



Source Based Waste Management in Padangtegal Village, Ubud District, Gianyar Regency

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ABSTRACT

Garbage is a problem faced in almost all parts of the world. Seeing the many waste problems that occur, the Padangtegal Traditional Village built a compost house as a form of village concern for waste problems. The implementation of waste management in the Padangtegal Traditional Village has been going well according to applicable regulations, awig-awig and Pararem are used as a legal basis or guideline for implementing the implementation of waste management by the Padangtegal Traditional Village Compost House, regulated through the Padangtegal Traditional Village Pararem Number: 04/DPP/ VI/2015 concerning the Beauty of Palemahan Village but in the awig-awig it has not been specifically regulated. There needs to be public awareness to improve the standard of clean and healthy living. The solution offered to partners is to compile new regulations that are more detailed in terms of managing the implementation of source-based waste management as well as conducting FGDs and socializing the importance of good waste management. The aims of this research is to develop new pararem that are more detailed in terms of managing the implementation of source-based waste management as well as conducting FGDs and socializing the importance of good waste management.

Keywords: Garbage, Management, Pararem

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1. INTRODUCTION

Padangtegal Traditional Village is a village with a tourist destination frequented by domestic and foreign tourists. In the Padangtegal Traditional Village there is also the Wenara Wana Monkey Forest tourist attraction and many hotels and restaurants and shops located in the Padangtegal Traditional Village environment, resulting in an increase in the amount of waste productivity. The increase in population makes human productivity increase so that the waste problem does not stop. Indirectly, there has been a change in the pattern of public consumption which has also increased the various types of waste, as well as its types. The environment can be said to play a very important role in human life, therefore various efforts to solve the waste problem must be considered [Supriyadi, \(2013\)](#).

The waste problem faced by the Padangtegal Traditional Village is due to tourism industrialism which occupies the driving wheels of the local community's economy in everyday life so that it becomes a serious problem so that the existence of tourism in the Padangtegal Traditional Village is maintained. Increased purchasing power society for various types of materials principal and technological results as well as improvement business or growth supporting activities the economy of a region also provides a large contribution to the quantity and the quality of the waste produced [Suarna, \(2008\)](#). Waste management in the Padangtegal Traditional Village has been regulated in awig-awig, but the efforts of the Traditional Village in implementing awig-awig have not been realized properly in several communities and business actors in the Padangtegal Traditional Village environment. In order to avoid environmental pollution, it is necessary to have special arrangements related to the implementation of waste management. The trash problem is one negative impact of tourism development which can damage natural resources and cultivation if not handled properly seriously, and there is also a relationship between cleanliness with hotel occupancy/arrival tourists to Bali

Juniartha, Antara, (2019). Waste management is expected to be more effective, economical, and have a positive impact on the environment. The waste management that is carried out often encounters obstacles because the waste management systems and methods have not been fully implemented by some communities and also business actors. Article 33 paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) of the Bali Provincial Regulation Number 5 of 2011 concerning Waste Management regulates the participation of Traditional Villages in waste management. The Traditional Village has authority in waste management. The role of the Traditional Village is very important because the Traditional Village is a customary law community unit in Bali seen from one of its functions. Traditional Village for the welfare of the Traditional Village community. There are several studies that are similar to the author's research. First, the research conducted by Purwadi, (2022) conduct research about Pengelolaan Sampah Dalam Upaya Pengendalian Pencemaran Lingkungan Oleh Desa Adat Padangtegal, Kecamatan Ubud, Kabupaten Gianyar The research of his research, shows that the implementation of waste management in the Padangtegal Traditional Village has been going well according to the regulations in effect and in practice the Padangtegal Traditional Village manages waste management independently through management. Second, Juniartha, (2019) conducted research on Pengelolaan Sampah Berbasis Masyarakat Di Desa Pakraman Padangtegal Kecamatan Ubud Kabupaten Gianyar. Based on this background, the fundamental problem found is how is the source-based waste management mechanism to support tourism in the Padangtegal Traditional Village?

Based on the problems above, through community service activities a possible solution will be sought for the Padangtegal Traditional Village to carry out the Compost House and Garbage Bank programs managed by the Padangtegal Traditional Village, so that the problem of environmental pollution at tourism objects in the Padangtegal Traditional Village due to community waste generation can be suppressed and controlled. The purpose of carrying out this activity is to assist the Apuan Village Government, Susut District, Bangli Regency to compile a draft regulation bylaw and socialize the importance of professional waste management in the interest of preventing environmental pollution due to waste generation. The target for this community service activity is the prajuru of Padangtegal Traditional Village, Ubud District, Gianyar Regency. The aims of this research is to develop new pararem that are more detailed in terms of managing the implementation of source-based waste management as well as conducting FGDs and socializing the importance of good waste management.

2. IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

The method of implementation carried out in the community service program is by:

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No	Program	Implementation method
1	Partner Problem Mapping	Conducted interviews with officials of the Padangtegal Traditional Village, Ubud District, Gianyar Regency.
2	Legal Counseling	1. Provide input to the community on the importance of the role of traditional villages and community participation in resource-based waste management; 2. Socialization of Bali Provincial Regulation Number 5 of 2011 concerning Waste Management.
3	Assistance in the Preparation of the Perarem Draft	Invite and involve the Padangtegal Traditional Village officials in compiling the Perarem Draft.
4	<i>Fokus Group Discussion</i>	Inviting traditional village officials, village officials, village assistants, LPM, and community leaders.

2.2 Partner Contribution to Implementation

In implementing this program, partners also play an important and active role from the beginning to the end of the activity. Partner roles or contributions include:

1. Participate and be involved in the drafting of source-based waste management regulations.

2. Present at the time of socialization, legal counseling and FGD formation of regulations on source-based waste management.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 The Role of Traditional Villages in Resource-Based Waste Management to Prevent Tourism Environmental Pollution in Padangtegal Traditional Village, Ubud District, Gianyar Regency

According to Dharmayuda, (2001) "Customary Village is a "Customary Law community unit that has a unity of traditions and manners of social life in the bonds of Kahyangan Tiga Kahyangan Desa (place of joint prayer), has certain areas, own administrators, have their own tangible and intangible assets, and can manage their own household. The customary law known as "awig-awig" is the basic guideline of Pakraman Village in its government. Awig-awig is a rule made by krama desa pakraman and or banjar pakraman which is used as a guide in the implementation of Tri Hita Karana in accordance with mawacara village, kalapatra village and darma agama in their respective pakraman village or banjar pakraman. Based on article 1 number (8) of the Regional Regulation of Bali Province Number 4 of 2019 concerning Traditional Villages in Bali, it is stated that "Customary Villages are customary law community units in Bali that have territory, position, original composition, traditional rights, own assets, traditions, manners of association of community life as a whole. hereditary within the bounds of a holy place (kahyangantiga or kahyangan desa), duties and authorities and rights to regulate and manage their own household", while Article 5 states that "Traditional Village has the status of a legal subject in the government system of the Province of Bali".

One manifestation of the role of the traditional village in protecting, maintaining the beauty and sanctity of its territory is the role of the traditional village in waste management. The participation of the traditional village in waste management is very important and has a major influence, where firstly, waste management under the management of the traditional village can make it easier if there are problems regarding waste management, because specifically the traditional village has autonomy whose content can regulate and resolve these problems within the scope of the household itself. In line with this, according to what is mandated in Bali Governor Regulation Number 47 of 2019 concerning Source-Based Waste Management it states "Traditional Villages carry out Self-managed Waste Management". The traditional village has binding strength and also knows better or knows how the conditions and habits of the community (krama desa) themselves through the social interaction of the community and the legal awareness of the community in waste management, so that the adat village can carry out supervision, guidance and law enforcement through the establishment of its own legal rules in the form of awig-awig or perarem to regulate rights and obligations whose contents are not only for the community (krama desa) but also kramatamui, tamui, and business entities that are within the customary territory to carry out and comply with the rules in waste management along with the prohibitions and sanctions, moreover the customary village/pakraman also has a partner institution of Prajuru Desa Adat which carries out the function of resolving customary/speech cases based on customary law in force in the local Traditional Village which is called Kertha desa Desa Adat.

The role of traditional villages in waste management in principle can raise awareness that all changes that occur in society should be addressed by traditional villages. In this context, traditional villages need to open themselves up to a wider and deeper understanding of various existing problems including the problem of waste management, because as meant in Article 22 letter (j) Regional Regulation of Bali Province Number 4 of 2019 Concerning Traditional Villages in Bali concerning the Duties of Traditional Villages in realizing the sakala and niskala Kasukretan are "Maintaining the sanctity, sustainability, cleanliness and orderliness of the Palemahan Traditional Village", but this is not only the duty and responsibility only traditional villages but also the community based on the principle of togetherness and responsibility in waste management, as also referred to in Article 12 that "Every person who is or resides in Palemahan Traditional Village is obliged to maintain purity, sustainability, cleanliness and order", based on concept of Tri Hita Karana and Sad Kerthi.

3.2 Mechanism of Source-Based Waste Management to Support Tourism in Padangtegal Traditional Village, Ubud District, Gianyar Regency

Tourism is a phenomenon that arises because of the interaction between tourists, service providers/tourism industry, and the government in providing facilities and services that support tourism activities. These various interactions form a system that is connected to one another. Padangtegal Traditional Village is a village located in the Ubud sub-district, Ubud District, Gianyar Regency. This traditional village is a village with noble customs and culture, thus it is necessary to have rules that maintain the beauty of the environment in order to keep nature clean and peaceful for the sake of balance between living things and the environment. Waste management in the Padangtegal Traditional Village is only regulated in general in the awig-awig and pararem, there are no specific arrangements regarding waste management. The Awig-awig of the Padangtegal Traditional Village only regulates in general the beauty of the village which is regulated in

palette 5 of Indik Kasrian Palemahan Pawos Village 93 which is freely translated, Chapter 5 concerning the beauty of the Village area Article 93.

