

## Family Welfare Empowerment Organizations and Household Waste Management: A Case Study in Kesiman Village, Denpasar

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### Abstract

Urban areas like Denpasar face critical household waste challenges. This research analyzes the waste management programs facilitated by Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK) organizations in Kesiman Village, East Denpasar. The study specifically evaluates the operationalization of Waste Banks in Banjar Abian Badan and Banjar Ujung as strategic community-based environmental initiatives. Utilizing a qualitative descriptive design, data were collected from 7 purposively selected informants: the Village Head, PKK administrators, environment heads, waste bank managers, and community members. Data collection techniques included in-depth interviews, field observations, and documentation. Analysis followed the Miles and Huberman model, involving data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. Findings reveal that Waste Banks effectively function as hubs for sorting inorganic waste for upcycling. However, the PKK's overall role remains sub-optimal due to inconsistent community participation, limited technical processing skills, and insufficient socialization. Consequently, waste management initiatives currently lean more towards administrative compliance rather than transformative ecological change. To improve outcomes, the study suggests strengthening the synergy between village authorities and PKK through specialized training and 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) system integration. Practical implications highlight that Governor's Regulation No. 47 of 2019 requires more proactive grassroots implementation to bridge the gap between policy and practice

### Keywords:

Family Welfare  
Empowerment (PKK),  
Household Waste  
Management,  
Waste Bank,  
Kesiman Village,  
3R System.

## 1. Introduction

Kesiman Village is a strategic urban area located in the East Denpasar District of Denpasar City, Bali. As the provincial capital, Denpasar serves as the center of Bali's government and economy, driven by a thriving tourism industry that increases per capita income but simultaneously escalates environmental pressures. The most pressing challenge arising from this growth is household waste management. Currently, Denpasar City generates approximately 800 to 900 tons of waste daily, with household activities contributing over 60% of the total volume. Despite numerous regulations, the waste problem remains critical due to a lack of system optimization and inadequate community participation.

The escalating volume of waste in Final Disposal Sites (TPA) highlights the failure of the traditional "collect-transport-dispose" model. This issue directly threatens the city's aesthetics and public health. To address this, the provincial government issued Governor's Regulation Number 47 of 2019 concerning Source-Based Waste Management and regulations limiting single-use plastics. However, a significant gap persists between policy mandates and grassroots implementation. While existing literature often focuses on the technicalities of waste infrastructure, there is a lack of systematic study

on the operational role of community-based organizations in navigating these challenges at the village level.

In this context, the Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK) organization emerges as a pivotal actor. The PKK is uniquely positioned to bridge the gap between policy and practice by fostering clean and healthy living habits and promoting waste sorting at the household level. In Kesiman Village, the primary strategy for managing household waste is the 3R system (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle), as mandated by the Regulation of the Minister of Environment Number 13 of 2012. This regulation defines 3R activities as essential efforts to limit waste production, reuse suitable materials, and process waste into new, valuable products.

To analyze this phenomenon, this study is grounded in two primary theoretical frameworks: Community Empowerment Theory and Organizational Theory. According to Rappaport (1987), empowerment is a process by which people, organizations, and communities gain mastery over their affairs. In Kesiman Village, this theory helps analyze how the PKK encourages households to take autonomous responsibility for waste management through Waste Banks (Perkins & Zimmerman, 1995). Furthermore, Organizational Theory is employed to evaluate the structural effectiveness of the PKK as a social institution (Scott & Davis, 2015). By examining internal coordination and leadership, the study identifies why the organization's role has not been maximized despite clear mandates (Robbins & Judge, 2018).

By synthesizing these theories, this research provides a comprehensive lens to understand both the social dynamics of community participation and the structural barriers within the PKK (Aritonang, 2017). This study aims to evaluate the PKK's role in implementing 3R principles through Waste Banks in Banjar Abian Badan and Banjar Ujung, providing a localized perspective on community empowerment and environmental sustainability.

## **2. Method**

### **2.1 Research Design**

This study employed a qualitative research method using a case study design. This approach was selected to facilitate an in-depth exploration of the role of the Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK) organization in household waste management within the specific social context of Kesiman Village. By utilizing a case study, the researchers could capture the complex dynamics between organizational efforts and community responses.

### **2.2 Participant Selection**

The researchers utilized a purposive sampling technique to ensure the selection of informants who possessed direct experience and relevant knowledge of the waste management programs. A total of 7 informants participated in this study, consisting of:

- a) The Village Head of Kesiman (*Lurah*).
- b) The Chairperson of the PKK Driving Team for Kesiman Village.
- c) The Environment Heads (*Kepala Lingkungan*) of Banjar Abian Badan and Banjar Ujung.
- d) The managers of the Waste Banks in Banjar Abian Badan and Banjar Ujung.
- e) One community member representative.

