

Green Economy Model Based on Islamic Boarding Schools: A Study of Waste Bank Management at the Blokagung Darussalam Islamic Boarding School, Banyuwangi

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ABSTRACT

The waste problem is a national-level issue, affecting all layers of society. Handling, managing, and utilizing waste must be continuously pursued to minimize the emergence of other problems. For this reason, green economy is one of the appropriate solutions to address waste problems. This is based on its five principles: sustainability, welfare, justice, planetary boundaries, and inclusivity. With these principles, green economy does not exploitatively eliminate waste without processing it, but instead, waste is processed, reused, and empowered to have economic value. With the Green Economy Index released by the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas/PPN), it is expected that green economy can be realized in all environments, including in Islamic boarding schools. Through the empowerment of waste banks at Darussalam Islamic Boarding School in this study, it is expected that other Islamic boarding schools can also apply good waste management models and implement green economy in their environment. This study aims to deeply examine the green economy model in Islamic boarding schools through waste bank programs. This study uses a qualitative approach, conducting direct observations at Darussalam Islamic Boarding School. The results show a good potential for applying green economy in Islamic boarding schools through waste banks and waste management. This also indicates that the scope of green economy is not limited to specific conditions or regions. The key aspect of successful green economy implementation is direct action, not just rhetoric. The obstacles found in this study are the lack of awareness among students in maintaining environmental cleanliness and many students still rely on others for waste management and waste banks.

Keywords: Green Economy, Waste Bank, Waste Management, Islamic Boarding Schools.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is currently experiencing various problems faced, both from economic, social, environmental and political aspects. Problems such as poverty, unemployment, inequality, corruption, moral degradation of teenagers, degradation of natural resources and other problems are not new problems so that the government has also tried as much as possible to solve these problems.

This article will discuss one of the problematic topics in Indonesia, namely the environmental aspect, especially about waste. The small amount of waste may not cause problems that can affect the stability of people's lives and the environment. However, it should be remembered that the population of Indonesia has been calculated since the last 3 years, from 2022 the population of Indonesia has continued to increase in median, until in 2024 the population of Indonesia has grown to 281.6 million people.¹The high population will be in line with the level of consumption of society towards daily needs. So

¹Central Bureau of Statistics, "Mid-Year Population (Thousand People), 2022-2024".

<https://www.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/2/MTk3NSMy/jumlah-penduduk-pertengahan-tahun--ribu-jiwa-.html>



from here various types of waste begin to arise. From the data that can be seen in the National Waste Management Information System (SIPSN) waste generation in 312 regencies/cities throughout Indonesia has reached 33,814,397.64 tons/year, this data continues to increase every day.²

From the waste generation reaching more than 33 million tons/year, unfortunately Indonesia has not been able to manage all the waste. However, the waste management rate in Indonesia can be said to be quite good, with waste management reaching 59%, with the amount of managed waste amounting to 20,246,336.70 tons/year. Unfortunately, this waste management achievement still leaves long-term problems, this is based on unmanaged waste. The figure reaches 40.13%, amounting to 13,568,060.94 tons/year of this waste is unmanaged. so that the accumulation of this waste is predicted to increase to 3-fold in 2045.

Seeing the potential that can cause bad consequences in the future, it is necessary to have good actions and policies in waste management in Indonesia. In addition to management, there needs to be strict action for people who do not maintain the cleanliness of their environment. Given that 53.79% of waste is household waste, this can be seen from SIPSN data. At this stage, the green economy has good potential in increasing the scale to solve the waste problem in Indonesia. This can be seen from the good growth rate in Indonesia, starting from 2011-2020.³