The compost house made by the Traditional Village is a concrete manifestation of the seriousness of the Padangtegal Traditional Village in realizing regulations in accordance with the applicable Bali Governor Regulation. The regulation of waste management in the Padangtegal Traditional Village is the result of the village's Paruman and continued with outreach to the community and residents in the village area. With regard to governance arrangements for cleanliness and environmental beauty, it is regulated in Pararem Number: 04/DPP/VI/2015 concerning the Beauty of Palemahan Village. Even though the waste management arrangements are not specifically regulated, pararem and awig-awig indirectly become the guidelines and legal basis for the community in waste management. Even though there are no specific rules, it is hoped that cleanliness in the village environment can be maintained, considering that the Padangtegal Traditional Village is one of the activists in the local and foreign tourism sector.

The compost house itself is professionally managed by the management. In creating a healthy village, Rumah Kompos is responsible for the cleanliness of the Padangtegal Traditional Village environment in collaboration with the community, guests and business actors in the Padangtegal Traditional Village environment. The compost house also provides guidance to residents and business actors in sorting waste and conveying rules for waste management, this will continue to be carried out in order to realize the implementation of good and correct waste management. In carrying out good waste management, the Compost House provides 2 different organic and inorganic trash bins every 200 meters in the Village environment to prevent random waste disposal. This is done for guests and tourists to participate in maintaining the cleanliness of the environment. The compost house also provides 2 trash cans to each family head, namely organic and inorganic, the community is required to sort household waste independently in order to raise public awareness in increasing the quality of a healthy life. The compost house also divides the time for transporting organic and inorganic waste. Organic waste will be transported every day at night and inorganic waste will be transported every odd date. Non-organic waste is collected from 19.00 to 02.00, while organic materials are transported in the morning from 04.00 to 07.00. The collected organic material is brought to the compost house facility to be processed into compost. The time for transportation is carried out at night so as not to disturb traffic considering the density of vehicles in the morning to evening due to the influence of tourism plus the small road does not allow trucks to park on the shoulder of the road. A scheme like this is implemented to reduce the use of plastic waste in households, which is felt to be a lot every day. The results from managing the remaining materials to become fertilizer can also be obtained by krama or local residents. In addition, the Traditional Village also benefits from the Compost House because it has a large forest that requires a lot of fertilizer for planting tree seedlings. The compost house was built as a village waste management facility as well as a place for education on how to process waste. Kompos House also has its own garden where residents can buy their crops at a lower price. This is done in order to utilize the results of fertilizer and become a means of educating residents in cultivating land for their own gardening by utilizing the results of organic waste.

It is hoped that there are no specific rules regarding the application of pararem and awig-awig, it is hoped that this can be socialized properly because there are still many people who carry out implementations that are not in accordance with pararem and awigawig. Renewal of regulations in the form of pararem and circular letters specifically regarding waste management needs to be made, there are several new krama, guests and business actors who have not been registered with the Kompos House besides raising awareness of the surrounding community also needs to be done in an effort to tackle environmental pollution. In the draft pararem, sanctions have been added regarding the sanctions imposed on krama, krama tamiu who violate the provisions of pawos in this pararem. The draft pararem will be "dissolved" in the customary village meeting so that it can then be determined as a new pararem.

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGESSTION

Conclusion

The role of the Padangtegal Traditional Village in mobilizing or obliging the community, guests and business actors in the Padangtegal Traditional Village environment to sort waste managed by the Compost House, is in accordance with the Padangtegal Traditional Village Pararem Number: 04/DPP/VI/2015 concerning the Beauty of Palemahan Village but within awigawig has not been specifically regulated. The waste management mechanism in the Padangtegal Traditional Village has been running well in accordance with applicable regulations and in practice the Padangtegal Traditional Village manages waste management independently through management. The Awig-awig and Pararem are used as a legal basis or guideline in implementing the implementation of waste management by the Kompos House.

Sugesstion

1. Regulations regarding waste management are expected to be specifically included in the awig-awig of the Padangtegal Traditional Village to become a legal basis and have legal force which will later become a good basis for imposing sanctions and implementing waste management. And made rules in the form of pararem that specifically and detail about waste management.
2. All elements of society need to be aware of cooperation in an effort to improve a clean standard of living for a healthy quality of life by participating in waste management starting from the household in order to realize village programs in handling environmental pollution.

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- Pararem Desa Adat Padangtegal, Kecamatan Ubud, Kabupaten Gianyar