

## SOCIALIZATION OF USAHA SOUL IMPROVEMENT THROUGH THE ROLE OF WASTE BANKS AS UKM FOR ECONOMIC DRIVERS AT THE AL-AZKA KAMILA INDONESIA FOUNDATION



Corresponding Author: Pambuko Naryoto<sup>1</sup>, Dwi Kristanto<sup>2</sup>, Aris Wahyu Kuncoro<sup>3</sup>, Koen Hendrawan<sup>4</sup>, Yuni Kasmawati<sup>5</sup>, Hasan Ipmawan<sup>6</sup>, Muhamad. Jusmanyah<sup>7</sup>.  
E-mail: [aris.wahyukuncoro@budiluhur.ac.id](mailto:aris.wahyukuncoro@budiluhur.ac.id).

### ARTICLE INFO

### ABSTRACT

**Received:** 07-16-2022  
**Accepted:** 08-20-2022  
**Volume:** 1  
**Issue:** 2  
**DOI:**  
10.53754/civilofficium.v1i2.450

### KEYWORDS

Waste, Waste Bank,  
Economy

The waste problem is not only related to landfills, as has been the case so far, because the waste management system involves many parties, including waste producers (such as households, markets, institutions, industries, and others), managers (and contractors), regulators, the informal sector, and communities affected by waste management. Its completion requires the involvement of all relevant parties and various approaches. By looking at the above description, it is important to undertake counseling or socialization about the waste management system "Trash Bank" through community engagement, to find out how well this program works to reduce waste generation and turn waste into items of economic worth / Indirectly, this action will develop the Waste Processing Household Industry Group, organic fertilizer/compost, and create a healthy environment. With this PKM activity, it's intended that public awareness of the entrepreneurial spirit would grow. This service seeks to spread awareness and understanding of Waste Bank's waste management to promote a healthy and successful community. Improving school-community interactions (Budi Luhur University). Budi Luhur University's Tridharma community service program. Al Azka Kamila Indonesia Foundation: Increase knowledge, understanding, and entrepreneurial spirit in trash banks with commercial value. Develop the community's creative economy through reusing garbage. Increase awareness of the importance of a healthy environment. This community service was well-executed. Face-to-face or lecture training was given to the socializing committee. Al Azka Kamila Indonesia Foundation socialization resources on improving business spirit through waste banks as SMEs to drive the economy.

### 1. Introduction

Waste has always been a complicated problem ranging from health problems to social issues that often cause structural conflicts between the government and the people, which are caused by a lack of understanding or conventional public perspectives on waste. People still view waste from the negative side even though not all waste must be destroyed, but a perspective or understanding that must be changed, where waste is considered raw materials, follow-up products that can still be processed and are a potential source of income. With the enactment of Law No. 18 of 2008 on waste management, the Government is trying to unravel the problem of waste that continues to haunt.

The waste problem is actually not only related to landfills, as has happened so far because the waste management system is a system related to many parties; starting from waste producers (such as households, markets, institutions, industries, and others), managers (and contractors), regulators, the informal sector, and communities affected by waste management so that its completion also requires the involvement of all relevant parties and various approaches. By looking at the description above, it is necessary to conduct an extension or socialization about the waste management system "Waste Bank" through the adaptive participation of the community, to determine to what extent this program runs so that it can reduce the amount of waste generation, and turn the waste into products of economic value / the final result of this activity, the product that is expected indirectly is the growth of the Waste Processing Household Industry Group, Organic fertilizer / compost, as well as the creation of a healthy environment. No less important, with this PKM activity, it is hoped that public awareness of the entrepreneurial spirit will arise that can support people's lives.

Social entrepreneurs also teach people to be able to do business independently to make a profit even though the results of these profits are not absolutely their own. It also keeps society from acting as social beings that are interdependent.

