THE ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT THROUGH WASTE BANK MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT
Garbage is a big problem in Medan City. Therefore, this study aims to find out how the role of government in empowering the community through waste management. In this study, data collection techniques were carried out through interviews, observation, and literature study. The analysis technique used is an interactive qualitative. Qualitative data analysis is carried out interactively and continues continuously until it is complete so that the data is already saturated. The results showed that the government did not have a special program for the development of this garbage bank. When the government has not optimally developed future development plans, the community will also feel pessimistic and unsure of the existence of this garbage bank. The community is less interested in getting involved in this garbage bank. The community felt that the training they had received was only knowledge and did not have a great opportunity to be developed. This relates to the statement that one of the obstacles in implementing community empowerment is the rejection of the community itself because the community does not have confidence.

Keywords: the role of government, waste management, community empowerment, waste bank

I. INTRODUCTION

Garbage is a problem that is still complicated to solve in Indonesia. That happens because of the lack of attention and understanding of the community to the adverse effects caused by rubbish, especially rubbish that cannot be decomposed naturally in the soil such as plastic waste and the like. Public awareness is still low to dispose of waste at a predetermined place and also the desire to recycle waste is still very low. Besides, the cost of handling waste problems is still very minimal for the provision of waste management facilities that meet the requirements.

One of the cities in Indonesia that is still minimal in handling waste problems is the City of Medan. Medan City is the largest city in North Sumatra Province, Medan City is classified as one of the major cities in Indonesia with an area of approximately 26,510 Km2 which is divided into 21 Districts, with a total population of about 2,135,516 People in 2013, and produce a total of 2,100 tons of waste per day (Medan City Sanitation Department 2016). A large amount of landfill requires good waste management. Fifty percent of this is household waste (Detiknews, 22 February 2019). Poor handling of waste management in the city of Medan has caused the city to be dubbed the worst city. This happened when the Mayor of Medan received a bouquet reading "Congratulations, Medan is the most sagged city". The shipment of the wreath is an expression of deep disappointment to the Medan City Government which has been unable to maintain cleanliness in the city of approximately 2.3 million people.

After Law Number 18/2008 concerning Waste Management on May 7, 2008, was approved, it is no longer possible to manage waste by open dumping or a landfill model (TPA). The only available landfill is sanitary landfill or semi

sanitary landfill. In implementing this waste management, the government can hold companies by utilizing Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds.

The existence of a garbage bank as a place to manage waste has become one of the efforts in overcoming the problem of garbage accumulation. A garbage bank is a place that is used to collect waste that has been sorted. The main purpose of establishing a waste bank is to handle waste management. The results of the collection of waste that has been sorted will be deposited to the place of making crafts from rubbish or to the garbage collectors. The garbage bank will function optimally if the government also participates in socializing the role of the waste bank and what are the benefits for the community. The garbage bank is a collective dry waste management system that will encourage the community to take an active role in it. The way to work in a garbage bank is to sort out, distribute economic value waste to the community so that the community gets economic benefits from collecting waste. The garbage bank will function optimally and will be able to answer the problem of waste in our country, especially in big cities if the government wants to be involved in socializing, making people aware, and helping to market the results of waste management.

One of the locations of the existing waste bank is the Main Trash Bank in Belawan Sicanang Village. The garbage bank, which was established 3 years ago, still exists but has not progressed as expected. From the results of interviews (pre-research) conducted by the author with the manager of the garbage bank, it is known that the public does not have high enthusiasm and willingness to be involved in waste management into more valuable products. The garbage bank, which receives funding from the Japanese Government, is only in demand by a handful of people and is hardly known by the local community. Yet according to the garbage bank manager, they often do socialization and invite the public to be involved in various activities organized by the waste bank manager.

