



The Role of the Waste Bank at Islamic Boarding Scholl Darussalam Blokagung in Supporting the Achievement of SDGs Pillars.

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Article History:	Abstract
<p>Submitted: October 04th, 2023</p> <p>Revised: February 07th, 2024</p> <p>Accepted: March 12th, 2024</p> <p>Published: March 19th, 2024</p> <p>By: International Journal of Islamic Economics (IJIE)</p> <p>Copyright: ©2024. Nadiya El Madaniya</p>  <p>This article is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution- Share Alike 4.0 International License http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/</p>	<p>Introduction: Sustainable Development (SDGs) is a big agenda compiled by the United Nations, with 17 goals, one of which is reducing waste. The waste problem is currently serious. The more people who are active, the more waste is generated. The solution to handling the waste problem must be good management. One of them is the waste bank program. The waste bank is a program that utilizes sorted waste. The waste bank system is like the bank system, but what is stored is dry waste that can be recycled.</p> <p>Objectives: This study aims to see the role of Islamic boarding in supporting SDG achievement through waste management programs. In addition, the purpose of this study is the impact of a waste bank on the Islamic boarding school environment.</p> <p>Method: This study uses a qualitative approach. The discussion of this research is based on the results of observations and interviews with waste bank management.</p> <p>Results: The results of this study are positive, indicating that the existence of a waste bank at least helps and supports sustainable development and that this waste bank activity provides an example to students of how to manage waste properly and correctly. However, the obstacle is that not all students are aware of this. So, the impact of waste bank activity has been running until now but is not too significant.</p> <p>Implications: To help and contribute to the enforcement of SDGs, this research is expected to have an impact on the management of waste bank management not only for Islamic boarding schools but also for other educational institutions by utilizing the surrounding environment and the students in it.</p> <p>Keywords: Economic Development; Islamic Boarding Schools; Sustainable Development; Waste Bank; Waste Management.</p>

A. Introduction

Waste has become a problem that cannot be underestimated because waste issues will undoubtedly result in environmental pollution. Waste will continue to increase as human activities increase and the population grows in Indonesia. A report from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), as cited by DataIndonesia.id, shows that Indonesia

produced 21.88 million tons of waste in 2021. This number decreased by 33.33% compared to the previous year, which reached 32.82 million tons (Mahdi, 2022). The accumulation of waste is predicted to double by 2050 if there are no strict policies on waste management in Indonesia.

Indeed, this waste problem will harm the environment, starting from marine, river, and soil pollution and making water unhealthy for humans and other living creatures. In waste management, referring to law number 18 of 2008 regarding household waste management and the like, the points in this regulation are Policy and Strategy of Waste Management, Implementation of Waste Management, Compensation, Development and application of technology, Information System, The role of society, Coaching (Purwendah & Wahyono, 2022) (Wijayanti & Suryani, 2015)

The role of the community is very important in this issue. As for the government, in this case, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry itself does not have significant regulations on how to deal with the increasing piles of waste. What is most important is the level of public awareness. Environmental activists and enthusiasts have long promoted ways to increase awareness of waste issues individually and in groups. Environmental organizations such as WWF Indonesia, WALHI, Greenpeace Indonesia, KEHATI, and several other environmental NGOs continuously speak out about environmental issues. Not to mention individuals accustomed to paying attention to the environment from the beginning. The zero-waste movement, which manages waste to support environmental sustainability, has also spread across various groups, but only specific individuals know about it.

One of the goals of sustainable development, besides improving the economic welfare of communities, is also to create a good quality of the environment. Sustainable development, often called SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals), is a continuous program consisting of 17 goals and 169 targets set by the United Nations to enhance human welfare worldwide, especially for less privileged countries. It is hoped that this program will be achieved by the year 2030. These 17 goals are grouped into four pillars, one of which aims at environmental development and conservation, comprising six targets. One of these targets is related to the issue of waste, which is currently a primary concern globally, especially in Indonesia (Hoelman et al., 2015).

