

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Garbage is one of the causes of environmental pollution which in turn will cause environmental damage. Waste management has been carried out conventionally, namely collection, transportation and final disposal at the final disposal site (TPA). The waste bank was established because of the public's concern for the environment which is increasingly filled with both organic and inorganic waste. More and more waste will certainly cause many problems, so it requires processing such as making waste into useful materials. Waste management with a waste bank system is expected to be able to assist the government in handling waste and improve the community's economy (Massnellyarti, 2015).

According to Ismail Solihin, the establishment of a business will provide various benefits or advantages, especially for business owners. In addition, other benefits and benefits can also be reaped by various parties with the presence of a business. For example, for the wider community, both those who are directly involved in the business and those who live near the business, including the government.

BUMDES Air Putih Jaya is a village-owned business entity formed by the Air Putih village government through a screening conducted by the Air Putih Village government during the leadership of Mr. H. Syamsudin on 15 December 2015 and was stipulated in a Decree and named "Bumdesa Air Putih Jaya" Bumdesa Air Putih Jaya is addressed on Panglima Minal street Desa Air Putih.

The largest livelihood carried out by the residents of Air Putih Village is still related to land management and natural wealth in the plantation sector and livelihood outside the land management sector. This can be seen by the

existence of the largest livelihood, namely farmers or planters and the existence of the Desa Air Putih community who work as laborers because Desa Air Putih is already crowded and crowded which is the entrance and exit for the community to Bengkalis Island.

The definition of waste according to Law 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management is the residue of human daily activities and/or natural processes in solid form. The rapid population development is one of the causes of increasing household waste production every day.

The government has issued a law on waste management (Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management)) mandating the need for a fundamental paradigm shift in waste management, namely from the collect-transport-dispose paradigm to processing that relies on waste reduction and waste management. waste handling. Waste reduction activities mean that all levels of society, including the government, the business world and the wider community, carry out activities to limit waste generation, recycle and reuse waste or better known as Reduce, Reuse and Recycle (3R) through smart, efficient efforts. and programmed.

People are obliged to reduce waste generation, sort waste from its source and carry out environmentally friendly waste management. However, the activity of sorting waste still faces a major obstacle, namely the low awareness of the community to sort waste. Garbage has economic value, this economic value is trying to be offered to the community with the Waste Bank program.

The composted organic waste is then used for the yard or can be sold as organic fertilizer. Non-Organic Waste, which consists of plastic bottles, candy wrappers, paper and so on, can be used for handicrafts or sold because many industries use waste as their raw material. The community does not benefit directly from the waste they produce, because in the handling of waste

there is no sorting. Their waste is mixed with both organic and inorganic types, then transported and disposed of to the landfill.

The role of the Waste Bank became important with the issuance of (Government Regulation No. 81 of 2012 concerning Management of Household Waste and Types of Household Waste) which obliges producers to carry out 3R activities by producing products using packaging that is easily decomposed by natural processes and which creates as little waste as possible. possible, using production raw materials that can be recycled and reused and/or pulling back waste from the product and product packaging for recycling and reuse.

According to Hidayat, Barra & Leonard (2019), the most effective management of plastic waste is recycling. This concept is in line with a circular economy system that places the handling of plastic waste downstream, thereby enabling the creation of an interconnected cycle between plastic, plastic waste and recycled plastic.

Circular economy is not just recycling, it spans the supply chain and sector , reprocessing design, manufacturing and consumption so as to open up new untapped markets. This system is very different from the linear economic system that has been implemented so far. The linear economy states that plastic will end up as waste after losing its use value (Osztoivits, 2018).

According to Azwar, waste is part of something that is no longer used, is not liked, or must be thrown away. Generally, waste is generated from human activities, including industrial production, but not from something biological such as human waste or human waste.

Based on the explanation of the background above, the researcher is interested in conducting a research entitled **"Analysis Of Perceptions On The Establishment Of Waste Bank Business Plant At Bumdes Air Putih Jaya Bengkalis"**.

1.2 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background that has been stated above, it can be seen that the formulation of the problem from this research how is the Analysis of the Community Perceptions on the Establishment of Waste Bank plan at the Bumdes Air Putih Jaya Bengkalis?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The objectives to be achieved by the authors through this research are:

1. To find out the factors in the establishment of waste bank business at BUMDES Air Putih Bengkalis.
2. To find out the most considered factors in the establishment of the waste bank.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Based on the problem formulation and research objectives that have been previously written, it is hoped that this research will be useful for many parties, including:

1. For the Village
 - a. The selection of a new business plan that can generate the greatest benefit or is most feasible to implement.
 - b. Can reduce waste scattered in the environment.
 - c. Increasing the ability or skills of villagers in managing economic business rationally and modernly.
 - d. Availability of information about business prospects that can attract villagers and other parties to support business development. For example, villagers or financial institutions (banks) are interested in investing or lending money to support business development carried out by BUM Desa.

2. For the Government

For the Government, as a contribution of thought and at the same time as input of information in the preparation of development plans, especially waste management so as to achieve optimal results in realizing a clean and healthy environment.

3. For the Community

For the community, it can be used as information and reference in waste management in the community, especially the development of Waste Banks.

4. For Researchers

The benefits for researchers are as a condition for completing education and can be used as useful information. The application of knowledge possessed and the form of dedication of researchers to the village and carrying out a feasibility study means studying a business object comprehensively so that its preparation will get invaluable learning and experience.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the problem

Based on the background of the problems that have been described, the author can identify the scope of this research, namely a Analysis of the Community Perceptions on the Establishment of Waste Bank plan at the Bumdes Air Putih Jaya Bengkalis. The limitation of the problem in writing this thesis is intended so that the discussion carried out does not deviate from a thorough problem, so that the aims and objectives of this research can be achieved.

1.6 Writing System

In order for the writing of this thesis report to be systematic and neatly arranged, a systematic report writing is needed. The following is a systematic thesis report writing:

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

In CHAPTER I explains the background of the problem, problem formulation, research objectives, research benefits, research scope and problem boundaries as well as report writing systematics

CHAPTER II : LITERATURE REVIEW

In CHAPTER II the author explains about related study basis and the literature review that will be used in the completion of the research.

CHAPTER III : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In Chapter III will explain the implementation plan, starting from the location and object of the study, types and sources of data, data analysis methos, types of the study, schedule and budget.

CHAPTER IV : RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In Chapter IV will explain the results and discussion of the research.

CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In CHAPTER V will explain the conclusions and suggestions of the research conducted.