



WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT THROUGH WASTE RECYCLING AS AN IMPLEMENTATION OF GREEN ECONOMY AT CV WITAMA PLASTINDO

Titik Sri Winih*✉, Amin Wahyudi**, Siti Marpuah***

*Institut Agama Islam Negeri Ponorogo, Indonesia
E-mail: titiksriwin667@gmail.com

**Institut Agama Islam Negeri Ponorogo, Indonesia
E-mail: aminwahyudi@iainponorogo.ac.id

***Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia
E-mail: marpuah@uthm.edu.my

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze the implementation of women's empowerment through waste recycling as a form of the implementation of going green economy in Ponorogo. The waste problem has become a universal phenomenon in various parts of the world. Empowering women through waste recycling is an effort to improve the community's economy, especially women. The research method here is field research with a qualitative approach. In obtaining information, researchers use primary data sources as well as secondary data sources. Primary data is obtained from interviews, Observation, and documentation, while secondary data is obtained from books, articles, and journals that support it. Interviews in this study were conducted with woven bag business owners, as well as women who participated in empowerment programs. The results showed that the process of empowering women through waste recycling went quite well. The women were given training and also assistance on how to make woven bags. In the implementation of this empowerment carried out by CV Witama Plastindo which was then facilitated by the industry and social services. The targets here are women who work as farmers. The impact of the implementation of this empowerment is that they in terms of income have increased even though they are still far from the UMR.

Keywords: Women Empowerment; Waste Recycling; Green Economist.

✉Corresponding author:

Email Address: titiksriwin667@gmail.com

Received: June 7, 2024; Accepted: June 18, 2024; Published: June 30, 2024

Copyright © 2024 Titik Sri Winih, Amin Wahyudi, Siti Marpuah



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis pemberdayaan perempuan melalui daur ulang sampah sebagai bentuk penerapan ekonomi hijau di CV Witama Plastindo. Masalah sampah merupakan fenomena universal di berbagai belahan dunia. Pemberdayaan perempuan melalui daur ulang sampah merupakan upaya peningkatan perekonomian masyarakat, khususnya perempuan. Metode penelitian di sini adalah penelitian lapangan dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Dalam memperoleh informasi, peneliti menggunakan sumber data primer dan juga sumber data sekunder. Data primer diperoleh dari wawancara, observasi dan dokumentasi, sedangkan data sekunder diperoleh dari buku, artikel dan jurnal pendukung. Wawancara dalam penelitian ini dilakukan dengan pemilik usaha tas anyaman, serta perempuan yang mengikuti program pemberdayaan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa proses pemberdayaan perempuan melalui daur ulang sampah berjalan cukup baik. Para wanita diberi pelatihan dan bantuan tentang cara membuat tas anyaman. Pelaksanaan pemberdayaan ini dilakukan oleh CV Witama Plastindo yang kemudian difasilitasi oleh dinas Perdagkum. Sasaran di sini adalah perempuan yang bekerja sebagai petani. Dampak dari penerapan pemberdayaan ini adalah pendapatan mereka meningkat meskipun masih jauh dari upah minimum.

Kata Kunci: Pemberdayaan Perempuan; Daur Ulang Sampah; Green Economy.

INTRODUCTION

This research was motivated by public concern about the existence of plastic waste. The problem of plastic waste in Indonesia in general and East Java in particular is a problem that has not yet been resolved, meanwhile, with the marked increase in population, this will lead to an increase in the volume of waste produced from human activities. The composition of waste produced by human activities is 60-70% organic waste and the remainder is 30-40% non-organic waste, meanwhile, of the non-organic waste, the second largest composition of waste at 14% is plastic waste. The most plastic waste is plastic bags or plastic bags apart from plastic packaging.¹ Until now, plastic is still often used in the daily lives of Indonesian people. Apart from being an inexpensive material, plastic also does not rot easily, is light, and also rust-proof.² According to Jambeck, quoted in Pramati Purwaningrum's article, Indonesia is ranked second after China, producing 187.2 million tons of plastic waste in the waters.³ East Java is one of the provinces that contributes the most plastic waste in Indonesia. This statement is supported by plastic waste data in 2022.

¹Pramati Purwaningrum, "Upaya Mengurangi Timbulan Sampah Plastik Di Lingkungan," *Indonesian Journal of Urban and Environmental Technology* 8, no. 2 (2016): 141-147, doi:10.25105/urbanenvirotech.v8i2.1421.

²Richard C. Thompson et al., "Plastics, the Environment and Human Health: Current Consensus and Future Trends.," *The Royal Society* (2009): 2153-2166.

³Jenna Jambeck et al., "Plastic Waste Inputs from Land into the Ocean," *Marine Pollution* 347, no. 6223 (2015): 768-, <https://science.sciencemag.org/CONTENT/347/6223/768.abstract>.

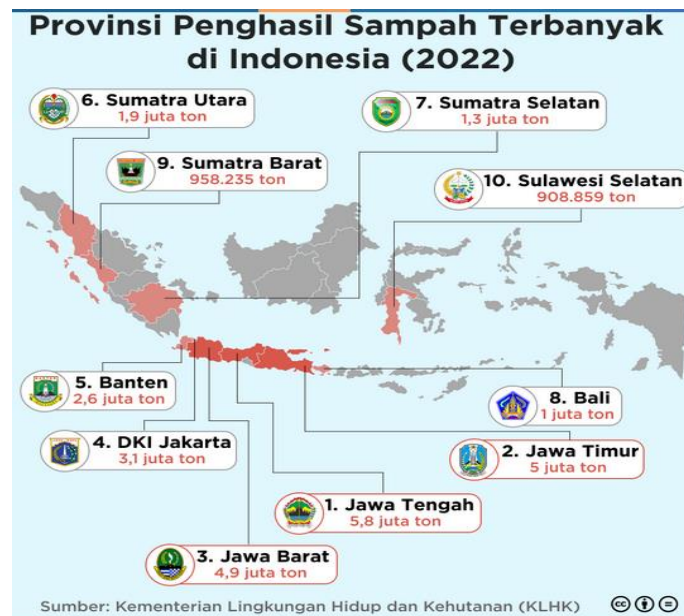


Figure 1. Indonesia's most waste-producing provinces by 2022.

As we all know, East Java province is in the top ten with 5 million tons of plastic waste.⁴ One of the districts or cities that contribute the most plastic waste in East Java is Ponorogo Regency, Ponorogo Regency is ranked 4th. This is proven by waste data.

No	Nama	Nilai / Ton/Tahun
1	Kab. Sidoarjo	406.847,51
2	Kota Malang	247.388,97
3	Kab. Blitar	149.623,83
4	Kab. Ponorogo	141.540,58
5	Kab. Pamekasan	100.957,25
6	Kab. Magetan	97.938,55
7	Kota Pasuruan	49.349,42
8	Kota Madiun	43.695,25
9	Kota Blitar	27.442,53
10	Kota Mojokerto	24.168,48

Figure 2. Data on the districts that contribute the most waste in East Java.

With this phenomenon, CV Witama Plastindo was established in Ponorogo, which is a CV business that recycles plastic waste into raw materials for woven bags. Recycling waste is what is called the implementation of a green economy. The United Nations (UN) Agency for the Environment Program, United Green Economy, defines green economy as an economic concept that can improve welfare and social justice. In this case, there are three concepts that must be considered, including low carbon, inclusive, and resource-efficient. A green economy wants to eliminate the negative impact of economic growth on the environment and the scarcity of natural resources. In short, a green economy can be

⁴"Jawa Tengah Provinsi Penghasil Sampah Terbesar di Indonesia 2022." 2023. *Databoks*. <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/infografik/2023/10/09/jawa-tengah-provinsi-penghasil-sampah-terbesar-di-indonesia-2022>. Accessed March 17, 2024, at 21:13 WIB.

defined as an economy that is low carbon, saves natural resources, and is socially just.⁵ The implementation of women's empowerment through waste recycling has become a hot issue that is being discussed, even becoming a national conversation and getting world attention.⁶

The concept of a green economy has many functions, including first; increasing the efficiency of using natural resources, second; reducing waste and also the population's environment, third; improving people's health and quality of life, fourth; encouraging product innovation and the development of environmentally friendly products. For this reason, collaboration between the private sector and government is needed. The government's role here is very important, the government's role is to provide intensive use of environmentally friendly technology. Meanwhile, the private sector has a role in developing sustainable products.

