

## Implementation of the Waste Bank Application in Realizing the Economic Escalation of the Karang Sari Village Community, Lumajang

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### ABSTRACT

Karang Sari City is one of the cities in Sukodono District, Lumajang Regency, East Java Region. In this city, the population is generally Javanese and works as livestock breeders. Where there are public offices, especially: Welfare, Training, Housing, Banking, Workplaces, Social Dining Places, and Love Places. Waste banks are a container that can overcome problems faced by local areas through a program to utilize dry waste to be arranged and have managers like banks but what is stored is waste. There are many ways that waste bank supervisors in Karang Sari City do to change the natural cultivation behavior of the local community. The purpose of this study is to determine the general picture of the efforts made by waste bank managers, including: knowing the implementation, obstacles, and efforts made to overcome obstacles in implementing the application of waste banks in realizing monetary acceleration for the people of Karang Sari City, Lumajang. This movement aims to cultivate the mental, sense and social capacity of the local community in living green, perfect and healthy, especially through sterilization of waste management and involving the local community to have the choice to freely follow, then develop welfare and prevent the occurrence of diseases due to poor conditions that are more widespread locally. , families and people: especially those who are busy handling waste. The results of the training carried out in utilizing waste can produce various forms, plastic waste can make light decorations from used plastic jugs and spoons, hijab holders from used water glasses and raffia rope. For the time being, paper, metal and glass waste can be exchanged, glass waste such as soy sauce containers and glasses that can be used as blooming jars, metal waste such as aluminum jars from leftover food and drinks can be reused as window boxes.

Keywords: Digital Waste House, Heritage Application, Waste Bank, Waste Management



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## INTRODUCTION

A waste bank is a dry aggregate waste management system that encourages the community to play an active role in it. This waste bank will require, sort and socialize the misuse of financial value to the market so that individuals gain financial benefits from saving waste (Utami, 2013). A waste bank is a place to store various types of waste that have been sorted according to type to then be buried in a natural sanctuary. Waste banks have several benefits for the community and the climate, for example creating a cleaner climate, making people aware of the importance of tidiness, and turning waste into money which indirectly improves the community's economy [1]. The implementation of waste banks invites the young millennial generation to participate in maintaining the climate effectively, peacefully, and efficiently [2]. Building and maintaining the climate by building waste banks in every RT/RW in Karang Sari City and digitizing through the Bank Sampah application which is easily accessible. The implementation of this waste bank is to help recognize the increase in the regional economy in Karang Sari City, Lumajang, which provides a business center for the Karang Sari community.

By sending the waste bank application in Karang Sari City, Lumajang, it can increase local income and the business center can be used as a place/facility to sell goods and work together with the Environmental Service (DLH) in its utilization. Waste that will be processed into creations that have a selling value. The impact of activities carried out in utilizing waste can provide different forms and can also be comparable to the costs listed on the waste bank application, plastic bottle waste can produce light decorations. For the time being, paper, metal, and glass waste can be resold, glass waste such as jars and soy sauce glasses can be used as blooming jars, metal waste such as aluminum jars from used food and drinks can be resold. reused as window boxes. And then the surrounding community can donate waste to the Asoka Waste Bank at the cost listed on the Berkah Sampah application. This can support the economy of the Karang Sari City community, Lumajang and is beneficial for the climate to avoid natural pollution.

## METHODS

This exploration uses selected data, data collected as test results, logic books, logic articles, websites, and others that are in accordance with the discussion of mental clashes and are taken carelessly within a certain period of time. The information that has been collected is then investigated [3]. This kind of examination is an exploration in itself. Explanatory examination can be interpreted as an exploration whose purpose is to describe precisely and efficiently the quality, condition or recurrence of relationships in certain people from the characteristics that exist in the local climate. Therefore, the core of this study is to understand waste management in Karang Sari Lumajang village to support the acceleration of the local economy. Information Collection Strategy To obtain the information needed in this exploration, using the following techniques:

1. Interview

Interview is a strategy or technique used to obtain accurate and clear data sources that examine the problem being explored. Therefore, in this study the creator utilized meetings with a question and answer strategy by asking several questions that had been prepared in advance by the scientist.

