

## Effort To Manage Waste Effectively And Educatively With Alternative Waste Banks As A Solution In The Villange Of Ngujuran Bancar

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### ABSTRACT

The waste bank is collective dry waste management system that encourages the community to play an active role in it. This system will accommodate, sort, and distribute economic value waste to the market so that the community can benefit economically from saving waste. Waste bank as the implementation of 3R (Reuse, Reduce, Recycle) strategy in waste management at the source at the community level with a pattern of economic incentives. Garbage that accumulates causes pollution to the environment, causing diseases that will spread to the community. The lack of participation factors, including a lack of responsibility and low knowledge about the environment. So that people do not understand the negative impact given by a dirty and slum environment. The purpose of this study is to describe how to manage waste effectively and educatively with an alternative waste bank as solution in Ngujuran vilage. This research that the author did is included in a descriptive study with a qualitative approach. Type of data obtained through interviews with the community and direct observation. In this assistance, researchers use the PAR (Participatory Action Research) method. PAR consists of words that are related to each other. The three words are participation, research and action. In PAR activities, researchers learn and work together with the community in making changes. The result of the study indicates that the implementation of assistance to the community obtained after taking action on the community is expected to be able to build awareness and participate in protecting the environment. Minimize the circulation of waste bank, the people of Ngujuran vilage realized how important it was to maintain environment health and cleanliness. This effort is not easy, but the people of Ngujuran Vilange are very enthusiastic in supporting this mentoring process.

## INTRODUCTION

Population growth coupled with increasingly sophisticated economic developments cannot escape the emergence of problems, such as the problem of piling up waste so that it becomes something that is very important to note because it can have an impact on public health. The use of plastic waste in today's life can be seen in the community. With society's dependence on plastic waste is getting higher. This is because many housewives tend to use practical wrapping materials when shopping, namely crinkle bags as practical containers, and many household necessities are made of plastic. But behind that, many people do not understand the dangers of plastic waste.

One of the hazards that occur to health due to plastic waste is due to the texture of plastic waste which is strong and difficult to be degraded by soil microorganisms, which most people overcome by burning it to avoid contamination of soil and water in the environment. The it will have an impact on the combustion process and will emit toxic smoke which, if inhaled by local residents, will affect sperm fertility (Nurhenu Karuniastuti, 2011, p. 9).

RI Law number 23 of 199 Article 10 concerning health efforts states that to actually exist at the level of health in good way for the community, in managing the efforts to be achieved in the community regarding healthy living along with the process of maintaining, improving the way of life. Healthy (promotive), prevent health problems (preventive), restore health problems (curative), foster a healthy life (rehabilitative) which is carried out in an equitable, integrated, and sustainable condition (Budiman & Suyono, 2016, p. 7).

Indonesia people's understanding of the importance of waste utilization still needs to be improved. Seeing the rapidly

growing population, urbanization, and economic development, producing more and more waste, the challenges to managing it are also getting bigger. Most of us do not seem to be aware of the importance of good management emphasizes the need to change the pattern of conventional waste management to waste management that relies on waste reduction and handling. Waste reduction can be done by limiting waste generation, recycling and reusing waste or known as 3-R (Reduce, reuse, Recycle). The implementation of 3R activities in the community is still constrained, especially by the lack of public awareness to sort waste (Wulandari, 2014).

Garbage is material that arises as a result of an object or the remnants of human daily activities. One of the negative impacts that arise due to the accumulation of garbage is that it endangers the health of the community itself and can become air pollution and river pollution (damage to river ecosystems). The problem of waste in rural areas is more dominated by household waste. The majority of household waste has two characteristics, namely organic and non-organic. Organic waste has the property of being able to decompose directly with nature, while non-organic waste cannot be decomposed directly by nature.