Based on the above, the authors are interested in conducting a study to see how the role of government in community empowerment through waste bank management.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW
A. *Definition of Empowerment*

Etymologically, empowerment comes from the word "power" which means ability, strength, energy. Thus, empowerment means efforts to make something/someone / a group of people who do not / do not have the ability/strength to have the ability, the power to do something. Another opinion says that the word empowerment comes from the word "power" which means strength or ability. This understanding can be interpreted as a process towards empowering, or a process to obtain the ability, and / or the process of granting capabilities from parties who have power to those who are powerless or powerless. Empowerment according to Suparjan and Hempri (2003: 43) has the meaning of generating community resources, opportunities, knowledge, skills to increase their capacity to determine their future. Empowerment emphasizes that people gain enough skills, knowledge and power to influence their lives and the lives of others they care about.

According to Talcott Parson (in Alfianti, 2014), empowerment is a process in which people become strong enough to participate in various controls over

events and institutions that affect their lives. Meanwhile, according to Krisdyatmiko Irsyadi (2008) states that Empowerment can be interpreted as an effort to provide power to powerless, namely marginal communities. Power is defined as power and strength so that in empowerment activities there are two meanings:

1. The process of giving or transferring some of the power and power from the powerful to the powerless.
2. The process of motivating individuals or groups of people to have the ability or empowerment to determine what their life choices are.

According to Robinson (1994) Explaining that empowerment is a personal and social process; a release of personal ability, competence, creativity and freedom of action. Payne (1997) explains that empowerment is essentially aimed at helping clients get the power, strength and ability to make decisions and actions to be taken and related to the client's self, including reducing personal and social obstacles in taking action.

Aspects of empowerment, among others:

1. Empowerment is done to create conditions that are able to develop all the potential of the community;
2. Surgery is carried out to strengthen the potential of social capital so that it can improve the quality of life;
3. Empowerment is done to prevent and protect various forms of intimidation that eradicate oppression in a variety of their own.

From the several definitions of empowerment above it can be concluded that empowerment is an effort or effort made in order to develop the ability and independence of individuals or communities in meeting their needs. Communities can know the potential and problems they face and are able to solve them, (Tantan Hermansyah et al, 2009: 31).

B. *Community Empowerment*

According to Sumaryadi (Sumaryadi 2005: 11), community empowerment is to assist in the development of authentic and integral human beings from weak, vulnerable, office-poor communities, underdeveloped indigenous peoples, young job seekers, the disabled and discriminated and excluded groups of women. Empowering social groups economically so that they can be more independent and can meet the basic needs of their lives, but are able to participate in community development. From this opinion, community empowerment is an effort to improve the dignity of the layers of society which in their present condition are unable to escape the pitfalls of poverty and underdevelopment.

Rubin in Sumaryadi (2005: 94-96) suggests some basic principles of the concept of community empowerment as follows:

1. Community empowerment always involves community participation in both planning and implementation.
2. In carrying out community empowerment programs, training activities are elements that cannot be separated from physical development efforts.

3. In its implementation, empowerment efforts must be able to maximize resources, especially in terms of financing from the government-private sector and other sources.

4. Community empowerment activities must be able to function as a link between government interests that are macro and community interests that are micro.

Empowerment essentially is the creation of an atmosphere or climate that enables the potential of developing communities (enabling). This logic is based on the assumption that there is no society at all without power. Every community must have power, but sometimes they are not aware, or the power is still not explicitly known. Therefore the power must be extracted and then developed. If this assumption develops, empowerment is an effort to build power, by encouraging, motivating and raising awareness of its potential and striving to develop it. In addition, empowerment should not trap people in the trap of dependency (charity), empowerment should instead lead to the process of independence.

C. *Stages of Community Empowerment*

Community empowerment has seven stages or steps taken as follows (Soekanto, 1987: 63).

1. Preparation phase. At this stage, there are two stages that must be done namely first, the deviations of officers namely community empowerment workers that can be done by the community worker, and secondly, the preparation of the field is basically sought to be done non-directive.

2. Stages of Assessment "Assessment". At this stage, the assessment process can be carried out individually through groups in the community. In this case, the officer must try to identify the problem needs that are felt "feel needs" and also the resources owned by the client.

3. Alternative Planning Phase of Programs or Activities. At this stage the officer as a change agent "exchange agent" participative tries to involve citizens to think about the problems they face and how to overcome them. In this context, the community is expected to think of several alternative programs and activities that can be carried out.