2. Documentation

Documentation is a strategy used to collect information from the results of investigations into several records, both written and pictures, related to the problem being studied. So that Ibnu's documentation information can be used to complete data that has not yet been obtained from field meetings and perceptions.

3. Observation

Observation is an information gathering strategy in which scientists or their teammates record data they witness during an examination. It is designed as an information gathering technique through direct observation of conditions or events in the field.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The problem faced by the Karangasari community is that the waste bank management is not properly supervised, so that the community only sets aside installments without any continuous remuneration and reports of waste that are not yet ideal.

Efforts that can be made to help with the waste of bank management funds in Karangasari City are:

1. Efforts that can be given are to provide efforts to the general public in trading waste to be made into goods that can be sold. Through this effort, it is believed that local areas can process waste into products that are truly worthy of high selling value.
2. Creating a waste bank application to make it easier for people to dispose of and trade it. The goal is for the surrounding community to obtain information on how to sort waste, both natural and inorganic, and process waste into products that are truly worthy of high selling value.
3. Every permit to establish an organization must contain an MOU regarding a commitment to include waste bank administrators as the main managers.
4. Strengthening Karangtaruna to supervise waste banks through creative works from used waste.
5. Making preparations to improve progress in creating high-value waste products, advancing and distributing stop-gap goods from used waste into goods that will become one of the common works in the city of Karangasari. Continuation of the goods transaction can be exchanged for cash or basic necessities through the waste bank application.

In utilizing the Asoka waste bank in Karangasari village, several activities have been carried out, including:

1. Socialization of PPK Ormawa activities in Karangasari village
2. Sustainable waste management training
3. Socialization and formation of digital waste houses
4. Waste recycling training

With the existence of this Waste Bank Application, it is believed that the management of the Asoka waste bank will be more straightforward so that the waste does not settle. In addition, it can improve the economy of the Karangasari village community through the waste bank application. Socialization functions as a means of introduction, recognition, and adjustment to values, norms, and social structures. With this, an individual can become a good society. Where a good society is a citizen who meets the general expectations of other citizens.



**Figure 1.1 Socialization of Sustainable Waste Management**

The PPK Ormawa Implementation Team collaborated with the Environmental Service to conduct training activities on the utilization of inorganic waste. Inorganic waste is waste that does not come from living things. Inorganic waste takes a long time or cannot even be degraded naturally. Some inorganic waste includes styrofoam, plastic, cans, and glass or glass materials. One of the uses of inorganic waste is through the recycling process. Recycling is an effort to process goods or objects that are no longer used so that they can be reused. Some inorganic waste that can be utilized through the recycling process, for example plastic, glass, metal, and paper.

Plastic waste, usually used as packaging for goods. Plastic from used snacks or detergent soap can be recycled into crafts such as bags, wallets, laptop bags, shopping bags, sandals, or umbrellas. Used drink bottles can be used to make children's toys. Drinking straws can be made into flowers, ashtrays, pots, photo frames, tablecloths, wall hangings or other decorations.



**Figure 1.2 Waste Recycling Training**

To indicate the achievement of the desired thing. Indicators are a reference in achieving target goals. Indicators are used to find out progress in achieving something. Indicators are a sign of achieving a goal. Here are some expected indicators:

1. The discovery of potential Human Resources that can be collaborated to support the digitalization of the Asoka waste bank
2. There is a joint agreement with community leaders for the digitalization process of the Asoka waste bank based on the application.
3. The existence of a waste bank management institution that has complete management and a structured work plan.
4. Launching the Asoka waste bank application with the aim of maximizing the administrative process

These indicators are expected to be a motivator for the community. By digitizing the Asoka waste bank based on this application, the waste administration process can be maximized. In an effort to realize this, the PPK Ormawa of the Widya Gama Lumajang Institute of Technology and Business, especially the UKM Capital Market Study Group, established a digital waste house at the Karangsari Village Hall.

These markers are believed to convince local communities to digitize the Asoka waste bank through the implementation of this application to improve the waste organization process. In an effort to realize this, PPK Ormawa Institute of Technology and Business Widya Gama Lumajang, especially the UKM Capital Market Study Group, is building a digital waste house in Karangsari village.