The level of goodness and badness of an area of life can affect the living conditions of a creature, one of which exists as a cause is a polluted environment. Environmental pollution is the entry of a living thing, energy substance, or something else into the environment that has been made into activities that have been made in the community, causing the quality to drop to a certain level so that the environment cannot function according to its designation (Dedi Alamsyah-Ratna Muliawati, 2013, p. 57).

As well as the lack of public awareness in participating fairly in environmental hygiene activities, so they lack the spirit to be responsible for the cleanliness of the surrounding environment, even though cleanliness is not the full responsibility of the government only, but also the responsibility of all citizens who live in the environment.

Solving the waste problem cannot be done by relying only on cleaning staff. All levels of society must participate in helping the government to move together in dealing with the waste problem. One of them is the application of the 3-R principal (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) in the form of a Waste Bank. This system functions to manage waste by accommodating, sorting and distributing waste to other waste management facilities or to parties in need. So that the waste in the final disposal site can be reduced and can even increase the use value of goods that were previously considered useless.

Environmental pollution by garbage in Nguuran Village is a very urgent problem for the community to find a solution. Seeing the people of Nguuran village in terms of cleanliness, it is not going well. This can be seen from the amount of garbage dumped in the river and on the side of residential roads. Therefore, one of efforts that can be done is the existence of a Waste Bank program to overcome this problem, namely by improve in managing the waste they produce. For this reason, it is necessary to protect the environment, because the environment is a place for the survival of living things. So that the lack of protecting the environment can lead to an unhealthy environment and a slum and dirty environment. So that it will have a negative impact on the environment and can harm the village community itself.

The environment is a unity with all objects, as the power of living things including humans and also the human behavior that goes into it, which is able to

affect the sustainability of life and the welfare of humans and other living things. The environment has several functions so that the necessities of life can carry out survival, second, the environment as a place for the development of human resources and natural resources. Third. Namely the environment as a form of facility so that humans can stay alive (Asmandi, Sucipto Danki Cecep, 2011, p. 24).

Garbage bank is a social engineering activity that teaches people to sort waste and raises public awareness in managing waste wisely and in turn will reduce waste transported to TPA (Final Disposal Sites). The establishment of a waste bank is an initial awareness momentum to foster community collective awareness to sort, recycle, and utilize waste because waste has a fairly good selling value, so that environmentally sound waste management becomes Indonesia's new culture (Waste Bank Book, 2013).

The waste bank program is inseparable from community empowerment, as an effort to improve people's lives by providing understanding, controlling social, economic and political forces. The purpose of the establishment of the Garbage Bank in Nguuran Village is to minimize the circulation of waste in households and can make the waste into something more useful. With the existence of this waste bank, the community is also expected to be aware of the importance of a clean environment.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Waste Management

The word "Management" can be equated with management, which means managing or managing, management is defined as a series of work or efforts carried out by a group of people who work together to carry out a series of work in achieving predetermined goals. Meanwhile, waste is a material that is wasted by sources of human and natural activities that do not have

economic value. The form of waste can be in the material phase, namely solid, liquid, and gas (Penebar Swadaya, 2008).

Waste management is all activities carried out to handle waste from the time it is generated to its final disposal. Broadly speaking, waste management activities include: control of waste generation, waste collection, transportation, processing and final disposal (Kuncoro Sajati, 2009). Waste management is part of environmental hygiene management. Cleanliness is not seen from the absence of garbage, but also leads to environmental aesthetics and health.

According to Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning waste management, it is an activity to reduce and manage waste in a systematic, comprehensive, and sustainable manner which includes waste reduction and handling. The law also emphasizes that waste management must be carried out comprehensively from upstream to downstream.

Activities to reduce waste can be carried out by means of 3R, including:

1. Reduce (reducing waste generation), namely reducing consumption activities that cause a lot of waste in the environment.
2. Reuse (reusing materials that have the potential to cause waste), namely reusing waste directly, both for the same function or of other functions.
3. Recycle (recycle garbage), namely reusing waste after undergoing the management process.

