

Waste Bank Management in Improving the Community Economy in Sokoyoso Village, Kajen District, Pekalongan Regency

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ABSTRACT

Background. Large amount of plastic waste scattered on the side of the road and the village hall building. The purpose of this activity is to provide direction and information on managing waste banks to improve the welfare of the surrounding community, changing the mindset of the importance of protecting the environment and having a caring attitude towards natural resources that are owned to support the economy of the surrounding community, from this activity it can be concluded that bank management waste can improve the economy of the people in Sokoyoso Village, Kajen District, Pekalongan Regency.

Purpose. The purpose of this activity is to provide direction and information on the management of waste banks to improve the welfare of the surrounding community, change the mindset of the importance of protecting the environment, and have a caring attitude towards the natural resources owned to support the economy of the surrounding community, from this activity it can be concluded that bank management waste can improve the economy of the community in sokoyoso Village, District.

Method. The collected waste will then be sold to collectors. Waste bank management can help reduce environmental pollution caused by humans, besides that waste bank management can help village income.

Results. One of the problems that occur in Sokoyoso Village is the amount of plastic waste scattered on the roadside and the village hall building.

Conclusion. The waste bank is one of the waste management that has been collected and sorted. The results of waste sorting aim that waste can be easily recycled according to its type, there are three types of waste in the waste bank management, namely organic waste, inorganic waste, and B3 waste. Garbage that has been collected will then be sold to collectors. Waste bank management can help reduce environmental pollution caused by humans, besides that waste bank management can help village income.

KEYWORDS

Garbage Bank Management, Garbage Bank Management, Waste Bank Management

INTRODUCTION

One of the big problems in Indonesia is waste. Garbage can be interpreted as a consequence of human life

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activities. It cannot be denied, that garbage will always be there as long as life activities are still going on. Every year, it is certain that the volume of waste will always increase along with the increasing pattern of consumerism in society (Dursun dkk., 2020; Khair dkk., 2019). The Ministry of Environment noted that the average Indonesian population produces around 2.5 liters of waste per day or 625 million liters of the total population (Müller dkk., 2020). This condition will continue increases according to environmental conditions.

According to the 2012 Indonesian Garbage Statistics, the amount of waste that appears throughout Indonesia reaches 38.5 million tons per year, with the dominant waste being on the island of Java (21.2 million tons per year) (Levin dkk., 2019; Shah dkk., 2022; Warlina dkk., 2022). As one of the solutions to overcome this problem, the Ministry of Environment is making efforts to develop a Waste Bank. This activity is social engineering in nature which teaches the public how to sort waste, as well as raises public awareness in managing waste wisely. The hope will be to reduce the amount of waste transported to the TPA (Kouassi dkk., 2022; Sumiyati dkk., 2021). The construction of this waste bank is the initial momentum in fostering the community's collective awareness to start sorting, recycling, and utilizing waste. This is important because waste has a selling value and environmentally sound waste management can become Indonesia's new culture. Garbage is the result of human or natural activity that is no longer used because its main elements or functions have been taken, from the results of human activity (Alnajem, 2020; Widyarsana dkk., 2020). A lot of waste will continue to exist as long as humans are still active, according to the World Health Organization (WHO) states that waste is something that is not used, not used, not liked or something that is thrown away that comes from human activities.

In Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning waste management, the types and sources that have been regulated are household waste originating from the remains of daily activities at the household, household-type 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 (Ben Elmir dkk., 2023; Bhubalan dkk., 2022; Hoang & Fogarassy, 2020). Waste management techniques at settlements consist of 5 aspects, namely laws, and regulations, institutions, technical operations, financing and contributions, and community empowerment (Zhu dkk., 2021). One way to improve the economy in Sokoyoso Village is by managing the waste bank so that village income will increase and managing the waste bank can maintain a clean environment in Sokoyoso Village.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Type of Writing

The method used in this scientific article is a method of writing literature that is used descriptively. This scientific article describes the use of waste banks to reduce waste in the community environment and the use of waste that can result in economic improvements in Sokoyoso Village (Zhu dkk., 2021). Method of collecting data Writing this scientific article uses data collection from several libraries both from journals and books, besides that data collection is obtained from a garbage bank in Sokoyoso Village, Kajen District, Pekalongan Regency. This data collection method is in the form of an analysis process in conveying opinions by thinking logically.

