

Efforts For Empowerment and Dry Waste Management Using A " Waste Bank " System in Kepuh Village, Kertosono District, Nganjuk Regency

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Abstract

The issue of waste management is still a thorny problem for Indonesia. This is because most of the waste produced by households still ends up in the Final Disposal Site (TPA). Meanwhile, the capacity of landfills, especially in big cities, is getting full. In fact, it is not easy to find land to open a new TPA to accommodate the garbage collected from the community. The purpose of this community service is to teach the residents of Kepuh Village to process household dry waste. The qualitative method used in this activity uses socialization and guidance. The stages in data analysis using qualitative methods are data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results of the discussion in this community service are [1] Implementation of Waste Bank Socialization at the Chairman's House [2] Dry waste collection [3] Waste sorting at Residents' Houses and [4] Implementation of waste bank at Village Hall. The conclusion is that people do not understand the effect of dry waste disposal on the environment, fostering independence with dry waste processing practices.

Keywords: Empowerment, Dry Waste Management, Waste Bank, Kepuh Village.

INTRODUCTION

The Tri Dharma of Higher Education consists of teaching, research and service. The concept of economic development which contains a summary of community values in building a new paradigm that has people-centered, participatory, empowerment and sustainable characteristics.(Chamber, 2015)In the current era of globalization, waste is a complicated and never-ending problem. Every country is faced with a waste problem and requires extraordinary attention in solving it. According to the World Health Organization, waste is goods that have no use, are no longer used, are not liked, or are discarded that originate from human activities and do not occur by themselves.(Chandra, 2016)

One of the big problems faced by the Indonesian people is how to deal with waste. The final place for garbage disposal comes from household waste. Meanwhile, in big cities, the capacity of TPA is very limited. Sometimes it is not easy to get new land to accommodate the generated waste. Waste originating from food scraps usually accumulates in landfills and waits for officers to pick it up. Environmental pollution and unpleasant odors as a result of the accumulation of garbage.(Sanusi & Istanti, 2020) Garbage is a solid object originating from household activities, offices, lodging houses, hotels, restaurants, industry, building material debris, and scrap metal used by motorized vehicles. Garbage is a by-product of items that are no longer used.(Cecep, 2012)

Likewise in Kepuh village, the community pays less attention and lacks awareness in managing waste. Habits carried out by residents are littering and burning garbage. This will cause air pollution, odor pollution and can cause flooding when it rains.Garbage is part of the goods that are not used and must be destroyed. Garbage usually comes from human activities, industry but not biological(Azwar, 2016)

In managing waste, it can be explained that the definition of a waste bank is a place that is used to collect and sort waste and is distinguished by type so that this activity is expected to provide additional income. There are 3 components in a waste bank, namely: (1) A waste saver is someone who has made efforts to reduce waste, has sorted waste, has a waste bank passbook,

has attended waste bank counseling, and has a garbage container based on its type at home; (2) waste banks are controlled and managed by people who have received waste bank training, participate in monitoring and evaluation and serve waste savers; and (3) Collector is a person or group of people who in carrying out their duties do not burn waste and are able to maintain environmental cleanliness. The COVID-19 pandemic situation can reduce the Indonesian economy in various sectors. However, the waste management sector through waste banks has demonstrated the ability to survive the COVID-19 pandemic. This can show that good waste management activities can increase economic value

METHOD

This community service activity is carried out in 2 stages, namely the first stage of the survey, by identifying the conditions in the field, this is intended so that the implementation of the abdimas program can run according to the specified time. Next up is counselling. At the counseling stage, it was carried out using the lecture, discussion, and question and answer method. Participants were evaluated through questions to see the extent of understanding related to the material provided. The tools used in these activities are In focus, leaflets, laptops, and scales. The population and sample in this activity are the people of Kepuh Village. The place of implementation is in the Kertosono District, Nganjuk Regency, in May 2021. Data collection is done by asking questions, discussing, and using scales.