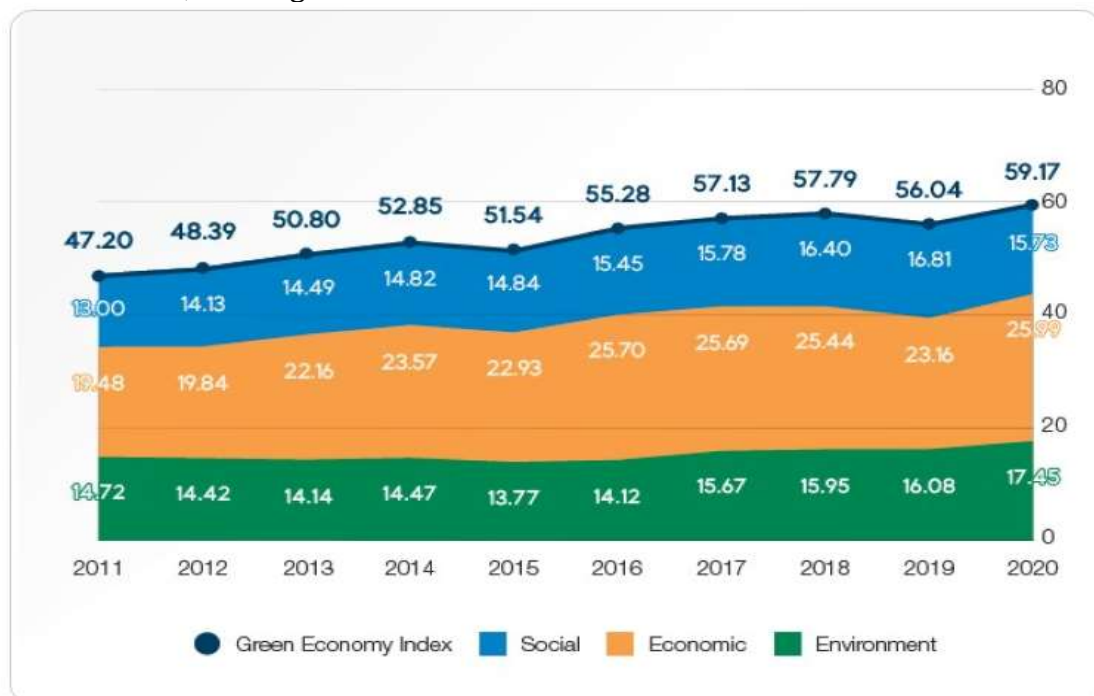


Fig 1.Green Economy Index Performance 2011-2020

This assumption is an assumption based on the principle of green economy which is considered in line with Indonesia's goal in solving the waste problem. The five principles of green economy include:⁴

²National Waste Management Information System, "Waste Management Performance Achievements".
<https://sipsn.menlhk.go.id/sipsn/>

³Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, "Green Economy Index: A Step Forward To Measure The Progress Of Low Carbon & Green Economy In Indonesia", Low Carbon Development Indonesia, (2022), 17.
<https://lcdi-indonesia.id/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Green-Economy-Index-A-Step-Forward-to-Measure-the-Progress-of-Low-Carbon-and-Green-Economy-in-Indonesia>

⁴Green Economy Coalition, "The 5 Principles of Green Economy",
<https://www.greeneconomycoalition.org/news-and-resources/the-5-principles-of-green-economy>.

1. Principle of Welfare
2. Principle of Justice
3. Planetary Boundary Principle
4. Principle of Efficiency and Sufficiency
5. Principles of Good Governance

Implicitly, these five principles explain that the goal of a green economy is to create sustainable economic development and prosperity, maintain a hierarchy of social justice without significant disparities, protect natural resources and efficiency in their use, and create an accountable and participatory governance system.

The problem of waste is actually a matter of awareness of each individual, if every human being has the awareness to protect the environment, reuse items that are still usable, and most importantly do not litter. Then it can be ensured that the amount of waste generated can be easily controlled by the state. Here there needs to be awareness from every level of society, there has been a lot of socialization from academic activists, government, and environmentalists to increase awareness in waste management. Apart from that, environmental institutions such as WWF Indonesia, Greenpeace Indonesia, and other institutions continue to try to talk about environmental issues.

