

ABSTRACT

To cope with the increasing amount of waste, a Community-Based Waste Management (PSBM) system has emerged, with this system the community plays an active role from the establishment to the operation of an independent waste management site. One of them is Jatiendah Village, Jatibaru Village, RW 17, Bandung Regency. The people there have a high awareness of concern for the environment, this is shown by the pattern of the community when collecting waste directly to the Hygiene Management Unit (UPK). However, there are still obstacles, namely the long duration of manual waste sorting by UPK officers. This results in not being able to maximize the amount of waste that can be recycled every day. In collecting data, researchers used qualitative methods by conducting interviews, observations and documentation. The data will be used as a reference in product design, while in the design it prioritizes aspects of function, system aspects and material aspects. To apply these aspects in the design, the SCAMPER method is used in developing the possibility of product development or creating products that have new innovations. From this background, the author's hypothesis emerges that if the waste sorting is done from the beginning, namely the houses of the residents of Kampung Jatibaru RW 17, it can maximize the recycling process in the UPK. Thus it is necessary to design a folding trolley product as a means of transporting waste with a compartment for separating types of waste. This product can be an alternative tool for delivering waste from residents' homes to the UPK, the compartment functions to separate waste according to the types of waste generated.

Keywords: PSBM, garbage, transportation equipment, folding trolley