**Figure 1.3 Establishment of Digital Waste House**



The PPK Ormawa implementing group has completed the training on combining the advantages and utilization of the PUSAKA (Karangsari Waste Center) application and the Socialization of the PUSAKA (Karangsari Waste Center) Application at the Karangsari Village Hall which was attended by the Head of Karangsari Village, the Lumajang Regency Environmental Service, RT 03 RW 03 Sidumukti Hamlet, the Asoka Waste Bank Management and the Karangsari Village Community Group. The Establishment and Training were accompanied by the PPK Ormawa UKM Field Supervisor Lecturer, Capital Market Study Group, Widya Gama Lumajang Institute of Technology and Business.



**Figure 1.4 Socialization of the Benefits and Use of the PUSAKA Application**

By implementing the PUSAKA Application Launching activity as proof of the implementation of the Asoka waste bank digitalization program based on the application, the output that the team hopes for is that in the future this application can continue to be used so that the administration process is maximized which previously used manual with this application, it can simplify all processes at the Asoka waste bank and can increase the income of the Karangsari community by utilizing waste.



**Figure 1.5 Launching of the PUSAKA Application (Karangsari Waste Center)**

### **User Interface**

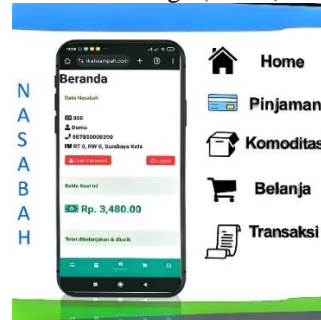
The user interface or screen design is one of the components of the system which is designed to function as a means of communication between customers, units and the parent.

**a. Login Page and Admin Page (Home)**

Login Page



Admin Page (Home)



This page functions as a page for user login, useful for the process of entering the customer page, unit page and parent page. Each section has a different username and password.

The main menu displays the customer's identity and balance.

**Figure 1.6 Login Page and Admin Page (Home)**

**b. Loan Admin Page and Commodity Admin Page**

Loan Admin Page



Commodity Admin Page



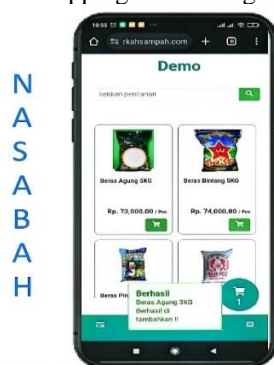
The loan taken out by the customer will appear and the number of installments will be recorded.

Displays the waste managed complete with its type and price.

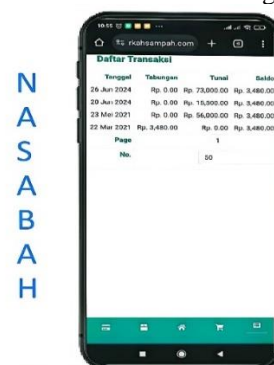
**Figure 1.7 Loan Admin Page and Commodity Admin Page**

**c. Shopping Admin Page and Transaction Admin Page**

Shopping Admin Page



Transaction Admin Page



Showcasing independently managed basic food products and waste creations.

Displays all types of transactions made by customers

**Figure 1.8 Shopping Admin Page and Transaction Admin Page**

The implementation team also conducted a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) at the Karang Sari village hall by presenting the village head, the Lumajang Regency Environmental Service, RT and RW of Sidomukti Hamlet, the Asoka waste bank administrators and the Karang Sari village community. With the implementation of this FGD, there were many opinions and points of view which then resulted in an agreement regarding the topic being discussed. With the implementation of this program, the output that the team expects is that in 2024 the administrative process at the Asoka waste bank can be carried out optimally through the PUSAKA Application (Karang Sari Waste Center) and in the following years the application can increase community income through waste utilization.

## CONCLUSION

A waste bank is a container that can overcome existing problems that can be done by the local community through a program that utilizes dry waste for its arrangement and has a manager like a bank but what is saved is waste. There are many ways that waste bank supervisors in Karang Sari village do to change the natural cultivation behavior of the local community. With the potential of human resources that can be collaborated to help digitize waste banks and cooperation with local pioneers in sending fully computerized waste bank applications, it aims to make the Asoka waste bank organization in Karang Sari village more effective and improve the organizational cycle. In addition, this application is believed to be able to help increase the income of the Karang Sari village community. This waste bank application invites the young millennial generation to participate in maintaining the climate effectively, easily and productively.

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