Social Enterprise behavior has always been closely related to community empowerment. Because social enterprises are mainly targeted by the community, in its implementation, the community is given education to be able to empower the potential that exists both in itself and in its environment. Empowerment education is provided by changing or improving the social order in society to have better values. With the change in community behavior, it is hoped that a community will be realized that is able to empower itself, one of which is through programs at the Waste Bank. (Bambang W., 2013)

With the presence of this Waste Bank, it is very beneficial. The benefits provided by the Waste Bank, such as helping to overcome the waste problem, alternative sources of additional family income from saved waste, making waste an economic value, making aware of the importance of cleanliness and making the environment cleaner and healthier. (Bambang S., 2012) In addition to the huge benefits, the Waste Bank also has the aim of realizing a clean, healthy, and comfortable environment, changing people's habits to behave economically, educating people to care about a clean, healthy and comfortable environment. The community has also become aware of the importance of sorting waste that can be managed properly and correctly, and the community also knows waste that has economic value. Waste that is usually thrown away or underestimated, but if saved or deposited into the Waste Bank will generate economic value. In the processing and management of saved waste, the efforts applied by the Sekumpul Waste Bank in processing and management use the 3R principle (*Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle*). (M. Zulkifli, 2014).

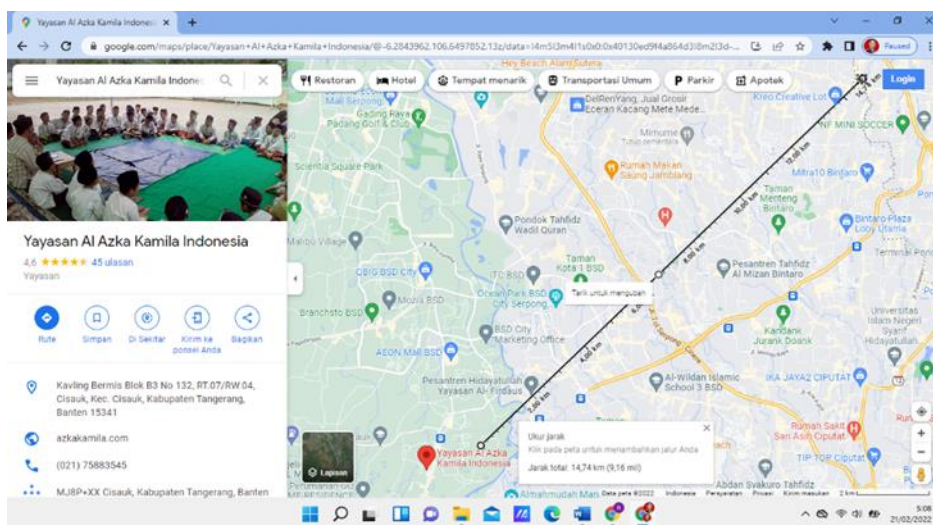


Figure 1. Location of Azka Kamila Indonesia **Foundation Partners**

Al Azka Kamila Foundation is a non-governmental organization (NGO) engaged in education. Figure 1 shows the location of community service partners in Cisauk, South Tangerang. Al Azka Kamila Indonesia Foundation is still under the supervision and guidance of the Ministry of Religious Affairs. The Al Azka Kamila Indonesia Foundation can be at the hamlet, village, or subdistrict level. Al Azka Kamila Indonesia Foundation is located at Jl. Raya Cisauk Lapan kavling Bermis Blok B3 RT &/8, 15341. Table 1 presents brief information about Yayasan Al Azka Kamila, Indonesia.

Table 1. Al Azka Kamila Indonesia Foundation Profile

Name	: Al Azka Kamila Indonesia Foundation
NPNS	: 69972905 and 69989223
Shade	: Ministry of Religious Affairs
No. SK. Establishment	: Decree on Ratification of The Legal Entity of the Minister of Law and Human Rights: AHU-0002825. AH.01.12
Date SK. Establishment	:
BPPMPT Permit No.	:
DateSK. Operational	: 2015
Address	: Jl. Raya Cisauk Lapan plot Bermis Blok B3 RT &/8
Postal Code	: 15341
Villages/Villages	: Cisauk
Subdistricts/Cities	: Cisauk
Kab.-City	: South Tangerang
Province	: Banten
Education Level	: Elementary, Middle School and Tahfiz
Land Area	: 1,000 m <sup>2</sup>
Website	: <a href="http://www.azkakamila.com">www.azkakamila.com</a>

**The vision of Yayasan Al Azka Kamila, Indonesia**, is to encourage generation of hafizh Al Qur'an who are virtuous, insightful, creative and innovative and communicative

Meanwhile, **the mission of Azka Kamila Indonesia Foundation** is:

- a. Carry out the learning & guidance of Tahfizh Al Qur'an professionally, effectively and efficiently.
- b. Conditioning an educational environment with a noble character
- c. Fostering an attitude oriented towards scientific quality & development of insights
- d. Fostering the potential of students in communicating with Arabic and English, both oral and written
- e. Fostering the development of interests & talents of Keterampilan Santri
- f. Fostering the spirit of creativity & innovation in everything

