

**EMPOWERMENT OF WASTE BANKS TO INCREASE COMMUNITY
AWARENESS ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT (CONSERVATIVE STUDY ON
DUKUH KLISAT WASTE BANK MANAGEMENT)**

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Abstract - Garbage often become a source of various environmental problems such as floods, landslides, water pollution of the river and others. Frequently, trash can also be a source of disease for the community, if it does not managed properly. The lack of a Waste Disposal is one of the factors that causes the handling of the community towards the trash less than the maximum. No exception in the Dukuh Klisat, it is located in the Village of Summersari Moyudan district city of Yogyakarta yet have waste disposal (TPA) to manage waste that is environmental insight. Most of them prefer to burn or throw away trash into the river. However, the waste bank society is becoming increasingly aware of the dangers of environmental pollution due to waste. They can now pick and choose the various types of garbage to then be utilized in accordance with the type and needs. Furthermore, the garbage has been sorted the disetorka to be weighed, recorded and rewarded. Nominal obtained will be saved in the waste bank. This garbage bank, is expected to help solve environmental problems and improve the local economy Dukuh Klisat.

Keywords: Waste Bank, Environment, Plastic, Klisat

1. INTRODUCTION

The problem of waste will never end because every day, human activities produce much waste. The waste produced varies in the form of liquid waste, plastic, and organic waste. All of this requires proper processing so that environmental pollution does not occur. The law states that a healthy environment is the right of every citizen. Article 65, paragraph 1 of Law number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management reads: "Everyone has the right to a good and healthy environment as part of human rights." In the article above, it is clear that everyone deserves a good and healthy living environment for a better future and guaranteed health. A good and healthy environment can be realized by realizing good waste management and synergies in the movement to overcome it.

The previous study, which also discussed a similar theme, was taken from the *Aspiration Journal* Vol. 5 no. On June 1, 2014, Anih Sri Suryani entitled "The Role of Waste Banks in Effective Waste Management (Case Study of Waste Banks in Malang)." The journal states that the Waste Bank is one of the alternatives for waste management in Indonesia. However, there are still problems experienced in terms of financing, while in terms of regulation, supporting regulations are needed to strengthen the performance of Waste Banks. So far, community participation has been quite good but not optimal due to unequal knowledge and understanding. Aspects of operational techniques have been running effectively, but space constraints are the main problem. In addition, there is also a similar study in the form of a journal by Makmur Selomo entitled "Waste Bank as One Solution for Waste Management in Makassar City," which outlines the role of the community in the management of Waste Banks in Makassar. The last one we took from the research of Yuwita Ariessa Pravasanti and Suhesti Ningsih in *Budimas Journal* Vol. 02 entitled "Waste Bank to Increase Housewife's Income," which mentions the benefits of having a Waste Bank to improve the community's economy in Wirogunan village.

Dukuh Klisat Waste Bank, located in Sumbersari Village, Moyudan District, Yogyakarta City, was established to preserve the environment as taught by Islam. The main focus of waste processing at Dukuh Klisat Waste Bank is inorganic waste which is difficult to decompose, such as plastic, cans, paper, and others. Based on our survey in the field, Dukuh Klisat's waste bank currently only focuses on inorganic waste. Furthermore, for handling and management, the waste obtained can be processed into goods of economic value other than being sold to traders and waste processors. Therefore, creative hands with an innovative spirit are needed so that the management of the Klisat hamlet waste bank provides many benefits for waste bank customers and the waste bank itself.

2. METHOD

Kuliah Kerja Nyata—social action internship for university students, in Dukuh Klisat is a form of student service to the community that aims to increase public awareness about the dangers of waste. Garbage has a destructive impact if it is not managed correctly. With the 3R principle (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle -limit waste,

reuse waste, recycle waste-), the Waste Bank is expected to sort and reuse unused waste into multipurpose goods with economic value. The waste bank has also become a movement for the community to manage waste. Through the waste bank, the potential for waste accumulation can be reduced from the household. To implement this 3R principle, the community must have an awareness of sorting waste from home. The sorted waste is then deposited to the waste bank.

