

Waste Charity Management in Bantul, Yogyakarta

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Waste charity (*shodaqoh sampah*) in Hamlet Salakan, Potorono, Regency Bantul, Yogyakarta, is a modification of waste management based on 3 R (reuse, reduce, recycle) by adding theology element approach.

The system of waste charity there are five systems which are synergy each other to back up the process of waste charity, they are: sorting, collection, sales, result usage, and reporting. From those five systems are driven by three elements which include waste charity management agency then giver charity and the last is a waste collector or buyer.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the phenomena that occur in Salakan as well as identify problems in waste charity management. The research is descriptive qualitative that emphasizes the interpretation of the phenomena that arise in the society as object then analyzed and interpreted.

Results of the study can be summarized as follows, in early beginning society in Salakan was really apathetic and less concerned to waste, later on society started to shift the paradigm and waste charity movement influenced the mindset and outlook of people about waste, finally they realized to manage waste properly. Sorting management, sales, and reporting result of waste charity running quite well although there are technical problems in the field such as facilities in the form of three types of waste containers made of sacks (consist of sack for metal, plastic, paper) are not fully utilized by the society. They prefer direct throw to the dustbin. The potential waste charity movement when it's moved massively and systematically will raise public

awareness to manage waste, creative economy as well as as embryo eco tourism village.

Keywords: waste charity, 3 R (reuse, reduce, recycle), theology



1. INTRODUCTION

Unresolved waste problem in midst of society, made Muhammadiyah as one of the second largest mass organization in Indonesia to start a movement waste management based on theology. The purpose is to empower people become independent, productive and friendly to environment. The goal of the movement is an attempt to reduce the amount of waste discarded into the environment. Then, this movement is called as "waste charity movement" (MLH, 2011)

According to Damanhuri (2009) Problems of urban waste in Indonesia is an unresolved problem completely. From the total waste generated by society is estimated only 60% -70% is transported to the landfill by the authorities. Most of the untreated waste by government usually burned or thrown into the river and only a small portion is handled by scavengers.

Waste Charity Movement is initiated by Environmental Council of Muhammadiyah. waste Charity is a new concept to unlock the value of an approach moral concerns of waste. Waste charity is re-modification of the waste management movement based on 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle) with inherent of theology.

Completion of environmental problems can not only be approached with partial technical approach. Environmental problems must be approached holistically-Comprehensive (Keraf, 2010), therefore, need an interdisciplinary approach to address environmental problems and one of them is religion.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1. Types of Research

This research is a qualitative descriptive that emphasizes the interpretation of the phenomena that arise in society that became the object and then it's analyzed and interpreted.

2.2. Research approach

This study uses a phenomenological approach, because it is directly related to the behavior, perception and human paradigm as object of study and it is organized within the scope of interaction with society in waste management based theology. Study using a phenomenological approach attempts to understand the meaning of events in the interaction with people in certain situations (Sugiyono, 2009)

2.3. Research Location

Location of this research is in the Hamlet Salakan RT 05, Village Mayungan, Township Potorono, District Banguntapan, Regency Bantul, Yogyakarta Special Region

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Management of waste charity in Hamlet Salakan RT 05, has been running since 2009. One of the early initiators to invite society to participate in the waste management system based 3 R (reduce, reuse, recycle) is Jumali a local society who is also mandated as the Head of Hamlet Salakan.

Based on interview with Jumali states that the beginning of movement for 3 R-based waste management because one of his society put complaints on his yard used by other society as landfills. Jumali then seek a solution and finally was met with Iswanto, one of the administrator environmental council of Muhammadiyah.

Jumali learned many knowledge about waste management, even he himself stated Iswanto as his teacher. After following Waste Management Training conducted by environmental council Muhammadiyah for many times, Jumali tried to apply the knowledge to manage waste in his village (Salakan).

Socialization is the first step taken by Jumali to explain and encourage the participation of the people to manage waste together for the progress of rural and environmental hygiene. After the process of socialization, to start waste charity Jumali and society formed Management boards to further systematize the management of waste charity. Management boards of waste charity in Salakan was named BMS, *Bersih Menuju Sehat* (Clean Towards Health) After the formation of the board, then some infrastructure for waste charity movement had been prepared and given to society freely namely sack. Management board made 3 sack as sorting bags of waste they are metal, paper and plastic that can make ease for officer (the waste taker) to classify.