The waste management system is a waste management process that includes five aspects or components that support each other where each other interacts with each other to achieve the goal (Dept. Pekerja Umum, SNI 19-2454-2002). The five aspects include:

1. Operational Engineering Aspect  
The operational technical aspect is the closest aspect to the object of

waste management. According to (Haryoto, 1998 p.6) waste system planning requires a standard pattern of specifications as a clear basis. This aspect consists of facilities, infrastructure, planning, and operational technical procedures for waste management for activities: storage, collection, transportation, and final disposal.

## 2. Institutional Aspect

Organization and management is a multi-disciplinary activity that is based on technical and management principles concerning economic, socio-culture aspects and the physical condition of the city area and pays attention to the parties served, namely the urban community. "The design and selection of the organization is adjusted to the government regulations that foster it, the established operational system pattern, the system's work capacity and the scope of the main tasks and functions that must be handled" (Rahardyan and Widagdo, 2005, p.75). This aspect consists of: institutional forms and patterns, and management systems (planning, implementation and control for strategic, technical and operational levels).

## 3. Financing Aspect

The financing aspect functions to finance waste management operations starting from the source of the waste/sweeper, collection, transfer and transportation, management and final disposal. The financing structure consists of: a budget, and alternative sources of funding (Rahardyan dan Widagdo, 2005, p. 75).

## 4. Regulatory Aspect (Legal Basis)

Laws and regulations are based on the fact that the Indonesian state is

a state of law, where the joints of life rely on applicable laws. Municipal solid waste management in Indonesia requires the power and legal basis, such as in the formation of organizations, collection of retribution, community involvement. The functions of this aspect of regulation are: as the basis for establishing management agencies (Departments, regional companies and other), as the basis for the implementation of the tariff structure, and as the basis for public order (community) in waste management.

#### 5. Aspects of community Role

Community participation is very supportive of a region's waste management program. Community participation in the solid waste sector is a process in which people in which people as consumers as well as producers of solid waste services and as citizens influence the quality and smoothness of because participation is atool to obtain information about the conditions, needs and attitudes of the local community, the community will trust development projects/ programs maore if they fell involved in the preparation and planning process (LP3B Buleleng-Clean Up Bali, 2003). The forms of community participation in this aspect are: operational technical waste collection from source to final disposal and funding.

### Waste Bank

The waste bank is a from of waste management business by applying the 3-R principle (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle). In the waste bank system, waste management is implemented by accommodating, then sorting and distributing waste to other

waste management facilities or to parties in need.

According to (Utami, 2013), a waste bak is acollective dry waste management system that encourages the community to participate actively in it. This system will accommodate, sort, and distribute waste with economic value to the market so that people can get economic benefits from saving waste. So all activities in the waste banking system are carried out from, by and for the community.

He stages in the establishment and development of a waste bank include:

1. Initial socialization, which was conducted to provide an introduction and basic knowledge about waste banks.
2. Technical training, at this stage the community is given an explanation of the standardization of the waste bank system, the working mechanism of the waste bank and the advantages of the waste bank system.
3. Implementation of the waste bank system, at this stage the waste bank has been operationalized based on the agreed day.
4. Monitoring and evaluation, community organizations must continue to provide assistance as long as the system continues to run.
5. Development, at this stage the waste bank has begun to be developed into a savings and loan unit, basic food business unit, cooperatives and business capital loads.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The type of research used in this research is descriptive, which is research aimed at describing to provider or describe a situation or phenomenon that occurs by using scientific procedures to answer the actual problem.

The approach used in this research is a qualitative approach where this

research aims to provide or describe a situation or phenomenon experienced by the research subject, for example behavior, perception, motivation, action and other holistically, by describing and utilizing various scientific methods.

The method used by researchers in field action is the PAR (Participatory Action Research) method. PAR is a research that involves all stakeholders in participating in the study of an action that is currently or will take place. This happened in order to make changes for improvement for the better.