This service activity aims to disseminate knowledge and understanding of waste management carried out by the Waste Bank to have economic value and create a healthy and prosperous environment for the community. Improving relations and cooperation between educational institutions (Budi Luhur University) and community groups. Realizing the Tridharma program of Budi Luhur University in the field of community service. Increase knowledge, understanding, and motivate the growth of entrepreneurial spirit and waste management in waste banks that have the potential for economic value with the Azka Kamila Indonesia Foundation Providing knowledge, provisions, or keterampilan by utilizing waste to be more useful which can develop the creative economy in the community. Introduce or increase insights to always care about creating a healthy environment.

Based on the background above, several problems can be identified that occur in the Yayasan Azka Kamila **environment**, especially:

- a. Lack of understanding of most people towards management
- b. Although, waste management is still individual, not yet organized in an integrated manner, so the intensity of togetherness in social society is very low.
- c. The lack of understanding of the economic value contained in waste is due to the assumption that waste is the rest of the activity that must be disposed of and destroyed.

- d. The habit of throwing garbage in any place.
- e. Lack of socialization of waste management is mandated in Law No. 18 of 2008 on Waste Management.
- f. Absence of Waste Bank

## **2. Literature Review**

According to Hartanti, in Zhafira Riz G (2018) the soul is something abstract that resides in the human body in the form of behavior that is the whole of the symptoms, properties, and events of the soul. An entrepreneurial spirit is a spirit that is able to create added value from limitations to create added value, by capturing business opportunities and managing resources to make them happen. In essence, capital does not have to be in the form of money. Our creative brain is the 24th main capital to start a business. The friendship network (network) also includes capital (Hartanti, in Zhafira Riz 2018).

The spirit of entrepreneurship is the life of life in entrepreneurship, which is basically an entrepreneurial attitude and behavior shown through the nature, character, and disposition of a person who has the will to realize innovative ideas in the real world creatively (Hartanti in Zhafira Riz Gg, 2018).

According to Henry (2017), an entrepreneur is someone who starts a new business. By taking risks and uncertainties for profit, identify the opportunities and opportunities that exist and use the resources available requirements.

**A waste bank** is a place used to collect waste that has been sorted out. The results of the collection of waste that have been sorted will be deposited into the place where the craft is made from the garbage or to the garbage collector. Waste banks are managed using a system such as banking carried out by volunteer officers.

Rismawati (2018) "The Role of Perwitasari Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDES) in Improving the Economy of the Minipolitan Community in Tambaksari Village, Rowosari District, Kendal Regency". The results of his research show that the role of BUMDES Perwitasari in improving the economy has been good in its implementation. Along with the development of BUMDES, Perwitasari also improves environmental health in the Tambaksari Village Community. In addition, the implementation of BUMDES Perwitasari has not been managed optimally because there is something that needs to be improved in the aspects of human and financial resources as well as weak socialization and the rise of competitors in the same activity (RISMAWATI, 2018).

Emilia (2018), Yuliansyah, according to the results of her research, concluded that the increasing number of Indonesian population until 2011 reached 259,940,857 people, which caused poverty, which encouraged the government to make massive development efforts to improve the standard of living of these citizens which had a positive and negative impact. A very prominent negative impact on the environment is the problem of pollution. The most common pollution is the waste problem, therefore to assist the government's task in waste management, a high level of effectiveness and efficiency in handling waste is needed and at the same time accompanied by efforts to use it so that it is expected to have benefits in the form of added value. To achieve this, it is necessary to choose the right way and technology and active participation from the community where the waste comes from. In addition, legal aspects are also needed to be used as guidelines in the form of regulations related to waste and the environment to overcome environmental pollution caused by waste (Emillia, 2016).

Furthermore, Rosita Candrakirana (2015) Shows that environmental law enforcement in the field of waste management refers to 3 legal systems which are a combination of components, namely, structure, substance, and culture / culture. In addition, related to law enforcement in waste management can be studied from 2 sides, namely, preventive and repressive law enforcement. Law enforcement in waste management is also a manifestation of the government and local governments in applying the principles of Good Environmental Governance with the aim of growing awareness in the community of the importance of waste management (Candrakirana, 2015).

