



GARBAGE RECYCLING TO RUPIAH IN SUMBERDODOL PANEKAN-MAGAETAN

Suyanto¹, Sri Warjiyati², Nur Fadilah³, Kholilah Ulfa⁴

University of Dr. Soetomo¹, National Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya²³⁴

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Garbage is an unused and must be removed, it is produced by human activities originating in industrial, mining, agricultural, agricultural, fisheries, transportation, domestic, commercial, and other human activities. Garbage Banks are one of the innovative creations to harness the economic value contained in garbage done by society and indirectly reduce the amount of garbage. The study focused on (1) how people's empowerment through garbage Banks, (2) factors affecting public empowerment through garbage Banks (3) the goal of creating trash Banks that would later be expected to improve the skills and insights of the public public utilities. Pankean Magazine for the disposal of garbage and for economic benefits, and for creating a clean environment. The research method employed is a qualitative descriptive study method. The result of this activity was the formation of a trash bank organization with the name "title of asri" (a clean receipt bracelet) in the village of sumberbodol.

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* Corresponding author:

E-mail address: suyanto_fe@gmail.com

1. Introduction

Garbage is an unused and must be removed, it is produced by human activities derived from industrial, mining, agricultural, agricultural, fisheries, transportation, domestic, commercial, and other human activities.¹

Garbage is an object that is not used and must be disposed of, it is produced by human activities. Garbage can be an environmental problem where it is not handled properly, especially when it accumulates at the scale of the city. Garbage treatment, until date still is an important agenda.

If the problem of garbage is not dealt with seriously will have a serious impact, since each person on a daily basis has the role of producing garbage while the final landfills are increasingly limited. Therefore it needs to be applied to a proper garbage management system. According to singhirunnusorn, donlakorn & kaewhanin, changes in people's thinking regarding the management of household garbage to reduce waste from resources through citizen participation should be integrated into a public-based bank project.² According to the 2008 18 year law on waste management, a change in people's view of garbage and how to treat or manage garbage is needed.³

Garbage Banks are one of the innovative creations to harness the economic value contained in garbage done by society and indirectly reduce the amount of garbage. By the book The 2012 2012 secretary of the environment ri, 13 years of living bank, is a gargling and recycled garbage collection that has economic value.⁴ According to bandung rustanto greenand clean, bandung rustanto defines bank trash as attempting to maximize waste value in order to create a healthy, clean, green and green environment, reduce waste to tpa, change people's behavior, educate environmentally and organizationally, promote creativity, and benefit the garbage industry. Garbage can be an environmental problem when it is not handled properly, especially when it accumulates at the scale of the city. Garbage handling, as of yet, is still an important agenda. If the problem of garbage is not dealt with seriously will have a serious

¹ Karden Eddy Sontang Manik, *Pengelolaan lingkungan hidup* (Kencana, 2018).

² Wichitra Singhirunnusorn, Kidanun Donlakorn, dan Warapon Kaewhanin, "Household recycling behaviours and attitudes toward waste bank project: Mahasarakham municipality," *Journal of ASIAN Behavioural Studies* 2, no. 5 (2017): 35-47

³ Ferdricka Nggeboe, "Undang-undang No. 18 tahun 2008 tentang pengelolaan sampah: Perspektif penerapan sanksi dan peraturan daerah," *Jurnal Hukum PRIORIS* 5, no. 3 (2017): 265-75.

⁴ Desi Sartika, "Tingkat pemenuhan standar manajemen Bank Sampah menurut Peraturan Menteri Negara Lingkungan Hidup Republik Indonesia Nomor. 13 Tahun 2012 Pasal 4 Ayat 1b di Bank Sampah Bumi Inspirasi Cisitu," 2018.

impact, since each person on a daily basis has the role of producing garbage while the final landfills are increasingly limited. Therefore it needs to be applied to a proper garbage management system. According to singhirunnusorn, donlakorn & kaewhanin, a change in public thinking regarding the management of household garbage to reduce resource garbage through citizen participation should be integrated into a public-based bank project.⁵ According to the 20085-year law on waste management, a change in people's view of garbage and how to treat or manage garbage is needed.⁶

So far it's a garbage bank in the village of Sumberdodol district. County tackle. The maggie hasn't stood up. Thus created a garbage bank for the community in the village of Sumberdodol district. County tackle. It is hoped that it will play a role in training public interest in the sustainability of the environment, so that it will be expected to ensure the quality of the environment and public health in the future. Moreover, biased funds are used to increase incomes or to develop other rural programs.