According to Yoland Wadworth, the PAR method is a term that contains a set of assumptions that underlie the new paradigm that combines science and contradicts the ancient traditional knowledge paradigm. The assumptions include conclusions of the changes are so that they can be useful by people who are in problem situations, in conducting initial research. The stages of PAR research are carried out using the 5T (To Know, To Understand, To Plan, To Action, To Reflection) method. In addition, this method is also used to identify problems that exist in the community and then solve these problems (Problem Solving).

PAR has three related words, namely participation, research and action. All research results must be implemented in an action. Likewise, research also has a consequence. As something turns into a result of action research. The new situation obtained by the research will be different from the previous situation. PAR is a conscious intervention that combines with social situations. Research using PAR is designed to examine a change in order to make an improvement.

Types of data and information consist of primary and secondary data and information. Primary data and information were collected using a baseline survey and Participatory Action Research (PAR). The Baseline Survey was carried out

through interviews with the community and direct field observations. Meanwhile, the implementation of PAR is carried out in accordance with the specifications of the rules and principles, namely involving the aspirations of community participation.

In participatory action research, there are at least six of approaches, namely formative, system improvement, problem solving, model analysis, participatory, and critical corporate self-consciousness). The approach taken in this action study is problem solving and participation. Because it is considered the most relevant for community assistance efforts.

While the strategy used in carrying out this program is to mobilize Human Resources (HR) and local potential, in this case the mentoring team is the driving force in building public awareness of the importance of maintaining environmental health and cleanliness. Several steps and efforts made by the companion team in building public awareness in environmental health and hygiene that have been carried out such as, waste bank workshops to provide insight and related education to determine the impact and effect of waste, types of waste that are easily biodegradable and not and how to process them. Waste becomes useful as well as can be an additional household income. By using this strategy, it is hoped that it can overcome the problems that exist in the assisted subjects. Likewise, alternative solutions to the problem are discussed together with the assisted subjects in order to find the best solution.

As for the implementation of the implementation of this assisted program, the following methods have been carried out:

- a. Re-mapping and identifying problems faced by the community, especially in overcoming the problem of environmental pollution by waste that has an impact on endangering health.

- b. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and problem analysis (collective meeting)
- c. The program action preparation stage is in accordance with the result of the problem analysis conducted with the assisted subjects
- d. Program socialization to the community
- e. Program implementation
- f. Monitoring
- g. Evaluation of programs that have been carried out

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Waste Bank Program Management

The assistance provided by this researcher is based on PAR which focuses on building public awareness of Ngujuran Village regarding environmental pollution by waste by conducting a Garbage Bank Workshop for the community with the theme "Effective Waste Management Through Waste Banks" As a means of education to add insight to the people of Ngujuran Village.

In substance, this mentoring program is the result of participation and joint decisions between the mentoring team and the assisted parties of the Ngujuran Village community and the village government who have been supportive. The flow in the implementation of this program includes: tracing, planning, implementing activities, monitoring, and evaluating activities.

Garbage is unwanted residue after the end of a process, garbage is the former use of humans which is made by humans as well. Garbage has different forms, garbage has forms such as liquid, solid and gas. In the course of human life, waste is one of the factors in a large number of industrial activities, for example mining, manufacturing and human consumption. So the amount of waste is almost the same as the amount of consumption (Sudirman, 2008, p.1,2).

The community of Ngujuran Village in producing waste can be said to be 1 kg a day for each household. So that the piled up garbage is confused about where to go because there is no garbage disposal site available from the village government. In the end, people chose to throw their garbage into rivers and roadsides as a solution. For this reason, it is necessary to protect the environment, because the environment, because the environment is a place for the survival of living things. So that the lack of protecting the environment will affect the health of the community. An unsanitary environment can result in an unhealthy and dirty environment. So that it will have a negative impact on the environment, and can also harm the community itself.

