

SOCIALIZATION WASTE MANAGEMENT AND ESTABLISHMENT WASTE BANK "BUKIT ASA" IN SEDAYUGUNUNG VILLAGE

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Abstract - Sedayugunung Village is one of the villages in Besuki District. The village is located in a highland region that faces serious problems in waste management. Therefore, a Waste Bank-based approach was adopted to address this problem. This study used a qualitative approach with data collection methods through survey, interviews, observation, and document analysis. The results showed that socialization of waste management in Sedayugunung Village is an important first step in forming public awareness about the importance of sustainable waste management. This socialization involves a participatory approach, where the community is actively involved in the decision-making process related to waste management. The establishment of the "Bukit Asa" Waste Bank is the result of successful socialization efforts. This Waste Bank aims to change people's mindset about waste into assets that have economic value. Through the Waste Bank, residents of Sedayugunung Village can collect, manage, and recycle their own waste. It also provides additional economic opportunities for the community through the sale of treated waste. The results of this study show that the socialization of waste management and the establishment of the "Bukit Asa" Waste Bank have great potential in changing people's behavior related to waste and creating a cleaner and healthier environment. However, challenges such as financing, infrastructure, and maintenance need to be considered to maintain the sustainability of this program. This research can provide guidance for stakeholders in efforts to expand the waste bank-based waste management model to other rural areas.

Keywords: Socialization, Waste Management, Waste Bank

1. INTRODUCTION

Waste is a word that is often heard in human ears. Waste is defined as unused, unwanted, disliked, worthless or something that should be thrown away. In 2017, Indonesia produced 64 million tons of waste. If Borobudur Temple weighs 83 thousand tons, then the waste produced by Indonesians in 2017 alone is equivalent to 764 Borobudur temples. Moreover, every year, Indonesia experiences an increase in population, certainly more in terms of generating waste (Lidwina & Pusparisa, 2020).

Garbage has become a serious problem, especially in urban areas. In reality, waste can hamper human survival if it is not managed well and uses it too little (Ahlan, Alya, Andian, Vivi, 2021). Waste bank is one of the waste management that has been collected and sorted. The results of waste sorting aim to make waste easily recycled according to its type, there are three types of waste in waste bank management, namely organic waste, inorganic waste and B3 waste. (Ma'rif Al Ghaffar, 2021)

Waste processed in waste banks becomes economical goods that can be sold. The untreated waste will be sold to collectors. Waste banks as the smallest level of waste management are the basis for the formation of waste management network patterns in a city (Safitri & M Alvin, 2020)

The problem that exists in the community is the lack of public awareness of the use of waste banks is useful for reducing waste in the community and also reducing the negative impact of waste in the environment. The rubbish problem is a classic polemic that has no end in society. The waste problem will never end if there is a lack of public awareness about it. Having good waste management is very necessary in managing and keeping the environment clean and beautiful (Gunartin et al, 2019). Benefits of waste bank management, waste banks have economic value, waste banks are a creative economy movement and can also save the environment from pollution (Wardany et al, 2020)

In an effort to overcome the increasingly alarming waste problem, the concept of sustainable waste management has become one of the main focuses in the sustainable development agenda. In this case, the approach that has been successfully carried out and implemented by various countries is the establishment of waste banks (Santifa, Warijo, Harahap, 2019). The establishment of waste banks is done not only for waste collection, but also as a forum for socialization and public education on the importance of managing waste wisely. According to Wrihatnolo, and

In Law no.18 of 2008 concerning waste management, the types and sources that have been regulated are household waste originating from markets, offices, restaurants, hotels, terminals and specific waste containing B3 or hazardous materials such as broken glass, used batteries and other toxic materials. Waste management techniques in settlements consist of 5 aspects, namely laws and regulations, institutions, technical operations, financing and dues, community empowerment (Dobiki, 2018)

Providing socialization on waste management and waste banks is an important step in building environmental awareness and empowering the community to actively participate in waste reduction efforts in the environment. Meanwhile, waste bank management aims to encourage the community to turn waste into a valuable resource.

The role of waste banks has been regulated in Government Regulation (PP) No. 81/2012 on the Management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste (Anih Sri Suryani, 2014).

This study is the result of the research of the KKN 111 group in Sedayugunung Village, Besuki District, Tulungagung Regency with the title "Socialization Waste Management And Establishment Waste Bank "Bukit Asa" In Sedayugunung Village", which was conducted on July 29- August 2023.