4. Stage of Action Plan Formalization. At this stage, the change agent helps each group to formulate and determine what programs and activities they will undertake to overcome the existing problems. In addition, officers also help formalize their ideas in written form, especially if there is a connection with the proposal making to funders.

5. Implementation Phase "Implementation" Program Or Activity. In the effort to implement the community empowerment program the role of the community as cadres is expected to be able to maintain the sustainability of the programs that have been developed. Collaboration between officers

and the community is important at this stage because sometimes something that has been well planned misses the field.

6. Evaluation Stage. Evaluation as a process of supervision from residents and officers of ongoing community empowerment programs should be carried out by involving residents. With the involvement of these citizens, it is expected that in the short term it will usually form a community system for internal supervision and in the long term can build more established community communication by utilizing available resources.

7. Termination Phase. The termination phase is the stage of formal termination with the target community. At this stage, it is hoped that the project must stop immediately.

D. *The Role of Government in Empowerment*

According to Dumairy (2006), the role of government can be divided into four groups, namely:

1. The allocative role, namely the role of government in allocating existing economic resources so that their utilization can be optimal and support production efficiency.

2. The distributive role, namely the role of government in distributing resources, opportunities, and economic outcomes fairly and fairly.

3. The role of stabilization, namely the role of government in maintaining economic stability and recovering it if it is in a state of disequilibrium.

4. The dynamic role, namely the role of government in driving the process of economic development to grow faster, develop, and move forward.

E. *Definition Trash and Origin of Trash*

Garbage can be interpreted as an unused, unwanted and discarded object or something that is not used, not used, not liked or something that is discarded that comes from human activities and does not happen by itself (Wahid Iqbal and Nurul C., 2009: 274). Based on the Decree of SNI 19-2454 (2002: 1), waste is a solid waste consisting of organic and inorganic substances which are considered to be no longer useful and continue to be managed so as not to endanger the environment and protect development investment.

From some definitions, it can be concluded that waste is an object or solid substance both organic and inorganic due to human activities that are no longer used and then disposed of and managed so as not to endanger the environment. According to Wahid Iqbal and Nurul (2009: 276) sources of waste can come from:

1. Household or residential area. The type of waste produced is food scraps, food scraps from wet or food processing, dry waste, and ash.

2. Public places and trade centers are a gathering place for many people and carry out activities including trade. The type of waste produced can be in the form of food scraps, building material scraps, and others.

3. Heavy and light industry Industries in this case include industries that use materials from nature, for example, energy, chemical companies, metal wood, processing areas for dirty water or clean water. Waste that is produced is usually in the form of wet, dry, special and hazardous waste.

4. Agriculture and animal husbandry. Waste generated from plants or animals can be in the form of rotten food scraps or insecticides.

Based on its characteristics, waste consists of:

1. Garbage, is biodegradable waste, originating from food processing both by restaurants, households, hotels.

2. Rubbish is rubbish originating from offices, trade, both flammable and non-flammable.

3. Ashes is the result of combustion from combustible materials such as the burning of rice that has been harvested in the farming community, cigarette ash, the result of burning sugarcane waste.

4. Large wastes, i.e. in the form of broken goods from buildings, building materials (such as pipes, wood, stones, bricks), cars, home furnishings, refrigerators, etc.

5. Dead animals are carcasses of animals that die due to natural factors, were hit by a vehicle or deliberately disposed of by people.

6. Sewage treatment process solids such as deposition of impurities.

7. Industrial solid waste is waste originating from industrial activities or the results of factories' wastes, such as paint chemicals, explosives.