The lack of participation and awareness from the community makes it difficult to create a healthy and tidy environment. Things that have an impact on the environment that can cause floods, landslides and become a source of disease that can harm the community itself, then the formation of community participation with a high sense of solidarity, so as to create a clean and healthy environment.

The need for self-awareness in the community to build community participation in creating a clean and healthy environment. By building community participation, it will have a positive impact on making a person more responsible for health and better able to overcome existing problems, and guaranteeing more lasting public relations because as social beings, we definitely need each other in everyday life. Through participation, the community is taught to organize, so as to be able to create a solidarity within a community organization.

For this reason, the researchers provided assistance to the people of Ngujuran Village in handling household waste by establishing a waste bank. Although the establishment of a waste bank

is still on a small scale located in Mundu hamlet. The community and assistants continue to carry out field planning to follow up on these activities. The following is a field plan to follow up on these activities. The following is a field plan to follow up on the establishment of a waste bank. As well as building community participation in order to keep the environment clean and healthy, avoiding waste, and being able to make rupiah coffers. Researchers provide assistance in establishing a Waste Bank in Ngujuran Village.

It is hoped that the community will actively participate in building cooperation between residents so that the community is able to create a healthier and cleaner environment. The activity or strategy certainly involves a community leader who is able to encourage participation to rise. In carrying out the plan so that the community understands more about knowledge about environmental health, and is more concerned and has more knowledge about managing waste and family waste. As well as the formation of environmental care groups in mobilizing the community to carry out existing or to be achieved programs.

For this reason, community participation is very important so that the community is able to overcome the problems that occur in their environment. They try to solve the problem themselves. Expectations that have been written in the analysis of goals are expected to be realized. With the realization of the analysis of the above objectives, it can reduce the threat to public health and reduce waste pollution, decrease disease and the environment becomes peaceful and peaceful.

## **The Implementation Stages of the Waste Bank**

Program implementation of the PAR program in building public awareness of Ngujuran Village in environmental

pollution problems. Among the activities carried out, namely by conducting outreach to the community, village government and important figures in Ngujuran Village. Awareness activities related to environmental pollution by waste are carried out, the first stage is placing trash cans in public places, and the second is the provision of a waste bank workshop as well as the establishment of a Waste Bank in Ngujuran Village.

The first stage: conducting a Focus Group Discussion and analysis of the problems that occurred in Ngujuran Village together with the local community. This activity is carried out in order to identify problems in order to find out the problem tree. This first FGD was held on Wednesday, August 11, 2021, at the Ngujuran Villagr Hall. In this activity, the facilitators share directly written by residents. From the FGD, problems related to environmental pollution by waste were found.

The results of the FGD obtained explanations from Mrs. Pin (Representative of Dusun Ngaglik), Ulmaisah (Representative of Dusun Juran), Sufi'ah (representative of Dusun Bangsri), Samsi (Representative of Dusun Ngemplak), and Supriyatun (Representative of Dusun Mundu) said that the problem of concern are juvenile delinquency and the problem of environmental pollution by garbage. However, the most urgent problem that makes residents restless is that a lot of garbage is thrown carelessly. He felt uncomfortable and angry to see his environment polluted with garbage along the roads and rivers by irresponsible people. Attempts to deal with this problem have also previously been carried out but have not been successful because the conditioning is very difficult to do. From this first Focus Group Discussion activity, it can be concluded that the basic problems experienced by the people of Ngujuran Village are in order to build awareness



about environmental health and cleanliness.

The second stage: conducting the second Forum Group Discussion together with the village government, community and local community leaders. This activity was carried out to follow up on the first FGD. This second FGD was held on Thursday, August 19, 2021. After knowing the problems faced by the community, the IAI Al Hikmah assistance team, with the approval of the community, formulated a program of activities to be carried out as a solution to the existing problems. So from the discussions held with the community, it was agreed on a program that could be followed up in the long term, namely the placement of trash cans in public places and waste bank workshops as well as the establishment of a waste bank.