Islamic Boarding School often also called Pesantren in Indonesia is one of the oldest educational institutions still thriving in Indonesia. Islamic Boarding School is also one of the institutions that often issues fatwas to safeguard the interests and welfare of society based on the *maqasid al-shari'ah* (preservation of religion, life, intellect, property, and lineage or honor) and based on the values and knowledge it teaches (Gade, 2015). The educational activities in Islamic Boarding Schools, which are very intensive and supported by abundant human resources, are not balanced with adequate facilities. Therefore, it is not uncommon for Islamic Boarding Schools to produce considerable waste, leading people to perceive these oldest Islamic educational systems as unclean and filthy places. This should be a concern for Islamic Boarding School authorities to implement proper waste management, as Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam, Blokagung Banyuwangi exemplified.

Since 2014, Darussalam Blokagung Banyuwangi Islamic Boarding School has been known as one of the Islamic Boarding Schools with the best waste management through a sustainable management system. This has been achieved by establishing waste banks and savings programs in every educational unit under the Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam, Blokagung Banyuwangi (Jauhariyah & Susanti, 2023). This explanation indicates the significant efforts made by the Islamic Boarding School to realize a green Islamic Boarding School and create a healthier environment for the students. One of the ongoing efforts is appropriately handling and managing waste, along with establishing waste banks for the students. Through these efforts, it is hoped that the awareness among the students regarding the importance of proper waste disposal will increase, making them more independent. Furthermore, adequate waste management will become an economic revenue stream for the Islamic Boarding School, turning waste from useless into an asset that can be utilized.

B. Literature Review

There are several studies related to the theme "The role of Islamic Boarding Schools in supporting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)." One of them is a study by Safika and Irham, which concludes that one of the Islamic Boarding Schools involved in the success of the SDGs program is Islamic Boarding School Mukmin Mandiri. This success is achieved by empowering the community to prepare to be students equipped with religious knowledge and entrepreneurial skills. According to Safika, one of the goals of community empowerment at Islamic Boarding School Mukmin Mandiri is poverty alleviation (Arifah & Zaki, 2020).

Maulida and Ali also draw similar conclusions in one of their articles. According to them, Islamic Boarding Schools have played a crucial role in supporting sustainable development through various innovative practices involving the economy, environment, and surrounding communities. This is done through various mechanisms such as empowering productive endowments (*wakaf*) of Islamic Boarding School as a strategy for economic development, empowering micro, small, and medium enterprises (UMKM) and entrepreneurship in the surrounding communities of Islamic Boarding School, eco-Islamic Boarding School as efforts to contribute to environmental preservation, and developing entrepreneurs and Islamic Boarding School entrepreneurship (Maulida & Ali, 2023).

Unlike the two articles above, Qomaro concludes that Islamic Boarding Schools, especially those in coastal areas, contribute to poverty alleviation and support sustainable tourism, one of the SDGs agendas. This conclusion is drawn from Islamic Boarding Schools on the coast that have created halal tourism, thus opening job opportunities for the wider community. According to Qomaro, one of the factors contributing to the success of Islamic Boarding Schools in supporting sustainable tourism through halal tourism is the educational process in Islamic Boarding Schools that includes Islamic business ethics, both formal and informal, training for practitioners in the halal tourism industry, and also the concept of Sharia-compliant daily life for residents in tourism areas (Qomaro, 2019). The studies above demonstrate the significant role of Islamic Boarding Schools in supporting SDGs agendas, at least in poverty alleviation and sustainable tourism (Nurlaili et al., 2021) (Mustafa, 2022). To the best of the author's knowledge, there has not been serious research examining the role of

Islamic Boarding Schools in supporting SDGs agendas through proper waste management. Islamic Boarding School, as an educational system with thousands of students, certainly produces a considerable amount of waste. This presents a significant economic opportunity if the waste can be appropriately managed. This research attempts to fill this gap by examining the waste management system at Darussalam Blokagung Banyuwangi Islamic Boarding School, East Java, as one of the Islamic Boarding Schools with the best waste management system in Banyuwangi.