There are many kinds of green economy issues, but in this research, the researchers focused on managing plastic waste into raw materials for woven bags or, more precisely, recycling. Considering that Ponorogo is one of the districts that contributes the most waste in East Java Province. The waste problem is universal in many parts of the world. The waste problem is not only faced by Ponorogo but is also experienced by other districts. Ponorogo City is one of the cities in East Java Province, this city is a trade and services city, this city also has a high level of migration growth and urbanization. The rapid rate of economic growth in the city of Ponorogo drives population growth. As a city with a rapid population growth rate, Ponorogo is not free from classic problems which are of course related to waste. The large population, limited land use and also high levels of consumption result in the volume of waste produced by Ponorogo City increasing every day.⁷

According to data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLKH), total national waste in 2021 will reach 68.5 million tons. 17% (around 11.6 tons) of this amount was contributed by plastic waste. There was an increase from 2010 which was previously only 11%. In 2022, the amount of national waste will again increase to 70 million tons. Waste managed by the Directorate General of PSLB3 (General of Waste Management, Waste, Toxic and Hazardous Materials) is currently around 24% or 16 million tonnes. Indonesia is the 2nd largest contributor of plastic waste in the world. Plastic is a type of waste that is difficult to decompose in the soil. For this reason, it is very important to utilize used plastic waste in goods that have benefits and economic value. Reprocessing plastic waste is one form of avoiding environmental pollution and also a form of implementing a green economy.⁸

Women cannot be separated from economic activities. Women who work or are in households can be said to be contributors to household waste, one of which is plastic. This incident cannot be denied considering that every day women produce waste from kitchen

⁵Azwar Iskandar and Khaerul Aqbar, "Green Economy Indonesia dalam Perspektif Maqashid Syari'ah," *Al-Mashrafiyah: Jurnal Ekonomi, Keuangan, dan Perbankan Syariah* 3, no. 2 (2019): 83, doi:10.24252/al-mashrafiyah.v3i2.9576..

⁶Muhammad Nizar, "Green Education Untuk Mengembangkan Karakter Entrepreneurship Siswa Abad 21," *Prosiding Seminar Nasional ...* 4, no. 2962-8148 (2022): 6, <https://prosiding.ummetro.ac.id/index.php/snppm/article/view/91>.

⁷Roza Linda, "Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Kreatif Melalui Daur Ulang Sampah Plastik (Studi Kasus Bank Sampah Berlian Kelurahan Tangkerang Labuai)," *Jurnal Al-Iqtishad, Edisi 12 I*, no. 12 (2016): 4.

⁸Lazarus Ramandei, Terianus Luther Salkaur, and Henderina Morin, "Daur Ulang Sampah Menjadi Bahan Kerajinan Kelompok Mahikay Kelurahan Hamadi Distrik Jayapura Selatan Kota Jayapura," *Community Development* 4, no. 2 (2023): 2540-2546.

activities. It can be said that household waste includes food scraps, plastic wrappers, and unused items. This is what causes various environmental pollution problems that require special handling.⁹

With the waste problem being one of the green economy issues, the Ponorogo Regency government is empowering women through waste recycling to realize the implementation of a green economy. This empowerment program was carried out or implemented by CV Witama Plastindo which was then facilitated by the Perdagkum service. This empowerment program started from the problem of poverty, so far people, especially women, work as farmers, meaning they have free time, this was expressed by Mr (T).¹⁰ The owner of this woven bag business revealed that the recycling process goes through several stages: initially, the owner collects good quality plastic waste, and the waste is taken from Paju. Once collected, the collectors who work with him deliver the waste to the waste processing location. Mr (AK) said that the waste was processed using raw materials or mixed with raw materials he bought at the Surabaya factory.¹¹

Women play an important role in the economy by engaging in a variety of jobs, both professional and unpaid household work. Unfortunately, this is the cause of economic inequality.¹² Women currently have quite diverse roles, from education to careers. It cannot be denied, currently, many women play the role of men who provide for the family. The world of work, which until now was considered to be owned by men as a public world, is starting to get new "inhabitants", namely women who have been assumed to "inhabit" the domestic world, the world of the "home". The mediocre income generated by the family (husband) encourages women to play an active role in helping the family's economic income. The problems faced by women from low-income groups in particular arise because they are related to their status as women, so they need attention to increase women's participation through the socio-economic development process.¹³

There are three important reasons why women must be empowered in the context of poverty alleviation, namely: first, because women have the same interests in development and are also users of development products whose rights are equal to those of men; secondly, women have a special interest in women themselves and also children which is less than optimal if initiated by men because it can require special sensitivity regarding existing daily social and cultural life; third, empowering and involving women in development, and indirectly empowering and transmitting a positive spirit to the next generation, who in everyday life are generally very attached to the figure of the mother.¹⁴

Various research related to women's empowerment through waste recycling was put forward by several researchers including Roza Linda (2016) with the title research on creative economic empowerment through plastic waste recycling. In this research, observation, questionnaires, interviews, and documentation were used to support the

⁹Nurin Rochayati et al., "Pemberdayaan Perempuan Pedesaan Melalui Pelatihan Pengelolaan Sampah Rumah Tangga," *SELAPARANG Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Berkemajuan* 1, no. 2 (2018): 9, doi:10.31764/jpmb.v1i2.456.

¹⁰Tomo, *Interview*, n.d

¹¹Amri Koshim, *Interview*, 2023.

¹²Zuhrinal M Nawawi, Andri Soemitra, and Mahfuzah, "Women Economic Empowerment Through Sharia Micro-Finance Institutions in Indonesia: A Qualitative Research," *Iqtishadia* 15, no. 2 (2022): 256.

¹³Siti Rohmah, "Kewirausahaan Sosial Berbasis Pemberdayaan Perempuan," *Jurnal Pengembangan Masyarakat Islam* 5, no. 2 (2019): 243-244.

¹⁴Siti Rohmah, "Kewirausahaan Sosial Berbasis Pemberdayaan Perempuan..."

achievement of research results.¹⁵ The results of the research state that the community empowerment process through plastic waste recycling activities at the Berlian Waste Bank is going quite well. The next research is by Salman et al (2023) with the research title about empowering creativity in recycling plastic waste into useful items. In this research, the workshop activity method was used which began with a team introduction, and material presentation, which was then continued with direct practice with the participants. The research results show that in the process of empowering elementary school children at Panti Yauma Jakarta, they have high anticipation of decorating and painting plastic bottles into flower pots, pencil cases, and many others.¹⁶

The next research is by Putri Annisa Rizky, Yushardi, et al (2023) with the title Recycling Waste into Goods of Economic Value among the Community, while the research method here is a library research study examining related topics. The research results show that recycling this waste has an economic impact on the community for its management, and can create employment opportunities.¹⁷ The next research is Lazarus (2023) with the title research on recycling waste into craft materials for the Mahikay group, Hamadi Village, South Jayapura District, Jayapura City. The method in this research is to conduct regular training, training is carried out through discussions and lectures. The research results showed that all participants in this training were able to understand each stage related to how to process plastic waste into craft products.¹⁸ The next researchers are Tenriwaru, Asriani Junaid, Sri Buana, et al (2023) with the research title community empowerment in recycling waste to increase economic value. The methods in this research are counseling, training, and mentoring. The result of the research is that this community service activity provides training on how to make plastic waste into useful and economically valuable materials.¹⁹

The next research is Hepy Kusuma Astuti (2022), with the research title about empowering the creative economy through recycling plastic waste, the research method is quantitative using an associative paradigm. With the research results, community empowerment through plastic waste banks has the potential to provide additional income for the community.²⁰ The next researcher Purnama Pasande, Ezra Tari (2021), this research method is the implementation of community service activities in Paisbuloli Village. The results of the research show that the researchers encourage the community to be actively involved in waste management, it is necessary to involve village officials to mobilize their

¹⁵Linda, "Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Kreatif Melalui Daur Ulang Sampah Plastik (Studi Kasus Bank Sampah Berlian Kelurahan Tangkerang Labuai)."

¹⁶Farisya Salman*, Dyah Kusumawati, Mira Ziveria, Alissa Nurazizah and Marhio Denis Hendrawan Belva, Salwa Regita Cahya Bastian, "Pemberdayaan Kreativitas Daur Ulang Sampah Plastik Menjadi Barang Berguna," *ABDIMAS Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 4, no. 1 (2023): 54-57, doi:10.53008/abdimas.v4i1.1804.

¹⁷Putri Annisa Rizki, Yushardi Yushardi, and Sudartik Sudartik, "Daur Ulang Sampah Menjadi Barang Yang Bernilai Ekonomis Di Kalangan Masyarakat," *Jurnal Sains Riset* 13, no. 1 (2023): 83-87, doi:10.47647/jsr.v13i1.889.

¹⁸Ramandei, Safkaur, and Morin, "Daur Ulang Sampah Menjadi Bahan Kerajinan Kelompok Mahikay Kelurahan Hamadi Distrik Jayapura Selatan Kota Jayapura."

¹⁹Nurul Qadri Tenriwaru, Asriani Junaid, Sri Buana, Naurah Nazhifah Agussalim, "Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Dalam Daur Ulang Sampah Untuk Peningkatan Yang Bernilai Ekonomi," *Pengabdian Masyarakat* 2, no. 2 (2023): 54-64.

