

Community-Based Institutional Strengthening and Education for a Self-Sufficient Integrated Waste Management Facility in Tersono Village, Batang Regency

Nayaka Athif Rifanda^{1*}, Arista Meida Ginaya², Syifa Khalisa Putri³, Amalia Ramadhani⁴, Bintang Febrianto Wibowo⁵, Dewi Aisyah⁶, Melsa Alisia Putri⁷, Gading Yoga Pradana⁸, Qonita Nida Khofiyya⁹, Ghanny Rachmansyah Siregar¹⁰, dan Nur Issanti¹¹

¹ Ilmu Kelautan, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia

² Ekonomi, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia

³ Informasi dan Humas, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia

⁴ Teknik Industri, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia

⁵ Hukum, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia

⁶ Kimia, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia

⁷ Hukum, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia

⁸ Rekayasa Perancangan Mekanik, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia

⁹ Psikologi, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia

¹⁰ Sastra Indonesia, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia

¹¹ Administrasi Publik, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia

*E-mail: nayakaathif@students.undip.ac.id

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Abstract. The issue of waste management remains a serious challenge in rural areas, including Tersono Village, Batang Regency. The low level of community awareness in sorting household waste, the limited availability of infrastructure, and the absence of a local legal framework have hindered the optimization of the waste management system. This study aims to enhance public awareness and active participation in sustainable waste management in Tersono Village, Batang Regency, through socialization, education, and the formulation of a legal basis and practical Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for waste segregation. This initiative is motivated by the environmental condition in Tersono Village, where indiscriminate waste disposal practices without prior sorting are still common, thereby causing sanitation problems and pollution. The program was implemented from July 2 to August 9, 2025, across five hamlets (16 neighborhood units) using a participatory educational approach through socialization and simulation. The participants included students of KKNT-IDBU Team 7 from Diponegoro University, village officials, community leaders, and local residents. The outcomes of the program include increased public awareness, institutional strengthening of the Integrated and Comprehensive Waste Management Facility (TPS-TT), improved operational efficiency, the potential for financial self-reliance, as well as reduced waste disposal at landfills and decreased environmental

pollution. This program holds the potential to serve as a sustainable village-based waste management model.

Keywords: Waste Management; Education; Socialization; Community Awareness; Waste Segregation.

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1. Introduction

Tersono Village is one of the villages located in Tersono District, Batang Regency, Central Java Province. The majority of its inhabitants work as farmers, cultivating rice fields, drylands, or plantations. The administrative center of Tersono District is also situated within Tersono Village. The primary issue faced by the community is the low level of awareness and understanding regarding waste management, particularly household waste. Socialization and educational activities on the importance of waste segregation and sustainable waste management remain very limited (Zahra et al., 2024). In addition, there is no clear legal framework at the village level, nor have Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for household waste segregation been implemented. Although the Integrated and Comprehensive Waste Management Facility (TPS-TT) is currently under development, its technical guidelines and operational manuals have not yet been fully established. Consequently, the waste management system has not been functioning optimally and systematically, ultimately affecting environmental sustainability and public health (Hendra et al., 2016).

Another challenge that arises is the improper practice of waste disposal, such as discarding waste along roadsides, in rivers, or by burning it in residential yards (Nugraha, 2023). Based on observations conducted by community service (KKN) students, residents still tend to mix all types of waste without undergoing a segregation process prior to disposal. Therefore, the urgent needs to be addressed are direct community education on proper waste management practices, as well as the provision of adequate facilities and infrastructure for the Integrated and Comprehensive Waste Management Facility as an initial step toward establishing a sustainable waste management system.

Preliminary surveys indicate that waste-related issues in Indonesia remain a serious concern. According to data from the National Waste Management Information System (SIPSN) of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) in 2023, as of July 24, 2024, the total volume of reported national waste from 290 districts/municipalities in Indonesia reached approximately 31.9 million tons. Of this amount, around 63.3% (equivalent to 20.5 million tons) has been managed, while 35.67% (around 11.3 million tons) remains unmanaged. This increase in waste generation corresponds with population growth, while the availability of waste disposal and management facilities remains limited (Rosyidah et al., 2024). Consequently, waste management has become a crucial issue requiring immediate attention (Elamin et al., 2018).