8. Mining wastes, for example, metals, coal, iron ore.

9. Agricultural wastes, for example, manure, crop residues and others (Laurent Hodges, 1976: 280-281).

Based on the types of chemicals contained in the waste can be divided into: Organic waste, such as food, leaves, vegetables and fruit. Inorganic waste, such as metal, glass, ash, paper (Wahid Iqbal and Nurul C, 2009: 275-276). while based on the nature of waste consists of:

1. Garbage that is easily decomposed or decomposes (degradable waste) For example leftovers, pieces of meat, and leaves.

2. Waste that is difficult to rot or decompose (non-degradable waste) For example plastic, glass, and glass.

3. Combustible waste, for example, plastic, paper, and dry leaves.

4. Non-combustible waste, for example, iron, tin cans and glass (Wahid Iqbal and Nurul C, 2009: 275-276).

F. *Waste Management*

Waste management is a systematic, comprehensive, and continuous activity on the part of the management in reducing and handling waste that is disposed of (Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning waste management). Waste management is a field that deals with the regulation of landfill storage (temporary, collection, transfer, or transportation, processing and disposal of waste) in a manner that is

by the best principles of public health such as engineering (engineering), protection of nature (conservation), beauty and other environmental considerations and consider the attitude of the community (Wahid Iqbal and Nurul C, 2009: 277).

According to Law number 18 of 2008 concerning waste management, management of household waste and household-like waste consists of reducing waste and handling waste. Waste management is carried out to reduce its impact on health, the environment or beauty and restoring natural resources. Waste management wants to handle or change waste into goods that have economic value and usefulness and turn it into material that does not endanger the environment.

Efforts made to deal with the problem of waste should be started from the source of the waste, namely the application of the 4 R principle including replacing, reducing, recycling and reusing (Wahid Iqbal and Nurul C, 2009: 349).

G. *Garbage Bank*

According to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2012 Concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle through Garbage Banks, the garbage bank itself is regulated in article 1 paragraph 2 of this regulation. The sound of this article is: "A waste bank is a place for sorting and collecting waste that can be recycled and/or reused that has the economic value". According to Appendix II point G of the Republic of Indonesia Minister of Environment Regulation No. 13 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle through Waste Banks, in which the types of waste that can be combined in a waste bank are:
1. Paper, including newspapers, magazines, cardboard boxes and duplexes;
2. Plastics, including clear plastic, plastic bottles, and other paper plastics;
3. Metals, including iron, aluminum and tin.

According to researchers that household waste produced can have economic value if the community can manage the type of waste generated in daily life, not only in the house but also the scope of housing occupied by the community. Not all types of waste that can be saved or deposited by customers to the management of the garbage bank, so that the savings in the savings have economic value. Like paper, bottles, plastic, and metal.

Waste management through waste banks is one form of community participation in waste management starting from the source. Waste that has been considered as residual consumption that must be discarded currently is collected and saved because it has economic value.

H. *The Role of Government in Community Empowerment*

In conducting empowerment, of course, it is necessary to involve various parties who will support the implementation of empowerment to the community, this is because empowerment cannot be done without the assistance of other parties. According to Noor (2011: 47) that community empowerment must involve a variety of potentials that exist in the community, some related elements are:

1. The role of the government in the sense of government bureaucracy must be able to adjust to the mission, be able to build participation, open dialogue with the community, create transportation instruments, and regulate market mechanisms that favor the lower classes of society.
2. Community organizations outside the community, NGOs, national and local community organizations.
3. Community Institutions that grow from and within the community itself such as the Village Consultative Body, Family Welfare Development, Youth Organization, and so on.
4. Cooperatives as a container for the people's economy which is a social organization with an economic character and is an appropriate business building for Indonesia's economic democracy.
5. Assistance is needed because the poor usually have limitations in self and group development.
6. Empowerment must be reflected in the national development planning process as a bottom-up process.
7. Involvement of more capable communities, especially the business and private sectors.

Based on the explanation above, it can be said that community empowerment must be supported by various related parties, not only the government but also the private sector which must contribute to supporting community empowerment. In conducting empowerment, the community must have an active role, for example in business assistance provided by the government.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research used in this paper is qualitative. Qualitative research is research that produces descriptive data in the form of words that are strung together into written, or oral sentences from people and observable behavior (Moleong, 2002). In qualitative research, it is necessary to emphasize the importance of closeness to people and research situations, so that researchers gain a clear understanding of the reality and conditions of real-life (Patton in Poerwandari, 1998). The qualitative approach emphasizes the meaning, reasoning, definition of a particular situation (in certain contexts), more researching matters relating to daily life. A qualitative approach further emphasizes the process compared to the final result. The reason for choosing the form of research using a qualitative approach is because this study analyzes and describes the role of the government in community empowerment in the management of waste banks. In this study, data collection techniques were carried out using interviews, observation, and literature study.