²⁰Hepy Kusuma Astuty, "Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Kreatif Melalui Daur Ulang Sampah Plastik (Studi Kasus Bank Sampah Kelurahan Paju Ponorogo)," *OSF Preprints* (2022): 1-12.

communities to reduce waste.²¹ However, of the various studies that have been conducted on waste and women's empowerment, there has not been much research on women's empowerment based on a green economy.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Go Green Economy

A green economy commonly referred to as a green economy is an economic concept that encourages sustainable economic growth by paying attention to environmental sustainability.²² The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) defines the green economy as the process of reconfiguring business and infrastructure to produce better results on natural, human, and economic capital investments, dimensions of greenhouse emissions, extraction, and also the use of fewer natural resources by minimal waste and minimum social tension.²³

Apart from this explanation, this green economic theory also combines the concepts of social and economic justice. This theory recognizes that economic and social inequality can hinder sustainable economic progress. Therefore, a green economy approach also includes equitable access and distribution of resources and promotes wider community participation in decision-making that can affect the environment. In practice, green economic theory requires cross-sectoral cooperation between government, business, and civil society. Indeed, this concept also encourages the development of public policies that promote sustainable economic growth, the environment, and social welfare.²⁴

Regarding the idea of a green economy concept, there are two things to be achieved. First, the green economy tries to create an economic concept that not only considers macroeconomic issues, especially investment in sectors that produce environmentally friendly products and the production of more environmentally friendly goods and services but also focuses on how to contribute to green investment, so that the growth of the field work in fields related to environmental friendliness. Second, in this case, the green economy tries to guide green investment that is a pro-poor, or green investment that can encourage poverty alleviation.²⁵

B. Empowerment

Empowerment comes from the basis of "power" which means the ability to do something or the ability to act. Strength gets the prefix *ber* so it becomes the word "powerful" which means to have or have strength, to be strong, to have the ability, to have the mind to overcome something. So empowerment means to be empowered, to make something empowered, or to have power/strength.²⁶ Etymologically, empowerment comes

²¹Purnama Pasande and Ezra Tari, "Daur Ulang Sampah di Desa Paisbuloli Sulawesi Tenggara," *Dinamisia: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 5, no. 1 (2021): 147-153, doi:10.31849/dinamisia.v5i1.4380.

²²Wita Susila and Alexandra Hukom, "Potensi Implementasi Green Economy di Kalimantan Tengah," *Trending: Jurnal Ekonomi, Akuntansi dan Manajemen* 1, no. 2 (2023): 240.

²³R Wahyu Agung Utama et al., "Overview of Maqashid Syariah and Fiqh Al-Bid'ah in the Green Economy," *Islamic Economics* 10, no. 2 (2019): 242-259.

²⁴Susila and Hukom, "Potential for Implementing a Green Economy in Central Kalimantan."

²⁵Iskandar and Aqbar, "Green Economy Indonesia dalam Perspektif Maqashid Syari'ah", *Al-Mashrafiah* 2, no.2 (2023): 240.

²⁶Departemen Pendidikan Nasional, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, Edisi Ketiga, (Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 2005).

from the root word "power" which means strength or ability. Empowerment is an effort made by people, with or without external support, to improve their lives based on their strengths, through optimizing their strengths and improving their bargaining position.²⁷

The empowerment stage is one of the steps where the institution carries out empowerment activities for the community or surrounding communities. The stages of community empowerment as expressed by Nana Mintarti are: one, awareness; In the awareness process here, there are awareness activities carried out including the process of recognizing a person's potential and also the environment and also helping society to reflect and also project its conditions, both in interacting with domestic forces and global forces in the form of information, technology, social capital, culture and also political opportunities. Two, organizing; at this stage, an organization and institution must depart from voluntary community initiatives and carry out organizational strengthening. Third, regeneration; at this stage, the organization prepares local self-help development cadres who will take over duties and assistance after the program ends. Fourth, technical support; Technical support here is the production process which includes support to improve the process or technology being used. Fifth, is system management; at this stage, the organization assists its clients in seeking and streamlining community efforts to obtain needs, both individually and in groups. The empowerment stage will run smoothly if there is support from the local government, both RT and RW, and from the local village to the Ponorogo district government.²⁸

C. Women Empowerment

Women's empowerment is a systematic and planned effort to achieve gender equality and justice in family and community life.²⁹ The definition of women's empowerment is an effort to enable women to gain access and control over resources, economic, political, social, and cultural so that women can organize themselves and increase their self-confidence to be able to play an active role and participate in solving problems so that they can build their abilities and self-concept.³⁰ Meanwhile, according to Grace F. Keiyuciving, women's empowerment is an effort to access women's rights in exercising human rights, using natural resources, and also to control the course of development.³¹

Women's empowerment is not only in developing the careers of office women, housewives also have the same role, namely advancing and supporting the family economy for the better. Various methods have been taken in terms of women's empowerment efforts to optimize women's economic strengthening. A series of training and mentoring programs

²⁷Suriani Nur, "Pemberdayaan Perempuan Untuk Kesetaraan & Meningkatkan Partisipasi dalam Pembangunan Lingkungan Hidup," *An-Nisa* 10, no. 1 (2019): 99-111, doi:10.30863/annisa.v10i1.388.

²⁸Linda, "Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Kreatif Melalui Daur Ulang Sampah Plastik (Studi Kasus Bank Sampah Berlian Kelurahan Tangkerang Labuai)".

²⁹Hanindita Wiwik Herawati, Rica S Wuryaningrum, Akhmad Zainuddin, "Pemberdayaan Perempuan Guna Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Keluarga dan Masyarakat di PKK Perum Griya, Surabaya, Asri Sumberejo Kecamatan Pakal Kota Surabaya," *Pengabdian dalam Cakupan Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora* 2, no. 1 (2023): 71-72.

³⁰Ipah Latipah, "Pemberdayaan Perempuan Melalui Pemanfaatan Media Youtube dalam Meningkatkan Keterampilan Wirausaha," *Comm-Edu (Community Education Journal)* 3, no. 2 (2020): 83, doi:10.22460/comm-edu.v3i2.4150.

³¹Umma Farida, Abdurrohman Kasdi, and Yuyun Affandi, "The Economic Empowerment of Women in the Hadith and Its Application in the Indonesian Context," *Journal of International Women's Studies* 24, no. 1 (2022): 3.

will be carried out to encourage household economic independence and fulfill family nutrition.

The women's empowerment programs offered include the following: First: strengthening women's group organizations at all levels from village to national; Two: Increasing the function and role of women's organizations in marketing empowerment programs. Third: Involving women's groups in planning, implementing, and monitoring all existing development programs. Fourth: increasing women's leadership abilities, so that they have an equal bargaining position and have access and opportunities to be involved in development, and fifth; Increasing the abilities of women group members in the business sector with various supporting skills.

METHOD

A research method is a scientific way to obtain certain goals and uses in research with certain data. Data obtained through research is empirical data or data carried out by observing the human senses which of course has valid criteria or data, namely being within the object of research with the data collected by the researcher being precisely balanced.³² The method used in this research is a qualitative method which aims to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects, such as perpetrators, perceptions, motivations, and actions, holistically and through descriptions in the form of written or spoken words and also the behavior experienced and this research produces statistical analysis procedures or by other quantification methods.³³

The type of approach used in this research is field research (field research) with a qualitative approach, namely training, namely developing theory. Qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written and spoken words from people and also observable behavior.³⁴ The location of this research is precisely in Bulu Village, Sambit District, Ponorogo Regency. The primary data source in this research is direct research, meaning going directly to the field through interviews, observation, and documentation, while the secondary data in this research was obtained from books about empowerment and the green economy, journals, and also photos related to the cycle management process repeat.

In the interview process for this research, the author conducted research with Mr (T), Mr (A), mother (S), mother (SA), mother (Si), mother (R), and mother (ES). Observation is a data collection technique carried out by observing phenomena that occur at the research location. This observation was carried out by researchers by directly observing waste recycling activities and implementing women's empowerment. Documentation is a data collection technique carried out by reviewing documents, archives, and references that are relevant to the research theme.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

1. Implementation of Women's Empowerment Through Waste Recycling

In this section, researchers obtained data through interviews, observations, and documentation regarding the implementation of women's empowerment through waste

³²Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2008).

³³Lexy J Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2017).

³⁴Lexy J Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*(Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2008).

recycling at CV Witama Plastindo. In this interview, the researcher interviewed the owner of CV Witama Plastindo, empowerment participants, and the Department of Trade and Law. In the study, there were 8 people as a sample. Based on the results of observations during research, the following can be conveyed:

a. Training

Women's empowerment is an effort to increase the status and role of women in life carried out by women's groups to improve the skills possessed by women so that they can become independent women by providing motivational support through capacity strengthening, mentoring, and financial assistance to strengthen business capital to increase women's productivity.³⁵ Implementing waste recycling empowerment is one of the Ponorogo Regency government programs that aims to improve the community's economy, especially for mothers who have been working as farmers and housewives. Economic prosperity comes from welfare and the economy. The word welfare comes from prosperous and safe, prosperous itself is defined as a condition that is safe, secure, and prosperous. Meanwhile, safe means free from danger and interference.³⁶ Meanwhile, economics is an activity that has the aim of fulfilling desires and needs to improve the quality of human life.³⁷ It can be concluded that economic welfare is a branch of economics that uses microeconomic techniques to simultaneously determine the allocation efficiency of macroeconomics and the consequences of interconnected income distribution.³⁸

Mr. Tomo as the owner of CV Witama Plastindo expressed the opinion that in implementing women's empowerment, namely through training in making woven bags, this empowerment stems from a phenomenon in the field that up to now women have had free time, so far they have not been able to make the best use of that time so that they can be said to be less productive. This is where we hold training to fill their free time so they can be productive and have positive activities that can help the family economy.³⁹ Based on the researcher's observations, when conducting interviews with the owner of this woven bag craft business, he did not feel awkward at all and even got a lot of information in the field.⁴⁰

Likewise, Mrs. Siti Anjani said that in implementing this empowerment the focus was on training to make woven bags, this training was carried out in approximately one week. This training was carried out by CV Witama Plastindo which was then facilitated by the Department of Trade and Law.⁴¹ Observation results showed that when they visited the location, the empowerment participants were taking part in training activities to make woven bags.⁴²

³⁵Diana Kurnia Putri, "Pemberdayaan Perempuan Melalui Program Usaha Peningkatan Pendapatan Keluarga (UP2K) di Desa Sumber Rejo Kecamatan Waway Karya Lampung Timur" (Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan, 2018), <http://digilib.uinsgd.ac.id/id/eprint/17638>.