Jofinus Dobiki (2018) stated that there are no temporary waste collection facilities (TPS) on Kumo Island and Kakara Island. This causes people to throw garbage in their own yards and there are also people who throw directly into the sea, causing an unsanitary environment, therefore the program reduces waste since the collection, transportation, and garbage disposal system, to support the concept of a good waste management system, the provision of special garbage bins located on the beach is held so that organic waste and organic waste will be transported using boats/boats (Dobiki, 2018).

Fangga, Surahma Asti Mulasari (2015) identified that the regulations used in household waste management in Bantul are RI Law No. 18 of 2008, Permendagri No.33 of 2010 and Bantul Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2011. Domestic waste management services in Bantul are carried out by two institutions: BLH and the BLH Public Works Office are in charge of establishing an independent waste management institution, while the DPU will carry out local government in the field of public

works, the allocation of funds used in domestic waste management from DAK and the incentive budget has been given by the Bantul government to community groups that play an active role in household waste management and bring positive to bantul district revenue (Fangga & Mulasari, 2020).

Ni Made Trisna Yogi, Ngakan Ketut Dunia (2018) in her research showed that the handling of community-based waste problems through the 3R TPS made by the Tangkas Village Government was motivated by an appeal from the Klungkung Regency Government for each village to manage waste independently. The research method used in this writing is an empirical juridical research method, using a statutory approach and a fact approach. From the research conducted, community-based waste handling through the 3R TPS launched by the Tangkas Village Government has been effective, but there is a need for additional manpower to process waste at the 3R TPS. Currently, both on the roadside and in the river have been free from garbage and the village community participates in handling waste in every house (Yogi & Dunia, 2014).

Mohammad Rifqi Mudviyadi (2021) in his research stated that bahwa Sumberpoh Village Waste Bank has a role in improving the economy for the community in Sumberpoh Village, Maron District, Probolinggo Regency. The role of the Sumberpoh Village Waste Bank is manifested in waste management that improves the economy of the village community and protects the environment from waste. In addition, to achieve success to improve the economy of rural communities, supporting factors are needed that can encourage the improvement of the village community's economy, including: human resources, natural resources, capital, and marketing. The economic impact felt by the community from waste management activities is that residents get additional income and BPJS guarantees for customers from waste banks and can create jobs for local residents (MUDVIYADI, 2021).

Sartika Triwahyu Fauziah, Devi Nurmalasari, Ari Safputra, Tia Sumiati, Yuliani (2021) concluded that the implementation of socialization, assistance and direct practice for the community RW 02 Cikeresek Village in Ganjarsabar Village, Nagreg District to increase community understanding and knowledge in managing waste of economic value and the establishment of a waste bank in Cikeresek Village RW 02 Ganjarsabar Village, Nagreg District Bandung Regency. (Sartika Triwahyu Fauziah, 2021)

Alien Akmalia , Rita Kusumawati (2019) stated that the General Aspects of the target audience have been motivated to be entrepreneurial. They already have the same mindset about entrepreneurship, because in counseling they have been equipped with entrepreneurial knowledge that makes the target audience more motivated to be entrepreneurial. 2. Production Aspects In the production aspect, trainees can already make handicraft/souvenir products or accessories made from convection waste. Some of the counseling participants already have the packaging and brand of their products. However, there are still those who do not have attractive packaging because they admit that they have not had time to think about a brand for their products, so the packaging has not been made yet. They are still focused on increasing production. 3. Marketing Aspects, The target audience already has insight into marketing and the importance of product promotion to increase sales. The target audience already understands various offline and online media. However, the target audience does not intend to sell products through marketplaces and social media because they are still focused on increasing production. In addition, at the request of the target audience, they will also still discuss how to sell their products, whether they will be sold individually or in groups using one branding. The rationale for making sales in this group is because the production of these processed wastes is not the core of their business. The core of their business is convection, and a lot of time is spent completing their convection orders. It is feared that when they stand alone, I will be overwhelmed serving orders (Akmalia & Kusumawati, 2019).

### **3. Methodology**

The main activity of this Community Service program is training that is held directly with the support of computer devices and the internet. Training methods for delivering theory include: lectures, questions and answers and discussions, while the practicum consists of question and answer methods as well as tasks or exercises. This method of training activities is carried out based on the approach of the theoretical learning process and practical learning. The following is a description of the community service activities that we will carry out at MITRA PKM.