2. METHOD

This research was conducted using qualitative descriptive research methods. According to Sugiyono (2019), qualitative methods are research methods used to research on natural object conditions where the researcher is the key instrument. In its implementation, the author used several techniques, namely surveys, interviews, observations and document analysis. Conducting surveys with residents of Sedayugunung Village to collect data on residents' participation in waste banks, their level of awareness about waste management, and their views on the role of waste banks in the environment.

Interviews with waste bank managers, participants, and other relevant parties to better understand the operations and challenges faced. Observation, which is direct to the field, in this observation method, the author goes directly to observe directly the implementation of waste bank activities, activities, and the data required in this observation method is to observe directly at the location, implementation of the process, program activities with the waste bank manager as a KKN partner. Waste bank document analysis is the process of examining and analyzing various documents related to waste banks to understand their history, operations, policies, and impacts.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a) Planning

A strategic effort made by the Tulungagung Regency Government in overcoming the waste problem is to encourage community participation in waste management by reducing waste at the source (households). In order to implement this policy, KKN UIN Sunan Kalijaga Sedayugunung Village established a community-based waste management pilot project in the form of a "Waste Bank". This activity program is one of the main programs of KKN.

The Nguluh Hamlet waste bank in Sedayugunung Village had previously been carried out by the PKH group, but was vacuumed for two years due to the Covid19 pandemic. This is good news for the KKN Team because at least they can revive (initiate) the waste bank program in synergy with Karang Taruna Tunas Harapan. The agreement to establish a waste bank was decided in a forum at the Village Hall on Saturday, July 29, 2023 at 20.00 WIB.

b) Implementation

The community first sorts the waste before it is deposited into the waste bank. Waste sorting is divided into three categories, namely organic waste, inorganic waste and B3 waste with the community waste bank system has indirectly reduced the volume per year. The next step is to deposit it into the waste bank. This waste deposit has a certain time such as three times a week or twice, this is done so that the waste is not piled up at the waste bank location. Customers will register for the creation of a passbook. The next step is to weigh, it has been agreed that each kilo of waste has a different price. Furthermore, the waste that has been collected in the waste bank will be transported by collectors for the recycling process (Dewanti et al, 2020).

It began by gathering stakeholders from several residents of the Nguluh Hamlet area. Through this gathering forum, the Sub-district Head, Village Head, and Village Facilitator gave speeches and appeals regarding the urgency of household waste management. After that, the KKN Team, together with community representatives, formulated waste problems and formed a WasteBank Management Team which was later named "Bukit Asa". "Bukit Asa" stands for Bumi Kita Terjaga dan Sejahtera. The next stage is for students to explain the technicalities of waste banks and the stages of setting up a waste bank structurally and systematically.

Together with Karang Taruna Tunas Harapan, the KKN Team sorted inorganic waste according to its type such as plastic, paper, cardboard, metal, etc. Previously, waste was collected from customers (residents of Nguluh Hamlet) by visiting each house by representatives of the KKN Team and youth organizations using a pick-up truck. During collection, the team weighed the amount of waste collected by each customer according to the type of waste.

The results of the sorted waste collection are sold to waste collectors. The waste bank manager has conducted a price survey on several nearby collectors and selected the one located in Tanggulwelah Village. Waste collection and sorting will take place on August 10, 11, and 20, 2023. Until now, a definite place for the "Waste Bank" has not been decided. However, during the three times the implementation of the work program took place, it took place at the residence of the Youth Organization Chairman, Mr. Novan Tri Susilo with his large yard.

c) Evaluation

The results achieved from the socialization of household waste management carried out through KKN activities have a significant effect in motivating residents including children, teenagers, mothers, and fathers to socialize in each activity carried out, and be more organized in managing environmental cleanliness. The importance of maintaining cleanliness, the negative impact of waste, and the concept of the waste bank itself and its benefits. After the initial training and socialization, then after the waste bank has been operating, the KKN team will monitor and assist the work of the manager.

4. CONCLUSION

In this study, a strategic effort was made to overcome the waste problem in Sedayugunung Village through a waste bank approach. The research method used was

descriptive qualitative method using several techniques such as surveys, interviews, observations, and document analysis. The results showed that the socialization of waste management and the establishment of the "Bukit Asa" Waste Bank have great potential in changing people's behavior related to waste and creating a cleaner and healthier environment. However, there are still challenges such as financing, infrastructure, and maintenance that need to be considered to maintain the sustainability of this program. This research can provide guidance for stakeholders in an effort to expand the waste bank-based waste management model to other rural areas. Thus, it is hoped that this research can make a positive contribution to sustainable waste management efforts in Sedayugunung Village and its surrounding areas.

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