Waste management represents one of the most pressing environmental challenges, particularly in rural areas (Lingga et al., 2024). Increasing population growth and

changing consumption patterns in villages have contributed to a rise in the volume of both organic and inorganic waste. Poorly managed waste poses serious negative consequences, including environmental pollution, the emergence of diseases, and a decline in community quality of life (Utami et al., 2024).

The current condition, in which many community members still dispose of waste indiscriminately—such as dumping it into rivers or along roadsides, burning it in yards or vacant lands, and failing to segregate waste—presents a major challenge that must be urgently addressed. Therefore, efforts are required to educate the community on the importance of proper waste management beginning at the source, namely the household level. Such education must be supported by the provision of adequate facilities and infrastructure, such as an Integrated and Comprehensive Waste Management Facility, as well as clear regulations in the form of Village Regulations and Standard Operating Procedures for waste segregation. Considering these conditions, this program becomes highly significant as a concrete solution to the prevailing problems (Puspandari et al., 2023).

This urgency aligns with the national targets outlined in the 2025 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), which aims to achieve 50% national waste management coverage by 2025 and to resolve waste-related issues across Indonesia by 2029. Furthermore, this urgency also supports Presidential Regulation No. 97 of 2017 on the National Policy and Strategy for the Management of Household Waste and Household-like Waste, which sets the target of a 30% reduction and 70% handling of waste by 2025.

In addition, this program is strongly aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 12: "Responsible Consumption and Production," which seeks to ensure sustainable patterns of consumption and production globally, with a focus on resource efficiency, waste reduction, and the promotion of environmentally friendly production practices. Specifically, Target 12.5 of the SDGs emphasizes the importance of substantially reducing waste generation through prevention, recycling, and reuse (Dewi, 2021). Waste management initiatives at the village level—particularly through waste segregation education, the development of SOPs, and the reuse of household waste—constitute concrete steps that directly contribute to achieving this target. Therefore, an integrated approach is needed to introduce and implement a village-based waste management system through the Integrated and Comprehensive Waste Management Facility (Kanda dan Sari, 2024).

The key stakeholders in this initiative are the Tersono Village Government and community groups, particularly the women's organization (PKK), which plays a crucial role in providing education and implementing household-level waste management practices. This partnership holds significant potential to serve as an agent of change in the adoption of a sustainable waste management system at the local level (Herdayanti dan Masnina, 2021).

A distinctive characteristic of the community in this area is their routine practice of gathering on specific dates within each neighborhood unit (RT). There are 16 RTs in Tersono Village that serve as forums for social activities among residents. The community's potential lies in these monthly gatherings, which provide opportunities for

interaction and discussion of pressing local issues. Such regular meetings can be leveraged to strengthen cooperation and build solidarity among residents in addressing emerging problems and formulating solutions to shared challenges (Sawitri et al., 2022). However, a key limitation is the absence of a formal Village Regulation governing waste management, even though this issue has already become an integral part of their daily lives.

The objective of this initiative is to enhance community awareness and active participation in sustainable waste management at the village level through socialization and education on the importance of waste segregation and management, while simultaneously providing a clear legal foundation by assisting in the drafting of a Village Regulation. This draft regulation includes provisions on obligations, prohibitions, and sanctions, thereby establishing an orderly and sustainable waste management system.

2. Method

The program “Institutional Strengthening and Community Education in the Establishment of an Independent Integrated and Comprehensive Waste Management Facility in Tersono Village, Batang Regency” was implemented over a period of 39 days, from July 2 to August 9, 2025, in Tersono Village, Tersono District, Batang Regency. Tersono Village was selected as the location because the construction of the Integrated and Comprehensive Waste Management Facility in the village was still in progress and not yet fully completed. Through this program, the team sought to support the transition process toward the TPS-TT through two main activities: (1) the development of an educational booklet on the TPS-TT and (2) community outreach on household-level waste segregation.