C. Research Methodology

Contains The object of this research is the Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam Blokagung Banyuwangi. This research is qualitative research utilizing field research. The data collection method used by the researcher in this study involves an in-depth study of the researched object, namely, the waste management facility and waste bank at the Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam Blokagung (Sugiyono, 2004). The research approach employed is the qualitative descriptive method. Data collection techniques include measurement methods, observation, and interviews with waste bank management officers and waste bank customers. The measurement is based on the amount of waste sorted and collected within a day.

D. Results And Discussion

1. Waste Bank: Definition and Concepts

A waste bank is a place for collecting various types of waste. These wastes are sorted according to their types before being collected in the waste bank. The sorting of waste by type is carried out from the initial waste collection points in various locations. Thus, a waste bank is a collective dry waste management system that encourages community participation (Lestari, 2020). The activities of a waste bank involve collecting, sorting, and redirecting valueless waste into valuable waste. At the community level, the waste bank program is a strategy to implement the 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) principles. The presence of a waste bank will change the community's perspective on waste, which has been traditionally viewed as something useless, into a commodity with economic potential (economic opportunity) for the community. In other words, there are employment opportunities and additional income from the waste bank.

The purpose of implementing the waste bank program is to create a clean and healthy environment and to provide a solution to the waste problem that has not been effectively addressed until now. Additionally, waste banks will also lead to an increased awareness among the community about proper waste disposal and maximizing the use of recyclable items to prevent them from being wasted.

According to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry data, approximately 11,556 waste banks are scattered across Indonesia. Some waste banks are under the auspices of institutions such as Islamic Boarding Schools and schools (Kementrian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan, 2023). Starting from July 2022, with the significant number of waste banks, it is estimated that they can reduce waste by at least 2.7%. This indicates a relatively low figure, but with consistent and optimistic efforts, it can contribute to further waste reduction in Indonesia.

Waste is the residue of daily activities produced by humans or natural processes in solid or semi-solid form. Waste can consist of organic and non-organic matter. Some of this waste can decompose, while some cannot. There are many types of waste around us: household, industrial, market, agricultural, etc (Taufiq, 2015). The author only confines the discussion to waste generated from households. There are two types of solid waste in household waste: Organic waste consists of materials that can be biologically or scientifically decomposed, such as food scraps, leaves, or what we often refer to as wet waste and non-organic waste consists of waste materials that are difficult to decompose. Processing requires suitable space and equipment. Examples include plastic waste, bottles, cans, or what we often refer to as dry waste (Taufiq, 2015).

2. Sustainable Development Based on Waste Management

Sustainable development, commonly referred to as SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals), is a continuation of the mission of MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) developed by the United Nations (UN) and aims for the welfare and sustainability of humanity worldwide. SDGs comprise 17 goals, with 169 targets to be achieved by 2030. We observe a nation's development success measured by its economic performance. However, the latest criteria for development success also consider how well a country can preserve and sustain its environment, in line with the goals of SDGs (Budiman., 2000) (Asadullah et al., 2024).

These goals are grouped into four pillars to facilitate monitoring and implementation. These four pillars can be understood in the table below:

Table 1. The 4 Pillars of SDGs

No	Pillars	Purposes
1	National Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Without Poverty 2. Without starving 3. A healthy and prosperous life 4. Quality Education 5. Gender equality
2	Economic Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean and affordable energy 2. Decent jobs and economic growth 3. Industry, innovation, and infrastructure 4. Reducing inequality 5. Partnership to achieve goals
3	Environmental Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean water and proper sanitation 2. Sustainable cities and settlements 3. Responsible consumption and production 4. Addressing climate change 5. Marine ecosystem 6. Terrestrial ecosystem
4	Development and Legal Governance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peace, justice, and strong institutions.

Source: sdgs.bappenas.go.id

The third pillar of development, environmental development, has a vision and mission to create a sustainable environment, particularly regarding the third goal related to waste and waste management. Waste and waste management will impact the Earth's current condition.