The research location is in Belawan Sicanang, Medan Labuhan District. The reason for choosing this location is, because there is a main waste bank that has been running for about 3 years in this village. The study was conducted from August 2019 to December 2019.

The analysis technique used in this study is interactive qualitative. Sugiyono (2007) argues that the activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and take place continuously until it is complete so that the data is already saturated. Activities in qualitative data analysis itself is divided into 3, consisting of:

1. Data Reduction (Summarizing Data, Data Selection). Data reduction is selecting data, simplifying data by research. At this stage, researchers transcribe data or rewrite interviews based on answers to research questions. The researcher chooses data that is appropriate and not by the research question. Data transcripts are then disaggregated to be grouped into aspects based on the research question.

2. Data Display (Data Presentation). After reducing the data, the next step is to present the data. At this stage, the data is presented in the form of brief themes that are immediately followed by analysis on each theme, so that the data obtained from the subject can be seen more clearly and easily understood. Presentation of data is done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts or the like (Sugiyono: 2007).

3. Withdrawal of Conclusions and Verification. The initial conclusions put forward are still temporary and will change if found strong evidence that supports the subsequent data collection. However, if the initial conclusions are supported by valid and consistent evidence when the researcher returns to collect data, the conclusions presented are credible conclusions.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. *Overview of Waste Management Central Bank in Sicanang*

Sicanang Central Waste Bank has a work program that is tailored to the vision and mission of the waste bank. The activity carried out is to collect waste that has been sorted out from the community, then paid and then recorded as community savings. At first the garbage bank once processed organic waste then sold the processed waste and the money was handed over to the community to increase its income. But now the active program is to process waste into objects that have high sales value. For example, a bag, table, wallet, accessories and so on.

The results of an interview with Ms. Armawati said that the activities of the garbage bank are:

1. Saving trash;
2. Manage organic and inorganic waste;
3. Conducting skills making training.

Waste bank workers provide training in sorting community waste that will be saved to a garbage bank so that it can be adjusted to the price of goods and recorded in the customer's savings book. The Central Bank management also

serves customers by picking up trash to each customer's home. this for savings and if the customer wants to take his savings, the worker can immediately give the money after saving twice, in this way the customer is facilitated in terms of saving and taking savings so there is no need Donating a garbage bank to carry out these activities.

However, it cannot be denied that there are still people who are still reluctant to become customers of the garbage bank for several reasons. So to further attract the public's interest in sorting and saving waste, the Sicanang Compost House and Trash Bank developed an innovative program located in Belawan Sicanang Village in the form of exchanging savings vouchers for various household needs available at the Compost House and Sicanang Central Trash Bank.

The beginning of community empowerment activities through saving and managing organic and inorganic waste at the Sicanang Central Waste Bank is initiated by conducting socialization. The socialization was carried out to make the community aware of waste management. The public is given information about the importance of waste management, the impact of waste, ways about sorting waste and waste saving programs. The socialization was conducted directly by the director of the Sicanang Waste Bank and the employees of the Sicanang Waste Bank. With this socialization, the Sicanang Parent Bank hopes to raise public awareness to save waste and then manage it. After the socialization was successfully carried out in order to make the community aware, then the waste savings service was carried out by the management of the Central Bank to the customers.

One of the supporting factors of this program is the cooperation with the Japanese company and the assistance of building waste banks and waste management machines, then receiving assistance from the Environmental Agency, which are sewing machines, wastebaskets and garbage transport motorbikes. These are all very useful for implementing skills in managing waste that has been sorted for recycling as well as for facilitating the operation of the central Waste Bank program in Sicanang.