Besides giving 3 sacks (metal, paper and plastic) the manager of BMS also made waste charity home collector called *Lumbung Amal Shodaqoh Sampah*(LuASS) which was built by the society for the success of waste charity movement. LuASS was used as a waste accumulated container after process and classification types of waste.

In out line the technique of waste charity movement is sorting from the source of waste, the sorting is classify based on it's own type that is, plastic, metal and paper. The accumulated waste then is collected to waste charity home collector (LuASS)

Then the collected waste is sold to collectors and the final stage is managed for social purpose or common interest. As for technical waste Charity flowchart is as shown in the following figure.

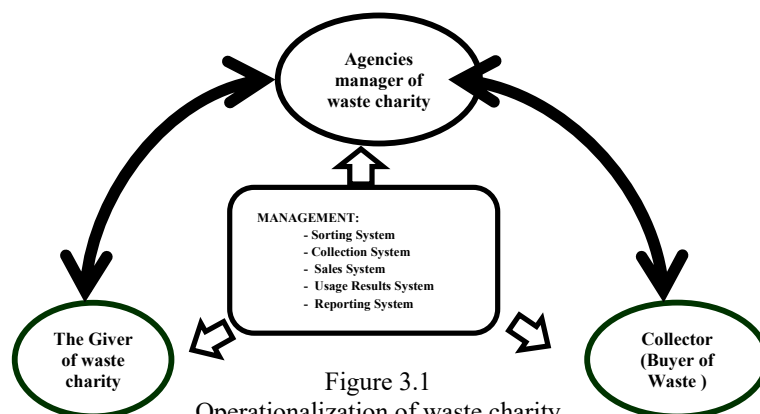


Figure 3.1
Operationalization of waste charity

Source: MLH, 2011

In the system of waste charity there are five systems which are synergy each other to back up the process of waste Charity, they are : sorting, collection, sales, result usage, and reporting. From those five systems are driven by three elements which include waste charity management agency then giver charity and the last is a waste collector or buyer.

3.1. Public Participation

With the socialization to the public through forums and lectures-forum meetings, such as neighborhood (RT) meetings, mother religious meeting, *Jama'a yasinan* and so on, slowly society tend to participate in the waste charity movement. Although it's not maximized yet at least waste Charity movement run according to the scenario and technical waste charity made by environmental council Muhammadiyah.

Forms of public participation has a vital role in helping government to manage waste, according Soekmana (2010) city government across the country are now realizing that the face of the increasing amount of waste going to drain the budget. The increase amount of waste must be managed by city government will lead to high cost of transportation and management. Society individually and collectively are the largest waste generator. There is no other option for the city government, that people should participate dealing with waste problem, at least reduce waste wherever they are. Number of people in the hamlet Salakan who participated in waste charity in the early phase of the formation had reached 30 families (head of family)

3.2. Sales of waste Charity

The accumulation of waste collection result had been sorted in waste charity home collector (LuASS) then sold to collectors in accordance with the classification. Usually a sale is made after a full and LuASS already been classified according to its type to more easily identify the price.

Sales of waste Charity is uncertain, sometimes once a month, sometimes less than a month, depending on the amount of accumulation of waste in LuASS. Before the sale, waste has been classified and included in the sack according to its own type of classification by the BMS board, then transported by pickup to be sold to collectors. The result from the sale is managed for the purposes of maintenance support of infrastructure in BMS as well as social purpose. Figure below is an example of the process of transporting and selling to collectors.



Figure 3.1.
waste charity sales process

Sources: observations, 2013

3.3. Reporting and Recording waste charity

The board recorded society who participated in the waste charity movement, so that it can be easily to know the data of society who participated. Each sale of waste to collectors, the results obtained are reported periodically. Usually sales results reported in public places. So that, people can see and know the financial circulation of result waste charity.

3.5. Paradigm Society

The early phenomenon of public apathetic towards the waste problem in the hamlet Salakan more due to the lack of awareness and understanding of society on importance of waste management and the benefits that can be taken supposing waste was managed properly.