Not only focusing on environmental aspects, social aspects also need to be considered in solving this waste, considering the high level of Human Resources (HR) but not in line with the level of education and good quality of life, so this also becomes a problem in itself. For that, the green economy, which is more flexible towards the sustainable development index, is one of the very potential options in solving the waste problem. Through the green economy index which stands on three main pillars, namely, environment, social, and economy, with each indicator totaling 15. According to the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas/PPN), Indonesia's target for the green economy index is able to reach 90.64% in 2045.

This research will focus on the environmental sector, and the indicator of the 15 green economy index indicators is Managed Waste. This green economy projection will be seen from the empowerment of waste banks in the Islamic boarding school environment, precisely in the Darussalam Islamic Boarding School, Blokagung, Banyuwangi.

Islamic boarding schools are one of the oldest educational institutions and still exist today in Indonesia. Islamic boarding school educational institutions are institutions that teach and educate their students with religious knowledge in more depth. Where usually the students who live in the boarding school/dormitory will be taught with teaching materials of classical books and general books, which aim so that the students can understand and master Islamic religious knowledge as a whole, and practice it in their lives as a guideline in their lives by emphasizing the importance of morals and ethics in community life.⁵ Darussalam Islamic Boarding School is one of the largest Islamic boarding schools in Banyuwangi Regency with thousands of students. Not only in the field of religion, Darussalam Islamic Boarding School also provides its students with formal education, this can be seen from the various levels of education at Darussalam Islamic Boarding School, starting from elementary school to college.

Given the number of students who have reached thousands of students, then along with that the level of student consumption will certainly increase and when the number increases, it can be concluded that the amount of waste will also increase. Therefore, efforts are made by Islamic boarding schools to continue to control waste generation in the boarding school environment. Because if this waste problem does not receive special

⁵M. Alimas'udi. "The Role of Islamic Boarding Schools in the Formation of National Character", *Paradigma Journal*, 2.1 (2015), 3.

attention, it will potentially cause many other problems that can have an impact on the learning process of students at the boarding school. Uncontrolled waste generation in Islamic boarding schools can trigger the growth of various diseases, dirty, slum, and filthy environments. Therefore, Islamic boarding schools must strive for good waste management, apart from the potential problems that may occur, as a religious educational institution, Islamic boarding schools must be able to maintain and practice the hadith which reads "Cleanliness is part of faith". This is to prove that Islamic boarding schools are not only theoretical but also able to practice. And also to eliminate the negative assumptions of the community who look badly at Islamic boarding schools.

Efforts are always made as best as possible by the Darussalam Islamic Boarding School to handle waste, starting with forming a cleaning task force called Peduli Sampah Darussalam (PSD), then facilitating every corner of the boarding school with trash bins, and by empowering a trash bank. This is solely to form the characteristics of students who care about their surroundings, so as to provide awareness for each student to jointly maintain cleanliness by throwing trash in its place. And with the existence of a trash bank, students are expected to understand how to increase the value of an item that was initially worthless to become economically valuable. So, in addition to a clean environment, they also have additional income from saving in a trash bank.

METHODS

This research was conducted at the Darussalam Islamic Boarding School, Blokagung, Banyuwangi, and the object of the research was the Islamic boarding school waste bank managed by PSD. This research used a qualitative method with data collection techniques through observation, interviews, documentation, literature studies, and in-depth studies on the implementation process of the waste bank, the waste collection process, and its management. This aims to see the green economy model in the Islamic boarding school environment.⁶The approach used in this study is a qualitative descriptive approach, while the research approach used is a qualitative descriptive method.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. Theoretical review

1) Green Economy

A green economy is defined as an economy that is low-carbon, resource-efficient, and socially inclusive. In a green economy, job and income growth is driven by public and private investment in economic activities, infrastructure, and assets that enable reductions in carbon emissions and pollution, increased energy and resource efficiency, and the prevention of loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.⁷The idea of a green economy does not replace sustainable development, but creates a new focus on economic, investment, capital and infrastructure, jobs and skills, and positive social and environmental outcomes across Asia and the Pacific. A green economy can also be defined as an economic system that seeks to reduce carbon emissions and other negative impacts on the environment.⁸

Green Economy Index

⁶Sugiyono, Quantitative, Qualitative and R & D Research Methods, (Bandung: ALFABETA CV, 2013).