From the foregoing, it can be argued problem formula

In the study is:

- 1) How people's empowerment efforts through the garbage bank at the temple temple. Pankean kab. Maggie manages garbage?
- 2) What factors influence the empowerment of society through the bank of garbage garbage district. County treasurer. Maggie?
- 3) What effect does public empowerment have against bank trash?

As for the purpose of this research,

- 1) To find out the empowerment of society through the garbage bank district. County treasurer. Maggie manages the garbage.
- 2) To find out the factors affecting the empowerment of people through the bank's garbage collection Banks. County line.
- 3) To know the effects of public empowerment through bank trash.

⁵ Singhirunnusorn, Donlakorn, dan Kaewhanin, "Household recycling behaviours and attitudes toward waste bank project," 54–56.

⁶ Nggeboe, "Undang-undang No. 18 tahun 2008 tentang pengelolaan sampah"

2. Research methods

Research types

The research approach used in this study is the approach to home bible studies and the research methods used are qualitative descriptive research methods. It is hoped that through this approach researchers will be able to generate decryptive data to express their causes and processes.

Research Settings

The research is done in the village of sumpra, the crop district, magetan district. The location was chosen as the location and research source. The study is carried out from early January 2020 to mid - February 2020.

Research subject/informant

The research subjects are trash bank customers, informers are trash bank owners and village chiefs as advisors to the garbage bank. As for the classification of these research informants as follows:

1. Mr Ky as head of the village of sumpra and shit bank adviser.
2. Jm's mother runs a dummy bank.
3. Mm, I'm the secretary of the foreign exchange bank.
4. Ar's mother is the treasurer of the Treasury of the Treasury.
5. My mother is a member of this garbage bank, a title on select select subject, this research is conducted with an impressive sampling.

Data gathering techniques

As for the data-gathering technique in this qualitative research method:

1. observation

This study USES participative observations, where researchers belong to groups that they study and researchers observe and participate in the activity. This technique isa way of observing firsthand the physical conditions and activities of empowerment of communities through socialization, the creation of a garbage bank management, and the cooperation of the village of sumberdodol.

2. Interview

The study used a in-depth interview guide (in d&c interviewe) of a semistructured interview. The purpose of this interview is to find the problem more openly, where the

interviewer is asked for his opinion, and his ideas.⁷ Researchers Using the help of guideline interviews to ease and focus the questions that will be presented to the informer. Researchers also use recording AIDS to make room for data processing.

Research instruments

Qualitative researchers as a human instrument according to the sugiyono served to establish the focus of research, select informants as data sources, do data collections and draw conclusions to his findings by observation and interview.⁸ The instruments used in this study are observation sheets, interview sheets and structured documentation made by researchers themselves.

results

Development of plan activities and organizationmpowerment administration through a garbage bank in temple village

A. Activity plan

The title of asri trash bank has not yet structured a plan, so in the attainment of goals like to be desired, it still has not been achieved. According to research conducted by researchers, the plan of action at the bank of garbage the title of asri cannot run as expected because the people still think of garbage as worthless. Such a notion hinders the originally planned action plan not to go forward but still does not lead to the best problem-solving alternative.

The plan for the management of the garbage bank is simply to encourage the members and to extend sanpah's socialization to the village of sumberbodol

Development of plan activities and organization The administration has not been executed by the board. The activities planned by the trustees of the garbage bank include socializing, garbagging, routine instruction, craft making and selection of trash.

One form of planning to improve and improve management and member skills is to make a picket schedule in selecting trash as well as doing garbage bank training in other areas. The purpose of the development of this program is to improve the quality of the work of both the management of the Banks of the garbage, while the management and members are authorized to schedule their own programs to anticipate their own log schedules.

B. Formation of caregiver

⁷ Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif* (PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2021), 89

⁸ Dr Sugiyono, "Metode penelitian pendidikan pendekatan kuantitatif, kualitatif dan R&D," 2013, 222.

The formation of a trash bank official's title is voluntary and there is no change in his or her because no one is ready to take the place of the old management's duties. This voluntary election is based because this job is dabbling in junk that not everyone is willing and able to fit into. The title of foreign trash bank is run by three stewards who serve as chairman, secretary, and treasurer. All three played an active role in the administrators' voluntary disposal of the trash bank, causing the creation of a stewardship unsuited to the expertise of the individual.