³⁶Dahlia Sukmasari, "The Concept of Community Welfare in the Perspective of the Qur'an," *At-Tibyan* 3, no. 1 (2020): 1-16, doi:10.30631/atb.v3i1.15.

³⁷Iskandar Putong, *Pengantar Ekonomi*, (Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia, 2001).

³⁸Niswaton Hasanah, "Upaya Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Ekonomi Masyarakat Desa Melalui Strategi Pengembangan Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDES) Desa Melirang Kecamatan Bungah Kabupaten Gresik," *QIEMA* 5, no. 1 (2019): 21.

³⁹Interview with Mr. Tomo, July 18, 2023.

⁴⁰Observation at CV Witama Plastindo, January 31, 2024.

⁴¹Interview with Mrs. Siti Anjani, January 31, 2024.

⁴²Interview with CV Witama Plastindo, January 31, 2024.

This is different from what Mr. Alan said, that this training is carried out at staggered times, considering that we also have a lot of schedules and of course, we don't only focus on training to make woven bags, we as people from the Department of Trade and Laws, of course, carry out socialization about the importance of this training in making woven bags. Apart from providing skills to them, it certainly creates creativity for the women who take part in this activity.⁴³ The results of observations at the Trade and Law Department did not feel awkward at all, they even received some information regarding the implementation of empowerment through training in making woven bags.⁴⁴

b. Accompaniment

Mentoring is a strategy that determines the success of empowerment. In this case, the role of companions is very important in the development and empowerment process starting from planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. In this stage, CV Witama Plastindo and the Department of Trade and Law carry out post-training assistance.

Mr. Tomo, the business owner of CV Witama Plastindo, said that this assistance was carried out after the training. After the training, we together with the Department of Trade and Law carried out monitoring of the empowerment participants to directly monitor how the participants made woven bags, whether they were as desired or not.⁴⁵ The results of observations show that the assistance provided by CV Witama and the Department of Trade and Law directly monitors participants in the process of making woven bags.⁴⁶

The same thing was also conveyed by Mr. Alan as the Trade and Law Service Person, saying that as service personnel we provide post-training assistance as monitoring. Monitoring itself is monitoring, so we monitor whether participants weave according to the material that has been given or not.⁴⁷ From the results of field observations, it was found that this assistance was carried out by the Department of Trade and Law, in this activity monitoring the empowerment participants.⁴⁸

In contrast to the two informants above, Mrs. Rini said that the assistance in making this woven bag took approximately one week. Every day participants are given one hour of assistance. This assistance is used to monitor us after the training in making woven bags, whether we made them according to what we wanted or not.⁴⁹ From the results of observations in the field, it was found that this assistance was carried out for one week and one day for approximately one hour.⁵⁰

c. Formation of Government-Private Partnership

In implementing women's empowerment, there is a public-private partnership. In carrying out this empowerment, the government is collaborating with the private sector, namely CV Witama Plastindo. In essence, partnership is known as cooperation or cooperation between various parties, both individually and in groups. Partnership is also formal cooperation between individuals, groups, or organizations to achieve certain tasks

⁴³Interview with Mr. Alan, February 5, 2024.

⁴⁴Observation at Dinas Perdagkum, February 5, 2024.

⁴⁵Interview with Mr. Tomo, January 31, 2024.

⁴⁶Observation at CV Witama Plastindo, January 31, 2024.

⁴⁷Interview with Mr. Alan, February 5, 2024.

⁴⁸Observation at CV Witama Plastindo, January 31, 2024.

⁴⁹Interview with Mrs. Rini, January 31, 2024.

⁵⁰Observation at CV Witama Plastindo, January 31, 2024.

or goals. Apart from that, partnerships are also collaborative efforts between government, private, and community actors who continue to achieve common goals as partners and as joint manifestations with shared commitment.⁵¹

Private Partnership is a phrase that is often heard which in fact in many cases refers to projects or programs that use government or private funds, considering the limitations of financial and human resources. For this reason, the involvement of the private sector is very necessary in implementing women's empowerment. The limited budget allocation issued by the government is what encourages collaboration with the private sector. The private sector here provides capital assistance for raw materials for training and mentoring, while the government provides transportation money for participants in the women's empowerment program. Considering the government's limited resources, the government is collaborating with the private sector to carry out women's empowerment activities through waste recycling.⁵²

Thus, public and private partnerships can be said to be a strategic effort in realizing and supporting government activities. This partnership approach is intended so that in development activities only the business world is active but the community, especially women, participates in determining the success of development so that women are no longer objects but rather subjects of regional development. For this reason, the importance of cooperation between the government and the private sector to improve women's welfare.⁵³

Based on an interview with Mr. Alan a Trade and Law Service Person, he stated that this partnership started with limited funds issued by the government itself, so we entered into a partnership with the private sector, namely CV Witama Plastindo, namely Mr. Tomo. In this partnership, we as the department provide transportation money during training, while CV Witama Plastindo provides capital for raw materials for woven bags. In this way, this partnership can help each other so that the implementation of this activity will certainly run according to our expectations.⁵⁴ Observations show that this partnership is important considering the limited funds available to the department, so involving the private sector here is the right step for the sustainability of this activity.⁵⁵

The same thing was also expressed by Mr. Tomo the business owner of CV Witama Plastindo, this partnership can of course provide solutions, so we provide capital for raw materials while the Department provides money to participants in the hope that activities will continue as expected.⁵⁶ From the results of observations, the partnership that is being implemented has the aim of continuing successful implementation according to plan.⁵⁷

Based on the results of interviews with informants, it can be concluded that implementing women's empowerment through waste recycling is one of the Ponorogo Regency government programs to improve the community's economy, especially for women

⁵¹Asnawi Manaf Mardalita Septiani Rahajeng, "Bentuk-bentuk Kemitraan Pemerintah, Swasta dan Masyarakat dalam Upaya Keberlanjutan Program Penataan Lingkungan Pemukiman Berbasis Komunitas (Studi Kasus: Kabupaten Kendal dan Kota Pekalongan)," *Pengembangan Kota 3*, no. 2 (2015): 112-119.

⁵²Andi Yanti Tenri Uji, "Kemitraan Pemerintah dan Swasta dalam Pembangunan Bandara Swadaya Sangia Nibandera Kabupaten Kolaka," *Unhas* (2015): 76.

⁵³Andi Yanti Tenri Uji, "Kemitraan Pemerintah dan Swasta dalam Pembangunan..."

⁵⁴Interview with Mr. Alan, February 5, 2024.

⁵⁵Observation at CV Witama Plastindo.

⁵⁶Interview with Mr. Tomo, July 18, 2023.

⁵⁷Observation at CV Witama Plastindo, January 31, 2024.

who have previously worked as farmers or housewives. The implementation of this empowerment was carried out by CV Witama Plastindo which was facilitated by the Perdagkum service. During the implementation of this empowerment, CV provided capital raw materials for woven bags to provide training and assistance in several sub-districts throughout Ponorogo Regency.⁵⁸

In this process of empowering women, CV Witama Plastindo, facilitated by this agency, implemented the program in several sub-districts throughout Ponorogo Regency. This implementation activity includes assistance and training on how to make woven bags from plastic raw materials. The raw materials are processed by CV Witama Plastindo. If women who take part in the implementation of self-empowerment can be independent then they are released, but not just released but still accompanied and also invited to work together to continue the program. After that, they were also given training on how to sell woven bags via social media, such as Facebook, Instagram, Shoope, Lazada, and WhatsApp. However, for those who don't understand or have minimal knowledge about social media, the woman sells woven bags at traditional markets. What creates a problem here is that woven bags don't sell every day, sometimes even in one month, there is no income or zero sales. Regarding this waste processing, CV Witama Plastindo collaborates with scavengers where the waste is taken from Paju village. The waste that has been collected is then recycled in the production section by three people as employees there. After processing, the waste is used as raw material for woven bags. Apart from being used for training, these raw materials are also sold. Women who have the enthusiasm to continue developing their talents in making woven bags buy these raw materials at CV.⁵⁹

2. Empowerment Goals Through Waste Recycling

a. Increasing Women's Economic Welfare

Some people's welfare is always associated with the concept of quality of life. The concept of quality of life is a description of the state of good life. The World Health Organization defines well-being as an individual's perception of life in society in the context of existing culture and value systems related to goals, expectations, standards, and concerns about life. This concept provides a broader meaning due to the influence of the individual's physical condition, psychology, level of independence, and the individual's social relationships with their environment.⁶⁰

The concept of community welfare emerged as an indicator to be able to measure development results as an indicator that has been used, namely national income or Gross National Product (GNP), which has so far been considered unsatisfactory. To be able to measure the level of community welfare, the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) uses three indicators, namely: reduction in poverty, reduction in unemployment, and increase in per capita income in the community.⁶¹

As for welfare indicators according to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), several indicators can be used to determine community welfare, including: first, income is an

⁵⁸Tomo. "Interview".