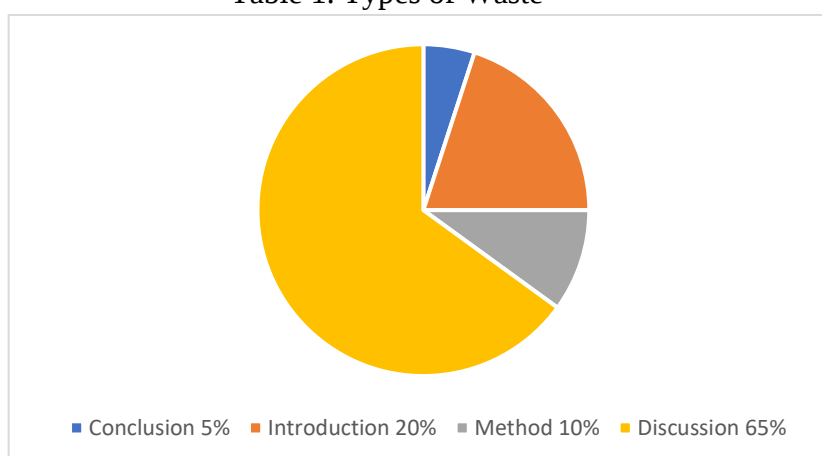
RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The community first sorts the waste before depositing it in the waste bank (Auliani dkk., 2023; Mustafiyanti dkk., 2023; Wanti dkk., 2023). Waste segregation is divided into three categories, namely organic waste, inorganic waste, and B3 waste with the community waste bank system which

has indirectly reduced the volume of waste per year. The next step is depositing it in 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 does not pile up at the waste bank location. The customer will register for book-making savings. The next step is weighing (Mulyasari dkk., 2023; Noer dkk., 2023). The waste that has been deposited is then weighed and will be recorded in the customer's book, in the weighing 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.

The waste bank is a solution to overcoming the waste in the community. Educating residents on awareness and skills in waste management by implementing reduce, Reuse, Recycle, and replant is an important matter in the settlement of waste in the community or the Sokoyoso village environment, Kajen sub-district, Pekalongan Regency (Al Maarif dkk., 2023; Ranal dkk., 2023; Utami dkk., 2023). The waste bank activity is a waste collection concept that will generate money later. The empowerment carried out to the community regarding waste banks is carried out through counseling, education, and training processes (Heruman and Asteria, 2016). The waste bank activity is a collective waste management system by adheres to the principle of recycling but not all waste can be recycled but can be made into other products, One example is organic waste originating from human activities (Fadiyah dkk., 2023; Fiqih dkk., 2023; Hermansyah dkk., 2023). Organic waste cannot be recycled but can be used as compost so that the results of compost management can be a product that has high economic value (Pamuji & Limei, 2023). Communities participating in waste bank activities will have a savings book that can be retrieved as needed. Thus the management of waste banks has a positive impact on the community's economy and also on the environment.

Table 1. Types of Waste



Type – Type of Garbage

According to Kusuma and Yuli (2017), Waste is divided into three types in waste bank management, namely:

1. Organic trash



Figure 2.1 Organic trash

Organic waste is waste consisting of materials that can be decomposed naturally or biologically. Examples of organic waste such as food scraps and fallen leaves.



Figure 2.2 Inorganic Garbage

2. Inorganic Garbage

Inorganic waste is waste consisting of materials that cannot be decomposed or are difficult to decompose biologically or naturally. Destruction of inorganic waste requires further handling and inorganic waste is recycled or renewed. This type of waste can be called dry waste.



Figure 2.3 B3 waste

3. B3 waste

B3 waste is waste that contains waste from hazardous and toxic materials such as hospital waste, factory waste, and glass shards. B3 waste will later be recycled to be made into a product

Community-Based Waste Management

Kastaman (2004) in Koesrimardiyati (2011) defines community-based waste management as an approach to waste management based on the active participation of the community (Azizah dkk., 2022; Nicholas dkk., 2023; Putri dkk., 2023). The government and other institutions are only a motivator and facilitators. Douglas, et al. (1994) stated that environmental management requires the facilitation and implementation of community-based efforts as a strategy to empower and increase their access to important environmental resources, especially land, infrastructure, and services. Community-based waste management is very important because these activities are carried out by the community members themselves. They make decisions related to their own lives. This will be more effective if it is adapted to local needs and their priorities and capacities.

Anschütz (1996) specifically mentions that community-based waste management programs often fail due to low household participation (Holly dkk., 2023; Levan's dkk., 2022; Vicky dkk., 2023). If waste management is not considered a necessity, it will impact participation and low willingness to pay. Meanwhile, Koesrimardiyati (2011) states that community-based waste management activities can continue if there is a change in the behavior of residents who manage their waste independently (Liam dkk., 2023; Saputra dkk., 2022), accompanied by women-centered community organizing at the community level, where one of the units is Rukun Warga.

CONCLUSION

The independent waste management program through the Garbage Bank has become an alternative solution for the government and society. The solution is to reduce the increasing volume of waste that is getting out of control. The socialization of independent waste management through the Garbage Bank is still being intensively carried out by the city and district governments. In addition to having a positive impact on the environment, in the management process, the waste bank has a relationship mechanism and social network that has economic value. The application of the 3R principle is also expected to be able to solve waste problems in an integrated and comprehensive manner so that Indonesian Waste Management can be implemented properly.

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AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; In-vestigation.

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

Author 4: Formal analysis; Methodology; Writing - original draft.

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