This activity aims to make the people of Ngujuran Village able to manage their household waste to be more profitable. The outputs to be targeted are: first, public awareness about the importance of keeping the environment clean and disposing of waste in its place, secondly, the availability of facilities and infrastructure that can support the process of protecting the community's environment.

The third stage is to carry out a Waste Bank Workshop with the theme "Effective Waste Management Through Waste Banks". Followed by community leaders, invited residents and Muslim woman from Mundu Ngujuran Village. The event brought two presenters, the first speaker was Dwi Nur Chyaningsih as Bancar Health Practitioner who explained about the effects and impacts of waste on every living ecosystem and its dangers to health, for the second speaker, namely Mr. Sujati as Foudor of Mitra Together Pastik Bancar who explained about the technical aspects of waste bank management and various types of waste that can be nominalized in a waste bank.

In this case, the purpose of the workshop on effective waste management through this waste bank is to make people aware of the importance of disposing of waste in its place and its impact on health. In addition, it provides a forum for the people of Ngujuran Village, precisely Dusun Mundu, to manage waste effectively, namely through a waste bank with the argon "Managing Waste Into Rupiah". The result of the reflection of the Workshop activities is that it is good to dispose of waste in its place, but it is better if the waste is managed into something useful. Because throwing garbage out of place, for example in rivers, it will damage the river ecosystem, can cause water pollution and can cause flooding. There is also something that is burned it can cause air pollution.

The fourth stage is the implementation of the agreed problem-solving solution program, namely the first, placing trash cans in public places. Ngujuran Village is a large village with an area of 689 hectares, consisting of 5 hamlets with a total of 9 Rukun Warga (RW) and Rukun Tetangga (RT). It has a population of 4,372 people consisting of 2,168 men and 2,204 women. With the vast territory and large population, it is not an easy thing to unite them in one view and pattern of thought.

Awareness of the cleanliness of the environment, apparently not all residents have it. The results obtained by observations from the IAI Al Hikmah companion team, the Ngujuran village community only cares about the cleanliness of the special environment around the house where they live. This can be seen from the garbage in the village of Ngujuran which is still not conditioned. Such as only in the scope of settlements, roadsides and public places.

The absence of Final Flowering Places (TPA) or Waste Disposal Sites (TPS) in Ngujuran Village certainly makes residents, especially residents who do not

have land as a garbage collection, feel. The community felt confused in placing their waste and in the end residents used the land beside the road and river as a dumping ground for garbage. Although there is land that is used by the residents themselves, but in terms of aesthetics it disturbs the environmental view.

For this reason, placing trash cans in public places such as TPQ/TPA where these places often produce the most plastic waste because children are eating snacks. Related to this, it is considered important and will be more helpful in reducing and controlling waste so that it is not scattered. It's just that related to limitations and capabilities in terms of finance, the IAI Al Hikmah Tuban mentoring team, was not able to provide trash cans as a whole in public places in Ngujuran village.

Second, the operation of the Waste Bank. The main program planned by the IAI Al Hikmah PAR team as a solution to overcome this overwhelming waste problem is the operation of the Waste Bank. The term "waste bank" is certainly not foreign to the public. The operation of the Waste Bank also been carried out in several other villages and sub-districts. In accordance with the program that was discussed by the Ngujuran village government regarding the procurement of a Waste Bank, the IAI Al Hikmah mentoring team tried to make it happen by bringing in Waste Management Practitioners and Health Practitioners to provide guidance as well as technical processes for managing the Waste Bank at the Workshop, which was accompanied by the Community Service Team Ngujuran village.

The "Effective Waste Management through Waste Banks" workshop was held on Tuesday, August 24, 2021 at the house of Mrs. Supriyatun as the Chairperson of Muslimat Mundu. with Mr. Sujati and Mrs. Dwi Nur Cahyaningsih as speakers. The main target for this workshop is selected citizens who are considered competent

because in addition to providing knowledge and training on waste bank management, a waste bank management structure will also be formed whose candidates are residents who are invited to the event.