The materials and tools used in this program included a laptop and graphic design software (for the preparation and design of the TPS-TT booklet), a printer and art paper/A4 sheets (for booklet printing), sample media for waste management (organic and inorganic), examples of waste-derived products (eco-enzyme), brochures, and educational videos on waste segregation. This program was a collaborative effort involving the KKNT-IDBU Team 7 students from Diponegoro University, the village head and village officials, community leaders and environmental activists from Tersono Village, as well as the general public—particularly youth groups, housewives, and local waste managers.

The implementation method of this program employed a participatory educational approach, consisting of two main methods: socialization and simulation. These activities targeted all residents across five hamlets (Tersono, Kapatihan, Kauman, Mlangi, and Ngebong), comprising a total of 16 neighborhood units. The outreach sessions were conducted to enhance community understanding of the importance of household waste management and to introduce the operational system of the Integrated and Comprehensive Waste Management Facility. These activities were carried out directly in conjunction with the routine selapanan gatherings organized by residents at the RT level. The program was designed to reach all segments of the community, with particular

emphasis on women, who are often most directly confronted with household waste challenges that are difficult to manage. The materials delivered included::

- Discussion on the draft village regulation concerning waste management;
- General explanation of organic and inorganic waste;
- Hazards of open waste burning;
- Hazards of disposing of waste into rivers;
- The concept of the circular economy in the TPS-TT;
- General explanation of the machines used in the TPS-TT; and
- The 5R method for household waste segregation.

The socialization activities were delivered using brochures and examples of processed organic waste in the form of eco-enzyme. In addition, the learning process conducted by the team involved simulations of organic and inorganic waste segregation. These simulations included the production of a video demonstrating step-by-step procedures that households in the village could apply in their daily waste segregation practices. The simulation served as an educational medium for residents to perform simple household waste sorting. Strategic steps in realizing the initiative and achieving its objectives were carried out systematically from the initial to the final stage. The steps for implementing the program “Socialization of Organic and Inorganic Waste Segregation through the Empowerment of the PKK Women’s Group in Tersono Village” are illustrated in the following flowchart:

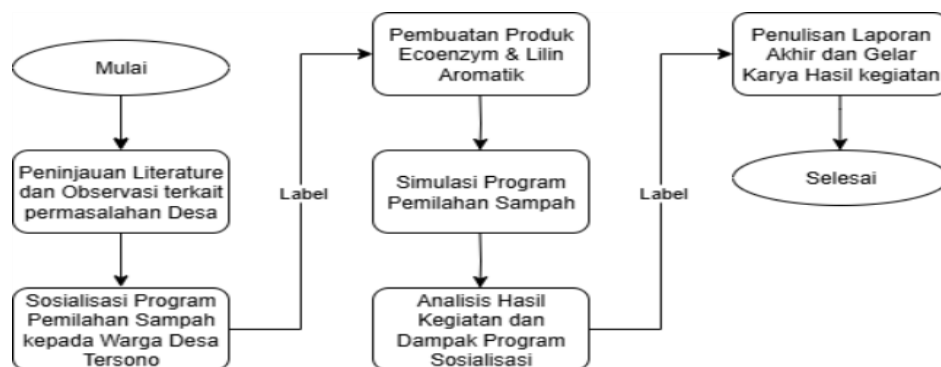


Figure 1. Flowchart of Strategic Steps for Idea Implementation.

3. Hasil

The program began with the drafting of a Village Regulation on Waste Management as the legal foundation governing the official implementation of the village-level waste management system. In addition, a Standard Operating Procedure for Waste Segregation was developed as a technical guideline for households to consistently practice waste segregation. Currently, Tersono Village is in the process of constructing an Integrated and Comprehensive Waste Management Facility as part of its efforts to establish a more structured and sustainable waste management system at the village level. To support the operation of the, socialization activities on waste segregation were conducted for residents in each neighborhood unit across the five hamlets. The purpose of these

activities was to provide residents with fundamental knowledge and to raise awareness of the importance of household-level waste segregation, thereby ensuring that waste processing at the TPS-TT can run more efficiently. Furthermore, an operational booklet or handbook on the TPS-TT was developed, containing both technical and non-technical information to serve as a reference for residents and facility managers in implementing an orderly, safe, and sustainable waste management system.



