryansyah, "Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Program Pengelolaan Sampah", *Prosiding Penelitian dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 2, No. 2 (2015): 157-62, <https://doi.org/10.24198/jppm.v2i2.13272>.

research to understand how it can maximize existing resources. 4) *Role in the Community*: The Gampong government is crucial in raising community awareness about the importance of proper waste management.

The Gampong government does not pay much attention to the community's living conditions within the environment; it only facilitates transportation means such as garbage trucks and tricycles for waste collection. The majority of the community in Gampong Jawa work as fishermen and engage in waste sorting. Future research can focus on innovations and new technologies to help the community manage waste more effectively, such as efficient waste collection systems and simple recycling technologies.

The role and involvement of the Gampong government in community empowerment are significant because the community expects attention to their living environment, particularly concerning waste issues that can lead to air pollution due to garbage truck activities. Therefore, the Gampong government needs to be more attentive in monitoring the conditions of the community in Gampong Jawa, aiming for Gampong Jawa to be recognized as a village with a healthy environment.

The Gampong government's role in community empowerment includes forming Community Self-Help Groups (KSMs) and facilitating KSMs focused on waste management, such as waste banks, composters, and recycling communities. Government recognition and awards to Gampong Jawa can motivate the community to adopt technology in waste management, thus assisting the Gampong government in empowering the community to manage waste effectively and create a clean and healthy environment.

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