Most of the residents of Ngujuran village in eradicating the garbage scattered around the house by burning and burying it. They do not know that what they burn and bury will harm their health and the environment. Just as when burned it will cause respiratory problems, for those buried in the form of non-organic waste will damage the environment because it takes a long time to decompose.

The management of this waste bank is chaired by Mrs. Hartatik and the person in charge, Mrs. Supriyatun as Chair of Muslimat Mundu. previously, waste only pollute the environment, smelled and had no value. Now it is something that can become rupiah coffers. The implementation of the waste bank system is in a way, residents who want to deposit their waste must first sort their waste, then group it according to the type of waste, after that residents deposit it to the waste bank to be weighed and the results recorded.

The waste bank management action carried out by Supriyatun, Hartatik's mother and Muslim woman received a good response from the local community. With the establishment of this waste bank, it is hoped that in the future Ngujuran Village will be cleaner and more comfortable. Garbage is being utilized properly, so that the waste that has been destroying beauty no has usability and selling value has turned into rich coffers for the community.

To follow up on these activities, a committee was formed so that the waste bank organization can run smoothly. Here, the companion embraces and invites Muslim woman to participate and become members of the waste bank organization. The following is the organizational structure of the Mundu hamlet waste bank.

Responsible	: Supriyatun
Chairman	: Hartatik
Treasurer	: Suriwati
Secretary	: Yunari, S. Kom
Weighing	: Pujiati
Recording	: Sunarti
Sorter	: Muntiasih
Creator	: Surati, S.Pd.

This waste bank management system is carried out by exchanging waste for money and then saving it in the waste bank account is owned by each ember. After all the requirements for the formation of a waste bank were met, the waste bank was finally inaugurated on August 31, 2021.

## CONCLUSION

From the exposure obtained from the discussion above, several conclusions can be drawn, namely the need for self-awareness in the community to build community participation in creating a clean and healthy environment. By building community participation, it will have a positive impact on making a person more responsible for health and better able to overcome existing problems, and guarantee more lasting public relations because as social beings, we definitely need each other in everyday life. Through participation, the community is taught to organize, so as to be able to create a solidarity within a community organization.

Implementation PAR program in building public awareness of Ngujuran Village in environmental pollution problems. Among the activities carried out, namely by conducting outreach to the community, village government and important figures in Ngujuran Village. Awareness activities related to environmental pollution by waste are carried out, the first stage is placing trash cans in public places, and the second is the procurement of a Waste Bank workshop as well as the establishment of a waste bank in Ngujuran Village.

First, the placement of trash cans in public places such as TPS/TPA where these places are often the largest producers of plastic waste because children eat a lot of snacks. Related to this, it is considered important and will be more helpful in reducing and controlling waste so that it is not scattered. It's just that related to financial limitations and capabilities, the IAI Al Hikmah Tuban assistance team cannot provide trash cans as a whole in public places.

Second, the operation of the Waste Bank has also been carried out in several other villages and sub-districts. In accordance with the program that was discussed by the Ngujuran village government regarding the procurement of a Waste Bank, the IAI Al Hikmah mentoring team tried to make it happen by bringing in Waste Management Practitioners and Health Practitioners to provide guidance as well as technical processes for the Waste Bank management at the Workshop event, which was accompanied by a team of mentors IAI Al Hikmah.

The IAI Al Hikmah Tuban companion team provided assistance to the Ngujuran Village community in handling household waste by establishing a waste bank. Although the establishment of a waste bank is still on a small scale located in Mundu hamlet, the community and assistants continue to carry out field planning to follow up on these activities, the following is a field plan to follow up on the establishment of a waste bank. As well as building community participation in order to keep the environment clean and healthy, avoiding waste, and being able to make rupiah coffers, assistants provide assistance in establishing a Waste Bank in Ngujuran Village.

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