Many benefits are obtained from the existence of this garbage bank. One of them is to make a healthy environment, for example, waste will not be found in the gutters which can become a den of mosquitoes and disease outbreaks. With solid waste from cleaned waste, the waste bank will process waste into economic value goods. such as making plastic shopping bags from used detergent garbage and making bags from sacks that are no longer in use, making tables made from aqua bottles. which are no longer in use and there are still many useful products produced from waste management through skills training organized by the waste bank management and providing these skills training to customers who are interested in learning about waste management.

B. *Constraints Faced by Waste Banks*

Factors that inhibit the operation of this garbage bank, for example, there are still people's thoughts that are not open to the program carried out by the Central Bank of Sicanang Waste Bank, there are some people who do not fully support the program of activities that have been run, they assume that the existence of this garbage bank is only to benefit a few parties and there is no benefit for some other

parties, and they assume there is no change with the existence of the Sicanang Central Waste Bank, they feel the results received are not by what they have done and then the lack of facilities and infrastructure from the government regarding the control of flea market prices, so this garbage bank process can work well.

As concluded from several studies that have been conducted that the obstacles in waste management faced by waste banks are:

1. Transport facilities and storage sheds are still very minimal
2. Waste prices are never stable and continue to decline
3. Appreciation is relatively lacking for volunteers and the management of waste banks.
4. Public interest is still very low to become a customer or member of waste management at Sicanang Central Waste Bank.

C. *The Government's Role in Community Empowerment through Waste Bank Management in Belawan Sicanang Village*

Based on the results of the interview it was found that the community was involved in managing this garbage bank. However, the community is of the opinion that the assistance fund provided is a grant for family life and will be provided in a sustainable manner. So that people tend to feel that they will receive continuous assistance as well as some welfare assistance provided by the government. In this case, the government and the manager of the waste bank should provide counseling to foster public awareness about the meaning of the assistance provided.

Another thing is found that empowerment has not been carried out in a sustainable manner. This means that there are no programs designed to provide awareness for the community. According to the informant that the village does not have the capacity to create a work program because all activities carried out in the village are activities that have been designed from the municipality (mayor). This needs to be addressed, the village should be given the right to draw up a program of activities that is not typical of the concept of activities that have been prepared by the central government. This means that the village has independence in arranging various activities that are relevant to the needs of the village concerned. For example, if the government launches a waste management program, then the village is given the freedom to make new breakthroughs. In this case, financial assistance, facilities, and markets are also needed.

The low awareness about the waste problem is not only found in Belawan Sicanang Village. It is no exaggeration to say that the majority of the community is still unaware of the adverse effects of the accumulation of waste. All Indonesian people would want a clean, comfortable environment free from the problem of waste. But this desire is not accompanied by concrete actions in waste management.

As it is known that in every implementation of the community empowerment program, funds are needed that are really well planned. So that there are no interruption programs in the middle of the road due to a lack of budget. Efforts to make the community aware are not only those that will succeed after a month or

two awareness-raising efforts. But it must be done continuously and continuously. This means that funds are not small.

Waste management efforts are not just a matter of counseling and training. But, also efforts to raise public awareness to waste management. Efforts need to be made directly to the community, to communicate with the community, to discuss the problematic problem of handling waste. Conducting consultation to the community to find out what exactly is the main base of community reluctance. Are the facilities and attention from the government lacking, lack of knowledge regarding waste management or purely because of their laziness. Conduct counseling and sharing knowledge in detail and patience with the community about waste and its processing, both in positive and negative terms. So that people will find out what is the positive side that they will get if they do that. In addition, early debriefing must be done as the main foundation for change.

One thing that cannot be ignored by the government is preparing all the facilities that are needed by the community to support government programs related to waste management. From the observations made by researchers, there are obstacles in the provision of garbage trucks. The garbage truck cannot function due to the condition of the bridge connecting The Belawan Sicanang sub-district and the main road (Yos Sudarso Street) which is not in good condition (damaged).

From the interviews, it can be concluded that the village government does not yet have a special program for the development of this garbage bank. When the government has not optimally developed future development plans, the community will also feel pessimistic and unsure of the existence of this garbage bank.