#### **3.1 Observations**

This activity is carried out by visiting service partners at PKBM Bhakti Asih to determine the needs of partners in the Community Service (PKM) process that will be carried out by Lecturers at Budi Luhur University. After knowing the needs of PKM partners, the lecturers formed a PKM team as a result of a survey of partner locations (observations).

#### **3.2 Interviews**

Direct interviews are conducted with PKM partner managers, teachers, and students about needs that can be used as objects of community service.

### **3.3 Literature Studies**

Studying theories related to the PKM theme, Pkm partner documentation, and searching the internet for information about the latest conditions of the PKM partner location.

From the three data collection methods above, we compile the relationship between the activities carried out between the team and users as follows:

- a. The team analysed of user needs to Yayasan Al Azka Kamila, Indonesia, and discussed with related parties such as the chairman of the Foundation, principals, teachers, and students.
- b. Lecturers make the results of the needs analysis by designing training needs.
- c. Lecturers create training modules that will be used as a guide for trainees.
- d. Lecturers make preparations for the implementation of training.
- e. Lecturers carry out the training and evaluate the training participants by providing exercises.

## **4. Results and Discussion**

### **4.1. Competency Needs**

To make this community service activity a success, several basic competencies are needed that must be possessed by the team involved. Competencies are divided based on the 2 (two) stages of the activities to be carried out:

- a. Preparation of Training Materials
  - 1) Understanding the concept of motivating the Business Spirit to improve the economy
  - 2) Understanding waste management becomes an economic value
  - 3) Understanding the Role of Waste Banks
- b. Socialization and Training
  - 1) Have teaching experience both formal and informal.
  - 2) Have motivating experience in improving the spirit of business, SMEs and Waste Banks
  - 3) Mastering and being able to use the computer .
  - 4) Have good communication skills.

### **4.2. The role of waste banks in fostering an entrepreneurial spirit**

The results of community service activities are expected to be :

- a. The Al Azka Kamila Indonesia Foundation can gain knowledge on the role of the Waste Bank as a driver of community smoking, to encourage the growth of an entrepreneurial spirit.
- b. Al Azka Kamila Indonesia Foundation gains knowledge of waste management that can benefit the environment

The expected outputs of Community Service activities through Increasing Business Spirit through the Role of Waste Banks as SMEs to drive the economy at the Azka Kamila Indonesia Foundation in South Tangerang are:

- a. Encouraging participants at the Azka Kamila Indonesia Foundation to be able to actively participate through environmentally conscious movements through the use of inorganic waste by selecting, processing, and marketing processed inorganic waste made from plastic into handicrafts.
- b. Fostering an attitude of independence and quality of life in the environment of the Azka Kamila Indonesia Foundation so that income can be increased so that their welfare increases.
- c. There is assistance and sustainability of product business development with basic materials of inorganic household waste through various treatments to produce various handicrafts sourced from inorganic waste by universities.
- d. The establishment of a waste bank organization at the Azka Kamila Indonesia Foundation so that it can add insight and knowledge about waste banks.

### **4.3. Implementation of Training Activities**

The implementation of training activities in a series of community service activities went smoothly. The training activity was held on Saturday, February 12, 2022 face-to-face in the hall room of the Azka Kamila, Indonesia Foundation, the participants who attended the training were 15 students.

The material presented in this training is generally about Business Spirits and Waste Banks.



Picture. 3. Delivery of Material by The Resource Person

Some of the materials presented during the training include how to activate and log in to Google Classroom, create new classes, upload lesson materials, invite and organize students, teacher-student interaction, organize assignments / quizzes, upload / do assignments and quizzes, and how to conduct assessments. Material as a form of output of community service activities.

Figure 4 displays documentation of the delivery of training materials to participants consisting of darr students. After the presentation to the speakers, participants were given the opportunity to ask questions and discuss.



Figure 4. Documentation of Training Activities

#### 4.4. Activity Evaluation

Based on the results of the evaluation of the implementation of the training that has been carried out, it was concluded that the Al Azka Kamila Indonesia Foundation, students, can feel the benefits of socializing the improvement of business spirit through the role of waste banks as SMEs for economic drivers at the Al Azka Kamila Indonesia Foundation, South Tangerang, which has been carried out. Participants who enthusiastically participated in the socialization showed that the material presented was quite interesting. Respondents gave a score of 4.75 in the range of 0-5 in terms of the benefits of training materials for participants. Figure 5 shows the results of the evaluation of the implementation of socialization obtained using the questionnaire method.