⁵⁹Interview with Mr. Tomo, July 18, 2023.

⁶⁰Ahmad Majdi Tsabit, "Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Ekonomi Masyarakat Melalui Zakat," *AMAL: Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah* 1, no. 1 (2019): 1-17.

⁶¹S N Qodriyatun, "Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Melalui Pengelolaan Sampah Berdasarkan UU No. 18 Tahun 2008," *Aspirasi: Jurnal Masalah-masalah Sosial* 5, no. 1 (2014): 21-34, <http://jurnal.dpr.go.id/index.php/aspirasi/article/view/450>.

indicator that can describe community welfare. The meaning of income is the total cash receipts obtained by a person or household during a certain period (one year). Income consists of labor, income from property (such as rent, interest, and dividends), and benefits from the government. Second; Apart from being a basic human need, housing or settlements, housing and settlements, also have a very strategic function in their role as centers for family education and improving the quality of future generations. Apart from that, the house is also a determinant of people's health, whereas a healthy and comfortable house is a house that can support the health conditions of each of its residents. Third; Health, Health is an indicator of population welfare as well as an indicator of the success of development programs. People who are sick will find it difficult to fight for their welfare so development and various efforts in the health sector are expected to reach all levels of society and not be discriminatory in their implementation. Health is an indicator of well-being that can be seen through whether society can fully pay for the medicines it needs or not. Fourth; Education is a human right and every citizen can develop their potential through the learning process. Every Indonesian citizen has the right to receive quality education by their interests and talents regardless of social status, economic status, ethnic group, religion, and geographical location. Based on the welfare indicators mentioned above, the process of economic growth is growth that supports higher-quality human development.⁶²

As for the welfare indicators, according to Brudesth, welfare as a quality, in general, is that society is not ready for the implementation of mobility restriction policies. In this case, there are four, namely: first material welfare; secondly social welfare; third emotional well-being; and fourth security. Material prosperity here is the people, most of whom are farmers and housewives, so far their income comes from gardens and rice fields, and even rely on their husbands' income alone. This material prosperity certainly has an impact on women from the lower middle economic class where reduced income from work results in reduced economic welfare. Social welfare is an organized system of social services and institutions that aims to help individuals and groups achieve a standard of living and health that satisfies and fulfills their abilities as fully as possible and improves well-being in harmony with the needs of the family and society. Emotional well-being is closely related to subjectivity because one's feelings are only to be felt and determined from one's day. Subjective well-being refers to how people assess life positively, including assessing life satisfaction variables, many experience negative effects such as depression and anxiety. Security, with a culture of gathering for empowerment participants, has had a big impact on various sectors of Ponorogo community life.

One effort that can be made to improve the welfare of the community, especially women, is to hold a women's empowerment program through waste recycling. In implementing women's empowerment through waste recycling using a training and mentoring model. This training and mentoring activity was carried out by the private sector which was then facilitated by the government sector, namely CV Witama Plastindo which was facilitated by the Department of Trade and Law. This training activity is packaged by visiting locations and providing capital for raw materials and transportation money to mothers who take part in the empowerment program. Meanwhile, this assistance is carried

⁶²Ikhwan Abidin Basri, *Islam dan Pembangunan Ekonomi Masyarakat*, (Jakarta: Gema Insani Press, 2009).

out by CV Witama Plastindo, those who take part in empowerment continue to be assisted to achieve the objectives of the empowerment program.⁶³

Mr. Tomo, the business owner of CV Witama Plastindo, said that one of the efforts that can be made to improve community welfare is through training in making woven bags. Indirectly, this training activity, apart from providing skills to them, can certainly improve the welfare of the participants. They have been able to increase their income by making woven bags which can then be sold, from where they have additional income, of course, they are also prosperous.⁶⁴

According to the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, it is important to empower women, this is due to the problem of poverty which is currently a big concern for the government. This is because the poverty rate which is targeted to continue to decrease to single digits in 2024 is increasing due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. For this reason, the government is reviving the wheels of the economy to overcome these problems.⁶⁵

The economic welfare of society includes several things, namely the welfare of individuals, society, and also the state. The fulfillment of basic human needs, such as food, drink, clothing, shelter, health, education, security, and a state system that can guarantee the implementation of basic sufficiency fairly. Optimal, efficient, effective, economical, and not wasteful use of power. Distribution of property, wealth, income, and development results fairly and evenly. Guarantee of individual freedom. Equality of rights and opportunities, as well as cooperation and justice, are stated in the objectives of Sharia Economics.⁶⁶

According to Wie (1981: 57-58) states that the benchmarks for community welfare are: one, basic needs such as food, clothing, and housing; second, basic needs services such as education, health, transportation, communication facilities, and also healthy water; third, productive employment that can guarantee sufficient income to finance the provision of basic goods and services; Fourth, there is active participation in the decision-making process regarding life in society. According to Wie (1981: 57-58) states that the benchmarks for community welfare are: one, basic needs such as food, clothing, and housing; second, basic needs services such as education, health, transportation, communication facilities, and also healthy water; third, productive employment that can guarantee sufficient income to finance the provision of basic goods and services; Fourth, there is active participation in the decision-making process regarding life in society.⁶⁷

b. Empowerment Goals

The target of this activity is agricultural workers. In general, agricultural workers are uncertain and have little to meet their needs. The necessities of life are everything that humans need for objects or services that can provide satisfaction and prosperity to humans

⁶³Siska Yuningsih et al., "Model Pemberdayaan Perempuan Melalui Program Daur Ulang Sampah Plastik di Wilayah Cilincing Jakarta Utara Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19," *Seminar Nasional Penelitian LPPM UMJ* 1, no. 1 (2021): 1-8.

⁶⁴Interview with Mr. Tomo, July 18, 2023.

⁶⁵Women's Empowerment Increases Welfare. <https://www.kemendiknas.go.id/pemberdayaan-perempuan-angkat-kesejahteraan>, accessed on October 19, 2023.

⁶⁶Didi Suardi, "Makna Kesejahteraan dalam Sudut Pandang Ekonomi Islam," *Islamic Banking : Jurnal Pemikiran Dan Pengembangan Perbankan Syariah* 6, no. 2 (2021): 321-334, doi:10.36908/isbank.v6i2.180.

⁶⁷Thee Kian Wie, *Pemerataan Kemiskinan, Ketimpangan*, (Jakarta: Sinar Harapan, 1981).

themselves, both in the form of physical and spiritual satisfaction. Human needs are unlimited, according to their nature, humans always experience shortages, and humans always want prosperity.⁶⁸ From the results of research conducted by Novita, it is stated that the income of women who work as agricultural laborers, and sharecroppers, earns IDR 70,000.00 per day. The average amount they earn in one month is IDR 2,100,000.00. This amount is obtained if you work every day. However, in reality, this figure often cannot be met, because they do not get work every day.

According to Mr. Tomo, the owner of CV Witama Plastindo, the targets for this activity are women, both housewives and farmers, who currently have free time. Their daily free time is used to cultivate their rice fields and gardens, and they are even less productive and unable to use their free time well.⁶⁹ From the results of observations in the field, it was found that women who had free time spent their time going to the rice fields, huddled, giving gifts, and playing on social media so they were less productive.⁷⁰ Mrs. Supartini said the same thing that the targets here were farmers and housewives. We spend our daily time in the rice fields and gardens. So our time is not productive.⁷¹

When compared with the minimum wage in Ponorogo, the income earned by these women is still relatively low, and being able to meet their family's needs is also difficult. UMR is a form of government protection for workers. The emergence of minimum wage provisions will encourage distortions in the labor market. This means that with the minimum wage provisions, workers have monopoly power which tends to protect workers who have worked in the industry. However, social phenomena in the Ponorogo Regency show that the majority of the population are farmers who do not receive a minimum wage, while the people who receive a minimum wage are not enough. This indicates that the UMR has a role in influencing the poverty rate in an area.⁷² For this reason, women's involvement is very necessary in improving the family economy, one of which is by managing waste into handicrafts that make money.

Women's involvement in household-scale waste management is very necessary because women have a central role in the household. This role takes the form of educating and building awareness of the importance of caring for the environment. Based on this description, women's participation has a sufficient role in environmental management to realize sustainable development. According to Yuningtyas, in her research, women are good managers in dealing with the environment. This is proven by research results which show that many women have participated in direct contact with the environment and natural resources. Women's participation is highly correlated with environmental quality. It has been proven that if women are active in environmental management, the environment will be clean, orderly, beautiful, and green.⁷³

⁶⁸Zainur Zainur, "Konsep Dasar Kebutuhan Manusia Menurut Perspektif Ekonomi Islam," *Jurnal Annahl* 7, no. 1 (2020): 32-43, doi:10.54576/annahl.v7i1.3.