⁷Green Economy, UN Green Environment Programme, <https://www.unep.org/regions/asia-and-pacific/regional-initiatives/supporting-resource-efficiency/green-economy>.

⁸Tempo, "Understanding Green Economy, Concept, Goals, and Benefits", <https://koran.tempo.co/read/ekonomi-dan-bisnis/483198/pengertian-ekonomi-hijau-konsep-utama-dan-manfaatnya>.

The green economy has a very broad scope of discussion. However, in 2022, the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas/PPN) provided a national development plan through a green economy called the Green Economy Index. This index is Indonesia's effort to achieve sustainable development success in 2045. In the index, the green economy has 15 indicators, these 15 indicators stand on 3 pillars. The 3 pillars and 15 indicators are a reflection of the Sustainable Development Goals.

In the Brundtland report, which is a report containing a study compiled and published by the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) and the United Nations (UN) Development in 1987.⁹ It has been explained that sustainable development is based on 3 main pillars, namely: Environmental Pillar, Economic Pillar, and Social Pillar.¹⁰



Fig. 2. Green Economy Index

2) Waste and Types of Waste

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), waste is something that is no longer useful, has no usability, is not liked, and is something that is thrown away. This comes from human activities that do not occur by themselves.¹¹ Meanwhile, according to Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning waste management, it is explained regarding the definition of waste. Waste is the remains of human daily activities or natural processes in solid or semi-solid form, either in the form of organic or inorganic waste, both decomposable and non-decomposable waste, and something that has no use and is thrown away in the environment.¹²

To make waste management easier, it is necessary to classify waste according to its type:¹³

⁹Science Direct, Brundtland Report.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/brundtland-report>.

¹⁰United Nations, "Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future", *Oxford University Press* (1987).

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/5987our-common-future>.

¹¹Waste 4 Change, Understanding waste and its types,

<https://waste4change.com/blog/sampah-pengertian-jenis-hingga-peraturannya-di-indonesia/>.

¹²Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management

¹³Kulon Progo Regency Government, Study of Daily Waste Generation in Kulon Progo Residential Areas (t.t.p: PT. PROPORSI, 2017), 2.1-2.2.

Organic Waste

It is waste produced from biological materials that can be degraded by microbes or are biodegradable. This waste can easily be broken down through natural processes.

Non-Organic or Inorganic Waste

It is waste produced from non-biological materials, either in the form of synthetic products or the results of mining technology processing. Inorganic waste is divided into metal waste and its processed products, plastic waste, paper waste, glass and ceramic waste, detergent waste. Most inorganic cannot be decomposed by nature/microorganisms as a whole (unbiodegradable).

3) Waste management

Waste management in Indonesia refers to the provisions of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management in Article 19, which explains that; in the management of household waste and waste similar to household waste must consist of:¹⁴

- a) Waste reduction; and
- b) Waste management.

Next, Article 20 Paragraph 1 explains that waste reduction as referred to in Article 19 must include:¹⁵

- a) Limitation of waste generation;
- b) Recycling of waste; and/or
- c) Reuse of waste.

4) Garbage Bank

According to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment No. 14 of 2021, a Waste Bank is a facility for managing waste with the principles of Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle. (3R), as a means of educating behavior change in waste management, and implementing a circular economy, which is formed and managed by the community, business entities, and/or local governments of various types of waste.¹⁶

Meanwhile, according to Unilever, a waste bank is a collective dry waste management system that encourages the community to actively participate in preserving the environment. In its implementation, the waste bank begins by accommodating, sorting, and distributing waste with economic value to the market, so that from here the community has an advantage by saving waste.¹⁷

b. Discussion

Waste Management at Darussalam Islamic Boarding School, Blokagung

According to Zamakhsyari Dhofier, he defined that Islamic boarding school education before the 60s was more commonly known as Islamic boarding school. This term arose from the dormitories where students lived which were previously

¹⁴Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2008 Concerning Waste Management Chapter VI Part One Management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste Article 19.