The target for the second goal of environmental development above is reducing waste production through preventive actions, management, reduction, recycling, and reuse by at least 2030 (Griggs et al., 2014) (Joan et al., 2019). One of the best ways to reduce waste is through waste management via a waste bank. Upon deeper examination, this waste management not only supports the pillar of environmental development as explained above but also supports the second goal of the economic development pillar, in which waste banks are expected to help boost the community's economy (Dzebo et al., 2018).

The explanation above indicates that waste management can be described as a "gateway" to achieving the SDGs. This is because waste management is a multidisciplinary subject that influences various aspects of community life. Waste management is related to health issues, climate change, poverty alleviation, food and resource security, and sustainable production and consumption. Waste management is an activity that deals with waste from start to finish, including collection, transportation, processing, and final disposal, which involves monitoring and regulating waste management (Wilson et al., 2015).

Efforts in waste management, such as waste banks, can be utilized to reduce the amount of waste disposed of in landfills and support the community's economy by saving the proceeds from selling waste as savings in the waste bank. This demonstrates that sustainable waste management can impact the achievement of SDGs, particularly the first goal of national development (eradicating poverty), the second goal of economic development (decent work and economic growth), and the third goal of environmental development (responsible consumption and production). Additionally, waste management through the establishment of waste banks can also support the sixth goal of the environmental development pillar of SDGs, which is to conserve terrestrial ecosystems. With the presence of waste banks, it is hoped that they can become an innovation capable of reducing waste, preserving terrestrial ecosystems, and transforming waste from useless items into valuable ones.

There is a widely utilized and implemented waste management model based on waste banks, Integrated Sustainable Waste Management (ISWM). ISWM is an integrated sustainable waste management that combines three main dimensions: (1) stakeholders, (2) waste system elements, and (3) strategic aspects. Apart from these three dimensions, the waste management policies of each country serve as the basis for the approach to sustainable waste management (Wilson et al., 2013). Each stakeholder has different roles and tasks in waste management. This becomes a challenge in the ISWM process, especially in persuading others to collaborate in waste management (Hayashi et al., 2022). This is particularly crucial, considering the lack of public awareness of waste management.

The second dimension is the waste system elements, which can be called the sequence of steps in waste processing. It is important to create a waste management plan to structure waste management mechanisms more effectively. The second dimension includes waste collection, sorting, transportation, waste reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery, and composting. The third dimension is related to ISWM aspects, namely financial, environmental, political, socio-cultural, and technical aspects, which are related to waste management techniques (Hayashi et al., 2022). The explanation related to sustainable development based on waste management becomes the theoretical framework for examining and researching the role of the Islamic

Boarding School of Darussalam in supporting SDGs agendas with the waste bank it has established.

3. Waste Management at Pondok Islamic Boarding School Darussalam Blokagung

Islamic Boarding School is a traditional educational institution where a student, commonly referred to as a student, resides in a dormitory under the guidance of a kiai (Islamic teacher). Currently, the number of Islamic Boarding Schools is rapidly growing, with at least tens to hundreds of thousands of Islamic Boarding Schools spread throughout Indonesia (Dhofier., 2019). One of the Islamic Boarding Schools that has thousands of students is the Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam Blokagung in Banyuwangi. This Islamic Boarding School is one of the Islamic educational institutions that teaches the development and deepening of Islamic values.

Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam is in Banyuwangi Regency, specifically in Blokagung Village, Tegalsari District. This Islamic Boarding School is an institution that offers a relatively complete formal education system. Formal education starts from kindergarten to university level. Besides formal education, the Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam Blokagung also provides non-formal education, starting from early Islamic education *Madrasah Diniyah Ula, Wustho, and Ulya* to *Ma'had Aly* (Darussalam Foundation Writing Team., 2015). Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam Blokagung, which combines classical and modern systems, has attracted the community's interest in enrolling their sons and daughters to study at the Islamic Boarding School.