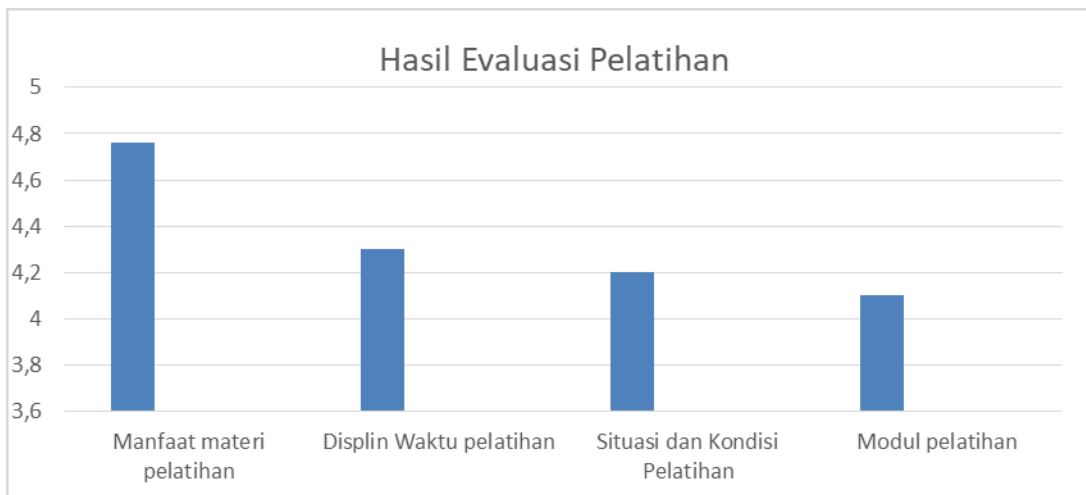


Figure 5. Evaluation Results of Training Implementation

The things that still need to be improved from this activity are the disciplinary training time . This can be understood that the distance of partners from the Budi Luhur University campus is around 30 KM. In general, the trainees' assessment of the implementation of training in the category is very good with a score of 4.40 in the range of 0-5.

In addition, based on the trainees' assessment of the training resource persons, in general, the participants were satisfied with the training resource persons with a value of 4.52 in the range of 0-5. The training respondents gave the highest score on the material mastery component of the resource persons, which was 4.63. Meanwhile, the lowest value is in terms of delivering the material. This may be due to the lack of a smooth internet connection which makes the explanation of the material not well received. Figure 6 shows a graph of the results of the evaluation of the training resource persons.

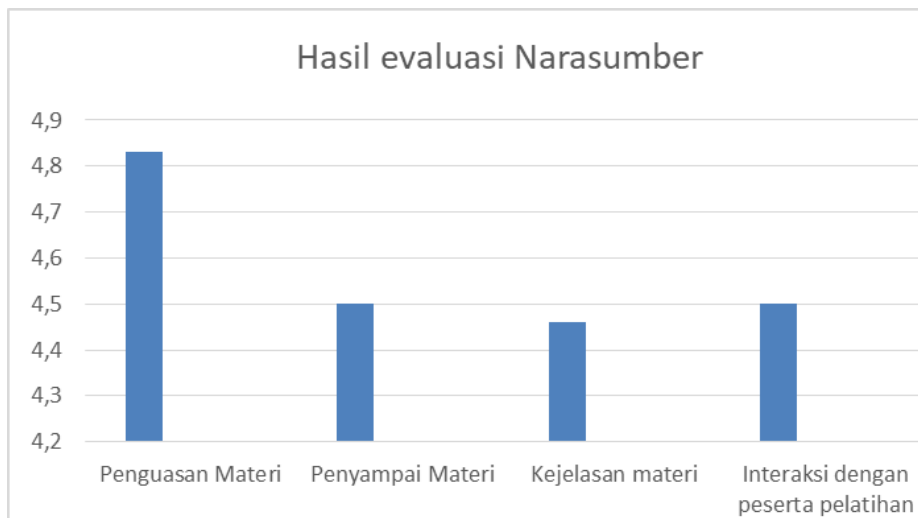




Figure 6. Evaluation Results of Training Resource Persons

In addition to the evaluation of training and resource persons, discussions were held with teachers and students regarding the implementation of training and training materials. Teachers and students expect that a waste bank can be formed at the Azka Kamila Indonesia Foundation.