¹⁵Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2008 Concerning Waste Management Chapter VI Part One Management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste Article 20 Paragraph 1.

¹⁶ Waste Bank Management Information System (Simba): KLHK, <https://simba.menlhk.go.id/portal/>.

¹⁷ Eka Utami, Waste Bank System Guidebook & 10 Success Stories, I(Jakarta: Unilever Indonesia Foundation, 2013), 2.

called boarding houses or which were previously made of bamboo.¹⁸This is almost similar to the definition in the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (KBBI), where the pondok itself means a building for temporary residence. While the pesantren word "pesantren" has a difference of opinion among students who get the prefix "pe" and the suffix "an" which means a place for students to live. The term "pesantren" itself and like "mengaji" "pondok" does not come from the Arabic term as most people think, but comes from the Indian language.¹⁹According to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language, pesantren means a dormitory, which is a place for students or a place for students to study the Koran and so on. So it can be concluded about the word pesantren, which is a place for students to take shelter who are studying the Koran and seeking knowledge.

Darussalam Islamic Boarding School is one of the Islamic boarding schools located in East Java, precisely in Banyuwangi Regency, Tegalsari District, Karangdoro Village, Blokagung Hamlet. According to the head of Darussalam Islamic Boarding School, he explained that this Islamic boarding school is the largest boarding school with the largest number of students in Banyuwangi Regency.

Islamic boarding schools that continue to hold tightly to the values of the Salaf and the knowledge of previous scholars, but that does not mean that the Darussalam Islamic Boarding School has abandoned the values of modernization and formal school institutions. Various educational institutions have been formed from elementary school to college, Elementary School, Junior High School, MTS, High School, MA, Vocational School, and University. This aims solely to form the characteristics of a student who not only understands religious knowledge but also has adequate formal knowledge. The Darussalam Islamic Boarding School which was pioneered since 1951 by its first founder, KH Muhktar Syafa'at Abdul Ghofur.²⁰Currently, it has grown rapidly with the number of students reaching thousands of students, both male and female.

As the years go by, the number of students who live in the Darussalam Islamic Boarding School also increases. With the growth in the number of students which is increasing every year until now it is around 5000 to 7000 male and female students. Along with the increasing number of students, there will also be many problems that arise in the boarding school itself, increasingly complex problems ranging from students, education, boarding school organizations, finances, boarding school security, and so on. Likewise, problems that seem trivial but if left alone will hinder the process of education in the boarding school, namely the problem of cleanliness of the boarding school environment. Garbage is one of the main problems in the boarding school environment, because the growth in the amount of garbage is certainly in line with the increasing number of students. So if there is no good waste management, the boarding school can certainly become a slum and a source of various diseases so that it has the potential to cause other problems.

Stages of Waste Management at the Darussalam Islamic Boarding School, Blokagung

From the potential problems caused by waste, Darussalam Islamic Boarding School continues to strive to optimize the cleanliness of the boarding school environment. One of the programs is by empowering the waste bank, the

¹⁸ Zamakhsyari Dhofier, *Islamic Boarding School Traditions Study of the Kyai's View of Life* (Jakarta: LP3ES, 2011), 41.

¹⁹ Hanun Asrohah, *History of Islamic Education* (Jakarta: Logos, 1999), 144.

²⁰History of the Establishment of PP Darussalam Blokagung, <https://blokagung.net/history-of-standing/>.

empowerment of this waste bank began in 2017, but the interest and enthusiasm of the students have not been able to make the waste bank run optimally. Until 2018 the waste bank program was able to run well in the Islamic boarding school. The flow of empowerment of the waste bank is as follows:

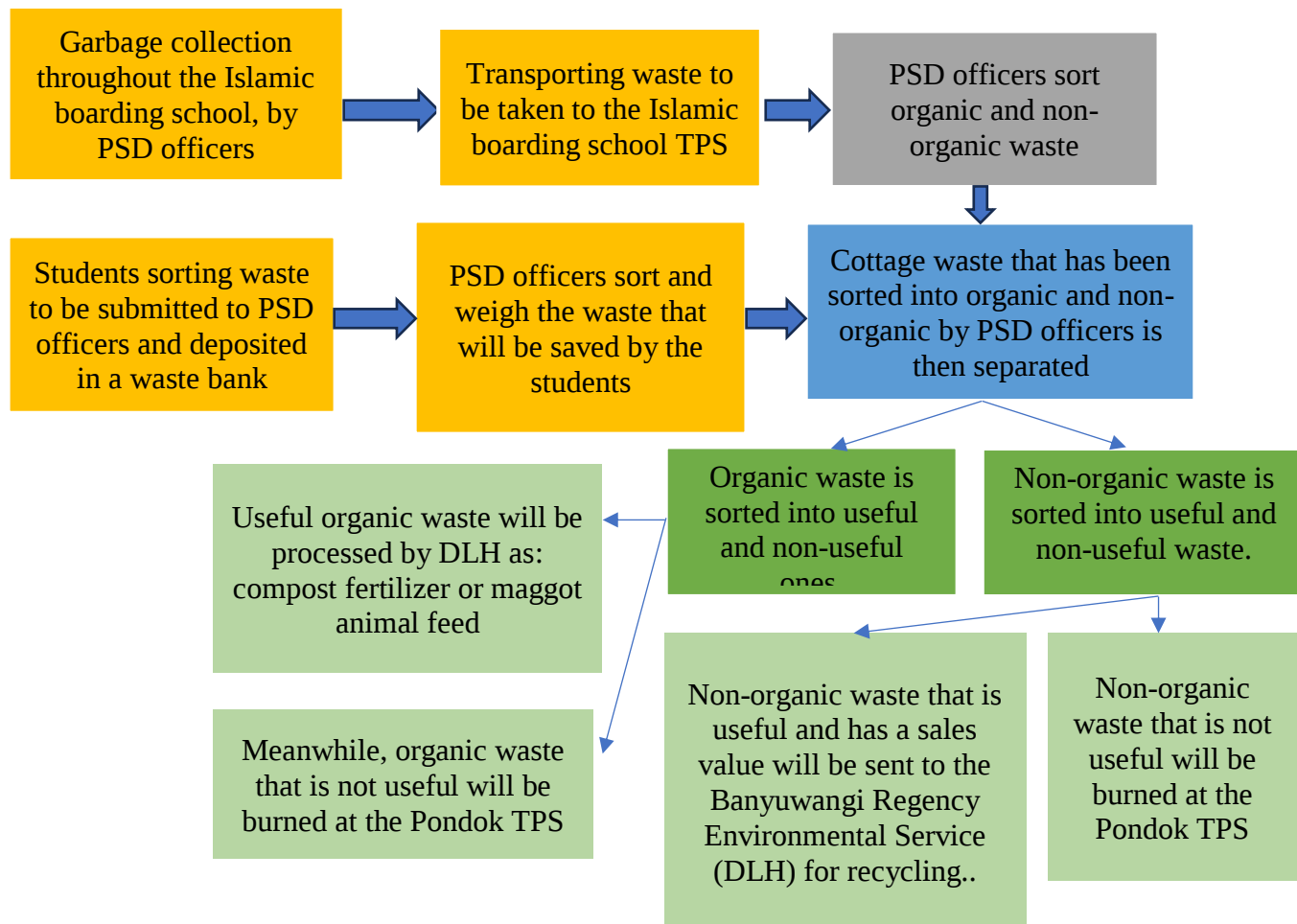


Figure 3.Waste Management and Waste Bank of Darussalam Islamic Boarding School

From the diagram above, we can see how the waste management system is in the Darussalam Islamic Boarding School. Waste management in the Darussalam Islamic Boarding School goes through several stages, the first stage is all the waste in the boarding school is collected by PSD officers, this waste is waste from each dormitory, waste from the boarding school kitchens, waste from every corner of the boarding school litter box, and other waste. In addition to PSD, sometimes there are also students who collect waste individually to be deposited in the waste bank. So basically waste collection in the boarding school environment is divided into 2, by PSD officers and students who are then saved in the waste bank. The second stage is sorting, from all the waste that has been collected, waste sorting is then carried out. At this stage, waste is divided into two criteria, organic and non-organic waste, this process is carried out by PSD. After the waste has been separated according to its type, then entering the third stage, this waste will be taken to the TPS, this TPS is a TPS specifically for being a place to store waste from the Darussalam Islamic Boarding School, in this