RESULTS

1. Implementation of Waste Bank Socialization in House of the Head of RT 02 RW 01 Kepuh Village, Kertosono District, Nganjuk Regency

We carry out socialization and guidance to the residents of Kepuh village. In the activities presented by the presenters, it is hoped that they will be able to change the way people think. This counseling was attended by many residents, this is proof that the residents are very interested in the material presented. Participants seriously listened to the material and gave some questions as feedback from their interest. In this counseling, material was presented about dry waste and the types of dry waste that can be sold at the waste bank so that people can get additional income.

2. Dry garbage collection

On this occasion we conducted socialization and guidance to SME owners. MSMEs are a business process to get the goal of expanding work opportunities and providing economic services that are broad in nature to the community and are able to play a role in efforts to equalize and increase people's economic income, are able to support economic growth and play an active role in realizing national stability. (Istanti et al., 2021) Plastic bottle waste collection is one of our work programs. In this activity we do it door to door as well as a way to get closer to the residents. The community service team from Ubhara introduced themselves to the residents of Kepuh Village while taking dry bottles from the houses of Kepuh Village residents and then we sorted the dry waste at the house of one of the residents. And later the dry waste will be sold at the waste bank

3. Garbage sorting in Residents of Kepuh Village, Kertosono District, Nganjuk Regency

After the dry waste was collected, we and the residents of Kepuh village separated the dry and wet waste. For dry waste, we choose plastic bottles, plastic cups, cardboard, hard books, etc. so that they can be sold at the waste bank and can be used as savings, while for wet waste we sort waste such as vegetables, dry leaves and food waste, so that it can be processed. into compost that can be used to fertilize plants

4. Implementation of the waste bank in village meeting hall

The implementation of waste bank activities is carried out after sorting the waste. During the implementation of the waste bank, many people were present and enthusiastic. This is evidenced by the number of residents who come to collect dry waste to later sell it to the waste bank, so that people realize and understand that only by collecting dry waste can they earn additional income.

DISCUSSION

1. Socialization of the waste bank

according to Khairuddin (2008) Socialization is a learning condition, namely the activity of transferring knowledge from one individual to another, changing ways of thinking and placing something new in life or culture. During socialization activities, individuals learn to understand habits, thought patterns, actions, suggestions, recommendations and ways of behaving in social life. All skill traits that must be learned during the socialization process are structured and modified as a unitary personality.

2. Dry garbage collection

At this stage the process of moving waste directly or indirectly from the source of the waste to the final disposal site. To transport waste from temporary shelters to landfills, a three-wheeled Tosa type vehicle is used to transport dry waste which is then brought to the village hall where dry and wet waste will be separated. The number of processes in transporting garbage varies in each region, depending on the amount of waste needed and the area of the area. It is intended that the resulting waste does not accumulate which can cause odor pollution and can interfere with health.

3. Dry Waste Sorting

After the dry waste has been collected, the next process is sorting the waste. Garbage is sorted and separated according to its type. The types of waste are [1] dry waste consisting of plastic bottles, plastic cups, cardboard, hard books, etc. which can then be sold in waste banks and can be used as savings, [2] wet waste we sort out waste such as vegetables, dry leaves etc. so that it can be processed into compost that can be used by plants. Plastic waste is very difficult to be broken down by microorganisms. This decomposition takes a long time of 450 and 1000 years. (Istanti, 2020)

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

During this activity, it can be concluded [1] Lack of attention and knowledge of Kepuh Village residents about the dangers and effects caused by littering on the environment. [2] The independence of the villagers is lacking so that through socialization and direct practice in managing dry waste, it can foster residents' interest in collecting waste, which is then sold through a waste bank and [3] Lack of education on the use of dry waste, which has never been done before. there is.

In carrying out this community service activity, we really hope that [1] residents can change their habits in disposing of waste [2] residents can collect household waste [3] residents can sort waste and sell it in a waste bank, which in turn can increase family income from side income.

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