The method we use in this research is the socialization method by going directly to the field, observing the management of the waste bank system, and concluding the benefits and constraints experienced by the residents of Dukuh Klisat in managing the Waste Bank. In this regard, we carry out several activities, including:

- 1) Coordinate with Dukuh Klisat Garbage Bank, determine the time for implementing *Kuliah Kerja Nyata*, and prepare various required equipment.
- 2) Implementation of *Kuliah Kerja Nyata* by socializing the program with waste sorting, waste bank management, to how the waste bank works.
- 3) Solve problems related to the constraints experienced by the Waste Bank in its management.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of *Kuliah Kerja Nyata* focused on empowering waste banks to increase public awareness of the environment went smoothly. In this activity, there are several achievements that we have obtained through the activities that we carry out, including:

- 1) Survey activity locations and contact the parties concerned (Chairman of the Waste Bank and Chair of the *PKK*) regarding Dukuh Klisat Waste Bank to facilitate socialization to the public about the importance of maintaining environmental cleanliness.
- 2) Implement work programs in the form of socialization to the community about the dangers of waste and waste bank management.
- 3) Go directly to the field to sort inorganic waste, weigh it, and determine the selling price to waste bank customers.
- 4) Collaborating with *PKK* women in managing Dukuh Klisat Waste Bank.
- 5) Empowering a plastic waste-free environment by participating in socialization activities on how the Waste Bank works for Dukuh Klisat community.

Garbage is a material that is wasted or disposed of from sources resulting from human activities and natural processes that do not yet have economic value. In article 1 point 1 of Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, it is stated that waste is the residue of daily human activities and or natural processes in solid form. Meanwhile, in the provisions of Article 2 paragraph 1, it stated the waste that is managed based on the Law can consist of:

- 1) Household waste
- 2) Garbage similar to household waste, and
- 3) Specific trash.

Most waste generated by the community, especially the Dukuh Klisat community, is household waste. Household waste is something that results from daily activities in the household, excluding feces and specific waste. In general, household waste consists of organic waste and non-organic waste. Organic waste is waste that comes from the rest of living things and can be decomposed organically. Organic waste from households is usually in the form of leftovers and the cooking process in the kitchen. Organic waste can be processed into compost.

Meanwhile, non-organic waste is produced from non-biological materials, either in the form of synthetic products or technological processes for processing mining materials or other natural resources. This non-organic waste is complicated to decompose naturally. Non-organic waste from households includes plastic, paper, iron or metal, glass, and styrofoam (Usis, 2021). Household waste management is carried out by reducing waste by limiting waste accumulation, recycling waste, and reusing waste. Meanwhile, the handling is carried out by sorting waste, collecting waste, transporting the waste, processing waste, and final processing.

Dukuh Klisat Waste Bank is a place for sorting and collecting waste that can be recycled and reused and has economic value with the 3R system. Furthermore, activities to process waste into other products. This Waste Bank is located in RT 01 RW 04 Dukuh Klisat, Sumber Sari Village, Moyudan District, Yogyakarta City. The purpose of the establishment of this Waste Bank is to reduce environmental pollution due to waste, reduce the accumulation or volume of waste, make the environment clean and healthy, educate the public to be responsible for the waste produced, and increase a sense of cooperation and social awareness and of course increase the income of members of the Waste Bank customers.

With the Chair of the Waste Bank – Mrs. Murgiyati- and the Chair of the PKK – Mrs. Rustinah-, socialization about the dangers of waste to the environment increased public awareness of the importance of selecting and sorting waste. The community is very enthusiastic about this Waste Bank program. In addition, education regarding the management of the Waste Bank is also conveyed as knowledge so the empowerment of the Waste Bank is maximized.



Figure 1. Waste Management

The following are five working mechanisms in a waste bank, including:

- 1) Segregation of household waste, residents sort waste according to the category of waste, namely organic and non-organic waste, and sorting some waste such as separating plastic bottles with brand labels and bottle caps.
- 2) For depositing waste into the waste bank, the time must be scheduled and agreed upon so that waste does not accumulate at the waste bank location.
- 3) Weighing, the waste that has been deposited into the bank is then weighted according to the minimum agreement
- 4) Recording, recording the weight of the waste bank after weighing. At this stage, the customer feels the benefits of the waste bank system. This waste bank savings can be modified into several types: holiday savings, education, and social savings, channeled through community institutions.
- 5) For transportation, the waste bank must cooperate with the collectors who have been agreed or appointed.

Bank-based waste management mechanisms provide many benefits in the form of environmental cleanliness, health to the economy. The benefits are part of the community empowerment in the waste bank mechanism. In addition, the process of saving by using the waste is also indirectly able to improve the community's mindset and increase family income from the community (customers of the waste bank).

4. CONCLUSION

Dukuh Klisat Waste Bank is held once a month at the end of the month. Usually, people will flock to the location with the garbage they have sorted from home. After that, the officers will be weighed and rewarded. Based on this research, the authors found that there are factors that make Dukuh Klisat Waste Bank less developed: the lack of innovation and creativity in handling waste that can still be used. The waste can still be used as handicrafts for resale and sold to garbage traders. The utilization of inorganic waste as raw material for making handicrafts and reusing is expected to provide more excellent value for benefits to members of the waste bank group and the wider community.

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