⁶⁹Interview with Mr. Tomo, July 18, 2023.

⁷⁰Observation, January 31, 2024.

⁷¹Interview with Mrs. Siti Anjani, January 31, 2024.

⁷²I Putra, Putu Nata Mahesa, and I Nyoman Mahaendra Yasa, "Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dan Tingkat Kemiskinan di Kepulauan Nusa Tenggara," *EJurnal EP Unud* 9, no. 8 (2019): 1804-1832.

⁷³E Yuningtyas Setyawati and R Sapto Hadi Priyo Siswanto, "Partisipasi Perempuan dalam Pengelolaan Sampah Yang Bernilai Ekonomi dan Berbasis Kearifan Lokal," *Jambura Geo Education Journal* 1, no. 2 (2020): 55-65, doi:10.34312/jgej.v1i2.6899.

The importance of women's participation in managing the environment can be seen in their participation in managing the environment. Suprpto, in his research quoted by Yulanda Chaesfa, said that women in this case can actively participate as agents of "cleaning the environment" by providing education and insight to families, especially children in the environment. Education can be in the form of lessons to children about learning not to throw rubbish carelessly. Apart from that, women can also be actively involved in managing household waste, starting with separating household waste based on type. Women also participate in reducing environmental pollution by playing a role in determining environmentally friendly household products.⁷⁴

It cannot be denied that women currently have an important role in various aspects of life, even as breadwinners in the family to fulfill the family economy or even for "a bite of rice", as a result, women have a dual role in the family, namely women as wives who carry out additional duties apart from taking care of the family household. Being a woman who acts as a wife or housewife certainly has a multitude of duties and responsibilities that must be fulfilled, including serving her husband's needs to give birth to his offspring. Apart from carrying out routines such as preparing food for the family, tidying, cleaning, organizing the house, washing, and what is no less important is caring for and educating their children.⁷⁵

The target of women's empowerment when viewed from age, namely productive age, ranges from 18 years to 59 years. This is supported by research conducted by Akhmad Purnama where in his writing he said that the target of economic activity is adult women aged 18-59 years, unmarried, married women, and/or widows who do not have income but it is not enough to meet their basic daily needs. ; reside in the empowerment location; willing to participate in empowerment through training in making woven bags from recycled waste; and get recommendations from the local village/sub-district head.⁷⁶ Not only that, in this women's empowerment target, regardless of educational background, whether elementary, middle school, or high school graduates, the most important thing here is the willingness to be willing and able to be given training and mentoring.

3. Supporting and Inhibiting Factors in the Implementation of Empowerment

a. Supporting Factors for Implementing Empowerment

In every activity that will be carried out, it cannot be separated from the existence of supporting factors. These supporting factors will influence the ongoing empowerment activities. From the results of observations and interviews conducted by researchers with the owner of CV Witama Plastindo, empowerment participants, and the Department of Trade and Law. The supporting factors here include the following:

1) The enthusiasm of the empowerment participants

From the results of an interview with Mr. Tomo the owner of CV Witama Plastindo, he said that the empowerment participants had high enthusiasm to continue participating

⁷⁴Yulanda Chaesfa and Nurmala K. Pandjaitan, "Persepsi Perempuan Terhadap Lingkungan Hidup dan Partisipasinya dalam Pengelolaan Sampah Rumah Tangga," *Jurnal Sosiologi Pedesaan* 1, no. 2 (2013): 165-181.

⁷⁵Sitti Arafah, "Perempuan dan Kontribusi Ekonomi Keluarga dalam Perspektif Islam: Sebuah Praktik," *Mimikri* 8, no. 1 (2022).

⁷⁶Akhmad Purnama, "Pemberdayaan Perempuan Rawan Sosial Ekonomi Melalui Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Keluarga," *PKS* 17, no. 4 (2018): 323.

in the training from start to finish.⁷⁷ Mrs. Siman also said the same thing, stating that our enthusiasm as participants here was high, this was because we had the desire to be able to make woven bags.⁷⁸ This was also conveyed by Mrs. Endang Sari that, the enthusiasm of the people here certainly wants to have the skills to make woven bags.⁷⁹

2) Availability of the Government as a facilitator

The role of the facilitator is to create conducive conditions for the implementation of development (bridging interests as parties in optimizing regional development). The government's role is to provide training, provide capital to empowerment participants. This was conveyed to Mr. Alan that, we as the Empowerment Service here provide transportation money to empowerment participants as well as being facilitators in activity.⁸⁰ Mrs. Siti Anjani also said the same thing that the government provided transportation money to empowerment participants, this money also got a facilitator from the Trade and Law Service.⁸¹

b. Factors Inhibiting the Implementation of Empowerment

In a program, apart from supporting factors for implementing a program, there are also inhibiting factors that hinder the implementation of the program and the achievement of a goal. From the results of observations and interviews conducted in the implementation of empowerment, these are as follows:

1) Time Constraints

In carrying out women's empowerment, of course, there are inhibiting factors, such as activities currently underway to empower women based on a green economy. Empowering women is not an easy thing, this is because many things will be challenges in themselves, one of which is time. Many participants take their time to attend the activities held for them, but quite a few of them make work their main priority which of course cannot be abandoned.

This was conveyed by Mr. Tomo the owner of CV Witama Plastindo, that in carrying out this empowerment, time constraints were one of the inhibiting factors, this was because during harvest or planting, these participants were busy in the fields so they did not have free time.⁸² Mrs. Siti Anjani also said the same thing that in carrying out this activity there are time constraints, this is during the harvest or planting season we cannot participate in this activity to the fullest.⁸³

2) Loads and Roles

The burden and dual role of women is that they have multiple tasks to carry out. A woman is like a housewife, as a parent of children, as a husband's wife, and also as a craftsman to help the family economy. This was conveyed by Mrs. Endangsari that, in this case, we women have a dual role, sis, as mothers and wives. We also have the responsibility of cooking, cleaning the house, and teaching children homework.⁸⁴

⁷⁷Interview with Mr. Tomo, July 18, 2023.

⁷⁸Interview with Mrs. Siman, January 31, 2024.

⁷⁹Interview with Mrs. Endangsari, January 31, 2024.

⁸⁰Interview with Mr. Alan, February 5, 2024.

⁸¹Interview with Mrs. Siti Anjani, January 31, 2024.

⁸²Tomo. "Interview".

⁸³Siti Anjani. "Interview".

⁸⁴Endangsari. "Interview".

4. Impact of Implementing Women's Empowerment Through Waste Recycling

An empowerment program will of course have an impact on the empowered, this is an illustration of the success of empowerment-based programs and activities through the impact produced by empowered communities, including the following:

a. Health and Environmental Impacts

Talking about health and environmental impacts, this has its impact on the behavior of women given empowerment programs. In everyday life, the activities carried out are activities that have an impact on the family environment, as well as household waste. Recycling waste into raw material for woven bags has an impact on women about the importance of sorting and choosing plastic waste that can have high economic value, for example making woven bag crafts. By sorting and selecting waste, you can at least reduce the volume of plastic waste, so that the environment becomes clean.

b. Economic Impact

The economic impact is an impact that is very clearly felt by the community, especially women who participate in women's empowerment programs. The economic impact of waste recycling is an impact felt directly by women. A form of training and assistance in this women's empowerment activity is making woven bags. After woven bags became technologically savvy, they sold woven bags through online stores, while those who were more sophisticated then sold woven bags offline.

c. Impact of 3R Principles (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle)

The 3R principle is environmentally friendly waste management. In this principle, waste is treated properly, meaning it is not burned or buried. Waste is processed and reused, using the 3R principles, all forms of problems related to environmental problems, especially waste, must be resolved. Frequently used waste such as plastic can be reused, repeated use of plastic is part of public awareness that plastic waste is waste that is difficult to decompose. So in residential environments, plastic is used repeatedly. People get plastic from shopping activities, and plastic waste from daily activities is the impact of community participation in implementing the 3R principles. With public awareness, reuse provides a solution to the waste problem. The final 3R principle (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) obtained through waste management is recycling activities. Converting waste into valuable items is part of the principle of recycling. Recycled products made by the community include; Making woven bags.⁸⁵

Discussion

The implementation of this empowerment began with the community's concern about the impact of plastic waste, where plastic waste is a type of waste that is difficult to decompose in the soil and takes decades to decompose in the soil. In implementing this empowerment through two forms of activities, namely training, training is any planned effort to improve the performance of workers currently employed or related to them. This training aims to increase productivity, increase creativity, and improve the skills and abilities of empowering participants. This training was carried out by CV Witama Plastindo, here CV provides raw materials to empowerment participants. Apart from training, another form of empowerment activity is mentoring. Mentoring is an activity that

⁸⁵Sahrul dan Setia Budhi, "Mengubah Sampah Menjadi Rezeki: Analisis ACTORS dalam Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Pada Pengelolaan Sampah," *Sosiologi* 2, no. 3 (2023): 175-183.

is believed to be able to encourage optimal empowerment of the poor. The need for assistance is motivated by a gap in understanding between the parties assisting and the targets receiving the assistance.⁸⁶ This assistance was provided by CV Witama Plastindo and the Department of Trade and Law. As a companion, the role of a facilitator is that the facilitator's task is to accompany the empowerment participants. Not only that, the companion has the task of providing direction and motivation so that women who take part in this activity have the enthusiasm to change themselves in the form of attitudes, knowledge, or behavior in their efforts make himself more independent.