TPS the TPS (boarding school administrators and several local people) re-sort organic and non-organic waste that has been sorted by the PSD. In this TPS, organic waste will be re-sorted between benefits and non-benefits, for organic waste that still has utility value will be taken and re-utilized for maggot animal feed, compost fertilizer and so on. While organic waste that is not useful will be burned. Likewise, non-organic waste will be re-sorted according to its level of usefulness. For non-organic waste that is not useful, it will be burned directly at the TPS, but non-organic waste that can still be used will be taken to the Banyuwangi Regency Environmental Service (DLH) for recycling. Waste management at the DLH is a form of cooperation between the Islamic boarding school and the Banyuwangi Regency DLH, this is because the Islamic boarding school does not yet have the competence to manage waste into recycled materials.

Thus is the explanation of waste management at the Darussalam Islamic Boarding School Blokagung Banyuwangi, the next is the system and management of waste at the waste bank. The waste collected at the waste bank is waste collected individually, or coordinated by each dormitory, so this waste is not waste collected by PSD officers but by students or dormitories who are customers at the waste bank. The waste bank is open every Friday and Tuesday, on these two days waste bank customers can save at the waste bank. The waste received by the waste bank is limited to waste that has commercial value and can be recycled, such as plastic waste, used books, newspapers, used bottles and other waste that can be utilized. The waste is then taken to the waste bank to be weighed, after weighing the waste is valued according to the agreed price per kilogram. The waste bank administration records and books the accounts of the customers, and the customers can also make direct withdrawals from the sales proceeds without having to save them, but most of these customers save the results of weighing the waste in the waste bank to be withdrawn at the end of the month or the following months.

The management of this waste bank has a positive impact on the students, the most obvious benefit besides the cleanliness of the boarding house and dormitory environment where they live is the savings from collecting waste. These savings are estimated to reach Rp. 150,000 to Rp. 200,000 per month for each customer. The money from saving can become individual income or become cash income for the dormitory which also saves in the waste bank. With this waste bank, at least customers such as students can have additional pocket money, while for the dormitory it can be a source of additional income in addition to the funds given by the Islamic boarding school to the dormitories every month.

The operation of this waste bank is centered in the main pondok putra, but for the scope of receiving waste from customers, the waste bank accommodates all waste from customers throughout the scope of the Darussalam Islamic Boarding School, both inner and outer pondok, and even receives from the surrounding community and shops in the Islamic boarding school and community environment. The benefits of empowering this waste bank are not only felt by the customers, but also provide benefits for the waste bank managers themselves. From the money saved, at least the waste bank can collect money ranging from Rp. 3,000,000 to Rp. 5,000,000 per month. It has been agreed between the waste bank and the customers, that for every kilogram there is a deduction of Rp. 500 to Rp. 1000 for administration fees at the waste bank. Although the amount is not much, at least this has helped the waste bank a little. Because the most important thing in empowering this waste bank, apart from the cleanliness of the environment, the waste bank is also a learning medium for students on how to manage waste so that it is not only limited to dirt, but waste can also have monetary value, indirectly students also participate in realizing sustainable

development through a green economy in the scope of the Islamic boarding school. This is because all PSD officers and waste banks in Islamic boarding schools are students themselves, students who are empowered to understand how to maintain a clean environment.

The Relevance of Waste Management, Waste Banks, and Green Economy

Waste management at the Darussalam Islamic Boarding School with the empowerment of waste banks has been running for quite a long time. This waste empowerment has also fulfilled the provisions of Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning waste management, regularity in waste management and empowerment of waste banks is also a real form of the realization of one of the indicators of a green economy, namely Waste Management which stands on the environmental pillar.