C. Regular activities

Based on observations made by researchers at the village of sumpra that regular activities were done on routine maintenance, collection of garbage, socialization, saving up garbage, and creating a recycling dump. The arisan are done once a week at 12:00 a.m. a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Garbage collecting is also a series of the activities of the garbage bank, where people can bring the accumulated household garbage to the garbage bank. The garbage collection is then followed by the election of garbage on a Sunday of 11:00 a.m. wib and selethe at 12:00 a.m. by the caduna reef.

Another activity by garbage bank administrators is the socialization of trash bank administrators. Socializing was done so that people in the village of sumpra could participate in the garbage management activities and instill the importance of public awareness to keep the environment clean. It also aims to make people realize the importance of managing garbage and to introduce the benefits of garbage Banks. Diligence training is also accomplished by bringing in craftsmen in the field so that it is hoped that mothers who have been given the skills can make the craft and bring the results to them.

D. Activity evaluations

According to the research, an evaluation conducted at the bank of trash a degree is periodically made at regular intervals on a Monday basis twice a month. There has been an increased work after an evaluation of the first establishment of the garbage bank to date, but such improvements are insignificant. This tended to be a level improvement because it was still difficult to give people an understanding of environmental cleanliness and the management of garbage.

The implementation of an evaluation when the arisan does not really concern the bank's bank evaluation and is simply a casual conversation. It is difficult to realize the importance of waste management as a problem in the evaluation process. However, the steward continued to try to regain his senses and provide motivation for the evaluation. Assessments are also being made to check on the management of the garbage at the village garbage bank.

Factors affecting the empowerment of people through the Sumerian village garbage bank

A. Isolate performance

The manager at the bank of trash the title is made up of chairman, treasurer and secretary. Some of the stewards were diligent at work, but it could not be said that they were the principal occupation, using only to pass the time. Nor has the steward's performance been offset by the activation of the other members, of 40, only about 15 active. The job and responders were more on the handle than the chairman of the garbage bank. The chairman of the garbage bank was thought to be better equipped to care for all the needs and activities of the garbage bank. This causes some jobs to be dominated by the chairman.

Based on research conducted by researchers, officials conducted the program by providing basic training and counseling to the village community of sumpra about the various ways that garbage can be prepared while basic knowledge of waste management was obtained from the training and counseling given by the environment ministry and Mr Bambang suwerda selaku the creator of the garbage bank.

B. Division of labor

According to research, there is already a division of jobs like the President of the garbage bank, secretary and treasurer. The work schedule for more specific ones such as who would collect garbage, sort out garbage, weigh garbage, process garbage and so on. The work was done on average by the three administrators. Neither did the three stewards fully comply with their responsibilities.

The impediment to the lack of progress in the bank's litter of first foreign title was in a caretaker's election not based on individual expertise, since elections are only voluntary. The second factor is the lack of participation by outside administrators so that the action in the foreign exchange bank rests solely on the management.

C. Community participation

Studies conducted by researchers suggest that people are less than enthusiastic about the existence of a dummy bank. Some of the factors that are hinting at the implementation of public empowerment through the management of the foreign exchange bank are concluded:

1. Public awareness and will remain low even though it is familiar with the policy of Banks on social media. Some citizens tend to be ignorant and indifferent to environmental activities, especially those held at the junk bank of a title.

2. Bank Indonesia governor burhanuddin made it clear that there was no time limit for the rupiah to reach the level of rp9,300 per dollar.

The empowering effect of society through the garbage bank in temple village

A. environment

Studies have shown that with the existence of trash Banks, the environment is becoming ever more clean because household garbage can be collected at trash Banks and some made up for industrialization. Such effects are felt primarily by members of the garbage bank, but not all societies can, as not everyone is aware of the garbage management.

B. social

Studies have shown that with bank litter at least one by one people realize how to manage garbage. Moreover, it may indirectly provide education on the importance of waste management, although not all citizens are aware of this. People who at one time had little interacted between people and others, the so-called asri garbage bank, which often did so with their members and with their administrators, caused them to interact frequently and to be aware of interagency silaturahmi between members and managers.

C. economics

Research has shown that the existence of a garbage bank in the village of sumylecdol has not made a clear impact on the economy. Trash Banks are still a side job that is only used to stack garbage for members and remanage it into craft for those with skill and will. Most who already have the skills to make industriousness are sometimes inconsistent in conducting a garbage recycling business.

It results in their erratic incomes from the litter. Whereas when such waste products are processed, there is a great deal of income to be used to cover the needs of the family. Therefore, they need to be motivated to continue to be enthusiastic about running a waste-processing business into a valuable economic tool.

discussion

Public empowerment implementation through trash Banks

The goal of creating Banks instead of the people managing garbage is one of the administration's policies of 2020 non-waste free assistance. The action plan at the bank of garbage title is unstructured so that the desired goal is not properly realized. It's an action plan that's in the bank of trash titles such as socializing, garbagging, selection of trash, and craft training. Socializing continues on certain occasions like PKK, dasaw, KWT.