The aim of women's empowerment includes improving economic welfare. To improve the economic welfare of society, it is necessary to empower women through waste recycling. The targets of this empowerment are women who are of productive age between 18 years and 59 years, housewives or farmers whose free time is used to cultivate the rice fields or gardens they own, some even have the habit of donating so they cannot be said to be productive.

The supporting and inhibiting factors in implementing this empowerment include the supporting factors consisting of the enthusiasm of the empowerment participants, and the role of the government as a facilitator, while the inhibiting factors are time constraints and burdens and the dual role of women. The enthusiasm of the participants is the key to success in carrying out empowerment activities. Without enthusiastic participants, of course, this activity cannot run well. The role of the government as a facilitator here shows that the government cares about empowerment activities. Time constraints are one of the inhibiting factors in this activity, if participants have time constraints they cannot take part in empowerment activities. The burden and multiple roles experienced by empowerment participants are certainly an inhibiting factor in this activity.

The impact of implementing this empowerment includes the impact on health. In daily life, the activities carried out are activities that have an impact on the family environment, as well as household waste. Recycling waste into raw material for woven bags has an impact on women about the importance of sorting and choosing plastic waste that can have high economic value, for example making woven bag crafts. By sorting and selecting waste, you can at least reduce the volume of plastic waste, so that the environment becomes clean. The economic impact that can be felt by participants by empowering women through recycling waste can certainly increase the participants' income.

The impact of the 3R principle certainly made the participants aware of the importance of sorting and selecting types of waste that can be recycled. The 3R principle is environmentally friendly waste management. In this principle, waste is treated properly, meaning it is not burned or buried. Waste is processed and reused, using the 3R principles, all forms of problems related to environmental problems, especially waste, must be resolved. Frequently used waste such as plastic can be reused, repeated use of plastic is part of public awareness that plastic waste is waste that is difficult to decompose. So in residential environments, plastic is used repeatedly. People get plastic from shopping activities, and plastic waste from daily activities is the impact of community participation in implementing the 3R principles. With public awareness, reuse provides a solution to the waste problem. The final 3R principle (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) obtained through waste management is recycling activities.

⁸⁶Sumodiningrat, *Pembangunan Daerah dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*, (Jakarta: PT. Bina Rena Pariwisata, 1997), hlm. 79.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of this women's empowerment through two forms of activities, the first is training, this training was carried out by CV Witama Plastindo. In this training, the focus was on recycling waste, and also making woven bags, apart from training there was also mentoring, this mentoring was carried out by the Department of Trade and Law. As a companion, he has a role as a facilitator. The aim of implementing this empowerment is to improve economic welfare. The targets for this empowerment activity are women who work as farmers and housewives as well as women who are of productive age, namely around 18 years - 59 years. Supporting and inhibiting factors in the implementation of this empowerment include, the supporting factors consist of community enthusiasm, and the role of government as a facilitator, while the inhibiting factors are time constraints and burdens as well as multiple roles. The impacts of implementation here are health, economic, and 3R impacts.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Arafah, Sitti. "Perempuan dan Kontribusi Ekonomi Keluarga dalam Perspektif Islam: Sebuah Praktik" [Women and Family Economic Contributions in an Islamic Perspective: A Practice]. *Mimikri* 8, no. 1 (2022).
- Astuty, Hepy Kusuma. "Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Kreatif Melalui Daur Ulang Sampah Plastik (Studi Kasus Bank Sampah Kelurahan Paju Ponorogo)" [Creative Economy Empowerment Through Plastic Waste Recycling (Case Study of Paju Ponorogo Waste Bank)]. *OSF Preprints* (2022): 1-12.
- Chaesfa, Yulanda, and Nurmala K. Pandjaitan. "Persepsi Perempuan Terhadap Lingkungan Hidup dan Partisipasinya dalam Pengelolaan Sampah Rumah Tangga" [Women's Perceptions of the Environment and Their Participation in Household Waste Management]. *Jurnal Sosiologi Pedesaan* 1, no. 2 (2013): 165-181.
- Departemen Pendidikan Nasional. *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* [Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language]. Edisi Ketiga. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 2005.
- Farida, Umma, Abdurrohman Kasdi, and Yuyun Affandi. "The Economic Empowerment of Women in the Hadith and Its Application in the Indonesian Context." *Journal of International Women's Studies* 24, no. 1 (2022): 3.
- Ikhwan Abidin Basri. *Islam dan Pembangunan Ekonomi Masyarakat* [Islam and Community Economic Development]. Jakarta: Gema Insani Press, 2009.
- Iskandar, Azwar, and Khaerul Aqbar. "Green Economy Indonesia dalam Perspektif Maqashid Syari'ah" [Green Economy in Indonesia from the Perspective of Maqashid Syariah]. *Al-Mashrafiyah: Jurnal Ekonomi, Keuangan dan Perbankan Syariah* 3, no. 2 (2019): 83. doi:10.24252/al-mashrafiyah.v3i2.9576.
- Jambeck, Jenna, Roland Geyer, Chris Wilcox, Theodore R. Siegler, Miriam Perryman, Anthony Andrady, Ramani Narayan, and Kara Lavender Law. "Plastic Waste Inputs from Land into the Ocean." *Marine Pollution* 347, no. 6223 (2015): 768-. <https://science.sciencemag.org/CONTENT/347/6223/768.abstract>.
- Latipah, Ipah. "Pemberdayaan Perempuan Melalui Pemanfaatan Media Youtube dalam Meningkatkan Keterampilan Wirausaha" [Women's Empowerment Through the Use of YouTube Media to Enhance Entrepreneurial Skills]. *Comm-Edu (Community Education Journal)* 3, no. 2 (2020): 83. doi:10.22460/comm-edu.v3i2.4150.

- Lexy J. Moleong. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* [Qualitative Research Methodology]. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2008.
- Linda, Roza. "Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Kreatif Melalui Daur Ulang Sampah Plastik (Studi Kasus Bank Sampah Berlian Kelurahan Tangkerang Labuai)" [Creative Economy Empowerment Through Plastic Waste Recycling (Case Study of Berlian Waste Bank in Tangkerang Labuai)]. *Jurnal Al-Iqtishad*, Edisi 12 I, no. 12 (2016): 4.
- Mardalita Septiani Rahajeng, Asnawi Manaf. "Bentuk-bentuk Kemitraan Pemerintah, Swasta dan Masyarakat dalam Upaya Keberlanjutan Program Penataan Lingkungan Pemukiman Berbasis Komunitas (Studi Kasus: Kabupaten Kendal Dan Kota Pekalongan)" [Forms of Government, Private Sector, and Community Partnerships in Efforts to Sustain Community-Based Settlement Environmental Improvement Programs (Case Studies: Kendal Regency and Pekalongan City)]. *Pengembangan Kota* 3, no. 2 (2015): 112–119.
- Moleong, J. Lexy. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* [Qualitative Research Methodology]. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2017.
- Nawawi, Zuhrinal M, Andri Soemitra, and Mahfuzah. "Women Economic Empowerment Through Sharia Micro-Finance Institutions in Indonesia: A Qualitative Research." *Iqtishadia* 15, no. 2 (2022): 256.
- Niswatun Hasanah. "Upaya Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Ekonomi Masyarakat Desa Melalui Strategi Pengembangan Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDES) Desa Melirang Kecamatan Bungah Kabupaten Gresik" [Efforts to Improve Village Community Economic Welfare Through the Development Strategy of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDES) in Melirang Village, Bungah District, Gresik Regency]. *QIEMA* 5, no. 1 (2019): 21.
- Nizar, Muhammad. "Green Education Untuk Mengembangkan Karakter Entrepreneurship Siswa Abad 21" [Green Education to Develop Entrepreneurship Character for 21st Century Students]. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional ...* 4, no. 2962–8148 (2022): 6. <https://prosiding.ummetro.ac.id/index.php/snppm/article/view/91>.
- Nur, Suriani. "Pemberdayaan Perempuan Untuk Kesetaraan & Meningkatkan Partisipasi dalam Pembangunan Lingkungan Hidup" [Women's Empowerment for Equality & Increasing Participation in Environmental Development]. *An-Nisa* 10, no. 1 (2019): 99–111. doi:10.30863/annisa.v10i1.388.
- Pasande, Purnama, and Ezra Tari. "Daur Ulang Sampah di Desa Paisbuloli Sulawesi Tenggara" [Waste Recycling in Paisbuloli Village, Southeast Sulawesi]. *Dinamisia: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 5, no. 1 (2021): 147–153. doi:10.31849/dinamisia.v5i1.4380.
- Purnama, Akhmad. "Pemberdayaan Perempuan Rawan Sosial Ekonomi Melalui Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Keluarga" [Empowerment of Economically Vulnerable Women Through Family Welfare Improvement]. *PKS* 17, no. 4 (2018): 323.
- Purwaningrum, Pramiati. "Upaya Mengurangi Timbulan Sampah Plastik di Lingkungan" [Efforts to Reduce Plastic Waste Generation in the Environment]. *Indonesian Journal of Urban and Environmental Technology* 8, no. 2 (2016): 141–147. doi:10.25105/urbanenvirotech.v8i2.1421.
- Putra, I., Putu Nata Mahesa, and I. Nyoman Mahaendra Yasa. "Faktor-faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dan Tingkat Kemiskinan di Kepulauan Nusa