The community is less interested in getting involved in this garbage bank. The community felt that the training they had received was only knowledge and did not have a great opportunity to be developed. This relates to the statement that one of the obstacles in implementing community empowerment is the rejection of the community itself because the community does not have confidence.

People who have been left behind for a long time tend to feel "excluded" and are not sure of any improvement efforts being carried out. As explained that some of the obstacles in implementing community empowerment are:

1. Relationships that are not close or unfamiliar with the community. Leaders or implementing parties that do not foster relationships with the community will have difficulty to "approach" the community that is the target of the program. In addition, the community will remain in an environment that is closed to a more advanced mindset and tends to maintain the values of life that are wrong and are not in accordance with environmental conditions.
2. A lack of understanding of the latest knowledge and technology. If the community rejects the entry of new values into their environment, then it is very likely that the community will also experience ignorance in science and technology.
3. Traditional community attitude. A society that still maintains tradition and considers tradition to be irreversible can result in hampered social change in that society.

4. Prejudice against new or unfamiliar things. The prejudice which views that all new things will damage the values and provisions that have been adhered to since the days of the ancestors also become one of the causes of the difficulty of community development programs can be successful.

5. Customs and hereditary habits

6. Dependence of a community on other people (for example on social assistance) causes the process of community empowerment to take more time.

7. Unconfidence. People who have been left behind for a long time tend to feel "excluded" and are not sure of any improvement efforts being carried out.

8. The unity and integration of systems and culture (systemic and cultural coherence). Changes made in one area will be able to affect other areas because in a community not only applies one system but various systems that are interrelated, integrated and integrated to enable the community to live in a steady-state. For example, changes in livelihood systems from shifting fields to agricultural land will still cause changes in other habits such as childcare patterns, consumption patterns and so on.

9. Interest groups. Interest groups can be an obstacle in community empowerment efforts. For example, efforts to empower farmers in a village cannot be carried out because certain interest groups intend to buy agricultural land to establish a textile company. These interest groups will try first so that the agricultural land falls into their hands.

Besides that, another obstacle was found was the limited facilities and infrastructure that supported the implementation of the empowerment program. Waste processing machines that have been received from the Japanese Government are not able to function optimally, in addition to conditions that are not optimal yet because there are no additional units of equipment that are balanced with the volume of waste produced. Therefore, to overcome the problem of funds, the effort that can be done is to involve the private sector (non-government) in the procurement of facilities and infrastructure needed.

As stated by Drijver and Sajise (in Sutrisno, 2005: 18), there are five main principles in developing the concept of community empowerment, namely:

1. The buttom up approach: in this condition management and stakeholders agree on the goals to be achieved to then develop ideas and some activities step by step to achieve the goals that have been previously formulated.

2. Participation: where every actor involved has power in every phase of planning and management.

3. The concept of sustainability: is the development of partnerships with all levels of society so that sustainable development programs can be accepted socially and economically.

4. Integration: namely policies and strategies at the local, regional and national level.

5. Social and economic benefits: are part of the management program.

Other things that need to be considered are understanding the success factors of waste bank management. Including the role of community leaders or leaders as role models and motivators; good communication between management and customers of waste banks; good management of waste bank management; support and active role of the community and supporting agencies in managing the waste bank.

V. CONCLUSION

1. Medan City Government still uses an open dumping system, namely by throwing garbage in a ditch or basin without using land as a garbage cover, but some Trash Places in Medan City have started to use the sanitary landfill system, which is a waste management (culling) system by removing and pile up garbage in concave locations, compact it, and then pile it up with soil.
2. The activities of the waste bank are: saving waste, managing organic and inorganic waste, conducting training in making skills.
3. Constraints faced by waste banks in operation are: Transportation facilities and storage warehouses are still very minimal, waste prices are never stable and continue to decline, appreciation for volunteers and management of waste banks is still relatively lacking, community interests are still very low.
4. In overcoming the problem of government waste in Belawan Sicanang, the private sector has not yet been involved to participate in making people aware of throwing garbage in its place as well as being interested in recycling through the garbage bank.

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