The title of foreign trash bank is run by three stewards who serve as chairman, secretary, and treasurer. In the beginning a caretaker is willing without regard for the skills of

the caretaker first. The lack of expertise in each of these fields caused the trash bank's title to be less than optimal. The steward is unpaid and ADAPTS his hours by adjusting the household. This job is simply a side job so that the mind and energy are not entirely devoted to the progress of the garbage bank.

The coordination between stewards is also less because there are no special meetings held to evaluate each work. Most of the work is handled by the head of the garbage bank, which results in job domination. That is because it is true that the head of the garbage bank is quite capable of managing the garbage bank. Bank of trash also has an advantage over management and other members. The bank's title of honor at this time has not been replaced by a shift in the house because no one has been willing to accept responsibility. The absence of a change in management resulted in the absence of both the pattern of work and the innovative ideas that new people should be able to provide.

The bank's foreign exchange reserves have also conducted a yearly evaluation at arisan, and there has been no significant improvement. During the evaluation, the manager also provides encouragement and motivation to the members of the garbage bank as to this day the member's spirit must be remembered. This is because it is difficult to give understanding and be aware of society's environmental cleanliness and the management of garbage.

Assessments are made to check the performance of administrators, administrations such as books, bank notes to prevent any errors in the financial statements. Assessments are also conducted to assist more and more members to maintain their works. In addition to maintaining the trust of the environmental community, which had been a source of help and assistance to the state title garbage bank.

Factors that influence people's empowerment through garbage Banks

Among the factors affecting the run of the so-called islamic accounting bank are stewardship, labor division, and civic engagement. The obstacle was that stewards still had to arrange time between housework and jobs at the bank of junk titles while they were not given wages. On the other hand, the bank's foreign exchange reserves in the first quarter of 2007 stood at us \$58.4 billion, the bank's President, secretary, treasurer, and so on. The division of work to be more specific such as choosing garbage, weighing the garbage has not existed and was alternated by the three administrators with the help of several other members. Stewards have also not worked according to their responsibilities given limited expertise.

A final factor is the participation of people in the form of garbage Banks. Studies show people are less enthusiastic about the existence of trash Banks. The notion that garbage has no value is one factor in the lack of community participation in the village of sumpra. Public consciousness is also underdeveloped on the Banks' program. Furthermore, time constraints and busyness of society make it impossible for them to keep up. The dummy bank title is only followed by housewives who have free time. In fact, the bank of the title of asri also wants the father to join the bank of the title asri, but it is still difficult to wake up and give an understanding of the importance of managing trash.

The empowering impact of society through the garbage bank

The impact of waste Banks can be seen in a number of aspects of the environment, economics, and social. In the environmental aspect of the garbage bank, it can have a good effect on the environment of being clean and free of garbage. At first most communities still resort to the practical ways of managing waste, such as the burn and the stockpile. Air pollution is on the wane as the intensity of the habit of burning garbage begins to wane and the amount of plastic garbage is on the decline as industrial and social handicraft builds up.

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conclusion

Based on the description of the research and data analysis that have been done then it can be concluded that:

The exercise of public empowerment through a garbage bank in the village of sewer aim to raise critical awareness of people. Regular activities include routine routines, collection of trash, saving up trash and socializing. Assessments of the activity are carried out ata regular

time, but they have not had the maximum impact. Public works of self-cleaning, or cleaning, for the benefit of public services, have often provided training on garbage management and garbage making to the citizens of the village of sumberdodol

The factors that affect the public administration through the management of the bank's asri title in the village of sumykmi, the division of jobs, management and civic engagement. The bank of the title of asri has been divided into jobs yet to be specific, so the steward has not been able to work optimally as to his duties and responsibilities. The caretaker's division is only a formality. In the second quarter of 2007, bank Indonesia the central bank/bi decided to raise its benchmark interest rate by 25 basis points to 8.25 percent, he said.

The impact of the implementation of public empowerment through the bank of the title asri at the village of utilities can be seen from environmental, social and economic aspects. The environment aspect of a title trash bank can create an environment around citizens' homes that is cleaner, healthier, and garbage free. The activities of the garbage bank also have a social impact on deepening intimacy between stewards and members. The impact of the economic aspect is that garrisons at the title of goods bank provide additional income even if they are unable to provide enough.

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