In the green economy index which has 3 main pillars, namely, environment, social, economy, these pillars have their own indicators. In the scope of this study, the focus of discussion is on the environmental pillar, which has 5 indicators, including: Forest Cover, Share Of Renewable Energy, Managed Waste, Percentage Of Ghg Emission Reduction, Percentage Of Degraded Peatland. In the study on waste management and waste banks at the Darussalam Islamic Boarding School, it has been in accordance with the target of the green economy index. The waste bank program through the PSD officers of the boarding school has met the statutory regulations in meeting the 3R principle (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle). This 3R principle is the main principle in the circular economy which then developed into the 4R, 5R, 6R, 7R principles, and so on. While the circular economy itself is an extension of the green economy to achieve the success of the environmental pillar.

The 3R principle in empowering the Waste Bank and waste management at the Darussalam Islamic Boarding School has been fulfilled. The Reduce principle (Reducing waste generation) has been implemented with the prohibition of the boarding school to prohibit students from buying snacks outside the boarding school, most of which produce plastic waste. Then the Reuse principle (reusing) this is also fulfilled by utilizing waste that is still useful, such as organic waste that can still be used for compost, or for maggot livestock feed. Likewise with non-organic waste, such as the use of used clothes that are still suitable for use to be donated, not always thrown away, then other waste that is deposited into the waste bank, which will later be taken from the waste bank to the TPS to be sorted and finally will be taken by the DLH to achieve the last 3R principle, namely Recycle (recycling). From this principle, in addition to producing a clean environment, waste bank customers also get a little additional income. So the impacts that arise are not only limited to the environment, but also to the economic aspects of the students, and the applications of the importance of maintaining a clean environment will provide very useful knowledge for students, especially in the social aspects of students' lives in society when they have finished studying at the Islamic boarding school.

Through the concept of waste management and waste banks in the Darussalam Islamic Boarding School, indirectly a green economy has been formed in the Islamic boarding school environment. Although the concept of a green economy is not clearly explained, the caretakers, boarding schools, boarding school administrators, and students have actually applied this green economy. Thus, a green economy model based on Islamic boarding schools was formed through the waste bank program. The waste management method in the Darussalam Islamic Boarding School is like this, purely an initiative of the boarding school itself without any government involvement. In fact, things like this should receive special attention from the government,

considering that the number of Islamic boarding schools in Indonesia has reached more than 30,000 units, but of the many boarding schools, perhaps only a few percent have implemented eco-boarding schools. For this reason, further action is needed, this is solely to realize the achievement of the green economy index, and sustainable development in Indonesia.

CONCLUSIONS

Empowering waste banks in Islamic boarding schools is an innovative step in handling waste in Islamic boarding schools. With the existence of waste banks in Islamic boarding schools, this proves that the green economy is not limited to certain conditions and situations, the green economy is truly a new face for the world of Islamic boarding schools in helping to solve problems in the world of Islamic boarding schools. With the existence of waste banks, students become more motivated to maintain cleanliness. Because with waste banks, students are not only taught to maintain but also taught to utilize. The empowerment of waste banks at the Darussalam Islamic Boarding School has indeed been going quite well, although there are still some obstacles such as many students who do not care about the existence of waste banks, and students who are still very minimal in their self-awareness of the importance of protecting the environment. However, this is not a big problem in the sustainability of waste banks at Islamic boarding schools, in fact this is considered a challenge for the Darussalam Islamic Boarding School Waste Bank to continue to strive for maximum success in empowering waste banks in the Islamic boarding school environment. Once again, the existence of waste banks and good waste management at Islamic boarding schools requires special attention, this is to maintain the goodness, order, and regularity of human survival. Not only students or certain groups of people, but all Indonesian people and humans in the world. Because all living things have the same right to have a good and clean life. For that it is very important to pay attention to sustainable development through a green economy.

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