According to official Islamic Boarding School data, approximately 6,000-7,000 students reside in this Islamic Boarding School (Darussalam Islamic Education Foundation Board., 2022). The large number of students living in the Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam indicates the significant waste generated as a byproduct of various activities and routines conducted within the Islamic Boarding School environment. Initially, this gave rise to cleanliness issues that were quite concerning. This problem stemmed from waste management practices involving disposal and burning (M. Arwani, interview, 11 December 2023). Facts like these aren't surprising when we consider the explanations from experts who argue that most Indonesian society still views waste as unusable (Purnomo., 2023). Therefore, this approach doesn't offer a solution to waste management but adds to the problem, such as unhealthy air pollution within the Islamic Boarding School environment.

Since 2014, the Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam has begun implementing waste management quite effectively. Initially, there wasn't much interest in the program because awareness of waste among the students was not very high. However, through various socialization efforts, the program was comprehensively implemented in 2015 (M. Arwani, interview, 11 December 2023). The waste management process and flow at the Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam Blokagung begin with sorting the waste into organic and non-organic categories. This sorting process has been implemented in every educational unit and dormitory under the auspices of the Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam Blokagung in Banyuwangi (A. Supriyadi., 2023). This procedure is not much different from the explanations provided by experts regarding the importance of sorting organic and non-organic waste, as previously described.

The observation results indicated that the waste sorting and processing process at the Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam Blokagung passes through several stages: First, the students gather waste that still holds value and has a market price at specific locations in each dormitory. Second, the waste collection team deposits the collected waste from each dormitory at the waste disposal site or waste bank. Third, upon arrival at the waste disposal site, the waste is sorted again according to its type. Organic waste is utilized for maggot feed cultivation and fertilizer for chicken farming. Fourth, non-organic waste is sorted again into valuable and non-valuable categories. Non-valuable and non-biodegradable waste will be incinerated, while valuable waste will be collected and deposited at the Waste Bank of Banyuwangi Regency (M. Arwani, interview, 11 December 2023).

The waste management process at Islamic Boarding School Darussalam is not much different from Taufiq's explanation in his article about effective waste bank management. According to him, waste should be separated into organic and non-organic categories (Taufiq., 2015). Implementing waste management based on the waste bank certainly benefits and positively impacts Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam Blokagung. One perceived benefit is that the Islamic Boarding School can accumulate savings from depositing waste into the waste bank. According to Supriyadi, the Deputy Head of the Islamic Boarding School Affairs Division at Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam Blokagung, each dormitory can generate around Rp. 150,000 to 200,000 from depositing waste (A. Supriyadi.,2023).

In addition to being economically beneficial, this waste management system contributes to environmental sustainability, such as maintaining cleanliness and tidiness within the Islamic Boarding School's environment and fostering awareness among the students about the importance of proper waste disposal. Besides benefiting each dormitory, waste management based on the waste bank also increases the economic income for the central management of Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam Blokagung. Ma'ruf Arwani, responsible for waste management at Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam Blokagung, explains that the waste management team can generate a profit of at least Rp. 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 monthly (M. Arwani, interview, 11 December 2023). The results are used for operational expenses, the Islamic Boarding School's treasury, and additional income for the garbage dump managers.

4. The Role of Waste Bank-Based Waste Management in the SDGs Agenda

For a long time, Islamic Boarding Schools s have been perceived as religious educational institutions that pay insufficient attention to cleanliness and environmental preservation in their surroundings. This is because not all students know the importance of environmental conservation around the Islamic Boarding School (Mangunjaya & McKay., 2012). However, such stereotypes can no longer be generalized to all Islamic Boarding Schools in Indonesia. Currently, quite a few Islamic Boarding Schools have started to pay attention to environmental cleanliness and sustainability through various approaches and management models (Lanti et al., 2019).

