

**IMPROVING THE ECONOMY OF PESANTREN THROUGH WASTE PROCESSING
WITH THE GREEN ECONOMY MODEL IN DARUN NAJAH ISLAMIC COLLAGE
LUMAJANG**

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Abstract

Many people have implemented waste management through the green economy model, yielding beneficial results, particularly for environmental conservation plans. Islamic boarding schools make it possible to produce quite a lot of waste from the students' daily needs. We conducted this study at the Darun Najah Islamic College in Lumajang. The Darun Najah Islamic College in Lumajang implements a waste management program that utilizes waste for economically valuable purposes, specifically the production of processed products, where waste processing is a key production factor. This research focuses on green economy-based waste processing processes and explores their potential to enhance the economy at the Darun Najah Islamic College in Lumajang. This research aims to create a manageable green economy model for Islamic boarding schools, offering economic value and potential. We used qualitative research and a case study approach to explore waste management practices within a green economy model, which significantly and massively improves the Islamic boarding school economy. We collected data through interviews, observation, and documentation. The research results show that the green economy model at the Darun Najah Islamic College in Lumajang uses three steps, namely, reduce, reuse, and recycle. The Darun Najah Islamic College in Lumajang has a significant potential for waste management to become a new product. This study concludes that environmentally friendly Islamic College not only require technological adaptation and management but also require a deep understanding and commitment to religious values that support environmental sustainability. This research makes a significant contribution to the development of sustainable business models in Islamic College, as well as enriching the literature regarding the integration of religious teachings and modern economic practices.

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INTRODUCTION

Population growth and community consumption patterns influence the high amount of waste in Indonesia, a problem that remains unfully addressed. According to data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry's National Waste Management Information System (SIPSN) for 2022, waste management performance in 310 Indonesian cities is still less than 36.47%, or 13,483,721.6 tons per year (sipsn.menlhk.go.id, 2004). Unmanaged waste can lead to negative consequences, including damage to the appearance, unpleasant odors, and the spread of disease.

Development that focuses on increased production has proven to produce economic gains, but it does not produce social and environmental gains. For instance, it leads to a rise in greenhouse gas emissions, a reduction in cedar forest areas, and the depletion of biodiversity and species. Moreover, there is an average income difference between the inhabitants of rich and poor countries.

We expect the Green Economy concept to serve as a bridge between development progress, social justice, and environmentally friendly natural resource management. Of course, this will work if people want to change the way they act. Currently, the world is working to develop the green economy (Zulfikar, 2019).

Pondok pesantren are often associated with a lack of environmental management, especially in terms of waste management, waste, water use, conservation, and environmental utilization. However, many modern Pesantren now have good environmental governance, including garbage management, trash recycling, and various hygiene rules. Different regions face a wide variety of environmental issues. The communities surrounding the Pesantren have diverse cultures and lifestyles, necessitating strategies to address the threats to natural and environmental sustainability. Therefore, knowledge of information from the beginning to the end is required. (Mangunjaya, 2022).

For that reason, the Darun Najah Islamic College in Lumajang is one of the pesantren involved in nature conservation. In addition to teaching religion to his students, they also have a green economy program that uses waste treatment. It also produces basic production materials, such as waste processing and superior products. So, Darun Najah Islamic College in Lumajang can independently and sustainably boost the pesantren's economy.

RESEARCH METHOD

According to Denzin and Lincoln, qualitative research uses a variety of approaches, including an interpretative and naturalistic approach, to solve the problem. In other words, qualitative researchers study everything from a natural perspective, trying to understand or interpret phenomena based on people's

interpretations of them. (Denzin and Lincoln, 2019). Qualitative research generates phenomenological data with the aim of elucidating the meaning of ideas or phenomena, which are experiences based on consciousness that occur in certain individuals. This research takes place in a natural setting, enabling one to comprehend or characterize the phenomena under discussion. (Abdussamad, 2021).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Waste Treatment Through Green Economy Principles

From the start of production to the final disposal, waste management encompasses all garbage-related tasks from production start to final disposal. Generally, we carry out waste treatment in three stages: collection, transportation, processing, and final disposal (Aboejoewono, 1985). According to Mohsenizadeh (in Sari, 2022), proper waste management is an important part of any society as it impacts other parts, such as social, environmental, and economic. One of the benefits of handling garbage from home is that it can reduce greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the transportation of garbage to the final disposal site. (TPA).

In Indonesia, the traditional garbage handling paradigm still prioritizes final processing, involving the collection, transportation, and final disposal of garbage. Paradigms like this will destroy the garbage pile and have a negative impact on the environment, including air pollution, the spread of diseases and insects, and the release of methane gas (CH₄), one of the greenhouse gases. Therefore, society must adopt a new paradigm in garbage management, minimizing trash at the top and returning it to the environment. (Sari, 2022). We understand the concept of 3R, which stands for reduce, reuse, and recycle, to prevent or prepare for such situations.