Chief of Hamlet Salakan Jumali provide direction and socialization in society through forums recitation (*pengajian*), mothers meeting, or social gathering. Step by step people finally began to understand and participate in waste management. Jumali got knowledge about waste charity management from training conducted by the Environmental Council of Muhammadiyah,

The participation rate of Salakan society from 2009 until 2013 there were 93 households who participated. The amount is not only RT 05 hamlets Salakan but also some of other RT and villages. The consistent effort had been done by Jumali and his members in BMS (Clean Towards Health) lead to success.

Shifting paradigm occurred by the Salakan society is due to external factors that attempt to influence the mindset and outlook of people about waste. And the external factor is waste charity movement that is pioneered by Jumali, as a member of the society as well as chief of Hamlet Salakan he tried to provide an understanding and knowledge to society about impacts that will occur if the waste is not properly managed. Shifting paradigm from one paradigm to another by Thomas Kuhn equated with "Gestalt Switch" (movement as a whole or not at all). Also equated with "religious conversion" (religious exchanges) (Yudi, 2009)

Society in the hamlet Salakan RT 05 who has started to be sensitive to the waste according to theory of environmental ethics is referred to as ecosentric ethics, the ethics is more in favor of the overall environment, both biotic and abiotic. Unlike anthropocentric ethics, the cornerstone of environmental protection according ecosentric ethics is the persistence of all the living and non-living as a component of a healthy ecosystem. Cosmic objects has its own moral responsibility as human beings, therefore nature has his own right as well. Because of such a view the ethics is often called Deep Ecology (J. Sudriyanto, 1992).

New phenomenon that is occurred in the hamlet Salakan that is the concern to manage waste properly is the implementation of an ecosentric paradigm that emphasizes sustainability of ecosystem especially ecological relationship between humans and the environment. The shifting paradigm is more due to external factors namely waste charity movement, and these changes by Thomas Khun called a Gestalt Switch or religious conversion.

3.7. Problems and Potential of Waste Charity

3.7.1. Problems of Waste Charity

In the management of waste charity in Hamlet Salakan, RT 05, Village Mayungan, Potorono, Banguntapan, Bantul, Yogyakarta, there are several problems, such as:

1. The absence of a strong will of the people to sort waste according to its type from the source.
2. Facilities of sacks to sort the waste are not fully utilized by the public. They prefer direct throw to the dustbin.

Those two core issues of the solution are the need of populist communication with the society to maximize performance waste management. Not maximal sorting problem from its source because it is more on the lack of commitment to implement the sorting of sources. Therefore, it needs more intensive communication although it is admitted that changing one's mindset and paradigm quite difficult. The intensive communication of BMS board to always establish communication with the public is very important, in order to provide insight to sort and maximize the waste containing.

3.7.2. Potential Waste shodaqoh

Potential waste charity movement is very promising, when this movement can really afford to be moved massively and systematically will raise public awareness of patterns to manage waste. Definitely this will also impact on the increase in the economic value of the community by utilizing items that have not been used (waste) and was able to grow the creative economy. As the craft handbags, sandals, key chains and so on. All of them are made of unused plastics waste.



Figure 4.12
Sample Crafts

Sources: Observations, 2013

As seen in the above photo, is one example of the craft of unused plastic waste which is then used as a salable commodity goods.

Besides, it also provides comfort and beauty in the neighborhood, because of the cleanliness and aesthetic environment arranged neatly. It is not an overstatement if hamlet Salakan declared itself will become Eco Tourism



Figure 4.13
Condition of the Neighborhood

Source: Observation, 2013

The above photo is an example of the environment in Hamlet Salakan the green is maintained neatly, so it made sense of comfort and calm for those who entered in the village. There is almost no waste scattered around the neighborhood, because the waste in the village are properly managed.

4. CONCLUSION

From the research on waste charity in Hamlet Salakan RT 05, Village Mayungan, Township Potorono, District. Banguntapan, Regency. Bantul, Yogyakarta Special Region are as follow:

1. Emerging of awareness in the society to participate waste charity
2. Sorting management, sales, and reporting of waste charity run quite well
3. Emerging potential creative economy as well as eco tourism village

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