Figure 2. Socialization in Ngebong Hamlet

The outcomes of this community engagement program resulted in several significant achievements. The number of participants involved in each socialization activity averaged around 25 people, consisting of village officials, community leaders, and members of the women's organization, who play an important role in household waste management. One of the key outputs of this program was the drafting of a Village Regulation on Household Waste Management. This regulation was designed as the legal foundation for the operation of the TPS-TT in Tersono Village.

In addition to this documentary output, the program successfully enhanced participants' capacity and skills. The community gained an understanding of the basic principles of waste management and segregation, the dangers of household waste burning, the importance of institutional roles in waste governance, as well as the process of drafting the *Perdes* and establishing the organizational structure for managing the TPS-TT. As a concrete step, a TPS-TT working group was established, consisting of advisors, supervisors, a director, secretary, treasurer, and several implementing units. This organizational structure was designed to manage TPS-TT operations sustainably, with most of its leadership drawn from PKK members, who demonstrated strong commitment and active leadership throughout the program.

The implementation of the program demonstrated positive changes in both knowledge and attitudes of the community regarding waste management. In terms of knowledge, the community began to understand the basic concepts of waste segregation, the dangers of open burning and indiscriminate disposal, the benefits of applying circular economy principles through the Integrated Waste Management Facility (TPS-TT), as well as the relevance of the Village Regulation (*Perdes*). This knowledge improvement was

reflected in the questions raised during the socialization sessions and the active discussions, which indicated a deeper understanding of the materials delivered.

From the perspective of attitudes, there was a notable increase in environmental awareness and concern, as reflected in the community's willingness to accept and support the implementation of *Perdes* as a regulatory framework for waste management. The high level of participation in socialization activities held across neighborhood units (RTs) also demonstrated strong enthusiasm, particularly among housewives who play a key role in household-level waste segregation. This positive attitude provides a crucial foundation for establishing a participatory and sustainable waste management system in Tersono Village. The impacts or sustainability potential of institutional strengthening and community education in the establishment of the Integrated Waste Management Facility (TPS-TT) in Tersono Village can be observed from the following aspects.

3.1 Keberlanjutan sosial dan kelembagaan

The well-planned and structured socialization has successfully raised community awareness of the importance of waste segregation, the impacts of open waste burning, and understanding related to the Integrated Waste Management Facility (TPS-TT). This is reflected in the active participation and feedback provided by the community during the socialization activities. Such participation and support serve as a strong social foundation, enabling waste management practices to gradually become part of the community's daily habits.

The establishment of a Village Regulation provides a strong legal foundation that is binding on the community. The *Perdes* ensures clarity regarding the management and operation of the Integrated Waste Management Facility. By regulating rights and obligations within a formal legal framework, rather than relying solely on informal appeals, the *Perdes* minimizes potential conflicts and ensures that implementation follows proper procedures. Furthermore, the development of clear and detailed Standard Operating Procedures guarantees consistency in activities ranging from waste segregation, collection, to processing. This enhances work efficiency, reduces errors, and establishes a professional governance system. The existence of SOPs ensures that the program aligns with the structured system that has been developed.

3.2. Keberlanjutan Ekonomi

Community compliance with the Village Regulation (*Perdes*) regarding waste fees and waste segregation ensures that the Integrated Waste Management Facility (TPS-TT) has a stable source of income. In addition, TPS-TT programs related to livestock, agriculture, and tourism, when operated according to established procedures, can further contribute to revenue generation. The existence of multiple income streams—from community fees, livestock, agriculture, and tourism—creates significant potential for financial self-reliance. Such revenue can be allocated to cover operational costs, maintain facility infrastructure, and support community education programs, thereby reducing dependence on external funding and ensuring long-term sustainability.