- Tenggara" [Factors Affecting Economic Growth and Poverty Levels in the Nusa Tenggara Islands]. *EJurnal EP Unud* 9, no. 8 (2019): 1804–1832.
- Putri, Diana Kurnia. "Pemberdayaan Perempuan Melalui Program Usaha Peningkatan Pendapatan Keluarga (UP2K) di Desa Sumber Rejo Kecamatan Waway Karya Lampung Timur" [Women's Empowerment Through the Family Income Improvement Program (UP2K) in Sumber Rejo Village, Waway Karya District, East Lampung]. Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan, 2018. <http://digilib.uinsgd.ac.id/id/eprint/17638>.
- Qodriyatun, S. N. "Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Melalui Pengelolaan Sampah Berdasarkan UU No. 18 Tahun 2008" [Improving Community Welfare Through Waste Management Based on Law No. 18 of 2008]. *Aspirasi: Jurnal Masalah-Masalah Sosial* 5, no. 1 (2014): 21–34. <http://jurnal.dpr.go.id/index.php/aspirasi/article/view/450>.
- Ramandei, Lazarus, Terianus Luther Safkaur, and Henderina Morin. "Daur Ulang Sampah Menjadi Bahan Kerajinan Kelompok Mahikay Kelurahan Hamadi Distrik Jayapura Selatan Kota Jayapura" [Recycling Waste into Crafts by Mahikay Group in Hamadi Subdistrict, South Jayapura District, Jayapura City]. *Community Development* 4, no. 2 (2023): 2540–2546.
- Rizki, Putri Annisa, Yushardi Yushardi, and Sudartik Sudartik. "Daur Ulang Sampah Menjadi Barang Yang Bernilai Ekonomis di Kalangan Masyarakat" [Recycling Waste into Economically Valuable Goods in the Community]. *Jurnal Sains Riset* 13, no. 1 (2023): 83–87. doi:10.47647/jsr.v13i1.889.
- Rochayati, Nurin, Agung Pramunarti, Mas'ad Mas'ad, and Suryani Suryani. "Pemberdayaan Perempuan Pedesaan Melalui Pelatihan Pengelolaan Sampah Rumah Tangga" [Empowerment of Rural Women Through Household Waste Management Training]. *SELAPARANG Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Berkemajuan* 1, no. 2 (2018): 9. doi:10.31764/jpmb.v1i2.456.
- Sahrul, and Setia Budhi. "Mengubah Sampah Menjadi Rezeki: Analisis ACTORS dalam Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Pada Pengelolaan Sampah" [Turning Waste into Income: ACTORS Analysis in Community Empowerment in Waste Management]. *Sosiologi* 2, no. 3 (2023): 175–183.
- Salman*, Dyah Kusumawati, Mira Ziveria, Alissa Nurazizah, Farisya, and Marhio Denis Hendrawan Belva, Salwa Regita Cahya Bastian. "Pemberdayaan Kreativitas Daur Ulang Sampah Plastik Menjadi Barang Berguna" [Empowering Creativity in Recycling Plastic Waste into Useful Items]. *ABDIMAS Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 4, no. 1 (2023): 54–57. doi:10.53008/abdimas.v4i1.1804.
- Setyawati, E. Yuningtyas, and R. Sapto Hadi Priyo Siswanto. "Partisipasi Perempuan dalam Pengelolaan Sampah Yang Bernilai Ekonomi dan Berbasis Kearifan Lokal" [Women's Participation in Economically Valuable and Locally Wisdom-Based Waste Management]. *Jambura Geo Education Journal* 1, no. 2 (2020): 55–65. doi:10.34312/jgej.v1i2.6899.
- Siti Rohmah. "Kewirausahaan Sosial Berbasis Pemberdayaan Perempuan" [Social Entrepreneurship Based on Women's Empowerment]. *Jurnal Pengembangan Masyarakat Islam* 5, no. 2 (2019): 243–244.
- Skandar Putong. *Pengantar Ekonomi* [Introduction to Economics]. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia, 2001.

- Suardi, Didi. "Makna Kesejahteraan dalam Sudut Pandang Ekonomi Islam" [The Meaning of Welfare from the Perspective of Islamic Economics]. *Islamic Banking: Jurnal Pemikiran dan Pengembangan Perbankan Syariah* 6, no. 2 (2021): 321–334. doi:10.36908/isbank.v6i2.180.
- Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D* [Quantitative, Qualitative, and R&D Research Methods]. Bandung: Alfabeta, 2008.
- Sukmasari, Dahliana. "Konsep Kesejahteraan Masyarakat dalam Perspektif Al-Qur'an" [The Concept of Community Welfare in the Perspective of the Qur'an]. *At-Tibyan* 3, no. 1 (2020): 1–16. doi:10.30631/atb.v3i1.15.
- Sumodiningrat. *Pembangunan Daerah dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat* [Regional Development and Community Empowerment]. Jakarta: PT. Bina Rena Pariwara, 1997.
- Susila, Wita, and Alexandra Hukom. "Potensi Implementasi Green Economy di Kalimantan Tengah" [Potential for Implementing Green Economy in Central Kalimantan]. *Trending: Jurnal Ekonomi, Akuntansi Dan Manajemen* 1, no. 2 (2023): 240.
- Tenriwaru, Asriani Junaid, Sri Buana, Naurah Nazhifah Agussalim, and Nurul Qadri. "Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dalam Daur Ulang Sampah Untuk Peningkatan Yang Bernilai Ekonomi" [Community Empowerment in Waste Recycling for Economic Value Enhancement]. *Pengabdian Masyarakat* 2, no. 2 (2023): 54–64.
- Thee Kian Wie. *Pemerataan Kemiskinan, Ketimpangan* [Equalization of Poverty, Inequality]. Jakarta: Sinar Harapan, 1981.
- Thompson, Richard C., Shanna H. Swan, Charles J. Moore, and Frederick S. vom Saal. "Plastics, the Environment and Human Health: Current Consensus and Future Trends." *The Royal Society* (2009): 2153–2166.
- Tsabit, Ahmad Majdi. "Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Ekonomi Masyarakat Melalui Zakat" [Improving Community Economic Welfare Through Zakat]. *AMAL: Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah* 1, no. 1 (2019): 1–17.
- Uji, Andi Yanti Tenri. "Kemitraan Pemerintah dan Swasta dalam Pembangunan Bandara Swadaya Sangia Nibandera Kabupaten Kolaka" [Government and Private Sector Partnerships in the Development of Sangia Nibandera Self-Help Airport in Kolaka Regency]. *Unhas* (2015): 76.
- Utama, R. Wahyu Agung, Ridan Muhtadi, Nur Rachmat Arifin, and Imron Mawardi. "Tinjauan Maqashid Syariah dan Fiqh Al-Bid'ah dalam Green Economy" [Review of Maqashid Syariah and Fiqh Al-Bid'ah in Green Economy]. *Ekonomi Islam* 10, no. 2 (2019): 242–259.
- Wiwik Herawati, Rica S. Wuryaningrum, Akhmad Zainuddin, and Hanindita. "Pemberdayaan Perempuan Guna Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Keluarga dan Masyarakat di PKK Perum Griya, Surabaya, Asri Sumberejo Kecamatan Pakal Kota Surabaya" [Women's Empowerment to Improve Family and Community Welfare at PKK Perum Griya, Surabaya, Asri Sumberejo, Pakal District, Surabaya City]. *Pengabdian Dalam Cakupan Ilmu Sosial Dan Humaniora* 2, no. 1 (2023): 71–72.
- Yuningsih, Siska, Lilik Sumarni, Shaila Annisa Yahya, Fakultas Ilmu, Ilmu Politik, and Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta. "Model Pemberdayaan Perempuan Melalui Program Daur Ulang Sampah Plastik di Wilayah Cilincing Jakarta Utara Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19" [Model of Women's Empowerment Through Plastic Waste Recycling Programs in Cilincing, North Jakarta During the Covid-19 Pandemic]. *Seminar Nasional Penelitian LPPM UMJ* 1, no. 1 (2021): 1–8.

Zainur, Zainur. "Konsep Dasar Kebutuhan Manusia Menurut Perspektif Ekonomi Islam" [The Basic Concept of Human Needs According to the Perspective of Islamic Economics]. *Jurnal An-Nahl* 7, no. 1 (2020): 32-43. doi:10.54576/annahl.v7i1.3. <https://blog.wecare.id/2023/02/indonesia-penumbang-sampah-plastik-ke-2-di-dunia/> , accessed on 13 October 2023 at 10:11 WIB.