## 5. Conclusion

This community service activity has been successfully carried out well and smoothly. The training activities were carried out face-to-face or lectures in front of peas as well as socialization materials delivered for training participants from the Azka Kamila Indonesia Foundation on Socialization of Business Spirit Improvement through the Role of Waste Banks as SMEs to Drive the Economy

**Funding:** In this service we use funds sourced from mandiri TIM Dosen Universitas Budi Luhur funds

**Acknowledgments:** Our deepest gratitude goes out to the Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Business, Budi Luhur University, and the Chairman of the Azka Kamila Indonesia Foundation and all parties who cannot be mentioned one by one.

**Conflicts of Interest:** We as writers (Pambuko Naryoto, Dwi Kristanto, Aris Wahyu Kuncoro, Koen Hendrawan, Yuni Kasmawati, Hasan Ipmawan, M. Jusmanyah) stated that the article entitled "SOCIALIZATION OF US AHA SOUL IMPROVEMENT THROUGH THE ROLE OF WASTE BANKS AS SMEs FOR ECONOMICERAK MAKERS AT THE FOUNDATION AL AZKA KAMILA INDONESIA" has no particular interest except only to be published in the Journal civil officium: Journal of Empirical Studies in Social Science. If in the future there is a conflict or problem arising from our writing, then we will be fully responsible for it.

## References

- [1] Akmalia, A., & Kusumawati, R. (2019). Economic Empowerment of Waste Bank Members "Blessings." Proceedings of the National Seminar ..., 2011, 1079–1089. <https://prosiding.umy.ac.id/semnaspmm/index.php/psppm/article/download/359/537>
- [2] Bambang S. (2012). Waste Bank (Theory and Application Studies) Accompanied by the Application of the "Gemah Ripah" Waste Bank in Badegan Bantul Hamlet. Rihama Library.
- [3] Bambang W. (2013). Practical Guide to Setting Up a Waste Bank, Double Advantages of Clean Environment and Financial Stability. New Library Press.
- [4] Candrakirana, R. (2015). Environmental Law Enforcement in the Field of Waste Management as a Manifestation of the Principles of Good Environmental Governance in Surakarta City. *Judiciary Journal of Law*, 93(3), 581–601. <https://doi.org/10.20961/yustisia.v93i0.3686>
- [5] Dobiki, J. (2018). Analysis of The Availability Of Waste Infrastructure On Kumo Island And Kakara Island In North Halmahera Regency. *Journal of Spatial Volumes*, 5(2), 220–228.
- [6] Emilia, Y. (2016). JURIDICAL METHODS OF MANAGING HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR WASTE IN STT-PLN. 15(2), 1–23.
- [7] Fangga, F., & Mulasari, S. A. (2020). Government Policy in Domestic Waste Management in Bantul Regency, D.I. Yogyakarta Province. *Journal of Public Health*, 9(2). <https://doi.org/10.47317/jkm.v9i2.8>
- [8] M. Zulkifli. (2014). Waste Bank Guidelines. Environment Agency.
- [9] MUDVIYADI, M. R. (2021). The Role of Waste Banks in Improving the Economy of the Sumberpoh Village Community, Maron District, Probolinggo Regency. SUNAN AMPEL STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SURABAYA.
- [10] RISMAWATI. (2018). THE ROLE OF PERWITASARI VILLAGE-OWNED ENTERPRISES (BUMDeS) IN AN EFFORT TO IMPROVE THE ECONOMY OF THE MINAPOLITAN COMMUNITY OF TAMBASARI VILLAGE, ROWOSARI DISTRICT, KENDAL REGENCY. In *World Development* (Vol. 1, Issue 1). WALISONGO STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SEMARANG.
- [11] Sartika Triwahyu Fauziah, D. (2021). The Role of Waste Banks in the Community Economy and Environmental Cleanliness in Cikeresek Village Rw 02 Ganjarsabar Village, Nagreg District. *Proceedings.Uinsgd.Ac.Id*, 84(84). <https://proceedings.uinsgd.ac.id/index.php/proceedings/article/view/1103>
- [12] Yogi, N. M. T., & World, N. K. (2014). Communities in Tangkas Village as an Application of Klungkung Regency Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2014 concerning Waste Management. *Journal of Legal Sciences*, 3(7), 1–5.