### **2.3 Data Collection**

Data were gathered through three primary techniques to ensure comprehensive results:

- a) In-depth Interviews: Semi-structured interviews were conducted to understand the informants' perspectives on the implementation, barriers, and results of waste programs. Each interview lasted approximately 45 to 60 minutes.
- b) Field Observations: Direct observations were carried out at the Waste Bank facilities in Banjar Abian Badan and Banjar Ujung to evaluate operational activities and community participation.
- c) Documentation: The researchers reviewed official documents, including village records, PKK activity reports, and relevant regulations such as Governor's Regulation No. 47 of 2019.

### **2.4 Data Analysis**

Following the interactive model of data analysis by Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña, the data analysis process involved four concurrent activities:

1. Data Collection: Gathering all field notes and interview transcripts.

2. Data Reduction: Selecting and focusing on relevant information while discarding unnecessary data.
3. Data Display: Organizing the information into narrative text and descriptive tables to identify patterns.
4. Conclusion Drawing and Verification: Interpreting the findings and verifying them through a continuous review of the field data.

## 2.5 Trustworthiness and Ethics

To ensure the trustworthiness of the study, data triangulation was applied by cross-referencing information from interviews, observations, and documents. The researchers also conducted member checking to confirm that the findings accurately reflected the informants' views. Regarding ethical considerations, all participants provided informed consent, and their identities remained confidential. The research was conducted over a period of three months, from February 2025 to April 2025.

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1 Results

The findings from interviews and field observations in Kesiman Village revealed several key themes regarding the role of the Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK) organization in waste management.

**Implementation of Waste Bank Programs** The PKK's primary initiative involves managing Waste Banks in Banjar Abian Badan and Banjar Ujung. Observations show these facilities act as collection points for inorganic materials. However, participation remains inconsistent. As one Waste Bank manager noted: "We open for collection weekly, but the number of residents bringing sorted waste is fluctuating; it is often the same few individuals every month."

**Socialization and Education Efforts** The PKK serves as the frontline for educating households on waste sorting. While socialization occurs during monthly meetings, it often lacks technical depth. Findings indicate that community awareness is high regarding regulations but low in terms of practical household execution.

**Barriers to Optimization** The data identified several concrete reasons why the PKK's function has not been maximized:

- a) **Technical Skill Gaps:** Members lack advanced training in processing organic waste into compost or value-added products.
- b) **Perceptual Barriers:** Many residents still view waste as the sole responsibility of village cleaning services.
- c) **Infrastructure Limitations:** Some areas lack adequate storage space to manage high volumes of sorted waste effectively.

### 3.2 Discussion

**Analysis of PKK's Role and Organizational Effectiveness** The study demonstrates that the PKK in Kesiman Village operates primarily as an administrative facilitator rather than a transformative agent. Under Organizational Theory, the lack of intensive technical coordination prevents the effective translation of Governor's Regulation No. 47 of 2019 into grassroots action.

**Comparison with Previous Studies** Compared to studies in rural areas where social cohesion is higher, urban suburban areas like Kesiman face challenges due to high resident mobility. While rural PKK groups may achieve success through traditional communal ties, urban groups require more structured incentives and modern communication tools to maintain engagement.

**Policy and Practical Implications** These findings suggest that local policies must move beyond mandating waste banks toward providing ongoing technical support. Practically, the 3R system's success depends on integrating waste management into the daily household routines facilitated by the PKK through better infrastructure and economic incentives.

**Limitations of the Study** This research is limited by its focus on only two Banjars within Kesiman Village. Furthermore, the study relies on qualitative perceptions and does not provide a quantitative measurement of the total waste volume reduced by these initiatives

## 4. Conclusion

This study concludes that the Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK) organization plays a strategic but yet-to-be-optimized role in household waste management in Kesiman Village. While the

PKK has successfully initiated Waste Bank programs in Banjar Abian Badan and Banjar Ujung as a response to Governor's Regulation No. 47 of 2019, its impact remains limited to administrative facilitation rather than achieving a fundamental shift in people's behavior. The findings reveal that PKK's efforts are hindered by significant technical skill gaps among members and a lack of consistent community participation, which prevents the 3R system from functioning at its full potential. Consequently, the transition from traditional waste disposal to a circular economy model in this urban-suburban area is still in its early stages and requires more intensive intervention.

Despite its insights, this study is limited by its small sample size and focus on only two specific *Banjars*, which may not fully represent the diversity of urban waste challenges in Bali. Furthermore, the qualitative nature of this research does not quantify the actual reduction in waste volume achieved through PKK initiatives. Future research should consider a longitudinal approach to measure the long-term impact of community-based empowerment or employ quantitative methods to provide a more comprehensive statistical analysis of waste bank effectiveness across different demographic groups in Denpasar.

To enhance the effectiveness of waste management, several recommendations are proposed for key stakeholders. For the local government, there is an urgent need to provide continuous technical training for PKK members, particularly in organic waste processing. The PKK organization should intensify its door-to-door socialization strategies to foster deeper engagement with residents. Finally, for the community, active participation in the Waste Bank program must be incentivized, perhaps through village-level policies that link waste sorting to local benefits, ensuring that environmental sustainability becomes a shared responsibility at the grassroots level.

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