Furthermore, stable financial resources enable TPS-TT management to invest in capacity-building activities, procure necessary equipment, and implement innovative

waste processing technologies. This, in turn, strengthens community confidence in the system, encourages greater participation, and fosters a culture of responsibility and accountability. Over time, the combination of legal compliance, diversified income, and transparent management can transform TPS-TT into a self-sustaining village-based model of integrated waste management.

3.3 Keberlanjutan Lingkungan

With the implementation of waste segregation and processing at the village level, the volume of waste sent to landfills has been significantly reduced, thereby alleviating the burden on these facilities. The presence of the Integrated Waste Management Facility (TPS-TT) also helps to prevent indiscriminate waste burning and improper disposal practices previously carried out by the community. Consequently, this contributes directly to the reduction of environmental pollution, including improvements in water quality, air quality, and the general condition of the surrounding environment.

Moreover, by managing waste locally and promoting proper segregation, organic and recyclable materials can be repurposed or processed, further minimizing environmental impact. This not only supports ecological sustainability but also enhances public health and the overall quality of life for residents. Over time, these practices foster a culture of environmental responsibility and strengthen community engagement in sustainable waste management initiatives

4. Diskusi

In the Waste Segregation Socialization activities conducted by KKN-T IDBU Team 7, the results achieved generally indicate positive developments, although they have not yet fully met the overall expectations. The program aimed to raise community awareness and understanding of the importance of waste segregation from the source—both organic and inorganic waste—while providing practical knowledge on proper segregation techniques and effective waste management practices.

During the activities, community participation was relatively active, particularly among housewives, who demonstrated enthusiasm in both discussions and hands-on practice. They began to understand the differences between waste types and the environmental impacts of failing to segregate waste. Routine monitoring of the socialization outcomes revealed a significant reduction in open waste burning in Tersono Village, serving as an indicator that the program successfully fostered initial awareness that had previously been weak.

However, compared to the initial goal of the program—which was to establish new, sustainable household waste management habits—the results remain at an early stage. Continued follow-up in the form of regular guidance and monitoring is required to ensure that the understanding instilled is fully applied in daily life. In addition, supporting factors, such as the availability of segregated waste bins and a functional waste collection system, also present their own challenges (Lingga et al., 2024).

This program successfully raised community awareness of the importance of household-level waste segregation, proper waste management practices, and provided a

more concrete understanding of different waste types and their management (Krisnani et al., 2021). Participant enthusiasm during the activities served as an indicator of success, as residents not only attended actively but also engaged in question-and-answer sessions and hands-on waste segregation practice, demonstrating a clear comprehension of the material presented.

Furthermore, the emergence of commitments from some residents to begin segregating waste in their households, along with a decrease in the practice of burning waste in home yards, represents a positive outcome aligned with the initial objectives of the program. Overall, the socialization can be considered successful because it not only delivered information effectively but also promoted changes in attitudes and behaviors regarding waste management, forming a crucial foundation for creating a clean and sustainable environment.

During the waste segregation socialization conducted by KKN-T IDBU Team 7 in Tersono Village, the results generally aligned with the expectations and initial objectives. The program aimed to enhance community understanding and awareness of the importance of segregating organic and inorganic waste as a first step toward sustainable waste management. Post-activity observations and evaluations indicated positive attitude shifts and responses from the community, reflected in active participation during discussions and initiatives by residents to begin practicing household waste segregation.

The success of the program can be observed through the achievement of key indicators, such as increased community knowledge of waste types and proper segregation methods. Furthermore, the involvement of community leaders and village officials in the activities reinforced the legitimacy of the messages delivered and increased the likelihood that waste segregation practices would be consistently applied at the household level.

Compared to previous studies, such as Agustin et al. (2022) in the journal *Participatory Waste Management in Rural Communities*, the success of the socialization in Tersono Village follows a similar pattern (Agustin et al., 2022). Specifically, direct, communicative, and actively participatory educational approaches tend to be more effective in promoting behavioral changes in waste management. That study also highlighted that the success of socialization largely depends on the closeness of communication, the appropriateness of language used, and the exemplary conduct of the facilitators or program organizers.