1. Reduce. Because excessive things usually have bad consequences, living with a sense of responsibility is highly recommended. Reducing the quantity of goods or natural resources also means reducing the amount of garbage or waste.
2. Reuse. Instead of disposing of things that are still usable, repurpose them. For example, use glass or plastic bottles to store food or beverages.
3. Recycle. To prevent the waste of natural resources and reduce pollution, recycle waste materials into new products. For example, collect paper, cardboard, plastic, and cans for recycling.

Empowering the Economy of Pesantren

In Pesantren, there are at least two patterns of economic development: the first is the pattern of traditional economic development, and the second is the model of institutional economic development. Traditionally, economic development focused on property owned personally by the Kiai or their families. Typically, the student engage in economic development, with the primary goal being to meet their families' basic needs.

Constitutionally, economic development patterns are defined as the ability to develop an institutional-based economy by establishing productive enterprise units to reduce the operating costs of a Pesantren. For example, a resident can establish enterprises in the fields of agriculture, farming, trade, and services. A Pesantren can finance all its operational costs through the profits of this productive business. Since its enactment, this resident's economic development model has advanced in governance.

Internal and external objectives are two components of economic development's objectives. The goal of the Pesantrens' domestic economic development is to maintain the existence of the practitioners and play a role as agents of social change. The external development of the Pesantren economy aims to preserve independence, enhance the physical assets of the Pesantren, manage the Pesantren's operations, and boost public involvement (Zaman, 2018).

To realize the efforts of economic development towards the internal independence of the various sectors, Pesantren at least has a very important social capital, that is, a community embedded in a very strong bond of mutual trust. There are close ties between Kiai, Santri, the Santri family, the alumni, alumni families, and the community around them. In their history, they have demonstrated economic independence, separate from their religious beliefs.

That's understandable, because the pesantren can grow from the bottom with gradual and hard work. They also have their own mechanisms to meet the needs of their community. During its development, Pesantren has significantly enhanced its economics through more structured and modern processes, including cooperation, education, skill development, and mental entrepreneurship. Santri and some others focus on agribusiness. The pesantren's ability to meet daily operational needs, such as caring for and maintaining his assets, hiring instructors, meeting the needs of Santri and teachers, and developing his assets, reveals the true strength of his economy.

The Darun Najah Islamic College in Lumajang has implemented a green economy-based waste treatment process.

KH. M. Chozin Barizi, a leader of this pesantren and alumni of the Tebu Ireng Jombang Islamic Collage in East Java, founded Darun Najah Islamic Collage in Lumajang, a Salafist-based Islamic educational institution, on the basis of scholarship and education. KH. M. Chozin Barizi is also known as the great kiai in the Lumajang area and its surroundings. Darun Najah's Islamic Collage is in the city center, about 3 km away. Located in a strategic location, close to the Selokambang natural baths, it has a land area of 10,000 m² and a building of 3,100 m².

Initially, the Darun Najah Islamic Collage was a salaf boarding school that solely focused on teaching religion, followed the Yellow Book curriculum, and was considered an early school. However, with advancements in education, this Islamic Collage began formal education with MTs and MAs in 1999. Gradually, the number of students at the

Darun Najah Islamic Collage in Lumajang increased. In 2011, the Darun Najah Islamic Collage in Lumajang established a vocational high school (SMK).

Darun Najah Islamic Collage in Lumajang gradually attempted to open the business unit to meet the needs of the residents, especially those in the center. They hope to help build educational institutions that are representative and enjoyable throughout the educational process. In addition to helping the trainees earn their own income, this business unit also teaches the chancellor how to do business. The festival showcases a variety of products and business units, including Abon Lele (ALE), Abon Tongkol (ATONG), Abon Tuna (ATUN), Kripik Kulit Lele, ELIEF boutique, Uniform Convection (DEEN), Aneka Banana cultivation and breeding, Altar Conviction, Kopontren (Cooperation Pondok Pesantren), and Lele fish farming.

In Darun Najah, waste management uses three R concepts: reduce, reuse, and recycle. Labibul Wildan, the director of the BUMTren-owned business agency, stated that the battalion effectively manages its waste, aiming to create a comfortable environment for its occupants. The processing uses the green economy prism with 3R, i.e., reduce, reuse, and recycle. (Wildan, 2023).

Green economy-based waste treatment in the field is an approach based on green economy principles to manage waste in a sustainable and environmentally friendly manner. This process involves a range of measures and technologies intended to reduce negative environmental impacts while improving efficiency and economic benefits. In waste management, waste disposal is the first and crucial step. We classify waste as organic, inorganic, or hazardous. The Darun Najah Islamic College in Lumajang trains students and staff to sort garbage from its source.