The implementation of waste management based on waste banks at Islamic Boarding School Darussalam is evidence that many Islamic Boarding Schools are becoming aware of the importance of environmental conservation. Moreover, waste management, as one of the

elements of environmental sustainability, can be a significant means of generating economic income. The presence of waste management based on waste banks at Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam has positively impacted the Islamic Boarding School socially and economically. One of the benefits of having a waste bank is also changing the students' behavior regarding waste handling. Automatically implementing the waste bank can transform the lifestyle of the Islamic Boarding School community to be more environmentally conscious. This is evident from the policy of Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam Blokagung, which replaces single-use water bottles for daily use by students to reduce the amount of waste in the Islamic Boarding School environment.

From the results of observations and interviews with several stakeholders at Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam Blokagung, it was found that waste management based on waste banks provides very positive economic benefits to the Islamic Boarding School. This can be evidenced by the income generated by the waste bank managed by Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam Blokagung, which significantly helps meet the needs of the students and the Islamic Boarding School. Typically, Islamic Boarding School collects fees from students to purchase dormitory necessities, but thanks to the waste bank, they have savings that significantly ease the monthly expenses (A. Supriyadi., 2023). Muhammad Yasin, the Deputy Treasurer of Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam Blokagung, explained that the waste bank greatly helps financially. The waste sorted and processed is used as feed for commercially cultivated maggots. Additionally, organic waste is processed into fertilizer for chicken farming. It is worth noting that Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam Blokagung also has facilities for maggot cultivation and chicken farming.

The explanation above indicates that the waste management practices at Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam Blokagung align with one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), namely the third goal under the environmental development pillar: responsible consumption and production. As explained above, the target of this goal is to reduce waste production through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse (Griggs et al., 2014). What Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam Blokagung has done by implementing waste bank management can easily reduce waste from the students at the Islamic Boarding School. Therefore, it is understandable if this waste management contributes to the success of the agendas set within the SDGs.

There was another role of Islamic Boarding School Darussalam Blokagung in achieving the SDGs agendas. Through waste management based on waste banks, Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam Blokagung has supported achieving the second goal from the economic development pillar of SDGs, namely the creation of decent work and economic growth. As explained above, one of the targets to achieve this goal is the creation of permanent and productive employment, as well as promoting development policies that support productive activities, the creation of decent job opportunities, entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation, and encouraging formalization and growth of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (Dzebo et al., 2018).

Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam Blokagung has generated economic profits through waste management based on waste banks. Additionally, Islamic Boarding School of

Darussalam Blokagung can be considered successful in training its students to be entrepreneurial, creative, and innovative in maximizing their surroundings. This achievement aligns with one of the targets of the third goal under the economic development pillar, which is the creation of permanent and productive employment, the promotion of development policies that support productive activities, and the creation of decent job opportunities (Griggs et al., 2014). The waste management based on waste banks at Islamic Boarding School Darussalam Blokagung is increasingly seen as effective and economically beneficial, with the reuse of waste as craft materials being implemented several times.

E. Conclusion

The waste management based on waste banks at Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam Blokagung demonstrates the role of Islamic Boarding Schools in supporting the SDGs agendas. This can be seen from two major SDGs agendas. First, Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam Blokagung contributes to the pillar of economic development by fostering entrepreneurship among the students through waste management based on waste banks. The Islamic Boarding School and its students receive a fixed monthly income from waste collection at the waste bank, which helps meet the monthly needs of the Islamic Boarding School. Second, Islamic Boarding School of Darussalam Blokagung supports the pillar of sustainable and healthy environmental development. With the economic income from waste bank management, the Islamic Boarding School is motivated to collect every scattered waste in every corner of the Islamic Boarding School. This transformed the Islamic Boarding School, which initially had a stigma of being dirty and unsanitary, into a clean and orderly environment. With such policies, it can be concluded that Islamic Boarding Schools play a role in building a good environment for the community, especially among the students. In the future, Islamic Boarding Schools need to continue improving themselves through waste management and policies based on comprehensive SDG agendas so that they can play a comprehensive and holistic role in achieving all the goals of the SDGs pillars as discussed and explained above.

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