During the implementation of this multidisciplinary program—which included waste segregation socialization and the development of a TPS-TT (Integrated and Comprehensive Waste Management Facility) booklet—KKN-T IDBU Team 7 in Tersono Village faced several challenges. From a technical perspective, the limited availability of visual educational media posed a constraint. While the team provided brochures and posters as socialization tools, these were only partially effective in capturing community attention, particularly among housewives. This limitation affected participants' comprehension and enthusiasm regarding the material presented.

From a time management perspective, the dense schedule of village activities posed a significant constraint for the implementation of the KKN program. Tersono Village

comprises five hamlets with a total of 16 neighborhood units (RTs). Each RT has several regular activities, such as religious gatherings, exercise sessions, and monthly meetings, which resulted in a tightly packed program schedule.

Social challenges were also encountered, particularly the low awareness among residents regarding waste segregation. Many residents preferred to burn waste or dispose of it indiscriminately into rivers. The practice of open burning is prevalent due to the availability of vacant land around residential areas, while river dumping has become a habitual behavior that is difficult to change in a short period.

Geographical factors further complicated program implementation. Some socialization sites were located at a considerable distance from the KKN post, and the team had limited transportation resources. Consequently, travel time was extended, reducing the overall efficiency of program activities.

Despite these challenges, the socialization activities focusing on housewives contributed significantly to community service outcomes. Housewives were selected as the primary target group due to their key role in daily household waste management. Through a participatory, education-based approach, the program successfully built foundational understanding of the importance of waste segregation and sustainable environmental management. In addition, the educational booklet developed by the KKN team served as a supporting medium that can be replicated for similar programs in other villages.

The implementation of the waste segregation socialization program targeting housewives in Tersono Village has had significant implications for the development of community service methodologies. The program adopted a participatory approach that emphasized interactive dialogue, allowing participants to actively discuss and reflect on their empirical experiences in domestic waste management. This strategy proved effective in optimizing public participation, particularly among housewives who play a central role in household waste management. Consequently, the outcomes of this program recommend the development of future community service models that integrate culturally contextual and participatory approaches aligned with local social characteristics.

Furthermore, the program contributed to the formulation of community-level environmental education models in rural areas. One of the program outputs, an educational booklet on the Integrated Waste Management Facility (TPS-TT), represents an innovative product that can be replicated in other areas with similar conditions. This model demonstrates that educational interventions can be effectively implemented even with limited resources, by developing simple yet relevant and contextually appropriate informational materials. This indicates that the effectiveness of an educational model does not necessarily depend on advanced technological tools, but rather on its ability to adapt to field conditions and local cultural contexts.

From a policy perspective, the contribution of the KKN activities became more concrete and strategic through the drafting of a Village Regulation on waste management. Field findings identifying the absence of formal regulations as a root cause of low community awareness provided the main justification for the urgency of formulating this

policy. Thus, this community service program not only provided empirical foundations and recommendations but also produced a tangible output in the form of a draft regulation. The draft Village Regulation can serve as a fundamental policy instrument for the village government to establish a formal legal framework, ensuring that the program's impact extends beyond short-term knowledge enhancement and directly initiates sustainable structural change through the establishment of local policy

5. Conclusion

The implementation of the program for institutional strengthening and community education in establishing the Integrated Waste Management Facility (TPS-TT) in Tersono Village has yielded tangible impacts on increasing community awareness and participation. A participatory socialization approach was employed as an initial step, engaging PKK housewives, through which the community began to understand the importance of household-level waste segregation as well as the negative impacts of improper disposal and open burning practices.

The program produced outputs in the form of a draft Village Regulation (Perdes) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), serving as a legal basis and technical guidelines for waste management at the village level. Institutional capacity was further enhanced through the formation of a TPS-TT working group with a clear organizational structure, providing a foundation for program sustainability.

The presence of TPS-TT is expected to promote the village's financial self-reliance by integrating waste management with agricultural, livestock, and circular economy activities. This initiative demonstrates that community-based institutional strengthening can serve as an effective strategy for building a participatory, professional, and sustainable waste management system, while simultaneously supporting the achievement of national waste management targets and the Sustainable Development Goals.

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