In order to get Santri to always maintain environmental sustainability for the effectiveness of the green economy principles in Pesantren, there are some rules that are imposed by Santri, namely:

1. Do not burn garbage. The burning of garbage can cause a thick fog of smoke, reducing visibility and comfort in the surroundings of the home. Worse, it can trigger larger-scale fires.
2. Do not accumulate garbage anywhere. One of the ways to educate Santri is to dump the garbage at his place. If there's no trash around, Santri has to package the trash that he'll throw in a private place until he finds it. Officers from the DLH dumped the garbage in the neighborhood of Pesantren Darun Najah.
3. Garbage Bank Activities at the Darun Najah Training. The Santrivati carry out weighing and selling trash that is still worth selling, like plastic trash and paper garbage sold to local wholesalers.

Darun Najah Islamic College in Lumajang carried out the process of converting organic waste, such as food residues and leaves, into compost. Microorganisms that naturally decompose organic material are known as composting. The resulting compost enhances soil fertility and serves as a garden fertilizer. Furthermore, we can recycle

inorganic wastes like plastics, paper, and metals. Pesantren can incorporate recycling programs into education, teaching centers about the importance of recovery and reducing the use of disposable materials. The recycling process includes collecting, cleaning, and processing waste to make new products.

The Pesantren provide support for the sustainability of the green economy program and have been working together to enhance the economic potential associated with a green economy. For example, the coaches use the Magot program to process waste, feed cattle, and process caterpillars as a premium product of the pesantren.

Darun Najah Islamic College in Lumajang applied the principle of reduction to his sisters, who care about the environment. They changed the way they ate, from using oil paper to plates and glasses. The pesantren focuses on the principle of reuse when using food waste packaging and bamboo for growing media. The pesantren reuse food waste for planting, which reduces garbage and improves the pesantren environment's aesthetics. As regards the principle of recycling, this Islamic educational institution carries out several racing activities and some exploitation activities in order to improve the capacity of waste and garbage management in the resort area.

At Darun Najah Islamic College, the green economy-based waste treatment process has the potential to boost the economy.

Darun Najah Islamic College has enormous potential to grow as an Islamic educational institution in the education economy. The Pesantren creates products that incorporate waste management principles into their production process. We collaborate with other parties to enhance the quality of the product. In an effort to educate about the introduction of Magot BSF as a bio-composer for kitchen organic garbage, Darun Najah Islamic College has collaborated with the Omah Magot Lumajang Division Recycle Centre.

It is critical to understand cultural values and society's role in implementing sustainable economic practices. This can include raising environmental awareness, providing education, and encouraging communities to support practices that minimize environmental impact. Furthermore, community participation supports the transformation of the gymnasium into a place that not only provides education but also preserves the environment's morality. Support can come in the form of collaboration with the pesantren or environmental conservation assistance.

Santri's involvement in garbage management in the entertainment environment includes the production of light-scale waste, such as brooms and cuts from perca fabrics, making envelopes from used paper, or making parcels from worn paper. It aims to boost students' creativity so that they can create new products that are worth money. Households rarely require these accessories as daily necessities. Santri can also learn

how to transform unused items into new ones that offer additional benefits and are as useful as possible.

According to Mark Sagoff's environmental ethical perspective, the Pesantren can serve as an educational center that encourages the use of local and recycled goods to prevent excessive consumption and luxury attitudes. (Sagoff, 1990). Local products reflect local communities' needs, whereas recycling aims to transform discarded items into new ones or provide additional benefits that humans require. Pesantren can help the local economy by encouraging the use of local goods and recycling or upcycling practices. For example, Pesantren may recycle organic waste to make compost fertilizer for nearby farms or gardens.

CONCLUSION

Darun Najah Islamic College in Lumajang systematically applies the green economy principle, which involves reducing, reusing, and recycling waste. To mitigate this issue, the college is implementing several initiatives. Firstly, the centurion frequently utilizes the dining area and discards food containers. The second issue pertains to the centurion's use of baskets for daily purchases at the gym, as he no longer utilizes cricket bags. Thirdly, other sheriffs auction off their used and unused clothing. The Magot larvae program processes kitchen waste. There are various methods to reuse, like crafting crop pots and eco-bric out of bamboo and used bottles, or stamping paper waste to create envelopes for letter storage. For instance, recycling involves transforming waste into fabrics or garments to create new products like sackcloth, bros, and bags.

The processing of waste in Pesantren Darun Najah Lumjanag possesses the capacity to significantly enhance the economy, as evidenced by the existence of certain processed goods, such as the Abon-made lele fish, whose manufacturing process stems from waste. The larval Magot program processes the kitchen residues generated by the pesantren. The larva will serve as feed for the lele cattle, ensuring a high production level and enabling the pasantren to sell its products. In addition, the pasantren maintains a banana garden, which it uses after harvest to produce liquid fertilizer. Eventually, we will reuse this fertilizer for the next banana crop. For grown bananas, the type of cavendis is a banana that is often used for direct consumption and is usually sold in supermarkets or mini markets.

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